



GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

Economic Review

2001-02

Economic Review

2001-02

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN



FOREWORD

The Economic Review, a Budget related document is presented in the State Legislative Assembly in advance of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The publication **Economic Review, 2001-02** attempts to depict in brief, the picture of the State economy as well as snapshot of the developmental programmes being implemented in the State in a dynamic and comparative framework.

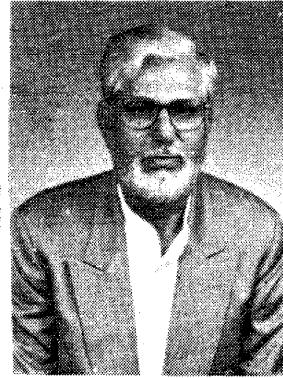
I am sure, this publication will be useful, not only, to public representatives and government departments but also to all organisations and individuals interested in the overall social and economic development of the State.

(Ashok Gehlot)
Chief Minister



सत्यमेव जयते

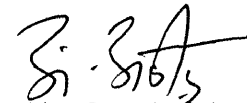
**STATE MINISTER
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
RAJASTHAN**



PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, through the 'Economic Review', has been providing an overall bird's eye view of the development of the State under various programmes launched by the State Government. The **Economic Review, 2001-02** has made an attempt to depict the progress of socio-economic development in the form of narrative description, as well as important key indicators have been shown through graphs and charts.

I would like to express my gratitude to all concerned for extending their support in bringing out this publication in time. It is hoped that this publication will prove useful to all those readers who share a common interest in the economic development of the State.


(Abdul Aziz)
State Minister

ECONOMIC REVIEW
2001-02

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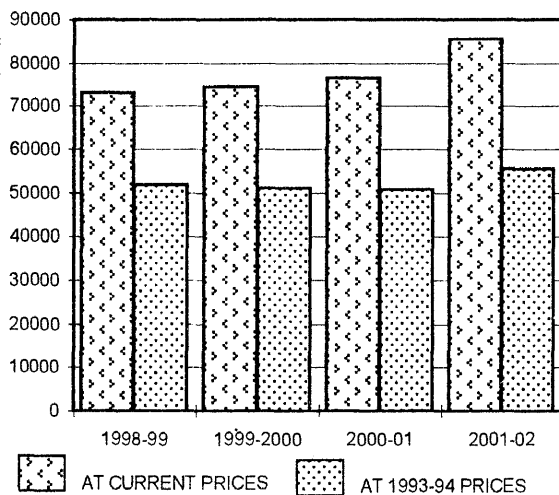
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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

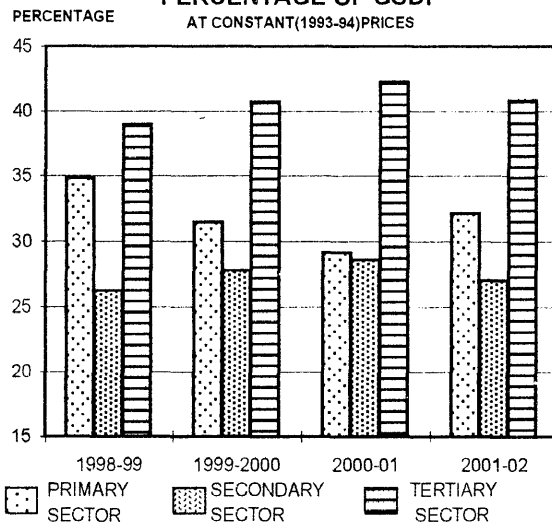
Particulars	Units	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gross State Domestic Product	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		72974	74452	76440	85652
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		51805	51088	50658	55655
2. Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Percent				
(a) At Current Prices		13.91	2.03	2.67	12.05
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		3.98	-1.38	-0.84	9.86
3. Percentage Contribution of GSDP at Constant (1993-94) Prices by	Percent				
(a) Primary		34.82	31.46	29.12	32.11
(b) Secondary		26.23	27.77	28.60	27.04
(c) Tertiary		38.95	40.77	42.28	40.85
4. Net State Domestic Product	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		65123	65825	66949	75198
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		46179	45122	44335	48940
5. Per Capita Income	Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		12247	12074	11978	13151
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		8685	8277	7932	8559
6. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		10197	10500	12190	
(b) Growth in GFCF	Percent	-3.39	2.97	16.10	
7. Index for Agricultural Production + (Base 1979-82 = 100)		257.71	222.52	173.32	

SELECTED KEY INDICATORS

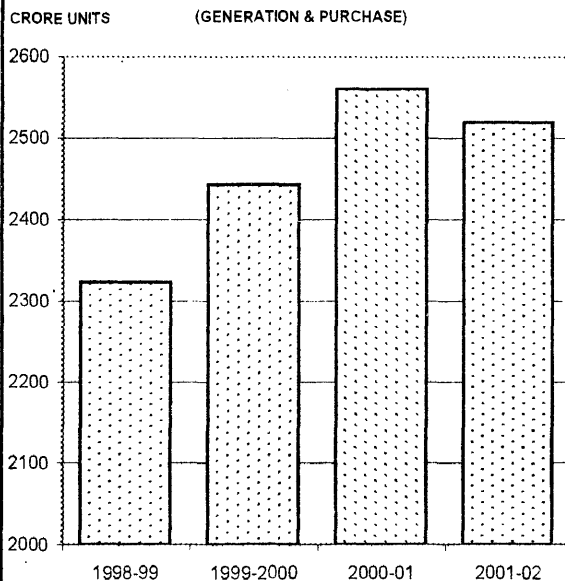
CRORE RS. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



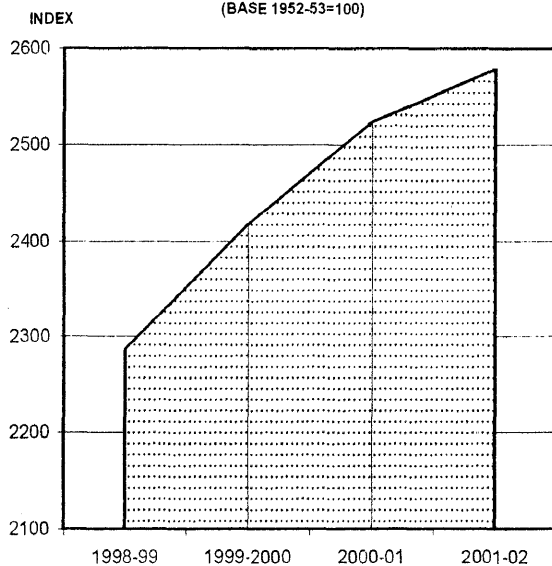
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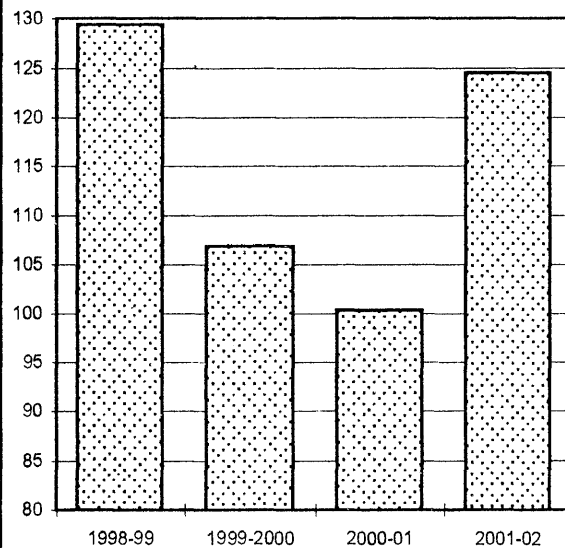
POWER PRODUCTION (GENERATION & PURCHASE)



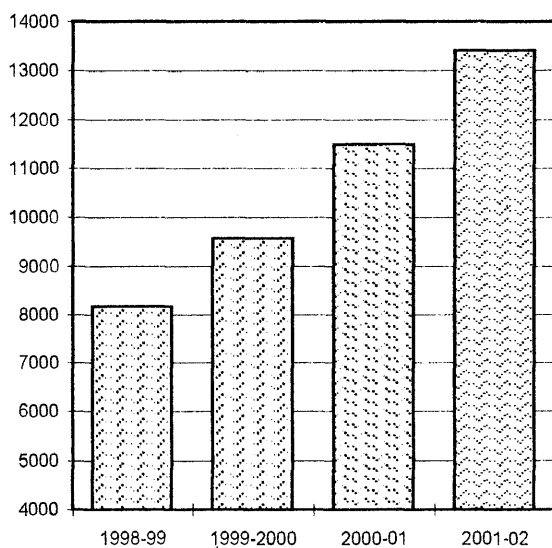
GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1952-53=100)



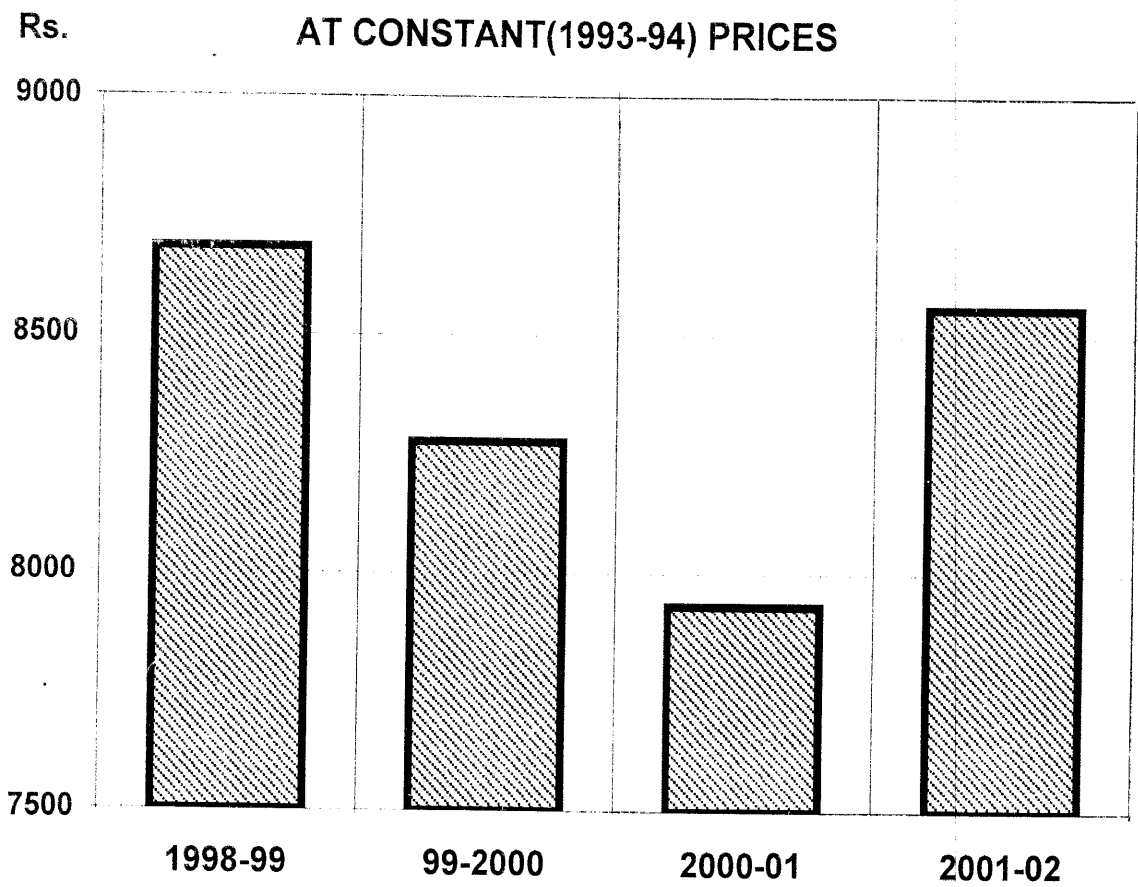
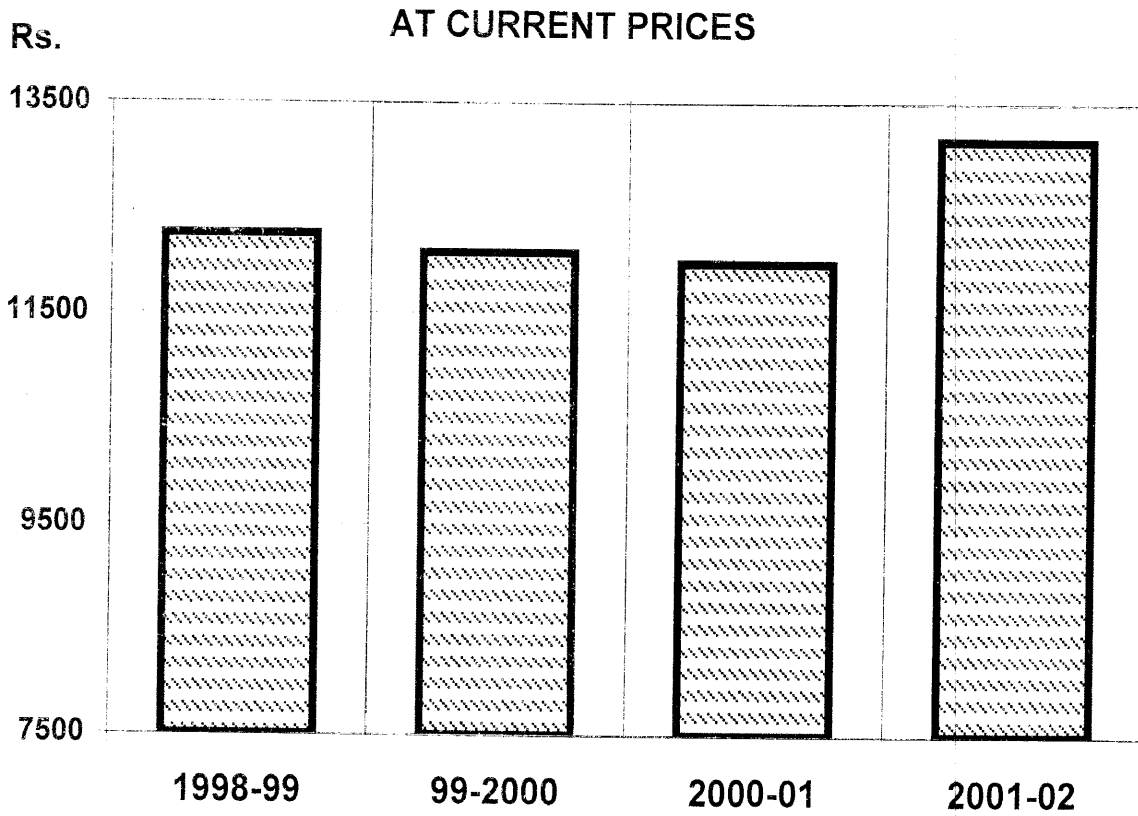
LAKH TONNES TOTAL FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION



CRORE Rs. SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT



PER CAPITA INCOME



KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Particulars	Units	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Total Foodgrain Production +	Lakh M.T.	129.34	106.86	100.34	124.49
9. Index for Industrial Production * (Base 1970 = 100)		720.79	720.35	719.63**	691.81**
10. Wholesale Price Index * (Base 1952-53 = 100)		2287.07	2417.31	2524.08	2579.15
Percentage Increase		4.86	5.69	4.42	2.18
11. Consumer Price Index Number For Industrial workers (Base 1982=100)					
(a) Jaipur Centre		387	390	403	423
(b) Ajmer Centre		392	411	433	452
12. Power Production (Production + Purchase)	Crore Unit	2323	2443	2560	2520
Growth Rate	Percent	10.72	5.17	4.79	-1.56
13. Commercial Bank Credit (upto September)	Rs. in crore	8164	9569	11489	13411
(a) Percentage increase		25.20	17.21	20.06	16.73

N.B. Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 1999-2000, quick for 2000-01 and advance for 2001-02.

* Relates to calendar year.

** Provisional

+ Relates to agriculture year.

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	YEAR	UNIT	ALL INDIA	RAJASTHAN
1	2	3	4	5
1. Geographical Area	2001	Lakh Sq. Km.	32.87	3.42
2. Total Population @	2001	in Lakh No.	10270.15	564.73
3. Density of Population	2001	Per Sq. Km.	324	165
4. Percentage of Urban. Population to Total Population	2001	Percentage	27.78	23.38
5. Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to Total Population	1991	Percentage	16.33	17.29
6. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population	1991	Percentage	8.01	12.44
7. Literacy	2001	Percentage	65.38	61.03
8. Bank Offices	Sept., 2001	Per Lakh of Population	6.4	5.8
9. Per Capita Bank Deposit	Sept., 2001	Rs.	9745	5128
10. Per Capita Bank Credit	Sept., 2001	Rs.	5470	2339
11. Gross Domestic Product * Current prices	2001-02	000 Crore Rs	2080.26	85.65
Constant (1993-94) Prices			1258.81	55.66
12. Per Capita Income at Current prices	2001-02	Rs.	17789	13151
Constant (1993-94) Prices			10618	8559
13. Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	1999	Per Thousand Numbers	70	81
14. Provisional Estimates of SRS				
(a) Birth rate	1999	Per Thousand Numbers	26.1	31.1
(b) Death rate	1999	Per Thousand Numbers	8.7	8.4

* - Advance Estimates @ - Provisional

1. GENERAL REVIEW, 2001-02

MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Rajasthan, with a geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq. kms, is the largest State in the country. It is situated in the north-western part of the country and surrounded by the states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the south-east and Gujarat in the south-west. It also has a long international frontier with Pakistan. The topography of the State is dominated by the Aravali range of hills, one of the oldest mountain systems in the world. The Aravali hills range runs from south-west to north-east through the heart of the State. The region to the west and the north-west of these hills, comprising of twelve districts and spreading in 61.11 percent of the total area of the State, is either desert or semi-desert and known as the Great Indian Desert 'The Thar'. The tribal area in the State constitutes 5.85 percent of the State's landmass with a population of 12.44 percent of the total population (Census 1991) of the State. Administratively, the State has been divided into 6 divisions and 32 districts which are further sub-divided into tehsils and development blocks.

The salient features of Rajasthan are shown in the following table:

Table - 1.1

Items	Year	Unit	Particulars
1. Area	2001	Lakh sq.km.	3.42
2. Divisions	2001	Number	6
3. Districts	2001	Number	32
4. Sub-Divisions	2000	Number	105
5. Tehsils	2001	Number	241
6. Municipalities	2001	Number	183
7. Cities/Towns	2001	Number	222
8. Panchayat Samitis	2001	Number	237
9. Village Panchayats	2000	Number	9189
10. Revenue Villages	2001	Number	41353
11. Inhabited Villages	2001	Number	39787

According to the provisional results of Population Census 2001, the population of Rajasthan is 5.65 crores. The decennial growth rate in the decade 1991-2001 has been 28.33 percent which is slightly decreasing from 28.44 percent, registered in the decade 1981-1991. Rural -Urban population ratio in the State has remained 76.6 : 23.4 nearly the

same as was previously observed. A provisional figure of about 12.06 lakh has been reported as slum area population in the State. As per census 1991, the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 17.29 and 12.44 percent respectively, of the State's total population as against the national average of 16.33 and 8.01 percent.

The growth rate of population in the State has been higher than that of the country. Decennial growth of population in Rajasthan as compared to all India is given below:

Table - 1.2
Growth of Population in Rajasthan vis-a-vis All India

Year	Population (Lakh Nos.)		Decennial Growth (%)	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1951	160	3611	15.20	13.31
1961	202	4392	26.20	21.64
1971	258	5482	27.83	24.80
1981	343	6833	32.97	24.66
1991	440	8463	28.44	23.85
2001*	565	10270	28.33	21.35

* Provisional

Some of the important demographic characteristics of Rajasthan as per provisional results of census 2001 are as under:

- A narrow decline in the growth of population is observed but it is not much encouraging.
- Sex ratio of 922 females per 1000 males in Rajasthan is lower than that of the All India ratio of 933.
- There is jump in literacy rate, which reached 61.03 percent (census 2001) as compared to 38.55 percent (census 1991). Similarly, female literacy is 44.34 percent which is more than the double of 20.44 percent of the previous decade.
- The density of population in the State is 165 persons per square km. as against 324 persons per square km. of the country as a whole.

The human settlement in the State is scattered. Low density of population, vast area and segmented pattern of human settlement are some of the constraints on the development of State's economy, besides, initial investment for creating infrastructural facilities, requires higher per unit expenditure for providing basic services and necessities.

Recurring drought and un-even rainfall conditions have become regular characteristic features of State's economy. Rajasthan, with its meagre water resources and perilous dependence on scanty, low and uncertain rainfall, is most vulnerable to drought and famine conditions. During the last many years, the State has been badly drought affected, with varying degree of intensity.

Short spell of monsoon with low, erratic and scanty rainfall has put Rajasthan as the most water deficient state in the country. The climate of the State with a large variation from region to region is the driest in the country. The rainfall in the State is not only meagre but also, significantly, decreasing from year to year and frequently creates drought conditions. The normal rainfall in the State is 57.5 cms. with wide variations in its distribution.

Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic development of the State and continues to be the backbone of State's economy in terms of employment and contribution to State Domestic Product. The agriculture scenario in the State is characterised by its dependence on the monsoon, which as mentioned earlier, is highly inadequate, erratic and aberrant in nature. Irrigation is an essential input for agriculture production but water availability in the State is very poor as there is no perennial river except Chambal and Mahi rivers traversing from parts of south-eastern region of the State. The ground water, owing to scanty and erratic rainfall, is getting depleted dangerously. This situation, to a great extent, is responsible to put agriculture, dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon.

Water is indeed a critical resource on account of fact that the State, which occupies 10.41 percent of the country's geographical area and 5.50 per cent of its population, is endowed with about 1.16 percent of the total surface water resources of the country. In nearly 2/3rd area of the State, water is available either at a great depth or at long distance. Despite of many constraints, the State Government has taken up the steps to increase agriculture production by providing necessary inputs such as fertilizers and improved variety of seeds. Efforts have also been made to enhance water availability for diverse uses, through emphasis on efficient water utilisation by adopting water saving devices in agriculture as well as in other fields. An effective strategy is being adopted for utilising the State's share in Inter-State waters.

State Domestic Product(SDP) and Per Capita Income(PCI) reflect overall performance of economy of the State and also the well being of the people during a given period of time. However, the State's economy being largely agrarian, growth of State Domestic Product is largely dependent on agriculture production, which is subjected to wide fluctuations, depending on the monsoon conditions.

The estimate of State Domestic Product(SDP) are prepared both at current and constant 1993-94 prices. The year-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product(NSDP)

and Per Capita Income(PCI) since the year 1993-94 at constant (1993-94 prices) and current prices are given below:

Table - 1.3
Net State Domestic Product(NSDP) and Per Capita Income(PCI) in Rajasthan

Year	At Constant Prices		At Current Prices	
	NSDP (Crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)	NSDP (Crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)
1993-94	28977	6173	28977	6173
1994-95	34269	7121	36733	7633
1995-96	35530	7201	41690	8450
1996-97	39682	7844	50986	10079
1997-98	44509	8582	56913	10974
1998-99	46179	8685	65123	12247
1999-2000 P	45122	8277	65825	12074
2000-01 Q	44335	7932	66949	11978
2001-02 A	48940	8559	75198	13151

P-Provisional Q-Quick A-Advance

The above table reveals that the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), popularly known as "State Income" has been manifesting an upward trend (at current prices) over the years. The increase in population has neutralised most of the impact of increasing trend of SDP. The per capita income has, therefore, been showing a low percentage increase in comparison to NSDP.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices, in the year 2001-02 has been estimated at Rs. 48940 crore as against Rs. 44335 crore in the year 2000-01, showing an increase of 10.39 percent over the previous year. The per capita income in real terms i.e. at constant (1993-94) prices in the year 2001-02 is estimated at Rs. 8559 as compared to Rs. 7932 in the year 2000-01, registering an increase of 7.90 percent over the previous year.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at current prices is worked out to Rs. 75198 crore for the year 2001-02 as compared to Rs. 66949 crore during the year 2000-01, showing an increase of 12.32 percent over the previous year. The per capita income for the year 2001-02 at current prices is worked out to Rs. 13151 as against Rs. 11978 during the year 2000-01, registering an increase of 9.79 percent over the previous year.

Despite of the abundance of natural resources, Rajasthan is still to emerge as an industrially developed state. In consideration of the fact, all possible efforts are being made for speedy industrial development in the State. The Government has adopted the policy aimed at rapid industrialisation and making Rajasthan the most preferred State for investment in identified sectors and thus, ultimately, achieve global competitiveness. The policy lays special emphasis on accelerating the pace of industrial growth, increasing employment opportunities, improving productivity, ensuring sustainable development and also strengthening the small scale and cottage industries in the State. The State Government by following the measures like liberalisation and de-licensing announced by the Government of India and implementing Single Window Clearance System, is making efforts to attract more and more investment in the industrial sector.

Mineral wealth is one of the most important natural resources of the State, which significantly, contributes to the economic and industrial development of the State. A large number of important industrial, ceramic, fertilizer, ferrous and non-ferrous metallic minerals are found and produced in large quantity in the State. Rajasthan enjoys nearly monopoly in some of the non-ferrous minerals in the country such as lead, zinc and copper. Building stones, dimensional and decorative stones like sand stone, marble, kota stone and granite in different colours are produced largely in the State.

Power is an essential input for all productive economic activities. However, power scenario in the State is characterised by the deficiency of its own power generation resources, reason there by, the State has to depend upon the systems located outside the State for power supply. Power supply to the State from far-flung sources to distant parts of the State involves very high costs and inconvenience as well. The per capita consumption of power (1998-99) in the State is 329 kwh, which is lower than the national average of 360 kwh.

The development of power sources is highly capital intensive causing very large investment for meeting out the demands of power sector in the State. Power has always been accorded the highest priority in the State's plans. Looking to the move towards an open market economy based on competitiveness, private participation is being encouraged in power generation and its distribution.

In the State, five companies, one each for generation and transmission and three for distribution each at Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur are functioning to strengthen the existing infrastructure and provide better quality of electric supply to the consumers. The installed capacity in the State at the beginning of the year 2001-02 was 3997.97 MW. During the year 2001-02, an additional power generation of 260.22 MW had been added upto December, 2001. Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of 39810 villages (census 1991) in the State, 37145 villages have been electrified so far.

Upto the end of December, 2001, power generation capacity reached the level of 4258.19 MW. The State Government had adopted a policy on 11th March, 1999 for promoting power generation through non-conventional energy sources. 3 projects of 6.35 MW capacity based on wind energy have been made functional in the State. These include first with 2 MW at Jaisalmer, second with 2.25 MW at Deogarh in Chittorgarh and third

with 2.10 MW at Phalodi in Jodhpur district Power consumption is likely to be 2261.793 crore units during 2001-02 as against 2295.07 crore units consumed during the last year.

A well-developed network of transport and communication system is a significant basic infrastructure for rapid economic development. Rajasthan is an under developed State in respect of transport and communication. In the absence of internal waterways and inadequate expansion of railways, roads provide a major infrastructural link in the State. The total road length in the State is likely to reach a level of 150813 kms. (88801 kms. PWD and 62012 kms. Other Departmental Roads) by the end of the year 2001-02. The density of roads per hundred sq.km in Rajasthan would reach 44.07 kms. at the end of current year (including other departmental roads), which is still below from All India average of 74.90 kms. road density.

The State Government is vigorously going ahead for strengthening the road network in the State by taking up several works pertaining to the construction of new roads and maintenance of the existing roads. Private sector is being encouraged to make investment on Build , Operate and Transfer(BOT) basis for constructing roads, by-passes and tunnel etc. Under Central Road Fund(CRF), the works relating to strengthening, widening and renewal of State High Ways(SHW) and Major District Roads(MDR) are being executed in the State. Measures have been taken up for making traffic movement frequent by constructing bridges over heavy crowded road crossings. In the chain of bridges, the flyovers on Jhotwara railway crossing, Gopalpura by-pass at Tonk road, Malviya nagar at Jawahar Lal Nahru-Marg, have made convenient pass outs to the traffic. In addition to these flyovers, another flyover is under construction on Sanganer Circle at Tonk road.

Rajasthan, well known for its natural resources, arts and culture, and heroic history of the people, is one of the most attractive destinations in India for both domestic and international tourists. Many forts and palaces, heritage hotels and travelling enjoyment on the Palace on Wheels are the main attractions for tourists visiting the State. Visitors also appreciate colourful fairs and festivals. The different ethnic culture of the people has also proved to be a major attraction for visitors, alongwith the unique desert environment in western Rajasthan. The total arrival of tourists in Rajasthan has increased from 68.95 lakh (62.90 lakh domestic and 6.05 lakh foreign) in the year 1997 to 79.97 lakh (73.74 lakh domestic and 6.23 lakh foreign) in the year 2000.

After the formation of integrated Rajasthan, the Government in the State has followed the path of planned economic growth. For establishment of an exploitation-free society 'Co-operation' was adopted as one of the vehicle of transformation. With the passage of time, the Co-operative Movement covered a wide spectrum of economic activities, both in rural and urban areas of the State. Presently, important activities like credit loans for agricultural inputs, distribution of consumer goods, management of storages, construction of dwelling units etc., are being undertaken through the co-operative movement in the State.

In recent years, the State is drastically showing an enthusiastic change in primary education and literacy. Presently literacy rate has jumped up from 38.55 percent (1991 census) to 61.03 percent as per provisional figures of 2001, census. Accordingly, female literacy has also improved much enough which is now 44.34 percent while earlier, it was 20.44 percent. Thus a jump of 22.48 percent in over all literacy and 23.90 percent in female literacy is indeed an encouraging sign of educational panorama in the State. In view of the progress made, the State was awarded by 'Decade Literacy Award' and 'Decade Female Literacy Award' on National Literacy Day-2001, for outstanding achievement in the field of literacy.

Emphasis is being laid on development of education in the State. Universalisation of elementary education through various programmes such as Lok Jumbish, Shiksha Karmi, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas (RGSJPs), expansion of educational facilities, particularly, with greater stress on girls education, has been given top priority during the year 2001-02. Free education upto the college level is being provided to girls in the State. The Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education has been conducting the Total Literacy Campaign as the dominant strategy since 1990 under the guidelines of the National Literacy Mission.

At present, besides 18173 Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas (RGSJPs), 39829 Primary, 22571 Upper Primary, 5122 Secondary and 2312 Senior Secondary Schools are functioning in the State. Education is being provided to about 100 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years and 12.98 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 14-17 years.

The State is committed to achieve the goal of 'Health For All', for which the State Government has undertaken a series of steps for developing a network of health infrastructure for providing preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services in both the rural and urban areas of the State. In the chain of efforts, Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha Kosh and Medicare Relief Card Schemes are also being implemented in the State for benefiting the persons belonging to the families living below poverty line.

Non-availability of perennial water sources in the State and availability of ground water at considerable depth pose a serious problem for supply of safe drinking water in the State. At many places ground water is unfit for human consumption. Frequent drought conditions further create situation harder to make water supply to the population at remote places.

In spite of the acute drought conditions during past many years, concerted efforts are being made to solve the drinking water problem in both the rural and urban areas of the State. Till now, 37603 villages and all the 222 cities have been covered under safe drinking water supply. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), safe drinking water facility has been provided to 6130 habitations.

About 77 percent population of the State resides in rural areas. Poverty, malnutrition, inadequate employment and lack of infrastructural facilities in rural areas are

the major problems. Continuous efforts are being made to alleviate rural poverty by providing additional employment opportunities through creation of rural infrastructure under various programmes implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA). Besides, various other programmes like Apna Gaon Apna Kaam, Batts Zile Batts Kaam, etc. are also being implemented for accelerating the pace of rural development in the State.

Public Distribution System is implemented through a network of fair price shops, both in rural and urban areas in the State, to provide essential commodities at prices fixed by the Government of India. 1994 authorised fair price shops are running in the State upto the end of November, 2001. Out of these, 15160 are operational in rural and 4744 in urban areas. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Consumer's Protection Forums at the State level as well as District levels are functioning for safeguarding the consumer's interest.

Price variation puts a significant impact on the economy of the State and life of the people. Changes in the level of wholesale and retail prices at specific intervals are revealed through Wholesale Price Index Numbers and Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial workers. During 2001, a rising trend has been visible in both wholesale and retail prices over 2000 in the State. The Wholesale Price Index (base 1952-53=100) during the year 2001 stood at 2579.15 as against 2524.08 during 2000, which reveals an increase of 2.18 percent.

2. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND FINANCE

2.1 STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

State Domestic Product (SDP), popularly known as 'State Income', is an important and reliable indicator to measure the growth of the economy as well as level of development in various socio-economic sectors of a State. The year-wise estimates of SDP provide a base for formulation of State Plans, various development programmes and policies for the State.

The Per Capita Net State Domestic Product is used to determine the absolute as well as the relative performance of the State economy. It is also considered as an important tool to measure the regional disparities and being used by policy makers like Planning Commission and Finance Commission for allocation of plan resources and distribution of tax and duties.

The State Domestic Product (SDP) represents the total monetary value of all the goods produced and services rendered during a given period of time, generally, a year within the geographical boundaries of the State. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Net State Domestic Product or Per Capita Income (PCI) are evaluated both at current and constant prices. The SDP estimates at current prices are obtained by evaluating the goods and services at prices prevailing in the market during the year and the estimates at constant prices are prepared by evaluating the goods and services of current year with base year prices. In the present publication, the latest available data have been used for the purpose of estimations for the years 1993-94 to 2001-02. The estimates are provisional, quick and advance for the years 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02, respectively. The estimates for the year 2001-02 are advance and tentative, based on likely production, projections and trends as observed in the economy.

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

The Gross State Domestic Product is the total monetary value of all the goods produced and services rendered by an economy during a given period of time, generally, a year before making any provision for Consumption of Fixed Capital. The GSDP at current prices for the year 2000-01 is estimated to be Rs. 76440.19 crore as compared to Rs. 74452.24 crore for the year 1999-2000, showing an increase of 2.67 percent. As per advance estimates for the year 2001-02, it is estimated to be Rs. 85651.95 crore, registering an increase of 12.05 percent over the previous year.

The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices for the year 2000-01 is estimated to be Rs. 50658.35 crore as compared to Rs. 51088.12 crore in the year 1999-2000, registering a decrease of 0.84 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2001-02 at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 55654.73 crore, showing an increase of 9.86 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1993-94 onwards, at constant (1993-94) prices, is depicted in the following table:

Table - 2.1.1
Gross State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector at Constant (1993-94) Prices

(Rs. in crore)						
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total GSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manu- facturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1993-94	10574.41 (32.07)	11959.55 (36.27)	4045.75 (12.27)	8229.23 (24.96)	12780.92 (38.77)	32969.70 (100.00)
1994-95	13331.97 (34.50)	14743.48 (38.15)	5450.44 (14.10)	9986.78 (25.84)	13917.91 (36.01)	38648.17 (100.00)
1995-96	12841.86 (31.93)	14426.37 (35.87)	6050.45 (15.04)	10784.63 (26.81)	15013.72 (37.32)	40224.72 (100.00)
1996-97	15621.43 (34.90)	17213.96 (38.46)	5809.37 (12.98)	10887.02 (24.33)	16653.90 (37.21)	44754.88 (100.00)
1997-98	16232.09 (32.58)	18044.23 (36.22)	7221.23 (14.49)	13152.08 (26.40)	18625.14 (37.38)	49821.45 (100.00)
1998-99	16142.53 (31.16)	18039.96 (34.82)	6894.70 (13.31)	13586.36 (26.23)	20178.96 (38.95)	51805.28 (100.00)
1999-2000 (P)	14080.30 (27.56)	16071.74 (31.46)	7076.53 (13.85)	14187.53 (27.77)	20828.85 (40.77)	51088.12 (100.00)
2000-01 (Q)	12676.15 (25.02)	14753.13 (29.12)	6799.20 (13.42)	14486.60 (28.60)	21418.62 (42.28)	50658.35 (100.00)
2001-02 (A)	15647.61 (28.12)	17874.03 (32.11)	6914.57 (12.42)	15047.54 (27.04)	22733.16 (40.85)	55654.73 (100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage distribution to GSDP

P- Provisional Estimates

Q- Quick Estimates

A- Advance Estimates

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

Net State Domestic Product is arrived at after deducting the value of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) or depreciation from the Gross State Domestic Product. The Net

State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2000-01 is estimated to be Rs. 66949.10 crore as compared to Rs. 65825.42 crore in the year 1999-2000, thus registering an increase of 1.71 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2001-02, it is estimated to be Rs. 75198.11 crore, registering an increase of 12.32 percent over the previous year.

The Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 44335.02 crore in the year 2000-01 as against Rs. 45121.53 crore during 1999-2000, showing a decrease of 1.74 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2001-02, it is estimated to be Rs. 48940.47 crore, showing an increase of 10.39 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1993-94 onwards, at constant (1993-94) prices, is as follows:

Table - 2.1.2
**Net State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector
at Constant (1993-94) Prices**

(Rs. in crore)						
Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manu- facturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1993-94	9587.26 (33.09)	10755.88 (37.12)	3240.01 (11.18)	6767.09 (23.35)	11453.93 (39.53)	28976.90 (100.00)
1994-95	12322.39 (35.96)	13477.08 (39.33)	4457.94 (13.01)	8292.68 (24.20)	12499.16 (36.47)	34268.92 (100.00)
1995-96	11788.96 (33.18)	13070.94 (36.79)	4971.34 (13.99)	8952.42 (25.20)	13506.99 (38.01)	35530.35 (100.00)
1996-97	14533.46 (36.63)	15817.67 (39.86)	4525.11 (11.40)	8809.21 (22.20)	15054.91 (37.94)	39681.79 (100.00)
1997-98	15103.68 (33.93)	16608.26 (37.31)	5842.87 (13.13)	10925.71 (24.55)	16975.37 (38.14)	44509.34 (100.00)
1998-99	14969.76 (32.42)	16559.58 (35.86)	5374.78 (11.64)	11185.69 (24.22)	18433.69 (39.92)	46178.96 (100.00)
1999-2000 (P)	12861.43 (28.50)	14545.11 (32.24)	5399.60 (11.97)	11594.27 (25.69)	18982.15 (42.07)	45121.53 (100.00)
2000-01 (Q)	11409.36 (25.73)	13178.34 (29.72)	4948.07 (11.16)	11680.45 (26.35)	19476.23 (43.93)	44335.02 (100.00)
2001-02 (A)	14331.02 (29.28)	16249.09 (33.20)	4870.09 (9.95)	12006.02 (24.53)	20685.36 (42.27)	48940.47 (100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage distribution of NSDP

P- Provisional Estimates Q- Quick Estimates A- Advance Estimates

Some characteristics of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) as revealed by the above table are: -

- (i) The primary sector which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying sector continues to dominate the State's economy as nearly 30 to 40 percent of value added is contributed by this sector. Further, agriculture (including animal husbandry) alone contributes more than 87 percent of the value added of the primary sector.
- (ii) The share of the secondary sector which includes manufacturing, utilities (electricity, gas and water supply) and construction sector, fluctuates between 22 to 26 percent.
- (iii) The share of the tertiary sector which includes transport, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real-estate, ownership of dwelling, business services, public administration and other services, is between 36 to 44 percent.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by the total population of the State. As per advance estimates, the per capita income for the year 2001-02 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 13151 as compared to Rs. 11978 for the previous year 2000-01, showing an increase of 9.79 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates at constant (1993-94) prices, the per capita income for the year 2001-02 is estimated to be Rs. 8559 as compared to Rs. 7932 for the year 2000-01, showing an increase of 7.90 percent over the previous year.

2.2 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES

Gross Fixed Capital formed in the State since the year 1993-94 have been given in the table below. At the end of the year 2000-01, the total assets, at current prices, were 14.23 percent of the GDP (Rs. 85651.95 crore). The contribution of assets formed by public sector is more than private sector except in the year 1994-95. In the year 1993-94, the contribution of GFCF from public sector was 0.24 percent more than that of private sector while in the year 2000-01, it was 25.00 percent more. Total GFCF in the year 2000-01 increased by 16.09 percent over the previous year.

Table - 2.2.1

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at Current Prices (Provisional)

(Rs. in crore)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Public	3201.52	3498.90	4358.40	5434.90	6085.73	5564.40	5536.73	6771.97
Private	3193.97	3898.06	3854.51	4244.49	4469.35	4632.43	4963.16	5417.64
Total	6395.49	7396.96	8212.91	9679.39	10555.08	10196.83	10499.89	12189.61

2.3 NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The basic objectives of the Ninth Five Year Plan are to reduce the gap between the per capita income in the State and the national average. For achieving the object, higher growth rate is required. This in turn calls for substantial increases in agriculture production, more effective water management and general improvements in capacity utilisation in all sectors. Stress was therefore laid on completion of ongoing infrastructure projects, especially, power and water resources projects alongwith a focused thrust on sectors such as horticulture, livestock, fisheries and agro-processing etc. The provision of basic minimum services, namely primary education, primary health, safe drinking water, housing, nutrition, village road connectivity and the public distribution system has been given particular attention.

The total resources available for the State Ninth Five Year Plan were of the tune of Rs. 22525.83 crore at 1996-97 prices. These resources included an additional amount of Rs. 950.00 crore expected on account of the alternative schemes of devolution of 29 percent share in central taxes and a further Rs. 700.00 crore on account of the transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes alongwith associated resources to the state. The State however did not receive this amount.

Finally, the Ninth Plan size was fixed at Rs. 27650 crore at current prices with the additionality of Rs. 650 crore to be funded through additional resource mobilisation by the State. As per the norms of the Planning Commission, the yearwise plan size and expenditure were expected to be as follows:

Table - 2.3.1

Year	Percentage	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1997-98	14	3871.00
1998-99	17	4700.50
1999-2000	20	5530.00
2000-01	23	6359.50
2001-02	26	7189.00
Total	100	27650.00

The actual Annual Plan outlay and actual expenditure during the first four years of the Ninth Five Year Plan have been as under:

Table - 2.3.2

Year	Initial Outlay	Revised Outlay *	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
1997-98	3504.13	4259.39	3987.35
1998-99	4300.00	4025.00	3832.83
1999-2000	5022.18	3855.14	3600.95
2000-01	4146.15	4237.94	3772.90
2001-02	4515.61	4642.35	4642.35 (expected)
Total	21488.07	21019.82	19836.38

* As approved by Planning Commission

Thus, the initial outlays made in the Annual Plans did not match up to projection from the very outset owing to resource constraints. The cumulative gap on this account itself is Rs. 6161.93 crore. The shortfall in terms of actual expenditure from the Ninth Five Year Plan projections is likely to be of the order of Rs. 7813.62 crore.

According to the Planning Commission percentage norms, shown above, Plan expenditure during the first 4 years should have been Rs. 20461.00 crore. However, the actual expenditure during these 4 years has been approximately Rs. 15194.03 crore. Thus there has been a shortfall in expenditure of approximately of Rs. 5266.97 crore during the first 4 years of the Ninth Five Year Plan, when measured against initial projections. However, the shortfall in expenditure against the actual Annual Plan outlays of these 4 years is a more modest Rs. 1778.43 crore.

Progress of Extranally Aided Projects

With regard to Externally Aided Projects(EAPs), external resources estimated, originally, for the Ninth Five Year Plan were around Rs. 4400.00 crore. However, due to the completion of a number of ongoing EAPs in last four years and also for want of new projects hereafter the realisation of additional resources on account of EAPs has been much lower than the forecast for the Ninth Five Year Plan.

The major reasons for the shortfall were as under:-

- The sanctions imposed by many of the donor countries and agencies following the atomic explosion carried out by India in 1998.
- Elaborate and different preconditions set for sanctioning and disbursement / reimbursement by the funding agencies.

Additional Central Assistance (ACA) received during the first four Annual Plans and estimates for the Annual Plan of 2001-2002 of EAPs are shown in the table given below:-

Table - 2.3.3

(Rs. in crore)		
S.No.	Year	Additional Central Assistance
1	1997-98	230.74
2	1998-99	226.30
3	1999-2000	188.73
4	2000-01	249.01
5	2001-02 (Estimated)	453.26 (Actual Rs. 85.99 crore upto December, 2001)
Total		1348.04

Thus the gap between ACA as received and that originally expected may be of the order of as much as Rs. 3051.96 crore.

Reasons for shortfall against outlay: Main reasons for the shortfall have been identified as follows:

1. Mobilising the additional resources required to fill the resource gap in the last three years of the Ninth Five Year Plan proved difficult as the State Government had to limit its revenue collection measures in view of the severe drought condition in the State.
2. Owing to the scarcity conditions already referred to a substantive proportion of the funds allocated under schemes using the State's own resources finally could not be committed to the schemes. Also a ban had to be imposed on new starts during the year 2000-01 looking to the requirement of funds for famine relief works and related arrangements for drinking water.
3. There was also increased expenditure on account of scarcity and consequent higher levels of support given to the Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd., for purchase of power in order to meet the additional demands of the farm sector.
4. One of the primary reasons for the shortfall in State's own resources for funding of the Ninth Five Year Plan has been on account of the increased financial burden due to implementation of the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission. The recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission were accepted by the Central Government and in some cases were further improved upon. Once these were implemented in respect of Central Government employees, the States, generally, had to follow it. The Tenth Finance Commission, although perhaps not unaware of the burden likely on account of the Fifth Pay Commission, exercise, did not take this into account adequately thus resulting in the projection of unrealistically low estimates of revenue expenditure and consequently provisioning in terms of revenue gap filling grants from the Centre. The inevitable outcome was a heavy revenue deficit which, in turn, yielded increasingly negative balances from current revenues and thus shrank the State's capability to fund the Plan from its own resources. The additional liabilities on account of the implementation of the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission during the Ninth Five Year Plan period are estimated at approximately Rs. 6000.00 crore.
5. Expenditure incurred under several Externally Aided Projects has been much lower than provided for in the original proposals. While there was a large number of EAPs which for clearance was pending with external funding agencies like World Bank and OECF. On the eve of the Ninth Five Year Plan, the sanctions imposed and change in the attitude of these agencies after the nuclear explosion in 1998 saw these pipeline projects virtually come to a stand still. Consequently, the expenditure under the EAPs has been substantially lower than projected.

6. Due to the financial crunch, Finance Department imposed bans on purchases and filling up vacant posts and this, in turn, delayed the implementation of Plan Projects.

2.4 ANNUAL PLAN 2001-02

Originally, the size of the State's Annual Plan 2001-02 was kept at Rs. 4515.61 crore, which was revised to Rs. 4642.35 crore. The major headwise allocations of funds are as follows:

Table - 2.4.1

Annual Plan - Major Head-wise Outlay				(Rs. in crore)
S No	Major Head of Development	Budgeted Outlay	Modified Outlay	Revised Outlay
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	112.66	112.66	122.82
2	Rural Development	380.93	432.74	500.35
3	Special Area Programmes	29.67	31.67	32.32
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	425.64	507.54	398.75
5	Power	1381.00	1429.80	1228.30
6	Industry and Minerals	93.20	93.45	103.33
7	Transport	381.01	706.88	469.50
8	Scientific Services	0.80	0.80	0.71
9	Social and Community Services	1578.16	1674.82	1678.56
10	Economic Services	87.48	87.48	54.09
11	General Services	45.06	53.60	53.62
TOTAL		4515.61	5131.44	4642.35

2.5 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

Nine externally aided projects, funded by different external aid agencies like World Bank two(2), JBIC, Japan two(2), KFW, Germany three(3), EC one(1), ADB one (1) relating to various State Development sectors like Energy, PHED, Rural Development

(District Poverty Alleviation Programme), Irrigation, Urban Infrastructure Development, Forest and Social Welfare etc. are under implementation.

During the current financial year, the plan outlay of Rs. 581.20 crore has been kept which includes a token provision of Rs. 0.54 crore for the pipeline EAPs against which a sum of Rs. 453.26 crore as reimbursement (Additional Central Assistance) is expected to be received in the State account. The release of Additional Central Assistance on account of EAPs are received by the State Government in term of 70 percent loan and 30 percent grant. An expenditure of around Rs. 101.00 crore has been incurred and a sum of Rs. 83.52 crore upto December, 2001 as additional central assistance has been released by the Government of India to the State account.

The plan outlay for the year 2000-01 (RE) was of Rs. 184.80 crore against which Rs. 177.05 crore were spent and an additional central assistance of Rs. 248.42 crore (including clearance of last year pendings and an advance of 1st instalment for implementation of the World Bank funded, Rajasthan Power Sector Restructuring Project) was credited in State account from the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

In addition to the above, externally aided projects like Rajasthan Water Restructuring (World Bank), Tourism Development in Desert Circuit (JBIC, Japan) Rajasthan Minor Irrigation (KFW/FRG Germany), Dungarpur Integrated Wasteland Development Projects (SIDA, Sweden) are pipeline projects for which a token provision is proposed during the current financial year.

2.6 BANKING

The State Government has been making intensive efforts through planned development for strengthening infrastructure and to develop human resources over the years. However, the gap in average per capita income at the National and State levels still continues. In the liberalised economic scenario, financial institutions, particularly Banks, have a vital role to play in accelerating the pace of development in providing resources for generating additional economic activities and income for the masses. Rising expectations of the people can not be met with the limited resources of the State Government. The flow of institutional finance and credit support from Banks and other Financial Institutions (FIs) needs to be harnessed effectively.

Credit through banks is an important source of investment and development in the State. Various credit-based programmes like Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna, Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana and schemes for development of SC/ST and other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of the weaker sections of the society with the active involvement of banks. The banks, particularly, the Regional Rural Banks, have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support and thus fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

The comparative position of bank offices, their deposits and credit allowed in Rajasthan vis-à-vis at national level upto September, 2001 is presented in the table given below:

Table - 2.6.1
Details of Banking Activities

S.No.	Items	(September)			
		Rajasthan		India	
		2000	2001	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Regional Rural Banks					
	a) No. of offices	1041	1041	14451	14463
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	2074	2481	34020	40317
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	839	981	14154	16684
2. Public Sector Banks					
	a) No. of offices	2010	2025	46096	46401
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	20329	23478	675848	791232
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	9408	11169	380965	438164
3. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks					
	a) No. of offices	256	263	5188	5391
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	2937	3439	158116	179912
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	1242	1261	100887	112859
4. Total					
	a) No. of offices	3307	3329	65735	66255
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	25340	29398	867984	1011461
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	11489	13411	496006	567707

It is revealed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during 2001 (upto September) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto September, 2000. The deposits have increased by 16.01 percent in Rajasthan in 2001 over 2000 while it was 16.53 percent at All India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 45.62 percent in September, 2001 in Rajasthan and at All India level it was 56.13 percent, whereas in September, 2000 it was 45.34 percent and 57.14 percent in Rajasthan and at All India level, respectively. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto September, 2001 over corresponding period of 2000 has increased by 16.73 percent while it was 14.46 percent at All India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 17176 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 571.80 lakh on 1st October, 2001) and covers an average area of 103 sq. km of the State.

3. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Price stability is essential for sustaining the momentum of growth and ensuring proper distribution of the benefits of development. Inflation hurts the poor the most since their income is not indexed to prices. Wholesale Price Index as well as Consumer Price Index indicate the trends of price variations in the economy.

The price situation in the State is influenced by the price behaviour at the national level. The fluctuation in prices is depicted from wholesale price and consumer price indices. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, is collecting, on regular basis, the wholesale and consumer prices of essential commodities from selected centres in the State. On the basis of these prices, monthly wholesale and consumer price indices are being prepared regularly.

3.1 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1952-53=100)

The General Index of Wholesale Price during the year 2001 stood at 2579.15 as against 2524.08 in 2000 which shows an increase of 2.18 per cent over previous year. A rising trend in all groups of wholesale price index has been observed during the year 2001. The Price Index of Manufacturing Group registered the highest increase of 7.69 percent, followed by Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group (6.13 percent), Industrial Raw Material Group (2.86 percent) and Food Group (0.56 percent).

The percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2001 and 2000 over the previous year is given in the following table:

Table - 3.1.1

S.No. Major Group		Wholesale Price Index			(Base year 1952-53 = 100)	
		Annual Average			% variation over previous year	
		1999	2000	2001	2001	2000
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Food	2399.40	2499.15	2513.25	0.56	4.16
2.	Industrial Raw Material	2128.31	1968.94	2025.22	2.86	- 7.49
3.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	4597.57	4944.66	5247.63	6.13	7.55
4.	Manufacturing	2212.59	2405.90	2590.87	7.69	8.74
General Index		2417.31	2524.08	2579.15	2.18	4.42

3.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE 1982=100)

The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur and Ajmer centres in the State. A rising trend in consumer price continued during the year 2001. The General Consumer Price Index for the year 2001 recorded an increase of 4.96 percent at Jaipur centre and 4.39 percent at Ajmer centre over previous year.

Consumer Price Indices for all the commodity groups for Jaipur and Ajmer centres are summarised in the table given below: -

Table - 3.2.1
Group-wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

Group	(Base year 1982=100)									
	Jaipur Centre			% Variation over pre. year		Ajmer Centre			% Variation over pre. year	
	1999	2000	2001	2001	2000	1999	2000	2001	2001	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Food	423	424	434	2.36	0.24	420	443	454	2.48	5.48
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	535	560	625	11.61	4.67	496	548	585	6.75	10.48
3. Fuel & Light	299	395	459	16.20	32.11	290	350	411	17.43	20.69
4. Housing	227	236	254	7.63	3.96	502	514	528	2.72	2.39
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	322	331	348	5.14	2.80	341	358	374	4.47	4.99
6. Miscellaneous	438	469	504	7.46	7.08	381	392	417	6.38	2.89
General Index	390	403	423	4.96	3.33	411	433	452	4.39	5.35

It is revealed from the above table that all commodity groups registered a rise at both the centres during 2001.

The average General Consumer Price Indices (base 1982=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer and All India since the year 1996 are given in the following table: -

Table - 3.2.2

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 1982 = 100)

Year	Jaipur		Ajmer		All India	
	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1996	321	10.31	332	8.85	334	9.15
1997	346	7.79	357	7.53	358	7.19
1998	387	11.85	392	9.80	405	13.13
1999	390	0.78	411	4.85	424	4.69
2000	403	3.33	433	5.35	441	4.01
2001	423	4.96	452	4.39	458	3.85

3.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES (BASE 1984-85 = 100)

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), New Delhi compiles Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME) with 1984-85 as the base year. UNME indices for the centres in the State and All India since the year 1996 onwards are given in the following table:

Table – 3.3.1

Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees

(Base year 1984-85=100)

Year	Centres			All India
	Jaipur	Ajmer	Jodhpur	
1996	285	309	271	276
1997	311	330	291	297
1998	342	362	324	330
1999	355	373	341	348
2000	366	385	356	366
2001	386	412	376	386

The average monthly consumer price index for urban non-manual employees for the centres in the State as well as All India for the calendar year 2001 are higher than that of the previous year. It was highest at Ajmer centre (7.01 percent), followed by Jodhpur (5.62 percent) and Jaipur (5.46 percent). The corresponding increase for All India was 5.46 percent.

3.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (BASE 1986-87=100)

The consumer price index for the agricultural labourers are prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87=100 as the base year, which for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 1996-97 has been given in the following table:

Table - 3.4.1

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers			
(Base year 1986-87=100)			
S. No.	Year	General Index (July-June)	
		Rajasthan	All India
1	2	3	4
1	1996-97	261	260
2	1997-98	269	269
3	1998-99	290	299
4	1999-2000	310	309
5	2000-01	311	304
6	2001-02*	308	312

* Average of six months (July to December, 2001)

The consumer price index for agricultural labourers for the year 2000-01 recorded an increase of 0.32 percent over the previous year. During the year 2001-02, the average monthly index for the period July to December, 2001 was less by 0.96 percent than it was in the corresponding period of the previous year.

3.5 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is an essential element of the Government's safety net to the poor. Food and Civil Supplies Department of the State is managing the Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights Programme. Essential commodities like wheat, sugar, kerosene oil, etc. are provided at below market price through fair price shops under PDS. The State Government has been making consistent efforts to run the PDS effectively so as to give relief, specially, to the weaker sections of the population. 19904 authorised fair price shops are running in the State upto the end of November, 2001. Out of these, 15160 are operational in rural and 4744 in urban areas. Out of 19904 shops, 4752 are under cooperative sector and

remaining 15152 under private sector. During current year, 2.15 lakh MT wheat, 0.04 lakh MT rice, 0.35 lakh MT sugar and 3.64 lakh kilo litres of kerosene have been distributed through these shops in the State upto November, 2001. The total distributed commodities include 2.10 lakh MT wheat and 0.04 lakh MT rice, made available on subsidised rates to the people living below poverty line. 65721 tonnes of wheat and 478 tonnes of rice have been distributed in the State during March to November, 2001 under Antyodaya Yojana.

Under the provision of Essential Commodity Act, 1955 and Black Marketing Prevention Act, 1980, 58 raids were organised and 16 persons were arrested, 2 persons had been sentenced and the goods of worth Rs. 5.54 lakh forfeited during April to November, 2001.

Under Consumer Protection Right Programme, complaints/disputes are judicially decided by the District Forums at District Headquarters and State Commission at State level. Since inception, 9447 cases were decided by the State Commission and 144915 cases by the District Forums upto December, 2001.

4. INDUSTRIES AND MINES

4.1 INDUSTRIES

Rapid Industrialisation is very important and essential requirement for achieving the adequate share of industrial sector in the State Domestic Product (SDP). The measures like liberalisation and de-licensing announced by the Central Government would help in accelerating the industrial growth. The Directorate of Industries is functioning for rapid industrial development in the State. Due to the concerted efforts of the government towards accelerating industrial scenario, a conducive industrial climate has been created in the State, which resulted into fast industrial development of the State. Presently, 34 District Industries Centres and 7 Sub-Centres are working under the Directorate of Industries for providing inputs and other facilities rapidly to entrepreneurs. Rural and Urban District Industrial Centres at Alwar, Bhiwadi and Jaipur, are also functioning.

During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), the achievements under various programmes / schemes are given below:

Registration of Small Industrial Units: In the current financial year, 7620 small and artisan units have been registered upto December, 2001 against the target of 9450 units. These units with the total investment of Rs. 147.58 crore have generated direct employment for 24848 persons.

During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), proposal for establishment of 39 large and medium industries with an investment of Rs. 640.00 crore was submitted to the Government of India wherein 17648 persons are likely to get employment.

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana: During current financial year 2001-02, a target to benefit 16600 youth has been kept under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana. Under this, 29590 cases were referred to banks by the DIC upto December, 2001. The sanction of loan was accorded in 10628 cases out of which 7804 youth were trained wherein loan was disbursed to 2718 youth.

Industrial Shivir: Industrial Shivirs are organised at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to encourage industrial atmosphere at lower level. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), 22 shivirs at district level and 167 at panchayat samiti level have been organised against the respective target of 32 and 240. Under the programme of Leather Industry Training, 130 persons have been trained upto December, 2001 against the target of 130 persons during the year 2001-02.

Diesel Generating Set Subsidy Scheme: On purchase of Diesel Generating Sets, subsidy of 25 percent (maximum Rs. 2.50 lakh) is provided. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), a subsidy of Rs. 89.41 lakh for 112 units has been sanctioned.

Household Industry Scheme: Under Household Industries Scheme, training in respect of stitching, knitting, computer and leather garments is imparted to women in urban areas in order to make them self dependent. As against the target of 2500 women to be trained in the year 2001-02, 1606 women have been trained and 763 women are under training by the end of December, 2001.

Industrial Fairs and Exhibitions: For encouraging marketing of items produced in the industrial units of the State, fairs/exhibitions are organised through 'Udyam Protsahan Sansthan'. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), 17 fairs / exhibitions have been organised against the target of 34 wherein industrial products amounting to Rs. 12.69 crore have been sold.

Implementation of Single Window Scheme: The proposals involving investment upto Rs. 3 crore are received by Managing Director, DIC for District Level Committee. In the financial year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), 328 applications with proposals involving Rs. 75.89 crore had been received, 342 cases have been disposed of in total 136 sittings of District Level Committees. Since implementation of the scheme, total 725 applications have been received and 680 cases involving investment of Rs. 260.10 crore have been disposed of till December, 2001.

Handloom: A subsidy of Rs. 7000 in rural areas and Rs. 10,000 in urban areas is sanctioned under Handloom Development Scheme. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), subsidy amounting to Rs. 24.89 lakh has been sanctioned to construct 332 handloom houses against the target of 630. Under the health package, 174 weavers have been benefited by providing them an amount of Rs. 1.13 lakh upto December, 2001 during the year 2001-02 for their treatment against diseases.

Handicraft / Dastkar Bima: Under this scheme, there is a provision to provide a compensation of an amount upto Rs. 50,000 as reimbursement against the amount spent for treatment on account of accidental injury, death and permanent handicappedness. Out of the premium amount, 75 percent is provided by the Central government and the remaining 25 percent by the state government.

Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP)

The Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP) is the Investment Promotion Agency of the State. Through its concerted efforts, it has created a favourable environment and attractive destination for investors in the State. It has also successfully persuaded several very prestigious companies to set up manufacturing units in the State.

On recommendations of the BIP, Economic Development Board (EDB) has been formed to act as a think tank for the State. The board will also provide direction for increasing private participation in economic development. In the beginning, it will suggest short-term measures for economic transformation and advise in long term plans

for increasing the competitive edge of the State. The board has already met thrice, the third meeting was held on 20th March, 2001.

Single Window Clearance System: For the sake of convenience in obtaining the statutory approvals/clearances from various government departments/agencies, the Government of Rajasthan has introduced a single window clearance system w.e.f. 10th March, 2000 through a single composite application form. Presently, the State Government has set up three tier mechanism of approval for expeditious clearances of investment proposals. Stepping towards this direction, following three fully empowered committees have been brought in function:-

a. **Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion (BIDI):** Under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, the board of infrastructure development and investment promotion has been fully empowered to provide all clearances and incentives to units investing Rs. 25 crore or more. BIDI has already met 6 times and cleared 13 investment proposals amounting to Rs. 3761.53 crore.

b. **State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC):** Under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, the state level empowered committee has been fully empowered to provide all necessary clearances and approvals to the units investing Rs. 3 crore or more but less than Rs. 25 crore. The committee has already taken up 52 proposals upto December, 2001.

c. **District Level Empowered Committee (DLEC):** The district level empowered committee under the chairmanship of the District Collector is fully empowered to provide all the clearances to small scale industries upto the investment of Rs. 3 crore. The decisions taken by this committee are binding on all the departments located in the district. Till December, 2001, DLEC has already cleared 680 projects with an investment of Rs. 260.09 crore.

Regarding single window system related matters, 246 meetings have been conducted upto December, 2001 and 704 proposals including an investment of Rs. 5611.30 crore have been approved in these meetings.

Rajasthan Foundation

After completion of 50 years of Rajasthan as a State, an international Rajasthani Conclave was organised during 23rd to 24th September, 2000 in Jaipur on occasion of golden jubilee of the State. It was an endeavour to promote sentimental relations of non-resident rajasthanis with their mother land-Rajasthan, and to attract them for coming forward to the development of the State. The non-resident industrialists, businessmen, writers and the personnels engaged in the field of arts, science, medical and defence services were invited. Rajasthan foundation was registered on 30th March, 2001 under Rajasthan Societies Act. In accordance to the objectives of the foundation, an executive council has been constituted in the chairmanship of the Chief Minister in which an adequate representation has been given to non-resident rajasthanis. Apart from this, a

working committee has also been constituted in the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. For the smooth functioning of the foundation, Rs. 2.00 crore have been deposited with its account. In the year 2001-02, the government has sanctioned Rs. 10.00 lakh for setting up Foundation's Office in Yojana Bhawan, Jaipur and Rs. 10.00 lakh for running of the office. During the current financial year, Rs. 5.00 lakh are expected to be sanctioned for office affairs. In the month of January, 2002, fairs were organised in Coimbatore and Chennai in auspices of the Foundation. In these fairs, culture, tourism and handicrafts related exhibitions were organised. During the fair, two declarations were made by the Chief Minister namely, chapter will be started on Rajasthan Foundation in Coimbatore & Chennai and Rajasthan Pratibha Samman will be provided to resident Rajasthani for their outstanding contribution in the development of the State.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) is developing industrial infrastructure, providing long term credit, undertaking merchant banking activities and promoting industrialisation by taking equity in the form of venture capital. By December, 2001, it has developed 277 industrial areas. Emphasis has been given to provide quality infrastructure for which Rs. 1849.72 lakh have been spent on development and maintenance of industrial areas upto December, 2001. In the year 2000-01, net profit of Rs. 370.59 lakh has been earned by the RIICO.

It has also provided financial assistance to 44 large and medium industries as a part of development banking. During the year 2001-02, term loan assistance of Rs. 4594.00 lakh has been sanctioned and Rs. 6613.57 lakh disbursed upto December, 2001, catalysing an investment of Rs. 7063.47 lakh generating employment for 829 persons. Industrial development activities are as under:

- For convenience of the industrialists, RIICO has simplified its land allotment rules. It will improve industrial atmosphere in the State and help in attracting new investments and increasing employment potential.
- To tackle the problem of industrial sickness, efforts have been made for availability of working capital, rebate in interest, one time settlement and interest rebate to a specific industry / sector. State Level Settlement Committee has been empowered to sanction appropriate rehabilitation package to the sick units, so that both the entrepreneurs and RIICO may be saved from loss.
- During the current year upto December, 2001, 10 industrial campaigns (8 in New Delhi, one each at Agra and Udaipur) have been organised to attract entrepreneurs to establish industries in the State.
- The State Government and RIICO has established C-DOS (Centre for Development of Stones) as an autonomous organisation and a centre for excellence with broad objective to develop, promote and support the dimensional stone sector in Rajasthan and other parts of the country.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the first Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) of the country has been established and made operational at Sitapura

(Jaipur). Acknowledging the progress made, the Central Government has sanctioned a second EPIP on 207 acres of land with a cost of Rs 2140 lakh in the State at Boranada (Jodhpur).

To remove regional disparities in the industrial sector of the State, implementation of 5 Industrial Growth Centres one each at Bikaner, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Abu Road and Bhilwara are in progress. Each centre is costing about Rs. 3000.00 lakh. A sum of Rs. 5275.11 lakh has been spent upto December, 2001 on development works of these growth centres. Implementation of Abu Road growth centre has been done on 'Turn Key' basis and is almost completed.

Four Integrated Infrastructure Development (Mini Growth) Centres namely Jodhpur, Nagaur, Newai and Kallarwas with the project size of Rs. 5.00 crore each, have been sanctioned for the State. An amount of Rs. 1156.52 lakh has been spent upto December, 2001 on their implementation.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is carrying out the job of financial assistance and incentives to the small industrial and handicraft units, it also provides the facilities for gainful marketing of the goods produced by these units. A number of Emporiums are functioning for marketing and popularising the handicrafts of Rajasthan. Exhibitions and training programmes are also organised for development of handicrafts. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), the sale of handicraft items has contributed an amount of Rs. 365.63 lakh and it is likely to reach Rs. 550.00 lakh by the end of March, 2002, while turnover of raw materials has been Rs 2357.61 lakh and marketing of goods is Rs. 325.27 lakh upto December, 2001. Through the Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi & Bhilwara and Air Cargo complex at Sanganer, goods of worth Rs. 324.06 crore, Rs. 181.52 crore, Rs. 3.24 crore & Rs. 11.13 crore and Rs. 824.42 crore respectively were exported during the same period.

In view to boost Rajasthani Handicrafts and providing handicrafts articles to domestic and foreign tourists under a single roof and awaring the tourists with their needs and facilities, a comprehensive Handicrafts and Tourist Complex is proposed to be established. For establishing the Complex in place of Rajasthan Vikray Kendra at Ajmeri Gate in Jaipur, land costing Rs. 3.00 crore has been purchased from Jaipur Municipal Corporation. High level committee in the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary has approved the design of the complex and Rs. 231.24 lakh have been spent on its construction upto March, 2001.

The Corporation is also carrying out various incentive activities such as Old Age Pension, Samuhik Bima Yojna and Award to Craftsmen etc. Under Pension Scheme, Rs. 500 per month are given to selected craftsman. At present, 26 craftsman are being benefited. Under Samuhik Bima Yojana, 13835 craftsman are being benefited. State level award scheme is being implemented in the State wherein Rs. 15000 in cash, tamra patra and ang vastra are provided to the awardi craftsmen and efficiency certificate

holder craftsman gets Rs. 3000 in cash, ang vastra and certificate. Under this, 7 artisans/craftsmen of different artisans categories for the year 1999-2000 and 7 artisans for their efficiency have been awarded.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) is a premier lending financial institution of the State which was established in the year 1955 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 with the basic objective of providing financial assistance particularly, to small and medium sector units in the State. It also provides term loans for setting up new industrial units and for expansion, diversification and modernisation of the existing industrial units. Loans upto the limit of Rs. 5.00 crore are sanctioned by the RFC.

The Corporation has its effective net work throughout the State, it is providing financial assistance to the entrepreneurs through 41 branch offices, 10 regional offices and one zonal office at Jodhpur. Under special schemes, the RFC provides loan to hospital and nursing homes, hotel and restaurants, school buses, ex-servicemen, women and entrepreneurs of SC/STs. Besides, the Corporation also provides term loan upto Rs. 5.00 lakh to the entrepreneurs of SC/ST on special rebate of 2% in the rate of interest to attract SC/ST for setting up their industrial units in the State.

The Corporation has introduced two new schemes namely Silver Card Loan and Tatkal Scheme under the 'Good Borrowers Scheme'. Under this, prompt financial assistance is providing to good borrowers. The RFC has setup a section ARRC (Assets Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Cell) at the headquarter for revival of industrial units and sale of assets of sick units lying in the possession of the corporation.

The progress made by the corporation during the year 2001-02 (upto November, 2001) against the target fixed for the year 2001-02 and likely achievement upto March, 2002 is depicted below:

Table 4.1.1

S.No.	Key-areas	Target 2001-02	(Rs. in crores)	
			Achievement	
			Actual upto November, 2001	Likely upto March, 2002
1.	Loan Sanctioned	180.00	77.76	180.00
2.	Loan Disbursement	160.00	66.14	160.00
3.	Recovery	220.00	99.97	220.00

Industrial Production

Industrial production of important selected items of the selected units during the year 2000 and 2001 in the State has been given in the following table:

Table - 4.1.2
Industrial Production of Selected Items of the Selected Units

S. No.	Item	Unit	2000	2001 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 2001 over 2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sugar	MT	12043	4658	-61.32
2.	Spirit (all Types)	'000 Ltr.	141563	117680	-16.87
3.	Vegetable Ghee	MT	23742	24024	1.19
4.	Salt	Lakh MT	12	16	33.33
5.	Urea	'000 MT	372	316	-15.05
6.	Super Phosphate	'000 MT	-	-	-
7.	Cement	'000 MT	8596	7935	-7.69
8.	Mica Insulating Bricks	'000 No.	-	-	-
9.	Zinc Ingots	'000 MT	114	138	21.05
10.	Cadmium finished product	MT	186	193	3.76
11.	Railway Wagons	No.	362	-	-
12.	Ball Bearings	Lakh No.	251	241	-3.98
13.	Water Meters	No.	44836	45357	1.16
14.	Radiators	No.	1877	1558	-17.00
15.	Polished and repolished stone	'000 Sq. Mtr.	91	84	-7.69
16.	Electric Meters	No.	10932	-	-
17.	Nylon Yarn	MT	-	-	-
18.	Polyester Yarn	MT	-	-	-
19.	Caustic soda	MT	40709	45146	10.90
20.	Calcium Carbide	MT	57002	54661	-4.11
21.	P.V.C. Resin	MT	33765	34104	1.00
22.	P.V.C. Compound	MT	8204	8204	-
23.	Sulphuric Acid	'000 MT	227	278	22.47
24.	Copper Cathodes	MT	19222	30524	58.80
25.	Cotton Cloth	Lakh sq. Mtr.	410	291	-29.02
26.	Cotton Yarn	'000 MT	83	70	-15.66

Above table reveals that there was a mixed trend in the industrial production of the selected items during the year 2001 as compared to the production in the past year. Out of the 26 selected items, there is an increase in the production of 9 items, whereas production of 10 items decreased during the year 2001. The shortfall in production is due to the shortfall in production of the units selected under the indices of Industrial Production Scheme. Either some of the selected units have been completely or partly closed or did not function or partly function during the year due to poor demand of their items in the market. The items shown in the table have been selected in the year 1970 as per the directions of the Central Statistical Organisation. Efforts are being made to change the base year and items basket.

The range of variation in the production of these items is given in the following table: -

Table - 4.1.3
Range of Variation in Industrial Production

Range of Variations in Production in 2001 over 2000	Items
1	2
1.1 Increase upto 10 percent	Vegetable Ghee, Cadmium Finished Products, Water Meters, P.V.C. Resin
1.2 Increase between 10 to 20 percent	Caustic soda
1.3 Increase between 20 to 50 percent	Salt, Zinc Ingots, sulphuric Acid,
1.4 Increase between 50 to 100 percent	Copper cathodes
1.5 Increase of more than 100 percent	Nil
2.1 Decrease upto 10 percent	Cement, Ball Bearing, polished & Re-polished stone, calcium carbide
2.2 Decrease between 10 to 20 percent	Spirit (All type), Urea, Radiators, cotton yarn
2.3 Decrease between 20 to 50 percent	Cotton cloth
2.4 Decrease between 50 to 100 percent	Sugar

4.2. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

Khadi and Village Industries have a vital role in rural economy. Agriculture and village industries are main resources of rural employment. The important aspect of Gramodyog Programme is to provide employment to un-employed and semi employed rural folk. The State KVIB aims at improving employment opportunities, both primary and supplementary, in the rural areas to strengthen the village economy, encouraging traditional art and crafts and improving living standard in rural areas. Activities relating

to Khadi and Village Industries are being implemented in almost 17564 villages in the State.

In order to achieve the goals of KVI, financial assistance was provided to 2368 additional industrial units in the year 2000-01. A target has been fixed to provide financial assistance to 2500 additional industrial units during the year 2001-02. Production in Khadi industries was of worth Rs. 27.14 crore during the year 2000-01 while it was of Rs. 19.28 crore upto November, 2001 in the year 2001-02. Production in village industries was of Rs. 463.49 crore during the year 2000-01. There has been production of Rs. 320.64 crore upto November, 2001 during 2001-02, which is expected to be Rs. 460.00 crore upto March, 2002. There is a target for providing employment to additional 35000 persons through khadi gramodyog during the year 2001-02 whereas additional employment was provided to 24971 persons in the previous year 2000-01. During the year 2001-02, exhibitions are being organised within and out side the State at 22 places to boost up the sale of products of Khadi and Village Industry sector. Khadi products has been sold of worth Rs. 10.13 crore through 21 exhibitions organised during the year 2000-01.

4.3 FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers Department is the State authority in respect of registered factories and boilers. The main activities of this department relate to ensuring safety and health amongst the industrial workers, promoting labour welfare through industrial hygiene in the organised sector and enforcing effectively the statutory provisions relating to industrial safety and health.

In the current year upto December, 2001, 408 new factories and 49 boilers were registered in which about 8655 workers got employment. To create safety awareness, 23 safety training programmes and seminar had been organised in the Departmental Training Centre for supervisors and workers. 587 workers and supervisors were benefited by these programmes. 357 samples were collected and analysed by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory from 121 chemically hazardous factories to safeguard workers from occupational diseases and to prevent adverse effect of hazardous chemicals on their health.

A provision for the year 2001-02 was kept of Rs. 30 lakh under plan and Rs. 253.11 lakh under non-plan. Against the provision, Rs. 19.36 lakh has been incurred under plan and Rs.163.89 under non-plan upto November, 2001.

4.4 MINES AND MINERALS

Rajasthan is one of the important mineral producing States in the country having enormous variety of minerals, producing as many as 67 minerals including lignite. It is a leading producer of lead, zinc, copper and tungston ores. Gold, silver and cadmium are also extracted. Among the non-metallic industrial minerals, the State is a leading producer of rock phosphate, gypsum, steel grade and cement grade limestone, asbestos,

felspar, quartz, silica sand, soapstone, clays, ochre and wollastonite. The State is also one of the most important producers of dimensional and decorative stones like marble, kota stone and sand stone in the country and has high potential for granite.

The State Mines and Geology Department, the Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation (RSMDC) and the Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd. (RSMML) are functioning for speedy exploration of mineral resources through modern advanced technology in the State.

The Directorate of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan is actively engaged in prospecting and exploration of minerals in the State. During the year 2001-02, ten programmes for different category of minerals viz. basemetals, noble metals, limestone, lignite, industrial minerals, glass and ceramic minerals, precious and semi-precious stones, dimensional & decorative stones and environmental exploration were taken up. These programmes included 63 projects of which 56 projects were taken up for geological investigations during April to December, 2001.

The targets and physical achievements pertaining to survey work are shown below:

Table - 4.4.1

Nature of work	Unit	Annual Target	Achievement Upto December, 2001	
		2001-02	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Regional Mineral Surveys	Sq.Km	4150	3662	88.24
Regional Geological Mapping	Sq.Km	465	344.5	74.09
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq.Km	50.50	31.6	62.57
Drilling	Meter	11000	7834.5	71.22

Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation (RSMDC) is mainly dealing in the production and marketing of limestone, rockphosphate, lignite, felspar and gypsum. At present, the Corporation operates mines at different places in 13 districts of the State. During the year 2001-02, against the production and sale target of 11.87 lakh MT and 12.05 lakh MT respectively, achievement was of 7.06 lakh MT and 6.38 lakh MT of gypsum till December, 2001. The production and sale target of limestone has been kept at 10.60 lakh MT in the year 2001-02, of which 8.59 lakh MT and 8.29 lakh MT have been achieved respectively upto December, 2001. Against the targets of 2.50 lakh MT for each of the production and sale of lignite, 1.57 lakh MT production and sale

have been achieved till December, 2001, which is 63 percent of the target. Against the target of 1.40 lakh MT for each of the production and sale of rockphosphate, 0.54 lakh MT and 0.58 lakh MT have been achieved respectively upto December, 2001.

The corporation contributes to State Government by way of payment of royalties, land tax, sales tax, etc. During the year 2001-02, the Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 110.01 lakh upto December, 2001 and it is likely to reach Rs. 339.04 lakh upto the end of March, 2002.

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd., is engaged in mining of Rock Phosphate and its beneficiation at Jhamar Kotra Mines in Udaipur district, Gypsum in Bikaner Division, Steel grade limestone at Sonu Jaisalmer district and Green Marble at Kesariajee in Udaipur district.

4.5 LABOUR

For maintaining industrial peace and to ensure welfare of the labourers, Labour Department of the State has endeavoured to enforce various labour laws effectively. Due to its efforts, the industrial climate in the State remained, by and large, peaceful.

Measures were taken to control strikes and lockouts. Out of 4317 complaints, 2533 were disposed off during the current year upto November, 2001. Out of 2213 industrial disputes, 1554 cases were settled upto November, 2001. During the year 2001-02, 8.63 lakh mandays were lost due to strikes and lockouts upto November, 2001 whereas 5.89 lakh mandays lost during the year 2000-01.

By the end of March 2001, there were 4005 registered trade unions in the State with a membership of 6.73 lakh. During the year 2001-02, 103 new trade unions with the membership of 26435 have been registered upto November, 2001, making a total of 4108 trade unions at the end of November, 2001.

4.6 EMPLOYMENT

The unemployment continued to be a serious problem to the State's economy. According to the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, the number of unemployed persons newly registered with various Employment Exchanges in the State during the period January to November, 2001, was 129696, out of which, there were 14219 women, 22055 scheduled castes, 14477 scheduled tribes and 24363 other backward classes. The number of vacancies notified during this period was 3386 against which 34539 candidates were sent to the employer for employment and 1214 persons got employment.

Under vocational guidance programmes, during the period January to September 2001, 712 career talks were organised in schools and colleges. 37240 persons were guided at the time of registration. 2462 persons were provided self-employment through various Employment Exchanges and 183 Rojgar Melas were organised during January to November, 2001

Under 15 point programme of the Prime Minister, minority camps were organised in minority dominated areas and people were motivated for self employment. Rozgar Melas were organised at Panchyat Samiti level for rural youth to be guided for opting self employment and providing information regarding employment opportunities in the State. News paper named 'Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh' is being published fort-nightly by the Directorate of Employment wherein detailed information regarding type of vacancies, competitive examinations, training facilities and scholar-ships, etc. is disseminated to the employment seekers. For the annual plan 2001-02, Rs. 75.00 lakh have been sanctioned, out of this amount, Rs. 48.66 lakh have been spent upto the month of December, 2001.

The position of employment in public and private sectors has been depicted in the following table:

Table - 4.6.1

Employment in Public and Private Sector

(lakh Number)			
Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
1995	10.09	2.55	12.64
1996	10.17	2.67	12.84
1997	10.13	2.63	12.76
1998	10.16	2.59	12.75
1999	10.18	2.58	12.76
2000	9.94	2.52	12.46
2001 (upto June)	9.80	2.48	12.28

5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

5.0 AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Rajasthan is predominantly an agrarian State where about 70 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture based activities and thus depend on agriculture for livelihood. In view of importance, the agriculture has emerged as the strengthening backbone of the State Economy. Water resources in the State are decreasing gradually and reason thereby the agriculture is essentially rainfed and continues to be susceptible to the vagaries of monsoon. The north-west region of the State comprising of 61 percent of the total area is either desert or semi-desert which for water requirement and agriculture depends absolutely upon rains. At present, less than one fourth of the agricultural area in the State is under irrigation. The gross cropped area has been varying from year to year depending on the monsoon conditions. The net area sown has been around 159 lakh hectares during the year 2000-01.

The salient features of agriculture in Rajasthan has been summarised as under:

- Agriculture in Rajasthan is rainfed.
- The period of monsoon is short, the State faces late onset and early withdrawal of monsoon.
- 90 percent of the rainfall is received during monsoon season. In addition to spatial variation, there is much variation in yearly pattern of rainfall.
- 65 percent of the total cultivation is under kharif season and is mostly dependent on rainfall, which is aberrant and uncertain.
- 60 percent of the irrigated area is under wells and tube wells. The ground water table is rapidly becoming deeper and deeper.

A well-developed agriculture extension network has been created in the State. However, natural constraints like climate, problematic soil and saline water adversely affect the growth of agriculture sector. Social constraints viz. rapid growth in population, wide spread illiteracy, large number of small and marginal farmers and technological gaps have reduced the capacity of farming community to struggle with the problem of unstable production.

5.1 MONSOON

The prospects of agriculture in the State depend largely on timely occurrence of rains, particularly, in case of kharif crops, in which production and productivity of crops are dependent not only on the quantum of rainfall, but also on its proper distribution over a reasonable time span and its intensity.

The behaviour of the monsoon in Rajasthan is usually erratic and uncertain. This year, arrival of monsoon was 10 to 15 days earlier which was firstly effective from 13th

June and in this span, the rainfall was meagre to medium in most of the parts of the State. In second span during 24th June to 29th July, monsoon remained active in all the districts. Monsoon rains further started from 5th August and remained till 18th August. The rainfall during June to September, 2001 was recorded at 517 mm against the normal rainfall of 532 mm, which is 2.8 percent less than the normal rainfall of the same period. However, rainfall was considered precisely good for kharif crops and, therefore, the kharif crops sowing is expected to be more than the annual targets.

5.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture production plays an important role in the State's economy as about 28 to 39 percent of the Net State Domestic Product is generated by the agriculture and allied sector.

The details of the area and production under kharif and rabi crops for last three years are depicted in the following table:

Table - 5.2.1
Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

Crop	Area (in lakh hectares)			Production (in lakh tonnes)		
	1999-2000 (Revised Final)	2000-01 (Final)	2001-02 (Likely)	1999-2000 (Revised Final)	2000-01 (Final)	2001-02 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Cereals</u>	84.80	89.84	84.70	97.93	93.08	106.09
Kharif	56.49	64.48	61.20	26.96	33.44	41.84
Rabi	28.31	25.36	23.50	70.97	59.64	64.25
<u>Pulses</u>	24.79	23.73	36.18	8.93	7.26	18.40
Kharif	14.44	16.66	24.41	1.34	2.81	7.83
Rabi	10.35	7.07	11.77	7.59	4.45	10.57
<u>Foodgrain</u>	109.59	113.57	120.88	106.86	100.34	124.49
Kharif	70.93	81.14	85.61	28.30	36.25	49.67
Rabi	38.66	32.43	35.27	78.56	64.09	74.82
<u>Oil-Seeds</u>	36.35	26.46	30.22	34.06	20.32	32.40
Kharif	10.58	12.07	13.00	9.22	7.14	12.31
Rabi	25.77	14.39	17.22	24.84	13.18	20.09
<u>Sugarcane</u>	0.19	0.13	0.11	7.87	5.61	5.76
<u>Cotton</u> *	5.83	5.10	3.46	9.84	8.05	6.30

* Production in lakh bales (each bale of 170 Kg.)

As per preliminary forecast, the total foodgrain production in the State in the year 2001-02 is expected to be 124.49 lakh tonnes which is more by 24.07 percent as

compared to that of 100.34 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2001-02 is expected to be higher at the level of 49.67 lakh tonnes as against 36.25 lakh tonnes during the previous year, showing an increase of 37.02 percent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2001-02 is expected to be at the level of 74.82 lakh tonnes as against 64.09 lakh tonnes during the year 2000-01, registering an increase of 16.74 percent.

The production of kharif cereals during the year 2001-02 is expected to be 41.84 lakh tonnes which is more by 25.12 percent than that of 33.44 lakh tonnes during the previous year. The main contributors in production of kharif cereals are bajra and maize, their respective contribution is estimated to be 25.15 and 12.25 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02 while it was 20.38 lakh and 10.15 lakh tonnes respectively in the year 2000-01, showing an increase of 23.41 and 20.69 percent respectively.

The production of rabi cereals in the year 2001-02 is expected to be 64.25 lakh tonnes while it was 59.64 lakh tonnes in the year 2000-01. Wheat, the main contributor of rabi cereals is expected to be 58.80 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02 as compared to 55.54 lakh tonnes in the year 2000-01, showing an increase of 5.87 percent. Production of barley is likely to be 5.45 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02 from 4.10 lakh tonnes of the year 2000-01, showing an increase of 32.93 percent.

Pulses, which are the rich source of energy and minerals, provide an important source of dietary proteins especially for the vegetarians. The production of kharif pulses is likely to be 7.83 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02 as against 2.81 lakh tonnes in the year 2000-01, showing a substantial increase of 178.65 percent. The production of gram is likely to be 10.42 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02 which was 3.95 lakh tonnes in the year 2000-01, showing a steep increase of 163.80 percent.

Oilseeds include groundnut, sesamum, soyabean and castorseed during kharif season and rape and mustard, taramira and linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2001-02 is estimated at 32.40 lakh tonnes against 20.32 lakh tonnes in the year 2000-01, showing an increase of 59.45 percent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 12.31 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02 as against 7.14 lakh tonnes in the year 2000-01, showing an increase of 72.41 percent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 20.09 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02 as compared to 13.18 lakh tonnes in the year 2000-01, showing an increase of 52.43 percent. The production of rape and mustard is likely to be 19.70 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02 as against 13.03 lakh tonnes in the year 2000-01 which registers an increase of 51.19 percent over the previous year.

The production of sugarcane is likely to be 5.76 lakh tonnes in the year 2001-02 as against 5.61 lakh tonnes in the year 2000-01, showing an increase of 2.67 percent.

Cotton is an important cash crop being grown in the State, specially in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. The production of cotton is likely to be 6.30 lakh

bales during the year 2001-02 as against 8.05 lakh bales in the year 2000-01, showing a decrease of 21.74 percent.

5.3 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND INPUT MANAGEMENT

Organised management and the availability of agriculture inputs including a fine quality of seeds are essential component for achieving higher level of production. Accordingly, high yielding seed variety programme, introduced in the State, is a major instrument of agricultural strategy to increase foodgrain production. Use of fertilizers is also one of the larger determinants of crop yield.

Under agriculture extension and input management scheme, various measures are being taken to reduce the adverse effect of the erratic monsoon and hostile weather conditions on agricultural production.

Achievements under agriculture extension and input management programmes during the years 2000-01 and 2001-02 are shown in the following table:

Table 5.3.1
Achievements under Agriculture Extension and Input Management

Items	Season	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	
			Achievement	Target	Achievements [Likely]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Area under high yielding varieties	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	23.75	22.10	23.98
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	12.81	20.00	15.00
2. Distribution of high yielding variety seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtls.	85.39	85.00	90.05
	Rabi	'000 Qtls.	242.71	320.00	234.86
3. Distribution of other improved seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtls.	96.48	105.25	88.27
	Rabi	'000 Qtls.	65.45	88.30	71.67
4. Distribution of fertilizers	Kharif	'000 Tonnes	342.54	421.80	360.75
	Rabi	'000 Tonnes	322.27	474.00	430.52
5. Distribution of Rhyzobium Culture packets	Kharif	Packets in Lakh	8.40	7.43	5.77
	Rabi	Nos.	8.74	6.08	7.23
6. Area covered under plant protection measures	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	52.73	41.25	44.91
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	38.01	38.75	38.75

Items	Season	Unit	2000-01	Target	2001-02
			Achievement		Achievements [Likely]
1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Quality Control					
Samples analysis					
i) Seeds		Number	3497	5000	4000
ii) Fertilizers		Number	4546	6000	5500
iii) Plant Protection		Number	1682	1200	1500
8. Water Management					
Programme					
i) Sprinkler Sets		Number	13230	16056	16056
ii) Pipeline Extension		Lakh Mitre	5.00	17.43	16.00
9. Soil and Water					
Sample Analysis		Lakh Number	2.84	2.48	2.50
10. Land Improvement					
Programme-Gypsum Distribution					
i) Oil seed Production		MT	59868	55000	55000
ii) National Pulses Develop. Programme		MT	2966	6000	4000
iii) Work Plan		MT	-	20000	16500

5.4 HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has plenty of scope for Horticulture activities. Horticulture provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people and it is instrumental to diversify the rural economy in agro processing area and other ancillary units. Besides, it provides protective food such as vitamins and minerals to human beings and also helps in improving environmental conditions and checking the pollution. In view of the importance, emphasis has been given to extend area under orchards, introduce new crops through intensive training to farmers and field level functionaries for popularising horticulture among the farmers. Thrust is also on vegetable growing and development of agro processing industries. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), against the plan allocation of Rs. 251.49 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 136.06 lakh has been incurred towards garden development, free distribution of onion seed to the farmers belonging to SC/ ST, subsidies on chemicals for plant protection and other various schemes.

5.5 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil erosion is the most serious threat to productive land in the State. Soil is also subject to heavy moisture loss by quick evaporation. Uncontrolled run off, not only results in loss of water and good topsoils but also valuable soil nutrients. Appropriate soil and water conservation measures can, considerably, increase fertility of soil in rainfed areas.

The Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department has executed works with a cost of Rs. 502.72 lakh upto December, 2001 against the provision of Rs. 821.49 lakh in the year 2001-02.

Under this programme following schemes are being executed:

(i) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA): Barring Ganganagar, this programme is being implemented in all the districts covering 193 Panchayat Samitis where irrigation facility is less than 30 percent. During the current year, the work is being done in 193 watersheds. An expenditure of Rs. 905.86 lakh has been incurred upto the month of December, 2001 against the provision of Rs. 3703.80 lakh and treatment of 66457 hectare area against the target of 41000 hectares has been done upto the same month of the year.

(ii) Wasteland Development Programme and other Schemes: During the year 2001-02, a provision of Rs. 1426.70 lakh for development of watersheds was kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 519.98 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2001 which is 36.45 percent of total provision. During the year 2000-01, a provision of Rs. 420.16 lakh was kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 195.74 lakh was incurred upto December, 2000 which was 46.59 percent of total provision.

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP): This programme is being implemented in 16 desert districts. During the year 2001-02, a provision of Rs. 2272.01 lakh has been kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 598.60 lakh has been incurred upto the month of December, 2001 which is 26.35 percent of total provision and during this period 4467 hectares area has been treated.

(iv) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP): This programme is being implemented in 10 districts of the State by funding through the Rural Development Department. During the year 2001-02, a provision of Rs. 1922.47 lakh has been kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 293.67 lakh incurred which is 15.28 percent of total provision. 4536 hectares of area was also treated upto December, 2001.

(v) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): This scheme is being executed in 28 districts of the State. During the year 2001-02, an expenditure of Rs. 681.14 lakh has been incurred which is 74.21 percent of the total provision of Rs. 917.84 lakh and an area of 9684 hectares was treated upto the month of December, 2001.

(vi) Strengthening of Soil Conservation Units : In view of implementing the work of soil conservation on the basis of watershed, soil conservation units have been extended. During the current year upto December 2001, an expenditure of Rs. 282.51 lakh has been incurred against a target of Rs. 450.00 lakh, which is 62.78 percent of the total provision.

(vii) Gandhi Gram Yojana: Watershed development and soil conservation department has launched an ambitious 'Gandhi Gram Yojana' in the pious memory of Father of the Nation. Under this scheme, one ideal village has to be selected from each panchayat samiti of the State except panchayat samitis in the Ganganagar district. Selected villages will be developed through coordinated implementation of socio-economic development schemes. The selection and development of Gandhi Gram village is based on five grounds namely labour donation, family welfare, girl education, plantation and improved quality of animal husbandry. Out of 230 panchayat samitis, 222 Gandhi Grams have been selected upto December, 2001 and out of these selected villages watershed development projects have been sanctioned for 189 Gandhi Grams. There is no separate provision of budget for Gandhi Gram Yojana. Presently, "Gandhi Grams" are selected from the villages of watersheds which have been selected for National Watershed Development Project for rainfed areas and special schemes like DDP, DPAP, EAS & IWDP etc.

Watershed development and soil conservation works are being executed at local level by the committees constituted by local villages. Work plans are prepared by these committees for areas by marking of works which are to be implemented in those areas. Department provides only technical guidance for development works and payment is made by these committees for development works at their level.

5.6 AGRICULTURE MARKETING

It is of vital importance in the sense that farmers in the State should get proper price for their agricultural produce and for this purpose the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is functioning. In order to implement 'Mandi Regulation Management' effectively and to prevent Mandi Tax evasion, concerted efforts have been made which have resulted into perpetual increase in the Mandi taxes.

The table given below shows the income earned through mandi taxes during the year 1996-97 to 2001-02:

Table-5.6.1

Year	Income (crore Rs)	Annual Growth (Percentage)
1996-97	111.06	9
1997-98	128.51	16
1998-99	140.44	9
1999-2000	149.11	6
2000-01	137.65	-8
2001-02 (upto November, 2001)	90.59	

For effective mandi management, out of the 124 mandis operating in Rajasthan, 16 have been computerised which include 9 mandis of special categories, 4 and 3 of category 'A' and 'B' respectively. Under Agriculture Marketing Department, 8 Agmark Laboratories at different places in the State are also functioning for prevention of adulteration in food articles.

Besides, the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing, Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board is also functioning to look after all the developments under agricultural marketing system in the State. One of the main functions of the Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board is the construction of rural link roads and marketing yards in Krishi Upaj Mandi Samitis (KUMS) area and also to look after their repair and maintenance works. During the current financial year 2001-02, a provision of Rs. 100.00 crore has been kept for civil works. Out of this provision, Rs. 41.91 crore have been spent upto December, 2001. The amount of Rs. 41.91 crore, already spent, includes Rs. 28.63 crore utilised for link roads and Rs. 13.28 crore for mandi yards and buildings. During this period, roads in 443 kms. of length have been carpeted. Besides, the Board is providing financial assistance to farmers in accidental cases under Krishak Sathi Yojana. In this scheme, a farmer can be assisted with an amount of Rs. 1500 to 25000. In the current year, 655 farmers have been benefited by a total sum of Rs. 118.08 lakh. Spices Export Promotion Scheme has also been implemented in the State by providing financial assistance to exporters.

5.7 STATE WAREHOUSING

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC), a Government undertaking, has been working for last 44 years with its main objective to construct godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produces, fertilizers, seeds, manures, agricultural implements and other notified commodities. It is the public enterprise, which is continuously running in profit for the last 18 years. The corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 1224.04 lakh during the financial year 2000-01 which was highest since inception of the corporation. In the first eight months of the current financial year 2001-02 (upto November, 2001), the corporation has expected to earn a profit of Rs. 793.04 lakh.(tentative). For the outstanding work done by the RSWC, an excellence award to the Corporation alongwith the Udhyog Ratan award to the Managing Director have been given by the Institute of Economics Studies, New Delhi on 11.1.2001.

During the year 2001-02 (upto November, 2001), the Corporation with its warehouses at 87 places in 31 districts (excluding Jhunjhunu) of the State is functioning with a total storage capacity of 7.23 lakh MT. Its average utilisation for the first eight months i.e. during April to November, 2001 has been 89 percent. The corporation w.e.f. 1.10.2001, provides 70 percent and 60 percent rebate in storage charges respectively to SC/ST farmers and all other farmers. During the year 2000-01, 23850 MT storage capacity was constructed and during the year 2000-02, construction for 12300 MT capacity has been completed upto November, 2001. As per direction of the State Government, the Corporation has initiated, a pledged loan scheme to provide loan

assistance to the farmers upto a maximum limit of 75 percent value of mustard, coriander and soyabean stored by them in the warehouses.

During the season of rabi 2000-01, the Corporation has procured 2.13 lakh MT wheat under support price scheme from farmers at the ten allotted centres at Hanumangarh and Ganganagar which is the highest in the last 24 years . In addition, the Corporation played a vital role in providing warehousing facilities to FCI, RAJFED and NAFED for storage of agricultural commodities procured under support price scheme.

5.8 IRRIGATION

The area of Rajasthan constitutes 10 percent of the total area of the country but water availability in the State is almost 1.16 percent. In these circumstances, the sustainable development in this direction is eminently warranted. There are four major sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells and tube-wells. The gross irrigated area in the State during the year 1999-2000 was 69.34 lakh hectares, which was higher by 1.84 percent than that of 68.09 lakh hectares in the year 1998-99. The gross irrigated area is only 35.95 percent of gross cropped area during the year 1999-2000, out of this gross irrigated area, 64.67 percent was irrigated by wells and tube-wells, 33.44 percent by canals and 1.89 percent by other sources during the year 1999-2000.

The area irrigated by the different sources in the State during the year 1997-98 to 1999-2000 is given in the following table:

Table - 5.9.1
Source-wise Irrigated Area

Source of Irrigation	Net area irrigated			Gross area irrigated		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	1525	1557	1619	2238	2275	2319
2. Tanks	181	93	78	191	100	81
3. Wells & Tubewells	3658	3801	3867	4185	4382	4484
4. Others	57	48	48	62	52	50
Total	5421	5499	5612	6676	6809	6934

Irrigation Department of the State is striving hard to extend irrigation facilities by harnessing available surface water through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects. By the end of March, 2001, 4 major, 103 medium and 4820 minor irrigation projects have been completed. Besides, 5 major, 4 medium and 104 minor irrigation projects are under construction. The total irrigation potential created in the State by the end of March, 2001 through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects was 16.97 lakh hectares (excluding IGNP), out of this, 13.05 lakh hectares was irrigated

through major and medium projects and 3.92 lakh hectares through minor irrigation projects.

The revised outlay for the year 2001-02 on various irrigation schemes is Rs. 308.17 crore (excluding IGNP & CAD). Out of this, Rs. 24.00 crore for Mahi Bajaj Sagar project, Rs.19.00 crore for Bisalpur irrigation project, Rs. 20.00 crore for Sidhmukh Nohar irrigation project, Rs. 48.00 crore for Gang modernisation and Rs. 4.00 crore for Gaggar Flood Control and the remaining Rs. 193.17 crore have been provided for the various major, medium and minor irrigation schemes being executed through the Chief Engineer Irrigation. During the year 2001-02, additional irrigation potential of 40500 hectares is to be created.

In the year 2001-02, an expenditure of Rs. 164.65 crore was incurred upto December, 2001. This includes Rs. 16.38 crore for Mahi, Rs. 8.37 crore for Bisalpur, Rs. 17.56 crore for Sidhmukh Nohar, Rs. 13.11 crore for Gang modernisation and Rs. 3.18 crore for Gaggar flood control. Additional irrigation potential of 42632 hectares has been created upto December, 2001. 20 minor irrigation projects are targeted to be completed during the year 2001-02.

Colonisation

Land lying in the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted under General and Special allotments in equal proportion of 50:50 by the State Colonisation Department. From the share of special allotment, 60 percent land is allotted to special allottees and 40 percent by open sale. Upto March, 2001, 11.65 lakh hectares (6.52 lakh command and 5.13 lakh un-command) land has been allotted to about 1.75 lakh persons by the department. During the year 2001-02(upto January, 2002), 9738 hectares (8144 command and 1594 un-command) land has been allotted to 1839 persons. Similarly, from the 50 percent share of general category, 30 percent land is allotted to the allottees belonging to SC/ ST. During the year 2001-02(upto January, 2002), 1249 hectares and 164 hectares land has been allotted to the persons belonging to SC/ST respectively in command and un-command areas.

A revenue income of Rs. 18.51 crore has been recovered upto January, 2002 during the year 2001-02 against the target of Rs. 100.00 crore.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

Indira Gandhi Nahar project aims at utilisation of 7.59 MAF water of Ravi and Beas rivers for irrigation, drinking water and other uses in western region of Rajasthan. The work of this project is continuing from the first five year plan period. For the convenience, the project has been taken-up in two stages. The construction of main canal was completed in December, 1986. On completion of the project, irrigation potential of about 15.17 lakh hectares area would be created every year. By the end of March, 2001, the construction of branches and distributries of 6978.99 kms. in length was completed as against proposed target of 9060 kms. of length. On this work, an expenditure of Rs.

2204.54 crore was incurred (Rs. 381.48 crore in first stage while an amount of Rs.1823.06 crore was spent in second stage). This investment on canal work generated 11.35 lakh hectares irrigation potential. In the year 2000-01, 8.36 lakh hectares area was irrigated. This project is providing annual agricultural production amounting to Rs.1600 crore.

For the year 2001-02, the total amount of Rs. 160.00 crore has been provided, out of which Rs. 2.74 crore are proposed for stage I and Rs. 157.26 crore for stage II, by this amount, 48000 hectares of irrigation potential has to be generated by constructing 274 kms. lined canals. An expenditure of Rs. 63.77 crore (Rs. 1.15 crore of stage I and Rs.62.62 crore of stage II) has been incurred upto December, 2001 and 32.25 kms. lined canal has been constructed.

Beside irrigation, the project has been providing drinking water in command area. Kanwar Sain Lift Canal is providing drinking water to Bikaner city and 99 villages situated out of the project area. Gandhelisahawa lift scheme is providing drinking water to 175 villages of Churu district while main canal via Jodhpur lift scheme, is providing drinking water to Jodhpur city and the enroute towns and villages.

Bisalpur Project

The Bisalpur Project is irrigation cum water supply project. The project envisages to construct a storage dam across Banas river near Bisalpur village in Tonk district with its main objective of supplying drinking water to Jaipur, Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh, Nasirabad and other enroute cities, towns, villages and to irrigate 81800 hectares of agricultural land of Tonk district. The total storage capacity of the dam is 33.2 TMC, out of which 16.2 TMC is reserved for providing drinking water to about 81 lakh of population. 8 TMC water has been reserved for irrigation purpose. The original cost of the project was sanctioned of Rs. 309.07 crore which was revised to about Rs. 657.91 crore (March, 2000 prices), an expenditure of Rs. 423.90 crore has been incurred upto December, 2001 on construction of dam. Main canal and distribution network has been completed to supply irrigation water in about 11000 hectares. The work of project and distribution system is going on.

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project is a joint venture of the states of Gujarat and Rajasthan for development of irrigation and hydroelectric power generation. The project was sanctioned in the year, 1971 and the work was taken up there after. The irrigation was started from November, 1983. The original project proposals envisage 46558 hectares CCA for an estimated cost of Rs. 31.36 crore. The scope of the project was further increased to 80,000 hectares and revised cost is estimated to Rs. 813.47 crore against which an expenditure of Rs. 654 crore has been incurred upto March, 2001 in the first phase.

At the end of March, 2001, an area of 57531 hectares has been irrigated against the original CCA of 80,000 hectares. During the current financial year, the work of excavation / earth filling to the tune of 1.529 lakh cubic meter, lining work in 1.174 lakh sq. m. and 170 Nos. pucca works were completed and 24 Nos. pucca works are under progress. Besides, an additional CCA of 950 hectares was brought under irrigation against the target of 4000 hectares. Therefore, upto December, 2001, irrigation in the area of 58481 hectares have been done against the original CCA of 80,000 hectares.

5.9 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry is a major source of income for marginal farmers, landless persons and other poor in rural areas, specially, in the arid and semi arid areas. A large number of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other local poor folk depend upon livestock for gainful employment. Animal husbandry is closely interwoven with agriculture and plays an important role in the State's rural economy.

As per livestock census 1997, there are 543.49 lakh livestock and 43.81 lakh poultry in the State. The western districts of the State are famous for indigenous cattle breeds.

The main livestock products are milk, egg, meat and wool. The estimated total milk production in the State in the year 2000-01 was 7442 thousand tonnes. This was 2.51 percent more than the estimated production of 7260 thousand tonnes in the year 1999-2000. The eggs production, in number, in the year 2000-01 was estimated at 57 crores, showing an increase of 3.64 percent over the production of 55 crores in the year 1999-2000. The meat production in the year 2000-01 was estimated at 49.34 thousand tonnes, which was more by 8.73 percent than the production of 45.38 thousand tonnes in the year 1999-2000. The estimated wool production in 2000-01 was 195 lakh kg., which was more by 2.09 percent than that of 191.00 lakh kg. during the year 1999-2000. The approximate gross value of livestock products, as per current prices, during the year 2000-01 was Rs. 8620.29 crore which was about 43 percent of the total gross value from agriculture sector.

The State Government is providing animal healthcare upto village level through a network of the veterinary institutions. Presently, 12 Veterinary Polyclinics, 22 First Grade Veterinary Hospitals, 1386 Veterinary Hospitals, 285 Veterinary Dispensaries and 1727 Sub-centres are functioning in the State. Besides, 29 district disease diagnostic labs are also working in the State. At present, one Veterinary Institution is functioning for about 15273 cattle units in the State.

Breeding policy in the State focuses mainly on conservation and improvement of the indigenous breeds by selective breeding and upgradation. Cross breeding is provided selectively only on demand and desire of local farmers. For managing the functioning effectively, the work has been assigned to Assistant Director, Livestock Development at all the district headquarters. For breed improvement of horses, 10 Horse Development Centres are working in Udaipur, Jhalawar, Jalore, Pali, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer, and

Jaipur districts. One Goat Breeding Centre is working in Ramsar village of Ajmer district for goat development and goat feed and fodder production.

During the year 2001-02 upto December, 2001, 51.84 lakh vaccinations have been performed for various diseases, 69.15 lakh animals were given treatment, 4.39 lakh animals were castrated, 3.91 lakh artificial inseminations were performed and 77.56 lakh doses of various vaccines have been produced in vaccine producing laboratories of the State.

Piggery programme is also being implemented in the State under which a Foreign Breed Piggery Farm has been established in Alwar district. For poultry development, one government poultry farm and one IPDB is working in the State.

5.10 SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of agro-economic systems in the State. An amount of Rs. 28 lakh has been sanctioned during the year 2001-02 for sheep development programmes. Under these programmes, anti-disease dose has been given to 72.66 lakh sheep upto December, 2001. Besides, medicated spray (dusting) was performed on 31.77 lakh sheep, 34.65 lakh sheep were vaccinated, 3.90 lakh unfit rams were castrated and 19000 wool samples were detected by wool analysis laboratory at Bikaner during the current financial year 2001-02, upto December, 2001.

5.11 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented on cooperative basis. Presently, under the programme 6147 Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) are registered which are working at the grass root level in the rural area. These societies are affiliated with 16 district milk unions. At the State level, these unions have been affiliated with Apex Body "Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation" (RCDF).

Milk is collected through DCS and district milk unions at an average rate of 9.99 lakh kg. per day upto December, 2001, out of which 5.77 lakh litre milk is marketed in cities and towns of the state during the same period which is 27 percent and 11 percent respectively, more than that of the previous year. This year, first time, Dairy federation has also established a record of maximum milk collection of 15 lakh kg. in a day. Presently, 4.5 lakh milk producers are being benefited under the cooperative based milk development programmes and they are getting reasonable price of their milk.

Apart from providing direct employment to thousand of persons, the programme indirectly generates employment to a lot of persons both in rural and urban areas. During the current Women Empowerment Year, Dairy Federation affiliated district milk unions, after having constituted 1040 women dairy cooperative societies and associating 74830 members with dairy development programmes, are providing employment to women on one hand and developing leadership potentiality in women for active participation in animal husbandry profession on the other. Self-help groups have been constituted to

make the women self dependent. At present, on an average, Rs. 1.20 crore per day are being paid to milk producers against the price of their milk.

RCDF is providing nutritious feed to animals through its Cattle Feed Plants. In the year 2000-01, the RCDF has registered first rank in cattle feed production and marketing among the State Dairy Federations of Northern India. Special emphasis is being laid on improving quality of milk and milk products.

Dairy related performance in key activities is given in the following table:

Table 5.11.1

S. No.	Key Activity	Unit	During year 2000-01	2001-02 upto Dec. 2001	2001-02 Likely upto March, 2002
1.	Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg.PerDay	8.86	9.99	11.50
2.	Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt.Per Day	5.44	5.77	8.72
3.	Cattle Feed Sale	MT	113712	81691	109057
4.	New D.C.S.	Number	293	463	670
5.	Revival of closed DCS	Number	370	453	569

5.12 FISHERIES

Rajasthan, although considered a land of desert and sand dunes, has an estimated 3.30 lakh hectares of water area for fish culture in the form of major, medium reservoirs, tanks, ponds, rivers and canals which have an excellent potential for fisheries development. The prime objective of fisheries development in the State is to increase fish production and thereby to raise nutritional standard of the population, generate employment opportunities and additional source of income in rural areas. Top priority has been given to produce quality fish seed in the State, which is the major input for fish production. During the year 2001-02(upto December, 2001), 5500 metric tonne of fish and 215 million fish seed were produced. During the year 2001-02(upto December 2001), an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakh has been spent against the revised provision of Rs. 30 lakh. During the year 2000-01, a revenue of Rs. 608.44 lakh was received from fishing activities while the revenue collected during the year 2001-02(upto December, 2001) was of Rs. 247.25 lakh.

5.13 FORESTRY

Forests are the pivot of the ecological and environmental balance and play a significant role in the prosperity of poor masses and enrichment of land. As per report of the Forest Survey of India, Rajasthan has registered an increase of 464 sq. kms. in forest cover during assessment period 1993-97 and an increase of 518 sq. kms. during the assessment period 1997-99. Rajasthan is the only State in the country which has

registered continuous increase in forest cover during last consecutive four bi-annual surveys.

Plans for forest development in the State are prepared according to the guidelines of national forest policy and budgeting. As per targets declared by the State Government, special emphasis is given on the conservation of flora and fauna, conservation of biodiversity, conservation of soil and moisture, fulfilment of needs and getting active cooperation of villagers in forest protection and management and employment generation.

With a view to ensure villagers participation in formation of various programmes related with afforestation activities, more than 3042 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) have been constituted under Joint Forest Management Programme. This programme with revised guidelines emphasises on participation of women and persons belonging to backward classes. The Government of India has conferred Indira Gandhi Vraksha Mitra Award on forest protection and management committee, Salukhera of Udaipur district.

A target of plantation in an area of 30,000 hectares and distribution of 150 lakh seedlings has been kept under 20 Point Programme during the year 2001-02. Till December, 2001, plantation has been done in 31444 hectares of area which is slightly higher than the target, and 168.89 lakh seedlings have been distributed.

During the year 2001-02, a financial target of Rs. 4206.29 lakh has been kept under various centrally sponsored schemes which, mainly, include fodder and fuelwood schemes, minor forest produce development, soil conservation and development of sanctuaries, national parks and zoos, etc. against which developmental works of Rs. 1154.99 lakh have been done upto the end of December, 2000 under various programmes. Against the financial target of Rs. 1311.23 lakh under State Plan during the year 2001-02, developmental works of Rs. 613.49 lakh have been done upto December, 2001. Apart from this, two projects namely, Forestry Development Project and Afforestation and Pasture Development Project in Indira Gandhi Canal area are being implemented under externally aided schemes during the year 2001-02 and Rs. 22.00 crore and Rs. 20.00 crore respectively have been allotted against which developmental works costing Rs. 25.50 crore have been done upto December, 2001.

The Central Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 226.75 crore for the period of four years (1999-2000 to 2003-2004) for plantation in 10 district of desert area, out of this, a provision of Rs. 75.35 crore has been kept for the year 2001-02, and special efforts are being taken to prevent desertification and for the welfare of Scheduled Tribe persons.

5.14 WILD LIFE

Rajasthan, because of its size and geographical location, is very rich in wild fauna. State provides a variety of habitats that support a number of rare and endangered animal and bird species, viz. Great Indian Bustard, Tiger, Leopard, Chinkara, Sloth Bear, Wolf, Floricans, Black Necked Storks, etc.

State offers ample opportunities for eco-tourism owing to many wild life sanctuaries and the culture of vishnois to protect wild life in western Rajasthan. At present, the State has 2 National Parks and 25 Sanctuaries. The Jodhpur District has a safari park in Manchia and many small deer parks. Besides, there are 32 hunting prohibited areas spreading over an area of 14865 sq. kms. A World Bank assisted project of 6 years duration 'India Eco-Development Project' is being implemented in the National park, Ranthambore.

5.15 CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in Rajasthan has played a vital role in the social and economic development of the State, particularly, in rural areas. Initially, this movement was mainly confined to the field of agricultural credit, later on, it rapidly spread to other fields like agro processing, agro marketing, milk production and distribution, rural industries, consumer stores, social services, etc. This has resulted into considerable beneficial impact in raising the standard of the rural folk.

Presently, 19 State Level Federations, 26 Central Cooperative Banks, 16 Milk Unions, 30 Cooperative Consumer Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB), 5238 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and 200 Kray-Vikray Sahakari Samiti (KVSS), making a total of about 20,000 co-operative societies are registered in the State. These societies have about 87.68 lakh members and are functioning with a share capital of Rs. 750.67 crore and working capital of Rs. 8847.20 crore.

Cooperative institutions play an important role in supplying of agricultural loans and other inputs like fertilizers, seeds and pesticides to the farmers. During the year 2001-02, against a target of Rs. 1100 crore of short-term loans, the cooperative banks have distributed loans of worth Rs. 913 crore till December, 2001. Similarly, during the same period PIDBs have distributed loans of worth Rs. 156.31 crore under long term loan against a target of Rs. 267.50 crore. In order to streamline the loan procedure, about 15.82 lakh Kisan Credit Cards have been provided to farmers till December, 2001 and to encourage production of commercial crops, Krishak Mitra Yojana has been started under which farmers owning more than 4 acres of irrigated land can be sanctioned loans to a credit limit of Rs. 1.00 lakh. Loans of worth Rs. 31.06 crore were provided upto December, 2001.

Under Sahakari Krishak Jyoti Yojana, farmers owning 6 acres of agriculture land with 4 acres irrigated land can be sanctioned a loan upto limit of Rs. 5.00 lakh on

mortgage of land for multipurpose use. Loans of worth Rs. 0.57 crore were provided upto December, 2001. Under Graminomukhi Yojana, the PACS are being developed as mini banks in which savings of the farmers are being used to provide loans. Loans of worth Rs. 20.05 crore were provided upto December, 2001. Mahila Vikas Yojana has been started by 36 PLDBs from which women can obtain maximum loan of Rs. 25,000 repayable in easy instalments. Loans of worth Rs. 6.44 crore were provided to 1120 women.

Under Asafal Koop Yojana, the loanee has to bear only 50 percent of the principal amount and interest on the total amount and the balance of 50 percent is compensated by the concerning PLDB. Upto December 2001, an amount of Rs. 0.22 crore was provided to 155 members/farmers. Under Margin Money Sulabh Yojana, the PLDBs are making available easy loans to be used as margin money at concessional rate of interest. Durghatna Bima Yojana is applicable for loanee members of PLDBs in case of permanent disablement or death. The loanee is supposed to pay a premium of only Rs. 25 and he is insured for 5 years and in case of death his successor is extended an assistance of Rs. 25000. An amount of Rs. 0.07 crore in 27 cases has been sanctioned by the Insurance Company.

Apart from various above mentioned schemes, some important scheme like Pahal Yojana, Survapriya Yojana, Home Delivery Yojana, Women Cooperatives and Cooperative Housing are also functioning well in the State.

6. BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1 POWER

In the power sector, five companies, one each for generation and transmission in Jaipur and three for distribution each at Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur are functioning in the State to strengthen the existing infrastructure and provide better quality of electric supply to the consumers.

The main sources of power supply to the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Power Plants, Mahi Hydel Project, Bhakra, Beas, Chambal and Satpura Projects. Besides, Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Singrauli, Rihand, Anta, Auraiya, Narora, Dadari Gas, Unchahar Thermal and Tanakpur, Salal and Uri Projects in central sector are also sharing power with the State. At the end of the year 2000-01, the installed capacity in the State was 3997.97 MW. In addition to this, 168.00 MW power was sanctioned by the centre on temporary basis. During the year 2001-02, against the additional power generation target of 253.51 MW, power of 260.22 MW capacity has been added upto December, 2001, this includes 4.9 MW capacity from M/s RSMML wind power project and 2.10 MW capacity from M/s Vishal Group wind power project both at Jaisalmer.

Generation, purchase and consumption of electricity in the State during the current and past two years have been depicted in the following table:

Table - 6.1.1

Generation, Purchase and Consumption of Electricity

Item	(In crore units)		
	1999-2000	2000-01 (Provisional)	2001-02 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4
1. Generation (Net)	1166.393	1198.699	1286.068
2. Purchase	1276.958	1361.350	1234.188
Total (1+2)	2443.351	2560.049	2520.256
3. Consumption			
(a) To other State/ System	49.256	50.000	50.000
(b) To Common Pool Consumer (BBMB)	13.478	15.000	15.000
(c) Distribution to Consumers of Rajasthan through companies at:	1693.217*	2295.07	2261.793
(i) Jaipur		820.54	798.894
(ii) Ajmer		821.12	811.810
(iii) Jodhpur		653.41	651.089

* Total Distribution

During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), 1748.730 crore units of power was made available to the State from different sources which is 0.95 percent less than the

power availability in corresponding period of the last year. Despite of the power shortage in the State, electricity was made available for agricultural operations on an average of 6 to 7 hours per day during the month of April to December, 2001.

Power consumption is likely to be 2261.793 crore units during the year 2001-02 as against 2295.07 crore units consumed during last year. Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of total 39810 villages (Census 1991) in the State, 37054 villages have been electrified and about 6.25 lakh wells energised by the end of March, 2001. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), 91 villages and 12495 wells have been electrified and energised against the target of 500 villages and 15000 wells respectively. Thus, total 37145 villages and about 6.38 lakh wells have been electrified and energised upto December, 2001.

6.2 NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA) is the nodal agency to disseminate useful knowledge in respect of non-conventional energy and the problems arised on account of rapid depletion of non-renewable energy sources and increasing pollution caused by the use of traditional energy sources.

Under wind power, 3 wind resource based power demonstration projects first with 2 MW at Jaisalmer, second with 2.25 MW at Deogarh in Chittorgarh district and third with 2.10 MW at Phalodi have been installed. Private sector participation was invited for generating 100 MW of power against which 9.76 MW power capacity has been installed.

REDA has been providing solar photovoltaic based lighting systems for domestic and street lighting requirement in rural electrification mode since the year 1996-97. Till date 29345 domestic lighting and 9727 street lighting systems have been installed in the State. Thus, families belonging to 1268 villages are being benefited by solar photovoltaic programmes. Under solar thermal power programmes, the beneficiaries are taking use of solar water heating systems with a capacity of about 3 lakh litre per day, solar cooker in a number of 34040 and solar distillation plants in a number of 557. Besides, 261 wind turbines have been installed for community utilisation and supplying drinking water from wells. In order to fulfil power requirement in rural areas, integrated rural energy programme is being carried out in 18 selected blocks of the State.

Under Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana, Rs.10.80 crore have been allotted to REDA for implementing rural electrification programme in the villages selected on priority basis having SC/ST and weaker section dominated population.

6.3 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Roads

Road is a harbinger of overall development. All the developmental activities in the sphere of agriculture, commerce, transport, education, health, social welfare even the

situation like maintenance of law and order are largely connected with sufficient availability of roads. Yet, inspite of considerable investment in previous five year plans of the State, the desired kilometrage could not be achieved. A well-developed network of transport and communication is the demand of time for rapid economic growth. On 31st March 2001, total PWD road length in the State was 87462 kms. During the year 2001-02, additional roads in 1339 kms. length are likely to be added. Thus, the total PWD road length is expected to reach a level of 88801 kms. by the end of March, 2002. The density of roads per hundred sq.km in Rajasthan would reach 44.07 kms. at the end of current year (inclusive of other departmental roads of 62012 kms. of length). However, it is still much below from All India average of 74.90 kms. road density.

Category-wise classification of the roads in the State is given below:

Table - 6.3.1
Road Length in the State

Item	(In Km.)					
	2000-01			2001-02 (Likely)		
	Sur- faced	Un- surfaced	Total	Sur- faced	Un- surfaced	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. P.W.D. Roads						
1. National Highways	4505	42	4547	4625	42	4667
2. State Highways	8695	19	8714	8575	19	8594
3. Major District Roads	5639	100	5739	5639	100	5739
4. Other District and Village Roads	59509	8953	68462	60848	8953	69801
Total (A)	78348	9114	87462	79687	9114	88801
B. Other Departmental Roads						
Total (A+B)	98801	50673	149474	100140	50673	150813

There are 37889 inhabited villages in the State as per 1991 census. Out of these, 16766 villages were connected by roads at the end of March, 2001 and it is expected that this number will reach 17218 by the end of March, 2002. During this year, 1339 kms. new roads, connecting about 377 villages, are likely to be constructed, out of these 120 villages have already been connected by roads upto December, 2001. Besides, by the end of March, 2001, 8234 Panchayat Headquarters (PHQs) have been connected by BT roads and 106 are proposed to be connected by roads during the year 2001-02 against which 27 PHQs have already been connected upto December, 2001.

After declaration of new National High Ways (NHWs) in the State, the length of the NHW, has been extended from 4547 kms. to 4667 kms. During the year 2001-02, length about 81 kms of Lalsot-Kothoon road and about 39 kms. of Kishangarh-Nasirabad

road has been declared as NH-No.-11 AA and 79 A respectively by the Government of India. Rs. 149.13 crore are being provided by the Government of India for strengthening and renewal of existing NHWs in the State against which an expenditure of Rs. 61.96 crore has been incurred upto December, 2001. Work relating to Jaipur Zone bypass 'C' has been completed by NHA and opened for traffic, while work is going on for Jaipur by-pass Zone 'D'. The proposals for 18 new national highways in a length of 4109 kms. were sent to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH), Government of India for declaration during this year.

In view of importance of road network, several works pertaining to maintenance and strengthening of roads have been kept under the 'Road Upgradation Project' in the State by obtaining loans from NABARD. A sum of Rs. 600 crore has been earmarked for repair works of roads in the State during next two years. Private sector has been encouraged to make investment on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis for constructing roads, by passes and tunnels etc. The Government has decided to have investment of Rs. 450.00 crore from the private investors during next two years. Presently, 10 projects costing Rs. 91.89 crore have been completed and opened for traffic. Besides, 7 projects costing Rs. 44.08 crore are under progress.

The strengthening, widening and renewal of State High Ways (SHW) and Major District Roads (MDR) is being carried out under Central Road Fund (CRF). Under this scheme, a sanction amounting Rs. 147.33 crore for 109 works has been received from the MORTH, Government of India. Against this amount, 1429 kms. of SHW & MDR shall be strengthened and renewed. Till now, 96 works have been allotted which are under progress and 7 works have been completed upto December, 2001.

A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Sarak Yojana (PMGSY)" had been launched by the Prime Minister on 25th December, 2000 to connect all villages by all weather roads in the country. Under this scheme, villages having population of 1000 and above and villages having population of 500 to 1000 as per 2001 census are to be connected by roads till 2003 and 2007 respectively. During the year 2000-01, an allocation of Rs. 140.09 crore has been made by the Government of India under PMGSY against which Rs. 29.84 crore are allotted for completing 188 works already sanctioned under the Basic Minimum Service Programme (BMSPP) and Rs. 99.61 crore has been allotted for new works. The package of 338 works has been given and works are in progress. 488 kms. BT road connecting 120 villages have been constructed upto December, 2001. During the year 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 263.05 crore has been sanctioned for connecting 535 villages in a length of 2076 kms. of roads and Rs. 130.00 crore have been allotted under PMGSY.

Road Transport

RSRTC has managed to run a total of 4574 vehicles including 202 private vehicles on roads in length of about 39.89 crore kms. up to December, 2001. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 93 percent. There was a target of replacing 600 old buses by new ones, against which chassis of 380 buses have been purchased upto December,

2001. During the year 2001-02, a target of Rs. 91.00 lakh has been kept for providing facilities to passengers.

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 28.88 lakh upto 2000, which has reached 31.33 lakh by the end of the year 2001, showing an increase of 8.48 percent. The details of various category of vehicles registered upto the end of the year 1999, 2000 and 2001 are given below in the table:

Table 6.3.2

Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

Type of Vehicles	(Number)		
	Cumulative Numbers in the Year		
	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4
1. Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	1791116	1969150	2157764
3. Auto Rickshaws	39151	42297	45288
4. Tempos:			
(i) For carrying goods	5245	6518	8125
(ii) For carrying passengers	6870	7420	7881
5. Car & Station Wagons	123984	139067	155866
6. Jeeps	104107	110975	114982
7. Tractors	329573	351658	369137
8. Trailors	51626	53231	54355
9. Taxies	18414	20028	23195
10. Buses & Mini-buses	46065	48759	50626
11. Trucks	128680	135625	142444
12. Miscellaneous	3058	3242	3524
Total	2647979	2888060	3133277

Against a target of Rs. 500.00 crore to be earned as a revenue during the year 2000-01, the achievement was of the Rs. 511.30 crore which is 102.26 percent of the target. During the year 2001-02, a revenue earning target was kept at Rs. 562.50 crore against which a revenue of Rs. 361.59 crore was earned upto December, 2001.

6.4 RAILWAYS

The total length of railway routes in the State by the end of March, 2000 was 5920 kms. which was 9.4 percent of the total track of 62759 kms. in the country. Out of the total railway route of 5920 kms. in the State, 3028 kms. (51.2 percent) was covered under broad gauge, 2803 kms. (47.3 percent) under metre gauge and 89 kms. (1.5 percent) under narrow gauge where the corresponding percentage for All India was 70.7 percent, 23.9 percent and 5.4 percent in respective gauge. As on 31st March, 2000, the railway route length per 1000 sq. kms. of geographical area was 17 kms. in the State, as against 19 kms. in the country.

6.5 POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

The postal and telecommunication facilities in the State have been growing speedily in recent years. The total number of post offices in the State was 10416 including 9607 in the rural areas and 809 in urban areas at the end of the year 2000-01. Thus, the average area and population served by each post office were 33-sq. km. and 5422 persons respectively. Telegraph facilities are also provided by 2310 offices during the year 2000-01.

The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stands at 2061 at the end of March, 2001 as against 1958 at the end of March, 2000. Thus, the number of new Telephone Exchanges set up during the year 2000-01 was 103.

The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State as on March, 1998 to 2001 are given below in the table:

Table 6.5.1

Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S. No	Item	Unit	As on March			
			1998	1999	2000	2001
1.	Post Offices	Number	10340	10371	10394	10416
2.	Telegraph Offices	Number	2305	2310	2310	2310
3.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	1624	1777	1958	2061
4.	Public Call Offices	Number	38242	45712	49329	56719
	(i) Local PCO	Number	5336	5886	5876	5695
	(ii) STD / PCO's	Number	12312	16647	19726	27199
	(iii) Village PT	Number	20594	23179	23727	23825

6.6 URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The State Government has sanctioned integrated urban infrastructure development project for six towns with a cost of Rs. 1529 crore. The Asian Development Bank is financing this project by sharing 69 percent (Rs. 1055 crore) of the project cost as a loan. Out of the total project cost, 31 percent (Rs. 474 crore) will be shared by the State Government (Rs. 380 crore) and Urban Local bodies (Rs. 94 crore). It is proposed to upgrade and expand the infrastructure facilities of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, drainage, urban roads and traffic management, fire services, etc. in six principal towns of the State viz. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Ajmer and Bikaner. Besides, the project also aims to strengthen the functional capacity of Urban Local Bodies by equipping the staff with necessary facilities in pursuance of the 74th constitutional amendment and increasing revenue resources. The project is likely to be completed by December, 2004.

7. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

In recent years the State is drastically showing an enthusiastic change in primary education and literacy. Presently literacy rate has jumped up from 38.55 percent (1991 census) to 61.03 percent as per provisional figures of 2001, census. Accordingly, female literacy has also improved much enough which is now 44.34 percent while earlier, it was 20.44 percent. Thus a jump of 22.48 percent in over all literacy and 23.90 percent in female literacy is indeed an encouraging sign of educational panorama in the State. In view of the progress made, the State was awarded by 'Decade Literacy Award' and 'Decade Female Literacy Award' on National Literacy Day-2001, for outstanding achievement in the field of literacy.

Elementary Education and Literacy

As per National policy on education, priority has been accorded to the Universalisation of Elementary Education. So as to achieve the goal in a shortest possible time, the State Government, apart from many other measures, has constituted the 'Rajiv Gandhi Elementary Education and Literacy Mission'(RGEE&LM) to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education and cent percent literacy. All the schemes and activities related to elementary education have been placed under the umbrella of RGEE&LM. The involvement of Panchayati Raj representatives has been ensured at all levels of educational administration.

During the year 2001-02(upto December, 2001), the local community, through the Gram Sabha / Ward Sabha, has opened 5946 and 342 Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas (RGSJPs) in rural areas and urban slums respectively in all over the State. In all 18173 RGSJPs are functioning in the State till date. Teaching is being provided in these pathshalas by 19661 para-teachers. To promote girl education in rural areas, 7121 female para-teachers have been appointed. In view of strengthening and modernisation of Madarsas, a sum of Rs. 72.00 lakh has been provided to Rajasthan Waqf Board under the State plan for providing facilities in 500 Madarsas on the pattern of RGSJPs.

At present, apart from 18173 RGSJPs, 39829 primary and 22571 upper primary schools are functioning in the State. Education is being provided in these schools to about 100 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years.

In order to ensure larger enrolment and retaining the students in government schools at elementary education level, free books are being provided to girl students of class I to VIII and boys of class I to V. Free text books of Rs. 2146 lakh have been distributed to benefit 70.03 lakh boys and girls. All the boys and girls studying in Class I to VIII of government schools have been exempted from all types of government fee including tuition fee. Beside this, all girl students of class I to VIII and all boys of class I to III have been exempted from boys fund. Now only, 50 percent boys fund is being charged from the boys of SC, ST and OBC category in class IV to VIII.

Under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY), a sum of Rs. 723.00 lakh has been sanctioned in the year 2001-02 for construction of 322 additional classrooms, 500 water tanks and 951 toilets in government primary schools. Under the same scheme, sanction was issued for construction of 150 primary school buildings, 136 additional class-rooms, 1458 toilets and 1000 water tanks in the year 2000-01. Against these sanctions, 70 primary school building, 110 additional classrooms, 1093 toilets and 773 water tanks have been constructed upto January, 2002.

A sum of Rs. 1400.07 lakh has been sanctioned in the year 2001-02 under Eleventh Finance Commission for construction of 339 primary school buildings. 57 government primary schools and 31 upper primary schools have been renamed on the name of Martyrs of Operation Vijay (Kargil) and other post Kargil defence operations.

Since November, 2001, a unique campaign under the name of 'Shiksha Aapke Dwar' has been launched by the State Government with a view to ensure cent percent enrolment and retaining children of age in between 6 to 14 years at primary education level. Target of this campaign is to achieve the goal upto the year 2003.

Literacy Programmes

The Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education is adopting the Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) as the dominant strategy since the year 1990. To give it, a shape of public campaign, efforts are made to involve all classes of the society and other social agencies, like youth clubs, voluntary organisations, teachers and educational institutions etc.

Literacy programme is a time bound, volunteer and devotional programme which is carried out in three phases. In the first phase, survey of illiterates is done and the persons in 15-35 year age group are selected for TLC as target. In the second phase, work is done for strengthening the level of literacy under the post literacy programme while in the last and third phase, the programme of Continuing Education (CE) is taken wherein the Neo- Literates are provided the facility to prolong and continue their learning for enabling them to utilise acquired knowledge in their daily routine life.

After successful completion of total literacy campaign in all 32 districts of the State, the Post Literacy Programme (PLP) has been launched in all the districts. In 23 districts (Rajsamand, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Baran, Chittorgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Alwar, Bikaner, Dausa, Ganganagar, Churu, Jalore, Sirohi, Karouli, Jaipur, Bundi, Jhalawar, Kota, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Hanumangarh and Dholpur), the post literacy programme is at various stages of implementation, while in remaining 9 districts continuing education programme is at progressive stage. In 9 districts (Rajsamand, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Sawai Madhopur, Chittorgarh, Baran, Alwar and Bikaner), the PLP is in final stage of completion.

Under the Total Literacy Programme, 90.70 lakh illiterates have been identified and out of these, 79.45 lakh have been enrolled by the end of December, 2001. Amongst the enrolled persons, 53.02 lakh (about 67 percent) are female. Out of the total

beneficiaries, 15.57 lakh of scheduled caste and 15.64 lakh of scheduled tribe have been enrolled and 62.08 lakh have been made neo-literate so far.

The Government of India has approved the project of Rs. 14823.20 lakh for Literacy Programme in the State, out of which Rs. 10671.83 lakh will be shared by the Government of India and Rs.4151.37 lakh will be provided by the State Government. The Government of India and Government of Rajasthan have released the sanctions of Rs. 7187.96 lakh and Rs. 2808.30 lakh respectively and against this amount an expenditure of Rs. 8800.27 lakh has been incurred by the end of December, 2001.

Secondary Education

In the State, presently, 5122 secondary and 2312 senior secondary schools are functioning in the government and private sector, wherein 12.98 lakh students including 3.50 lakh girls in 14-17 age group are studying. During the educational session 2001-02, about 1000 schools of private sector, have been upgraded in secondary and senior secondary schools.

In view of the importance of Information Technology, computer science as a compulsory subject has been introduced from the educational session 2001-02 for the students of class XI and XII in all the government schools running with science and commerce faculties and in the same schools computer science as an optional subject has been introduced for the students in arts faculty. At the same time, computer education as an optional subject has been started in the above-mentioned schools for the students in IX and X class.

Under 10th Finance Commission, a sanction of Rs. 50.21 crore has been issued, out of this amount, girl's hostels at 25 district headquarters, latrines in 1469 secondary / senior secondary schools, 3866 upper primary and 753 primary schools has been constructed, and boundary walls in 237 upper primary schools have been constructed. Besides, hand-pumps in 6354 schools have also been installed for providing drinking water facilities. Rs. 45.60 crore have been spent on these works upto March, 2001, against the sanction of Rs. 50.21 crore.

Under 11th Finance Commission, Rs. 13.76 crore and Rs. 7.40 crore were sanctioned respectively for computer training and strengthening the library functioning in secondary and senior secondary schools.

Student Safety Insurance Scheme is being implemented for the students in classes 1-12th of the government schools. On maturity, Rs. 20,000 are to be provided under this scheme. During the year 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakh has been spent wherein about 55 lakh students have been insured.

'Girl Education Foundation' has been established to encourage girl education in the State. Under this, an amount of Rs. 1000 per year is provided as an incentive for girl students securing more than 75 percent marks in their X class examination and studying in class XI and XII. During the year 2001-02, 6005 girls have been benefited under this scheme.

Under another scheme, girl student securing highest marks in class XII of secondary board education, one each from each faculty and caste group i.e. scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, minority communities and general castes are awarded by the 'Priyadarshini Award'. 15 girl students have been awarded in the year 2001-02 under this, by providing Rs. 5000 in cash to each of them as an incentive amount.

With the view to honour martyrs of Indo-Pak war in Kargil area, 98 government schools have been renamed on the name of martyrs of Operation Vijay.

For bringing all the educational offices at Jaipur under a single roof, construction work is going on for 'Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Sankul Parisar'.

For providing proper study of urdu language to minorities, 200 urdu teachers on new posts were appointed. 909 posts of headmasters and 492 posts of principals have filled in on adhoc promotion basis.

Higher Education

At present, in the field of higher education 9 universities including 4 general education, one sanskrit, one national law, two agriculture and one open university for distant readers are functioning in the State. Apart from these, 4 university level institutions, 111 government colleges, Rajasthan school of arts, sangeet sansthan, Jaipur and 180 higher educational institutions are also functioning. In the institutions of higher education wherein about 3 lakh and 4 lakh regular and private student respectively are studying.

Achievements during 2001-02 in the field of college education are as under:

- Computer education has been introduced as compulsory subject in the colleges for the students of Ist year of their graduation in science and commerce faculty.
- Sanction has been accorded to open a co-education college at SDO Headquarter, Kapasan in Chittorgarh district.
- In Current educational session, teaching arrangement has been made under guest faculty scheme for regular teaching in colleges.
- Law teaching is started in National Law University, Jodhpur and no objection certificates have been issued to open 14 new colleges in the State. One will have to be opened in 2002-03 session, two more faculties and 4 new subjects have been introduced in government colleges.
- No objection certificates have been issued to open 2 faculties and 29 new subjects in Private Sector colleges.
- In admission, 21 percent seats have been reserved for other backward classes in the field of Higher education

Technical Education

Engineering: The Government has taken a decision to include private sector in the field of technical education. Therefore by associating private participation, the total number of engineering colleges in the private sector have gone up to 17. Thus including 6 previously running and one newly opened engineering college at Bikaner in the public sector, total 24 engineering colleges are functioning in the State and the total intake capacity has gone up to 5704 during the year 2001-02.

Looking increasing trend towards engineering education, efforts are being made to establish some more engineering colleges in private sector. Therefore, letters of intent have been issued to establish 10 engineering colleges with intake of 2180 in next two years in private sector. In view of rapidly changing industrial scenario, the government has issued the letter of intent to establish 4 engineering colleges based on the courses relating to two newly emerged technologies namely, Bio-technology and Bio-medical engineering.

Polytechnic: Presently, 15 government co-education polytechnic colleges and 6 women polytechnic colleges are running in the State to provide technical education upto the level of engineering diploma. Besides, 3 private polytechnic colleges are also running. These colleges are providing 18 engineering diploma courses and 6 non-engineering diploma courses. With the view to meet increasing demand of engineering diploma holders in the field of Information Technology, computer science and engineering courses have been started in government polytechnic colleges at Jodhpur and Kota. Apart from these, new course in information technology has been introduced in Vidya Bhawan Polytechnic, Udaipur and Birla Technical Training Institute, Pilani. Thus, all the polytechnic institutions in the State are functioning with the total intake capacity of 2380.

Industrial Training Institute(ITI): At present 106 ITIs with 10164 seats in public sector and 39 ITIs with 2496 seats in private sector are functioning in the State. The Government is planning to open ITI's at every panchayat samiti, however, private sector participation has been encouraged in a big way and proposals for 24 ITI's in private sector have been received, out of these, letters of intent have been issued on 18 proposals of which 2 institutions one each at Kota and Nagaur are in functioning and progress on other is expected. While continuing the practice of private participation, the proposals have been invited from investors in private sector to open new ITI's. In current 2001-02 session, out of 12 proposals received, letters of intent have been issued in 5 cases.

4 vocational training and production centres, one each at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur are functioning for imparting artisan training to un-employed. Under these centres, youth are provided employment oriented six months duration training for short durational non-formal vocational activities. Besides, training is provided to the youth under the scheme of apprentice training through government and private industrial establishments and basic training is also provided in industrial training institution.

Sanskrit Education

Rajasthan enjoys a special, rather privileged, position in expansion of Sanskrit education. The State has been making constant endeavour in maintaining the best tradition in the Indian culture and, in this process, expanding Sanskrit education. A separate Directorate of Sanskrit Education was established in the year 1958. Since its inception, the department of Sanskrit Education is gradually heading towards its goal which is evident from the fact that financial provision of Rs 5.29 lakh in the year 1958 has drastically rearing to Rs. 5693.79 lakh in the year 2001-02. During the year 2000-01, 50 primary schools have been upgraded to upper primary, 10 upper primary to praveshika and 10 praveshika level schools to senior upadhyay.

7.2 MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Medical and Health Department of the State is working towards control and eradication of communicable and other diseases and for providing curative and preventive services to the people. Medical and health services are being provided in the State through a network of government institutions at various levels.

Number of various allopathic medical institutions at the end of December, 2001 is shown in the table given below:-

Table - 7.2.1
Allopathic Medical Institutions

Institution	Number
1. Hospitals	219
2. Dispensaries	268
3. Primary Health Centres (Rural)	1674
4. Primary Health Centres (Urban)	29
5. Community Health Centres	263
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
7. Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8. Sub-Centres	9926
9. In-patient Beds	37918

During the year 2001-02, against the target of 1200 cases, 1400 leprosy cases were detected under the "Leprosy Eradication Programme" upto November, 2001. Under the "National TB Eradication Programme" upto Setember, 2001, 63835 new cases were detected against the target of 76275 cases. Under the "Blindness Eradication Programme", about 0.86 lakh eye operations were performed upto December, 2001, against the target of 2.10 lakh eye operations.

Under the "Malaria Eradication Programme", against the target of 55.87 lakh during the year, 2001-02, about 64.09 lakh blood slides were collected and examined upto December, 2001, out of which, about 1.25 lakh malaria cases were detected. Under the "National Aids Control Programme", the blood of 1.45 lakh persons was tested upto November, 2001 and HIV positive was found in 429 cases.

In order to control Infant Mortality Rate and to provide safeguard against serious diseases, an Intensive Child Immunisation Programme has been launched in the State. Progress upto December, 2001 is given in the table below: -

Table - 7.2.2
Progress under Child Immunisation Programme

Items	Unit	Target	Achievements
		(2001-02)	(Upto December, 2001)
1. DPT Inoculations	Lakh No.	16.35	11.11
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	16.35	10.84
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	16.35	10.83
4. Tetanus Injections	Lakh No.	19.60	11.39
5. Polio Drops	Lakh No.	16.35	11.11

To attain the national goal of complete eradication of the polio disease, special Pulse Polio campaign was launched during the current year in two phases. Progress of two phases is given in the following table:-

Table - 7.2.3
Progress under Pulse Polio Campaign

Phase	Estimated Population (Lakh No.)	Achievements	
		Actuals (Lakh No.)	Percentage
I	107.33	108.57	101.16
II	107.33	101.76*	94.81

*Provisional

Following two schemes are also being implemented in the State for welfare of the people living below poverty line:

1. **Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha Kosh:** This scheme, launched in the year 1999-2000 provides economic assistance to those who are living below poverty line and suffering from serious diseases such as heart disease, cancer, kidney etc. Upto 23rd January, 2002, an assistance of Rs. 310.09 lakh was provided from Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha Kosh to 562 patients suffering from serious diseases.

2. Medicare Relief Card: This scheme was started in the year 1999 under which the Medicare Relief Cards are given to the people of identified families living below poverty line in rural and urban areas. For providing the free medical facilities, about 23 lakh families were identified in the State through District Collectors in the year 1999. Upto August, 2001, number of total card holders reached about 2.23 lakh and Rs. 92.25 lakh have been spent.

Employees Staff Insurance Scheme

Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, five hospitals, one each at Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali, 65 dispensaries at various places and one homeopathic dispensary at Jaipur are functioning in the State for providing ideal medical facilities to the industrial labourers working in various industries and factories and their family members during sickness. Apart from the medical aids to labourers, the Employees State Insurance Scheme is undertaking all the programmes meant for human welfare such as birth control and child immunisation programmes, etc. During the current year, 1217528 outdoor and 6524 indoor patients have been treated upto October, 2001. Specialised facilities are provided to the insured persons and their family members. Cases are also referred to the government hospitals having such specialised services which are not available in ESI Hospitals. Apart from this, patients are also referred to the hospitals outside the State in cases where needed, out of the fund of Rs. 152.64 lakh created for special treatment of insured persons, Rs. 129.97 lakh have been advanced.

Ayurved and Other Pathies

An outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakh had been approved under Annual Plan 2001-02 for Ayurved Department, out of which Rs. 112.47 lakh were spent upto December, 2001. Apart from this, Rs. 200.00 lakh have been sanctioned under Prime Minister Gramin Rozgar Yojana for purchasing medicines and constructing buildings for Medical institutions. Presently, under Ayurved Department, 3733 hospitals/ dispensaries are functioning in the State as depicted in the table below:

Table - 7.2.4
Position of Ayurved and other Institution

Name of Pathy	(Number)						Grand Total
	Hospital (beded)		Dispensary		Total		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1. Ayurved	23	55	3287	167	3310	222	3532
2. Homeo-Pathy	-	2	55	58	55	60	115
3. Unani	-	3	39	39	39	42	81
4. Naturo-Pathy	-	2	1	2	1	4	5

7.3 FAMILY WELFARE

An intensive family welfare programme was launched in the State for achieving the goal of small family. Till December, 2001, 137142 sterilisation operations were performed and 173740 IUD were inserted, against a respective target of 326567 and 256632 during the year 2001-02. Apart from this, 299186 oral pills and 329133 nirodh were distributed upto December, 2001, against a respective target of 292438 and 302594 during the year 2001-02.

7.4 WATER SUPPLY

The problem of non-availability of safe and clean drinking water for the people of the State is very complex on account of geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water. With continuous efforts of the State Government in this direction, the problem is being solved gradually.

By the end of December, 2001, all 222 cities and 37603 villages out of 37889 villages (Census 1991) have been, fully or partially, provided by the facility of drinking water. Drinking water has also been made available to about 49852 dhanis.

During the financial year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), Rs. 39.18 crore on urban schemes and Rs. 199.20 crore on rural schemes were spent for providing drinking water facilities. 6130 habitations were benefited against a target of 11000 habitations. These habitations include 5713 villages which have been provided by water facilities fully while, previously, these were partially covered.

7.5 HOUSING

Rajasthan Housing Board is making efforts to provide houses for economically weaker sections, low income group and middle income group people. For achieving the goal, the houses are being constructed. Activities of the Rajasthan Housing Board are given in the following table: -

Table -7.5.1

Activities	Unit	2000-01 Achievement	2001-02	
			Target	Achievement Upto Nov.,2001
1	2	3	4	5
1. New houses taken up for construction	Number	2443	5110	1330
2. Houses completed	Number	2565	2049	1249
3. Houses allotted	Number	4010	5252	1192
4. Possession given	Number	5875	11827	3513
5. Expenditure on construction	Crore Rs.	73.30	144.00	45.00
6. Recoveries	Crore Rs.	180.66	270.00	120.25

7.6 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department of the State is implementing various social welfare programmes for women, children, handicapped and old persons, including pension schemes for old and handicapped persons. The programmes and activities relating to welfare of the society are categorised into upliftment and welfare of backward classes and other welfare programmes including social security and reformatory works. Besides, the Department is launching various important schemes for educational, economic and social development of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and other backward classes by providing them with facilities such as free hostel facility, scholarship, book bank and pre-examination training and resident school. The provisions under plan, non-plan and CSS have been kept to the extent of Rs. 39.08 crore, Rs. 223.05 crore and Rs. 55.26 crore respectively during the year 2001-02.

During the current financial year, about 25 thousand students are being benefited through 600 government and aided hostels. The rate of mess allowance has been raised from Rs. 450 to Rs. 675 per month per student. Pre-matric scholarship and scavengers scholarship schemes are being run through Education Department. Boys and girls studying in colleges, vocational colleges and higher educational institutions and belonging to SC/ST, whose annual family income is below Rs. 44500, are awarded by post matric scholarships. Thus, about 6 lakh students are getting benefit of scholarship scheme. The students of weaker sections have been benefited by providing expensive textbooks under the Book Bank Scheme. This scheme is shared equally by the State Government and Central Government. Pre-examination coaching is being imparted to the candidates belonging to weaker sections through 31 training centres to prepare them for main competitive examinations conducted at the State and Central level.

State guarantee to assist maximum number of SCs, STs, Backward Classes, Minority persons, Handicapped and Scavengers, has been increased from 27.00 crore to Rs. 57.00 crore to have their own income generating units. It includes 22.00 crore for SCs and STs, 16.00 crore for OBCs, 8.00 crore for minorities, 5.00 crore for disabled persons and 6.00 crore for scavengers. For the economic upliftment of backward and minority classes, two corporations namely Rajasthan Minorities Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation and Rajasthan Backward Classes Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation have been established and brought in function. Study loans were provided to the students of engineering and medical education on easy conditions and free coaching facilities Scheduled Castes for students for preparation of PMT/PET and IIT examinations are also being provided.

Social Security

The State Government has continued the programmes initiated in year 1999-2000 for the welfare of handicapped persons. Massive Shivirs were organised throughout the State wherein 12577 disabled persons were benefited by way of aids and necessary appliances and economic assistance, etc. Pension to the disabled had been raised upto Rs. 200/- per month. At present, 36 non-government organisation are functioning for the welfare of the handicapped persons.

The State Government is regularly providing pension to the persons of old age and widows. So far as old age persons are concerned, the pension amount has been raised

from Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 per month to the individual and couple respectively. Besides, two old age homes are functioning at Pushkar and Tonk with assistance of the State Government. The Government has also started day care centre for senior citizens with the facilities of light refreshment, newspaper, television, magazines, etc. Till December 2001, the care centres are in operation in 20 districts of the State.

So far, as women welfare is concerned, the construction of mahila sadan with the capacity of 150 inmates has been started at Sanganer, Jaipur. The sadan will carry occupational training facility alongwith the residential accommodation, so that the distressed women could be rehabilitated after proper job oriented training. Apart from Mahila Sadan at Sanganer, construction of buildings for 'Nari Niketan' at remaining 5 divisional head quarters is also under progress. Besides, an amount has been provided for construction of 5 short period stay houses, 8 hostels for working women and 2 residential accommodations for criminal juvenile girls.

7.7 TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

Article 46 of the Constitution of India has entrusted the Government with the responsibility of promoting the economic and educational interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Efforts were made to fulfil this obligation in five year plans, but a new strategy for development of tribal areas was evolved during fifth five year plan which is still continuing. The broad objectives of these plans are :

- i) To reduce the gap of development between the tribal and other areas of the State.
- ii) To improve living standard of the tribal and tribal communities.

As per 1991 census, the total population of tribals in the State is 54.75 lakh which is 12.44 percent of State's population. The tribals in the State are of varied ethnic composition and cultural patterns comprising Bhil, Damor, Meena, Garasia, Saharia and Kathodi.

Progress under various schemes during the year 2000-01 and 2001-02 is given in the following table :

Table – 7.7.1
Progress under Tribal Area Development

S. No	Scheme	Unit	2000-01		2001-02	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (Dec. 2001)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sericulture	Beneficiaries No.	1200	1200	1220	1215
2.	Deepening of wells	Number	9400	7997	1500	800
3.	Construction of Anicut / Watershed	Number	15	13	10	1
4.	Distribution of DPS	Number	600	297	200	247
5.	T.B. Control	Beneficiaries No.	1667	2489	1050	674
6.	Training for Employment	Beneficiaries No.	1116	1111	1101	461
7.	Share Capital Subsidy	Beneficiaries No	20000	22224	2400	8000
8.	Electrification of Tribal Basties	Number	20	3	10	11

7.8 DEVELOPMENT OF WOMAN AND CHILD

Woman and Child Development Department of the State is functioning to look after the welfare of women and children with a view for ensuring their speedy and effective development. The performance under the important schemes has been described below:

Integrated Child Development Services Programme (ICDS)

This programme was started in 1975 and universalised in the State during the year 2000-01. Presently, it is being implemented in 237 panchayat samitis and 20 cities of the State having population of one lakh and above. Total 257 child development projects are in operation and 35710 anganwari centres are sanctioned therein, of which 34795 anganwari centres have been in function upto December, 2001.

Through ICDS programmes, services for supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health checkups, nutrition and health education, referral services and pre-school education are provided to the children of the age below 6 years, pregnant and lactating women. Services relating to immunisation, health checkups and referral services are being provided with the help of Medical and Health Department.

The Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) during the year 2000-01 to promote nutrition level for the children in the age group 0-3 years. With inception of the scheme, beneficiaries under supplementary nutrition have increased from 16.90 lakh to 27.44 lakh during the current year upto December, 2001. Out of this number, a target has been kept to benefit 16.90 lakh women and children under State Plan and 10.54 lakh under Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana against which 13.84 lakh and 8.83 lakh have been benefited respectively upto December, 2001. Thus an achievement of 81.89 percent and 83.78 percent has been attained under respective schemes. Since February, 2001 supplementary nutrition has been distributed in respect of all the 66 projects initiated under the ICDS-III launched in the state. Under pre-school education, 8.89 lakh children have been benefited against a target of 10.70 lakh children upto December, 2001, thus 83.08 percent achievement has been attained. Commodities are being provided by the CARE and under the World Food Programme (WFP) free of cost, 16100 MT nutrition received has been provided to 49.13 percent targeted beneficiaries under 60.70 percent projects in the State till December, 2001. In addition, 14300 MT of supplementary nutrition is also being provided under PMGY and through District Collectors under the State Plan. In all 34400 MT nutrition has been distributed to beneficiaries by the end of December, 2001. The Government of India has accorded a sanction of implementation of 'Kishori Shakti Yojana' in 141 rural development blocks of the State and its implementation has been started.

During the year 2001-02, under World Bank assisted ICDS-III, work is in progress to construct 3333 anganwari centre buildings with the cost of Rs. 4166.15 lakh. For this purpose, an amount of 2370.00 lakh has been made available to DRDAs by the

department upto December, 2001. Till date, 907 Anganwari buildings have been completely constructed and 155 have been given in the possession of department. Under ICDS, hand pump facility is being provided to 1417 anganwari centres, for this Rs. 566.80 lakh have been allotted to PHED. 184 hand pumps have been put into working against sanctioned works.

Women Development Programme (WDP)

Main objective of WDP is to empower women so as to enable them to recognise and improve their socio-economic status. Initially, the programme was launched with UNICEF support in 6 districts in the year, 1984. Later on, the programme expanded to 14 districts which, presently, stands, universalised in the State.

In order to promote the access of rural women to the institutional credit network, a congenial environment needs to be built which is best by organising rural women into self help groups. Till now, 36407 self help groups have been formed in all the 32 districts of the State. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), 14945 groups have been formed. Out of 36407 groups, a loan of Rs. 4.11 crore from banks has been sanctioned to 2652 groups.

Adopting a proactive approach to combat cases of atrocity and violence against women, Zila Mahila Sahayata Samitis at each district head quarter have been set up to provide emergency shelter, grievance redressal and counselling services to victims. The samitis also use the available funds of 'Samajik Suraksha Kosh' to which Rs. 20,000 have been contributed by the government. The Samitis have received 3486 cases out of which 3049 cases have been disposed of. In the year 2001-02, till December, 2001, 1037 cases have been disposed of.

To curb ostentatious and superfluous expenditure on marriage ceremonies, a provision has been made to encourage group marriages by providing a financial support of Rs. 1,000 per couple on organisation of group marriages of atleast ten couple. Under this scheme, an amount upto the maximum limit of Rs. 50,000 is provided per event to the organisers of such community marriages. In this scheme, 5875 pairs have been benefited so far. In the year 2001-02, Rs. 30.00 lakh have been provided to districts in this regard.

The Adolescent Girls Scheme was launched in the year 1997-98 in 15 districts and in the year 1998-99 it was covered in 31 districts under state plan. In Karoli district, the scheme has been implemented under IPD scheme. The scheme is being implemented in 66 blocks under ICDS Phase-III and in 165 blocks under 'Kishori Shakti Yojana'.

Under Balika Samridhi Yojana, the targeted beneficiaries are girl children (maximum 2 girl) from the BPL family who are born on or after 15 August, 1997. According to revised guidelines, the amount of Rs. 500 is to be deposited in the account opened in the name of such girl. The school going girl upto 10th class will get scholarship

in the range of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000. In the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), an amount of Rs. 38.05 lakh benefiting 8591 girls has been spent on this scheme.

Under National Maternity Benefit Scheme, a sum of Rs. 500 is given to a pregnant lady of BPL family for the first two live birth. During the year 2001-02, (upto December, 2001), an amount of Rs. 53.97 lakh has been spent benefiting 12220 women.

A budget provision of Rs. 115.00 lakh was kept for Women Development Programme for the year 2001-02 which has been increased to Rs. 171.00 lakh in revised estimates. Out of this, Rs. 122.25 lakh have been spent till December, 2001.

7.9 OTHER WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The Department of Local Self Government is implementing the following important programmes / activities:-

1. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna: This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented from 1.12.97 in place of earlier Urban Poverty Alleviation schemes namely NRY, UBSP and PMI-UPEP with the Centre and State share in the ratio of 75:25. The basic objective of this programme is to provide self-employment opportunities and to develop various basic and physical amenities and social services for the socio/economic upliftment of BPL families. Under this programme, a sum of Rs. 257.61 lakh (including Rs. 190.98 lakh as Central Share and Rs. 66.63 lakh as State Share) was transferred to ULBs in the year 2000-01. During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 339.70 lakh has been spent upto November, 2001. This programme has two components namely Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).

(a) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP): This component is being implemented in all 183 ULBs of the State. Under this, 6942 persons were benefited against the target of 6500 persons in the year 2000-01, with a loan of Rs. 1192.16 lakh and subsidy of Rs. 194.43 lakh. In the year 2001-02, 2146 persons were benefited upto November, 2001 against the target of 6500 under Self Employment and 1323 person were trained against the target of 2500 under Skill Development Training. During the year 2001-02, 392 Self Help Groups (SHGs) of BPL women have been constituted and revolving funds are provided to 44 Thrift and Credit Societies (T&Cs). In the current financial year, 37 Development of Women & Children in Urban Area (DWCUA) groups have also been constituted, out of which 7 DWCUA groups were provided by subsidy and bank loan.

(b) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP): This programme is aimed to create and develop useful assets pertaining to the basic physical and social amenities by providing employment to the persons living below poverty line in urban areas. This programme is applicable to the urban local bodies having a population of less than 5 lakh, as per 1991 census. Under this programme, 1.37 lakh mandays were generated upto

November, 2001 against the target of 3 lakh mandays in the year 2001-02 while 4.89 lakh mandays were generated in the year 2000-01.

2. National Slum Development Programme (NSDP): This programme was started in the year 1996-97 by providing an additional central assistance of 70 percent as loan and 30 percent as grant. The objective of this programme is to create and develop the basic, physical, social and environmental activities in the identified / regularised kachhi bastis /slums. It is being implemented in all 183 ULBs. During the year 2001-02, a provision of Rs. 1479 lakh has been kept and upto November, 2001, an expenditure of Rs. 650 lakh has been incurred.

2.1 Apna Ghar Yojana: As per guidelines framed by the Government of India for the implementation of National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), at least 10 percent amount of total allocation is to be spent on shelter upgradation activities. Apna Ghar Yojana was framed in the year 2000-01 comprising of loan, subsidy and individual beneficiaries share for constructing a dwelling unit having 2 rooms, kitchen, latrine and bathroom along with provision of open space for constructing additional room in future. The total cost of a dwelling unit, Rs.40,000 includes Rs. 25,000 as loan, Rs. 10000 as subsidy from NSDP and Rs. 5000 as an individual beneficiary share. For achieving the target, presently, about 8455 places have been identified for constructing the houses and further action is in process.

3. Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana: The Government of India, has recently launched a new scheme 'Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana' for providing loan and subsidy assistance to the BPL families for constructing one room dwelling unit. The loan and subsidy parts are to be shared in equal proportion and a part of this fund is to be spent for developing physical and basic amenities in the proposed residential colony/area. Rs. 60000 has been fixed as the cost of the unit for the metro cities and Rs. 50000 for the cities having population in the range of 10-50 lakh and 40000 for other cities. For this scheme the guidelines are under process. This Yojana is being implemented with the association of HUDCO. In the current financial year, a provision of Rs. 528 lakh against subsidy and relevant infrastructure component has been indicated by the Government of India for the State.

4. Low Cost Sanitation Programme (LCS): This programme is aimed at achieving minimum basic sanitation requirement and liberation of scavengers. In this scheme, dry latrines are converted/construct into pore flush latrines. During 2000-01, 21310 latrines were constructed / converted from the available funds of past years. In the year 2001-02, 3500 latrines were constructed / converted upto November, 2001.

5. Sahabhagi Nagar Vikas Yojana: This programme was launched in 1994 which was executed in the year 1995-96. The scheme offers 50 percent State share and 50 percent public contribution or 50 percent public contribution may include 30 percent public contribution, 20 percent ULBs/UITs/JDA share. The scheme creates not only a great sense of people's participation in development works, but also doubles the amount of investment in infrastructural work in the urban areas. In the year 2000-01 and 2001-02,

no budget provision was kept for this programme. 228 works were completed in last year and in the current year 18 works have been completed upto November, 2001 from the earlier years amount.

6. Chief Minister's Employment Schemes (CMES): This scheme was announced by the Chief Minister to provide the Kiosks to unemployed youth to take / carried out the self employment activities. Initially, a target of constructing one lakh kiosks in four years was kept. Later on it was decided, in addition to construction of kiosks, to allot land at suitable places to construct kiosks of approved design by the allottee himself. During the year 2001-02 (upto November, 2001), 4000 kiosks/sites have been allotted whereas 15779 kiosks/sites were allotted against the target of 25000 in the year 2000-01.

7. Regularisation of Kachhi Bastis/Urban Slums: The State Government has decided to regularise the kachhi bastis/urban slums which developed upto 15th August, 1998. According to survey conducted by District Collectors, there are 2113 urban slums in which 237474 families reside, out of which 64119 were found eligible for regularisation, out of these 40566 pattas have been allotted upto December, 2001.

8. Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY): This programme was started by the Government of India in the year 1997-98 with cent percent central grant. Under this, a post delivery grant of Rs. 500 is given to the mother of a girl child born on or after 15th August, 1997 in BPL families. This grant is applicable upto the birth of two girls irrespective of number of children in the BPL family. The implementation of this scheme has been started in all ULBs. 1102 girls were benefited upto November, 2001,.

Funds are being provided to ULBs for various other programmes and schemes like fire services, EFC grants and grants for municipal octrai.

8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

8.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Programmes for Rural Development have been designed to achieve the objectives like poverty alleviation among rural masses, development of strong infrastructure for economic and social upliftment of rural masses, generation of more and more employment opportunities and investment in rural areas, removal of rural disparity and to enable weaker sections to lead a better social and economic life. In order to achieve these objectives, presently, Rural Development Department is implementing 22 schemes/programmes. Out of these, 14 are Centrally Sponsored and remaining 8 are State schemes.

(A) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The Government of India has launched a new programme known as SGSY w.e.f. 1.4.99 by amalgamation of the erstwhile programmes of IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS. The objective of SGSY is to provide sustainable income to the rural poor. The programme aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas. It is envisaged that every family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty line in a period of three years. The programme covers families living below the poverty line (BPL) in rural areas. Within the target group, special safeguards have been provided by reserving 50 percent of benefits to SC/STs, 40 percent to women and 3 percent to physically handicapped. Subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to cover 30 percent of the rural poor in each block in the next 5 years. For the year 2001-02, the allocation under the scheme is Rs. 23.46 crore. Till December, 2001, Rs. 14.25 crore has been released and with the utilisation of Rs. 18.24 crore, 16591 swarozgaris were benefited.

2. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme for which funding is shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is renamed as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The primary objective of JGSY is the creation of demand-driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at village level and also the assets enabling the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. It's secondary objective is the generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas. During the year 2001-02, against the allocation of Rs. 75.85 crore, Rs. 73.57 crore were received and an expenditure of Rs. 56.52 crore was incurred upto December, 2001, which is 76.82 percent of the total release. The achievement of the programme was the creation of 46.68 lakh mandays of employment during the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001).

3. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

The main object of the EAS is to provide gainful employment during the lean agricultural season to youth in rural areas through creation of economic infrastructure and community assets. From 1.4.1999, the Central and State Governments funded the scheme on 75:25 share basis. In accordance with the new guidelines issued by the Government of India, 70 percent of the total funds are to be released to Panchayats and remaining 30 percent to Zila Parishads. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), against the allocation of Rs. 76.09 crore, Rs. 70.80 crore have been released and an expenditure of Rs. 49.12 crore has been incurred. The volume of employment generated through this scheme in the State during the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001) is 41.68 lakh mandays.

4. Indira Awas Yojana-New (IAY-New)

Indira Awas Yojana was introduced by the Government of India with the aim of providing shelter to the rural poor living below poverty line. This scheme was first launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP, which continued as a sub-scheme of JRY, but since 1.1.96, it is being implemented as an independent scheme. From the year 1999-2000, 75 percent funding is from the Government of India and the State share is 25 percent. During the year 2001-02, a physical target of construction of 17059 new houses has been approved by the Government of India with a financial outlay of Rs. 34.11 crore, out of this, Rs. 25.58 crore have been kept under CSS and Rs. 8.53 crore under State Plan. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), an amount of Rs. 23.67 crore was utilised against the release of Rs. 23.78 crore and 12418 new houses have been completed and 11967 houses are under construction.

5. Indira Awas Yojana-Upgradation (IAY-Upgradation)

Under IAY, upgradation of unserviceable kutchha houses at the rate of Rs. 10000 per unit has also been introduced from the year 1999-2000. 20 percent of IAY funds are allocated under this head. During the year 2001-02, an allocation of Rs. 8.53 crore has been fixed for upgradation of 8528 houses. Against this, till December, 2001, Rs. 6.48 crore have been utilised and 5282 indira awas have been upgraded.

6. Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme (CCS)

During 1999-2000, the Government of India launched a new scheme namely "Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme" for rural housing. Under this scheme, funds are to be shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. During the current financial year 2001-02, a target of constructing 989 houses has been kept with an outlay of Rs. 98.67 lakh, out of which Rs. 74.00 lakh will be provided by the Government of India and Rs. 24.67 lakh by the State Government. Till December, 2001, 412 houses have been completed and 653 houses are under construction with the utilisation of Rs. 51.89 lakh.

7. Desert Development Programme (DDP)

Desert Development Programme is being implemented in 85 blocks of 16 districts of Rajasthan on watershed basis from 1.4.1995. The Government of India, with cent percent assistance, has allotted 841 Watershed projects which are to be completed by 31.3.2002. Since 1.4.1999, the Government of India has changed the funding pattern from 100:0 to 75:25 for new projects. Under DDP in all 1457 new projects have also been sanctioned for the period of 5 years. The Government of India has also sanctioned 907 projects under special project "Combating Desertification" for a period of 5 years on 75:25 funding pattern between the Central and State Government. In the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), total receipts have been Rs. 60.73 crore against which an expenditure of Rs. 46.41 were incurred.

8. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

Drought Prone Area Programme is being implemented on watershed basis w.e.f. 1.4.1995 in 32 blocks of 10 districts of the State. In the first phase of the programme, the Government of India has allotted 176 projects which are to be completed by 31st March, 2002 for which funds are to be provided by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 50:50. From 1st April, 1999 funding pattern is changed whereas 75 percent funding is from the Government of India where as the State share is 25 percent. Under DPAP, the Government of India has also allotted 385 new projects for a period of 5 years. Upto December, 2001 in all Rs. 8.30 crore were received against which Rs. 7.80 crore were spent.

9. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana-Gramin Awas (PMGY-GA)

In order to achieve the objective of sustainable development at the village level, the Government of India has introduced a new scheme namely "Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana" from the year 2000-01. Under this for the year 2000-01, a sum of Rs. 1446.00 lakh has been allocated for rural housing. This scheme is based on the pattern of Indira Awas Yojana and being implemented in the rural areas. It is proposed to construct 5061 new houses and convert 2892 unserviceable kutcha houses into pucca houses under PMGY during the year 2001-02. Upto December, 2001, Rs. 8.69 crore have been spent and 3580 houses are completed. Besides, 2008 houses have also been upgraded.

10. DRDA Administration

A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme "DRDA Administration" based on the recommendation of an Inter-Ministerial Committee known as the Shankar Committee, has been introduced from 1st April, 1999. The new scheme replaces the earlier practice of allocating percentage of programme funds to the administrative costs. The funding pattern of the programmes is in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State. The admissible amount for the year 2001-02 is Rs. 19.30 crore against which Rs. 7.93 crore

were released and an expenditure of Rs. 10.64 crore has been incurred till December, 2001.

11. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

This scheme is being implemented in 4 border districts namely Barmer, Bikaner, Sriganganagar and Jaisalmer. The Government of India releases the funds for infrastructure development through the State Government. During the current financial year 2001-02, the allocation under the scheme is Rs. 30.32 crore and an amount of Rs. 15.16 crore was released and Rs. 25.27 crore were spent upto December, 2001. The amount spent is 166.69 percent of the total release.

12. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Programme (MPLAD)

This is a cent percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in the year 1992-93 with the objective to create infrastructure facilities and assets of public utilities which are important for development of the area. Till the year 1997-98, all the MPs of the State received Rs. 1.00 crore for development works in their respective constituencies but from the year 1998-99, this amount has been enhanced to Rs. 2.00 crore for each of the MPs. The MPs are free to utilise this amount in their constituency for developmental works. During the year 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 95.82 crore has been utilised against the release of Rs.88.00 crore upto December, 2001.

13. Bio-Gas Programme

Since the year 1981, Rural Development Department has been executing Bio-Gas Scheme in all the districts of the State. From the year 1997, this scheme is being executed in 10 districts having greater potential. Biogas is clean, pollution free and renewable source of energy for use in the rural areas where the conventional sources of energy are neither available nor economic. During the year 2001-02, a provision of Rs. 72.00 lakh has been kept and Rs. 12.25 lakh and Rs. 15.00 lakh have been received, respectively from the Central and State Government upto December, 2001. A target of instalation of 500 bio-gas is proposed during the year 2001-02 against which 229 plants have been installed upto December, 2001.

14. Bonded Labour (BL)

Identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers is a part of the 20 Point Programme. More emphasis is given to eradicate this evil practice of human bondage. Under this programme, Rs. 10000 are provided to a released bonded labourer, out of this amount, Rs. 1000 are provided as an immediate relief and balance of Rs. 9000 from bonded labour fund deposited towards economically viable unit being provided to him. Apart from this, agricultural land (if available) is provided to released person and he is given priority in SGSY and Indira Awas Yojana, etc. The expenditure is shared by the Government of Rajasthan and Government of India on equal matching basis. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), 48 bonded labourers have been freed.

(B) STATE SCHEMES

1. Apna Gaon Apna Kaam Yojana (AGAK)

Apna Gaon Apna Kaam Yojana was started on 1st January, 1991 with the objective to promote and encourage people's participation in the process of development and local planning. As per this scheme, for any community development work, the local people/donors/NGOs/community groups have to contribute a minimum of 30 percent amount in the form of public contribution and 50 percent is made available from the AGAK fund. The remaining amount is to be made available by the scheme if the proposed work is admissible under it. For the year 2001-02, no provision has been made under the State Plan. Till December, 2001, Rs. 602.91 lakh have been spent against the works sanctioned in previous years.

2. Battis Zila Battis Kaam (BZBK)

With a view to ensure best utilisation of available local resources by the district itself and to involve the public in the process of local planning and development upto maximum possible extent. Since the year 1991-92, the scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the State. Looking to the local needs of the district, an activity is selected and implemented in each district every year. Rs. 486.73 lakh have been spent upto December, 2001 against the works sanctioned in the past.

3. Untied Fund (UF)

This scheme is in operation since the year 1988-89 in all the districts of the State in order to provide due importance to the needs and aspirations of the local people, both in rural and urban areas. An amount of Rs. 478.75 lakh was utilised upto December, 2001 against previously sanctioned works.

4. Rural Growth Centre (RGC)

The Rural Growth Centre Scheme was initiated in the year 1995-96, with the object of improving the quality of social and economic condition of rural masses and to provide the social facilities by providing suitable infrastructure in selected villages. The selected village is known as the Rural Growth Centre. An amount of Rs. 165.58 lakh was spent till December, 2001 against the works sanctioned in the previous years.

5. Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme (MLALAD)

This scheme, started in the year 1999-2000, is a cent percent state scheme. Under this, each MLA has the choice to suggest works to the tune of Rs. 60.00 lakh per year to be taken in his/her constituency. Rs. 93.85 crore have been released upto December, 2001 and Rs. 100.41 crore are spent.

6. Community Lift Irrigation Scheme (CLI)

Since the year 1980-81, Rural Development Department is executing Community Lift Irrigation Schemes in Rajasthan under various programmes i.e. State Budget, TADA and MADA and Agriculture Development Project in 14 southern and south-eastern districts where perennial sources of water like river, deh etc. are available. Under this programme, the target groups are mostly comprised of small and marginal farmers belonging to weaker sections of the society. The main objective of CLI is to increase agriculture production and income of farmers by providing them irrigation facility. To implement CLI, it is essential that capable water source should be available and the group of farmers be willing to operate and maintain the scheme and provide their 10/20 percent shares in terms of labour/material/cash. In the annual plan 2001-02, no provision has been made under the State Plan. Till December, 2001, an amount of Rs. 16.98 lakh has been utilised against the previous balances. At present, works on 8 schemes are under progress.

7. Dang Area Development Programme

Dang area is mainly the ravine and decoity infested area of the State. For development of the area, Dang Development Board has been constituted at State level. The Board looks after the social and economic development in the area. Various developmental schemes for the social and economic upliftment of the area are implemented through District Rural Development Agencies of concerned districts. In the current financial year 2001-02, no provision has been made under the State Plan. Rs. 141.59 lakh were spent on various developmental works till December, 2001 against the works sanctioned in past years.

8. Mewat Area Development Programme

The Meos community is small but specific in the districts of Alwar and Bharatpur. This community is concentrated in 7 blocks of Alwar district and 3 blocks of Bharatpur district. The Meo inhabited area is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, the Government of Rajasthan sponsored this programme in the year 1987-88. Under this programme, against the plan outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh for the year 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 155.33 lakh has been spent upto December, 2001 on different works in Mewat area.

8.2 PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Panchayati Raj in the State is a three-tier setup; Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. There are 9189 Gram Panchayats, 237 Panchayat Samitis and 32 Zila Parishads in 32 districts of the State. Panchayati Raj Department is responsible for implementing the different developmental activities in rural areas. This department exercises administrative control over panchayati raj institutions. With the 73rd Amendment in the Constitution, the role of panchayati raj department and its institutions has increased manifold and they

have to play a vital role in the process of rural development and ensuring effective involvement of the local people in the developmental process.

In accordance with the constitutional provisions, the Gram Sabhas have been empowered to make successful programmes for rural development and poverty alleviation and to ensure village community participation in their execution. Now, gram sabhas are conducted in each Gram Panchayat on 26th January, 1st May, 15th August and 2nd October every year. The points relating to keeping the general people aware of the welfare schemes, approval of development works on the priority basis keeping funds availability in view, physical verification of works completed, social audit of accounts and issuing utility certificates and cancellation of non-eligible persons from BPL list etc. are discussed in the gram sabhas. In the latest meetings conducted on 2nd October, 2001, the main focus was 'selection of the issues' which were likely to be disposed of during the campaign "Prashasan Gaon Ke Sang".

Under the provisions of the constitution of India, responsibility of execution regarding 29 subjects relating to elementary education, medical and health, family welfare, power, water supply, social welfare, agriculture, public distribution system, small irrigation, animal husbandry, rural development, forest and women & child development activities listed in the eleventh schedule, have been put on the panchayati raj institutions.

According to constitutional provisions, the State Government has made a provision in section 121 of Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 to form district planning committee for each district, so that keeping in view, the local necessities and resources, plan formation and regular review of the execution might be done at village, block and district level. Accordingly, district planning committees have been constituted.

The schemes benefiting individuals and the public at large in rural areas, are being implemented through panchayati raj institutions. Presently, programmes like mid-day meal to provide nutritious food to school children, maintenance of hand pumps, construction of rural dwellings and allotment of land at concessional rate, rural sanitation programmes, development of non-conventional energy sources e.g. distribution of unnat chulhas, and balika samridhi yojana, etc. are being carried out by the panchayati raj department.

During the current financial year 2001-02, against a physical target of allotment of 30,000 residential plots on concessional rates, 24993 families have been benefited upto December, 2001. Rural sanitation programme is being implemented in 5 districts of the State under 'Sampurn Swachhata Campaign' for which the Government of India has transferred Rs. 333.45 lakh to the State and Rs. 1285.23 lakh directly to the Zila Parishads as first instalment.

The Panchayati Raj Department is also implementing 'Rashtriya Parivar Labh Yojana' under National Social Assistance Programme. Under this, in the event of death of main earning member in between the age of 18-64 year, the dependent family is provided by an amount of Rs. 10,000.

Unnat Chulha Yojana is a cent percent centrally sponsored scheme. In the current financial year 2001-02, a financial provision of Rs. 33.00 lakh has been made alongwith a physical target of 30,000 unnat chulhas. Upto December, 2001, 7859 unnat chulhas were completed.

Under the scheme of 'Allotment of Residential Land', families belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, rural artisans, small and marginal farmers, gadiya luhars, wandering castes, handicapped \ houseless persons, flood affected houseless persons who are permanently residing in the village and the families living below poverty line have been benefited.

For strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions, a provision of Rs. 9386.67 lakh and Rs. 9819.00 lakh has been made on recommendations of 2nd State Finance Commission Award and 11th Finance Commission respectively for the year 2001-02.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Gramin Vikas Sansthan is functioning as a leading agency for imparting training to elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institution and personal related with rural development. This sansthan is carrying out the programmes like Capacity building of panchayati raj institutions, district poverty initiative project, guidance of panchayat training centres and training programmes. Through these programmes, the sansthan is endeavouring to promote activities under panchayati raj system.

9. OTHER PROGRAMMES

9.1 TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)

The programme launched in the year 1975, was further revised in the year 1986. Presently, the programme is being implemented for economic development and upliftment of poor sections of the society and thus to alleviate poverty.

During the year 2000-01, the State obtained 4th rank among the states in implementing the twenty-point programme. Although, the ranking is in lower side as compared to those awarded for the years of 1999-2000 and 1998-99 where it was 2nd and 1st respectively. Details of performance under the programme during the year 2001-02 upto December, 2001 is depicted in the following table:

Table 9.1.1
Achievements under Twenty Point Programme

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target (2001-02)	Achievement upto December, 2001	
				Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	JGSY				
	(a) Employment Generation	Mandays (in lakh)	-	46.68	-
	(b) Creation of Assets	No.	-	17399	-
2.	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	400.00	181.00	45.25
3.	Safe Drinking Water	No. of villages	11000	6130	55.73
4.	Community Health Centres	No.	12	0	0.00
5.	Primary Health Centres	No.	0	0	-
6.	Immunisation (a) DPT	'000' No.	1573.32	1107.49	70.39
	(b) Polio	'000' No	1573.32	1107.59	70.40
	(c) BCG	'000' No	1573.32	1084.30	68.92
7.	ICDS Blocks	Cum.No.	257	257	100.00
8.	Anganbaris	Cum.No.	34488	35082	101.72
9.	S.C.Families assisted	No.	210000	106650	50.79
10.	S.T.Families assisted	No.	73000	36965	50.64
11.	(a) Indira Awas Yojana (new construction)	Unit No.	17057	11200	65.66
	(b) Indira Awas Yojana (upgradation)	Unit No.	8529.00	4683.00	54.91

(contd...)

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target (2001-02)	Achievement upto December, 2001	
				Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	EWS Houses Provided	Unit No.	1225	0	0.00
13.	LIG Houses	Unit No.	700	0	0.00
14.	Slum Improvement (Population)	No.	44000	23860	54.23
15.	Trees Plantation On Private Land	Lakh No.	300.00	165.96	55.32
16.	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hectare	40000.00	31151.00	77.88
17.	Villages Electrified	No.	80	91	113.75
18.	Pump Sets Energised	No.	15600	12495	80.10
19.	Improved Chullahs	No.	30000	6234	20.78
20.	Bio Gas Plants	No.	1000	229	22.90

9.2 FAMINE / FLOOD RELIEF

During the financial year 2001-02, 9.02 lakh, 14.20 lakh, 16.99 lakh and 3.38 lakh persons were employed respectively in the months of April, May, June and July in the relief works. The Government is endeavouring to convert famine situation into developmental one by creating fixed assets. Under the scheme of providing foodgrain in lieu of the work, wheat received from the Government of India has been provided to labourers engaged in relief works against a part of their labour. The wheat distributed so, is highest amongst the states. Under compassionate relief, 25 kg. of wheat and Rs. 100 per month have been given to children, old aged and disabled persons. Arrangements were made to provide 2.44 lakh MT fodder at subsidised rate for animals in famine affected areas through 2079 fodder depots and drinking water was made available to 4798 Villages / Dhanis through 3764 tankers. Drinking water was also made available by rail transport. 4.34 lakh cattle have been benefited through 727 cattle shivirs and 435 gaushalas. Milch cattle and other useful animals were benefited by providing cattle feed at subsidised rates, for this purpose a subsidy has been sanctioned for providing feed to 3.60 lakh cattle.

In the year 2000-01, 30583 villages of 31 Districts have been declared famine affected. During the year 2001-02, under relief programme, Rs. 122.26 crore were received as central share and Rs. 40.75 crore as state share, apart from this Rs. 28.97 crore were received under National Calamity Fund from the Central Government, Rs. 50.00 crore from Prime Minister's Relief Fund and Rs. 0.49 crore were received against interest. During the year 2001-02 (upto December, 2001), Rs. 685.16 crore have been spent by the State Government on various relief activities.

9.3 SMALL SAVINGS

The small saving programmes play a vital role in the State's economy as 80 percent of the net collections are received back in the form of long term loan from the Government of India. Thus small savings provide significant contribution to the financial resources of the State. The State Government has been implementing various special incentive schemes to create conducive atmosphere for small savings, which have resulted in high growth in small saving collections. The savings of households, individuals and private corporate bodies are channelised into small saving schemes for the economic development of the State.

A target of Rs. 3200 crore was fixed for net collections in the year 2001-02, against which it has been of Rs. 1653.97 crore till November, 2001 which is 51.69 percent of the target. As against the target of central loan assistance of Rs. 2500 crore in B.E. 2001-02, the State Government has already availed central loan assistance of Rs. 2181.27 crore against net small saving collections upto October, 2001.

Collection position under various small saving schemes during the year 2000-01 and 2001-02 (April to November) is given in the following table:

Table 9.3.1
Small Saving Deposits

		(Rs. in lakh)			
S.No.	Name of Security	2000-01		2001-02	
		(April to November)		(April to November)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Saving Certificates VIII Issue	14984.68	10712.00	11922.25	6542.52
2.	Post Office Saving Bank Accounts	30656.40	-10794.60	34862.67	-4768.49
3.	Recurring Deposit	55238.37	29760.03	68405.81	38643.20
4.	Time Deposit	26030.10	17635.90	65773.63	46311.87
5.	Indira Vikas Patra	237.23	-7708.56	-	-9889.72
6.	Kisan Vikas Patra	59241.28	34196.56	51791.69	28797.70
7.	Monthly Income Scheme	52105.74	45394.66	59650.53	51386.96
8.	National Saving Schemes	97.13	-913.09	166.63	-809.99
9.	P.P.F. (Post Office)	6277.04	5520.08	6894.59	5265.41
10.	P.P.F. (Bank)	6388.73	4450.84	5056.75	3911.75
11.	Retd. Government Employees Fund	-	-	6.00	6.00
Total		251256.70	128253.82	304530.55	165397.21

It is revealed from the above table that Monthly Income Scheme, Time Deposits, Recurring Deposits, Kisan Vikas Patra and National Savings Certificate continued to be the most popular schemes. These schemes accounted for Rs. 1269.87 crore in the financial year 2000-01 which is 99.01 percent of net collections and in the current year 2001-02 (upto November, 2001) net collection is Rs. 1651.40 crore which is 99.84 percent of total net collection.

9.4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S & T)

The Department of Science and Technology had been set up to initiate, support, promote and co-ordinate the activities in the field of Science and Technology by taking up application oriented Research and Development Projects and various programmes relating to transfer of technology, popularisation of science and application of modern technology of remote sensing.

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has accorded a sanction of Rs. 261.00 lakh for development of 'Natural Resources and Live Stock', a remote sensing based project. This will be implemented in 10 DDP District.

The Science and Technology Department is implementing the programme like S & T based Student Project, Traditional Projects, Science Village Scheme, Specialised Training in Improved Technology, Technology Demonstration Camps, S & T for Women, Science Communication and Popularisation, Entrepreneurship Development Programme Camps for entrepreneurship awareness and motivation. Many other steps under the scheme of Research and Development, Assistance to Science Clubs and Information Development have also been taken for over all development of the State.

9.5 COMPUTERISATION

Department of Information Technology (DoIT) is functioning as Nodal Agency in Government Sector to provide well organised and project oriented approach for the computerisation of the government departments. Along with its key objectives, it is formulating policies, creating awareness and providing technical consultancy to the government departments in the State.

State Government also established a consultancy and project implementation agency under the name of Rajasthan State Agency for Computer Services (RajComp) in 1989, to cater the increasing scope of application of IT in the government sector. It is, at present, a leading consultancy organisation in the field of IT. DoIT and RajComp are either in tandem or independently implementing the IT projects in the State.

Important Projects initiated/completed/under progress, have been given below:-

The State Government is fully committed to provide a SMART (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsible and Transparent) governance. This would be achieved by increased and focussed use of IT in government functioning. After announcement of IT

Policy 2000 of the State in April, 2001. For achieving the goal, Department of Information Technology has taken following initiatives:

Set up of IT Task Force: A Task Force on IT and Telecommunication was constituted on 03.07.2001, to give momentum to IT, Telecom and e-governance in the State. Working together with the private sector, the Task Force would develop comprehensive telecommunication and information policies to meet the needs of the State.

In line with policy objective 'IT to be introduced at all points of contact between Government and citizens' following two centres on pilot basis are being set up: .

- An Integrated Citizen Service Center (ICSC) - the e-governance project for urban areas is being established on a pilot basis in Jaipur City to provide certain selected services and information of the Government Departments and Agencies to the citizens under single roof in an efficient, reliable, transparent and integrated manner on a sustained basis.
- A UNDP supported pilot project JAN-MITRA for 'Improving Citizen Access to Information' is being implemented in Jhalawar District, which would provide Government-to-Citizen services in rural area.

Web Site Management: This project involves management of official web site of Rajasthan as well as to ensure that web sites of other departments are being updated regularly. Total 38 web sites of government departments, PSUs, Educational Training Institutes, Information Technology sector have been developed and are being maintained. Out of which; 14 are related to government departments, 14 to PSUs and 10 to educational institutions / colleges / universities.

Communication Backbone for Rajasthan (Hotline Broadband Network): The Hotline Network is a state-of-art network which is first in the India and providing broad band facility over frame relay. The network has been installed and is in operation not only for voice but also for data, fax and Internet. In the network, all the 32 districts and 3 place in New Delhi have been connected over point-to-point leased circuits of 64 Kbps each. Internet facility has been recently integrated into the Hotline Network and Internet access facility at the Secretariat for 45 nodes and 13 districts has been extended and is being extended at District Collectorates.

IT Education in Colleges and Schools: Information Technology has been introduced as core compulsory subject in graduation in the Faculty of Science and Commerce and as optional subject for Class XI-XII in 652 schools. It has been successfully implemented for the second consecutive year in Colleges and schools.

Training: DoIT has organized 4 training programs for Ministerial staff / P.A.s / Stenos, 1 training programs for State Government officers / officials other than Ministerial staff P.A.s / Stenos, 3 Refresher programs for Computer Services personnel and 9 training programmes for Senior Bureaucrats IAS / IPS/ IFS / RAS during the year. Total of about

239 persons (69 of ministerial staff, 16 officers, 35 technical persons and 119 Senior Bureaucrats) have been trained during the year.

Office Automation Software Packages-Development & Implementations: Some standard application software for computerisation of office activities related to establishment, stores, accounts etc. were developed by DoIT. These are being implemented in Government Departments as per their requirements. Some of them are being converted to Window platform also. This year updated version of some of the packages have been installed at 21 departments and training also given to their employees about the software.

Computerisation projects initiated during the year are as under:

- (i) Registration & Stamps: Rajasthan Computerised Registration System (RajCREST) has been developed with objective of providing single Window services, timely registration, Transparent and Reliable transactions of documents relating to sale of immovable property, lease, gift, partition, mortgage, bond and power of attorney etc. It is a unique project of computerisation designed to provide a transparent, speedy and reliable service to the public. The project attempts to bring in fundamental changes in the way registration process. It will be a tool to monitor the revenue generated out of registration
- (ii) Computer based Information System for Public Representatives (e- Pratinidhi): Department of Information Technology has developed a comprehensive Information System e-Pratinidhi for Public Representatives such as CM, Ministers, MPs, MLAs, in user-friendly environment under WINDOWS platform and use Hindi for easy implementation and operation. The objective of package is to help Public representative in disposal and monitoring of various public issues received from various sources and individuals as well and also all the relevant information needed by them in their daily work.
- (iii) Chief Minister Information System (CMIS): CMIS is being developed with an aim to keep aware the Chief Minister and Senior Officers abreast with the latest information and current status of all the matters pertaining to CM Office.
- (iv) Land Record Computerisation: Work of Land Record Computerisation is in progress. Records of 12 Districts have been received and data conversion work is in progress. 'Jamabandis' issued to farmers of 11 districts and 1499 villages by computers.
- (v) Software for Electoral Rolls Management: RajCOMP had developed the software for Electoral Rolls Management for Election Department. The changes in the voter data during Special Intensive Revision – 2001 can be incorporated through the software and the new voter list can be printed.
- (vi) System Study of Panchayati Raj Department: To connect the Head Office of Panchayati Raj Department with all its offices upto the level of Panchayat by

Computerised network, a detailed System study report is being prepared by RajCOMP. The aim of the study is to computerise various activities for better monitoring of various schemes / programmes faster information exchange between various offices of the department.

- (vii) University of Rajasthan (Web-Site & Result Declaration): For the first time in the history of University of Rajasthan results of major examinations were declared on the Internet. Quick, Accurate and timely disposal of the information was the hallmark of the system. For the first time the PHD Degrees were got printed using Computer. This enabled University organised a Convocation Ceremony after a lapse of about fifteen years.

Apart from the above computerisation work, a lot has been done in the field of computer utilisation which undoubtedly puts the state in a progressive end.

9.6 TOURISM

Rajasthan with its rich historical, cultural and environmental heritage, coupled with colourful fairs and festivals and popular tourist products has become one of the important tourist destinations for both domestic and foreign tourists in India. Some of the tourism attractions of Rajasthan such as Palace on Wheels, Heritage Hotels, Camel Riding, Colourful Fair and Festivals, Thar Desert, Hilly Tourist Spots, Handicrafts, Wild Life Sanctuaries/National Parks, etc. are internationally famous and popular.

The Government and the Tourism Industry both have been striving hard to improve the quality of the product and services to be made available for visiting tourists. Efforts are being made for providing necessary information, facilities to connect visiting sites and suitable accommodation to the visitors. The Department of Tourism is undertaking the important activities for development and conservation of tourist sites and also to develop infrastructural facilities around the tourist places. During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 109.01 lakh has been spent upto November, 2001 and the developmental works are being executed with regards to Osian Temple, Jodhpur, Royal Chhatriyan of Mandore, Jodhpur, Amer, Jaipur, Kiradu Temple, Barmer, Mewar Complex, Udaipur, etc. Rajasthan has attracted 79.97 lakh tourists (73.74 lakh domestic and 6.23 lakh foreign) during the year 2000, as against 72.39 lakh tourists in the previous year. The tourist flow indicates that Rajasthan as a tourist destination is, gradually, becoming more and more popular. In consideration of tourism development, the tourism department is intending to organise programmes Rajasthan Calling on 'Handicrafts and Food Festivals' in some important cities of the country.

Apart from the efforts being made by the Tourism Department, 'Rajiv Gandhi Paryatan Vikas Mission' has been established under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister for the planned and timely development of tourism in the State.

9.7 DISTRICT POVERTY INITIATIVE PROJECT

World Bank assisted District Poverty Initiative Project has been launched in the State on July 25th, 2000. The Project is being implemented in seven poorest districts of the State, viz, Baran, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Rajsamand and Tonk for upliftment of rural poor of 42 blocks and 6912 villages. Total project cost of Rs. 643.63 crore is shared between World Bank (80%) as loan, State Government as counterpart funding (15%) and Beneficiary Contributor (5%).

Project Management Units have been constituted at State and District levels. To facilitate rural poor, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) are being associated to support the rural poor in community mobilization, constitution of Common Interest Groups and Village Development Association, preparation of proposals and assistance in implementation of activities.

In the first project year 2001-02, project work is being implemented in 491 villages where 875 common interest groups have been constituted and 203 sub-projects with a total cost of Rs. 7.20 crore have been sanctioned upto December, 2001. For imparting training in District Training Centres, 70 selected trainers have been trained by Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and State Institute of Rural Development.

As an innovative approach and a step ahead in the direction of capacity building, it is proposed to select and train rural poor in the field of health, animal health, breed improvement, hand pump repairing and tool kit supplying. In addition, dairy activities and land-based activities are also being taken up. Other innovative projects e.g. cultivation of medical plants and herbs, vermi-compost are also being taken up.

For micro enterprise activities and training for skill development is being provided and their master trainers are identified. Handicapped, weaker sections of the society and women are being encouraged to participate in the project and choose activities of their own interest.

10. ECONOMIC REFORMS IN RAJASTHAN

The State has given due priority to the programmes of Economic Reforms with special emphasis on streamlining the administration inducing enterprising climate and creation of safety nets for the disadvantaged. Some of the important sector reforms carried out in the State are as follows:

10.1 FISCAL MANAGEMENT

10.1.1 Due to drought faced by the State during the last 3 consecutive years and other factors beyond control, the State had to face an acute financial crisis. Despite of this, the State has been able to manage its finances reasonably well. The growth in own tax revenue during the year 2000-01 was 17 percent over previous year, whereas the growth in own tax revenue during the year 1999-2000 over the previous year was 15 percent. In respect of non-tax revenue the growth in the year 1998-99 was negative over previous year whereas it was 16.28 percent during the year 1999-2000 and 7.26 percent during the year 2000-01.

10.2 TAX REFORMS

10.2.1 In spite of the frequent drought conditions and the situation of world wide slow down, revenue collection from sales tax has been praise worthy as the collection during first 9 months of the year 2001-02 remained 10 percent more as compared to the same period of the past year.

10.2.2 Self Assessment Schemes have been introduced in the field of Commercial Tax. These schemes have been found highly productive.

10.2.3 In the present scenario of information and technology, the Commercial Taxes Department is being computerised to resolve several problems automatically.

10.2.4 With a view to encourage mining industry, the Department has made an arrangement to charge the double of the annual rent as stamp duty for security and other miscellaneous expenses in place of market value, in the matters of lease on mines and transfer there of.

10.2.5 With a view to encourage the opening of Technical Institutions like Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges and Dental Institutions, conditional rebate has been granted in stamp duty, upto a respective limit of 50 percent and 100 percent, chargeable on the documents of land transfer in case, the land has been purchased by the privileged units in municipal and village panchayat areas.

10.2.6 In view of providing relief to the public at large, stamp duty on loan documents has been reduced from 0.5 percent to 0.1 percent.

10.2.7 In order to make easy approach of the people for purchasing the stamps, the stamp vendors have been authorised to sell stamps upto the cost limit of Rs. 1 lakh in place of stamps of Rs. 20 thousands.

10.2.8 A Civil Charter has been issued by the Stamp and Registration Department to its subordinate offices to expedite registration of documents and thus ensuring early return to their holders.

10.2.9 Instructions have been issued to registering authorities for providing information to the people at demand.

10.2.10 In order to streamline the working and registration process, time limit has been fixed to register the documents and registering authorities have been directed for quick disposal so that no document be delayed later than 7 days.

10.2.11 Computerisation of the Department is being under taken so as to simplify and bring transparency in the matters of registration for providing relief to the people.

10.2.12 In the year 2001-02, Land and Building tax rates have been reduced from the past year rates. The tax rebate in respect of old industrial units has conditionally extended to Rs. 10 lakh from previous amount of Rs. 5 lakh.

10.2.13 Amnesty Scheme has been introduced for the tax related matters pending with the courts.

10.2.14 Appeal provisions have been simplified, in consequences of which only 50 percent of tax amount has, now, to be deposited in advance in place of previous provision of cent percent tax deposit in appeal matters.

10.2.15 Conditional rebate has been provided in land and building tax for IT units installed in the State.

10.2.16 Amnesty Scheme in Transport Department was introduced for all vehicle owners who have not deposited their tax dues for period upto 31.3.2000. Under this scheme, penalty and interest shall be waived on dues, if vehicle owner deposit their dues before 31.3.2002.

10.3 INDUSTRY SECTOR

10.3.1 The 'Economic Development Board' constituted in the chairmanship of the Chief Minister has conducted 3 meetings so far.

10.3.2 Under Single Window Clearance Scheme, the Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion has sanctioned 13 projects with an investment of Rs. 3972.50 crore in its 6 meetings. 15 meetings have been conducted by the State Level Empowered Committee to sanction 9 projects with an investment of Rs. 118 crore.

Similarly, the District Level Empowered Committee has conducted 227 meetings wherein 680 projects have been sanctioned involving an investment of Rs. 260.09 crore.

10.3.3 In order to apprise the Indian investor about investment opportunities in the State, a website is being developed by the Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP) for the purpose.

10.3.4 In the first three-quarter of the financial year 2001-02, the BIP with its concerted efforts has attracted an investment of Rs. 290.93 crore in 18 projects.

10.3.5 Information Technology Park has been developed at Sitapura, Jaipur to promote information technology. Venture Capital Fund has been created by the RIICO with the help of Rajasthan Small Industrial Development Bank and the State Government.

10.3.6 In accordance to the American Norms, 52 main stones of the State of Rajasthan have been tested through C-DOS and a booklet is being published based on these tests.

10.3.7 The Government of India has sanctioned to establish an Export Promotion Industrial Park at Boranada in Jodhpur. The work on the Park is under progress.

10.3.8 In view of increasing liabilities and industrial sickness, Interest Relief Scheme has been introduced for reducing burden of interest on industries.

10.3.9 The Rajasthan Financial Corporation has introduced Silver Card Scheme and Gold Card Scheme for potential good borrowers. Tatkal Scheme has also been started for good borrowers

10.3.10 UNFPA has sanctioned a project of Rs. 45.33 lakh for 35 Self Help Groups in Alwar district to enhance income sources for women.

10.3.11 To encourage the production of plastic goods in the State, a Central Institute for Plastic Engineering Technology (CIPET) will be established.

10.4 POWER SECTOR

10.4.1 A loan agreement for US \$ 180 million had been executed with the World Bank on 27th February, 2001 as a first investment loan. The advance amount of US \$ 15 million had been released by the Government of India to the Government of Rajasthan on 31.3.2001. This amount would be utilised for strengthening the transmission and distribution system, installing LT less distribution system, capacitor installation, improving metering system and customer services and technical assistance etc.

10.4.2 First tariff order was issued by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission in March, 2001 which was effected from 1st April, 2001.

10.4.3 Consultants have been appointed for Privatisation of Distribution Companies and for Institutional Capacity Building of Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.

10.4.4 Memorandum of Understanding(MoU) had been signed between the Government of India and Government of Rajasthan on 23rd March, 2001 for release of funds under APDP for upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution network. Under APDP Rs. 90 crore had been released by the Government of India/Rural Electrification Corporation and Power Finance Corporation in the year 2000-01 and Rs. 140 crore are likely to be released during the year 2001-02.

Three circles Alwar, Jhunjhunu and Jodhpur have been selected by the Ministry of Power to assist under APDP short term scheme for installation of meters and capacitor. The work is under progress.

M/s Mecon have been appointed consultant by the Ministry of Power for carrying out system studies for formulation of project report for long term upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution system in these circles.

10.4.5 Under MoU executed with the Ministry of Power, Government of India and in pursuance of a directive from the RERC, it is proposed to complete metering of consumer installation in a phased manner over the next three years.

10.4.6 The work of installation of metering equipment at all 11 KV feeders and coding is likely to be completed by 31st March, 2002 after which it would be possible to conduct effective energy audit at all 11 KV feeders.

10.4.7 Complete computerisation of energy billing and MIS upto circle level has been completed and it is proposed to extend computerisation up to Sub-Divisional Level in phased manner.

10.4.8 The Department of Energy and all the Nigams are regularly undertaking Public awareness campaigns through print and electronic media for highlighting benefits of Power Reforms.

For promoting energy conservation by making efficient use of electrical appliances and avoiding wastage of energy, a DSM cell has been created.

10.5 IRRIGATION SECTOR

10.5.1 Water resources vision- 2045 has been formulated for sustainable development and optimal utilization of the precious limited natural water resource. Considering the water availability and proposed projects, irrigation in 51.25 lakh hectares of CCA has been planned in the State water plan. 87 Minor Irrigation Schemes costing Rs. 141.30 crore have been sanctioned by the Government in December, 2001.

10.5.2 In order to conserve and recharge the aquifer / ground water resources in the State, construction of 676 water harvesting structures has been taken up with the financial assistance of NABARD under RIDF-VI. Out of these, 600 structures have been completed and remaining are under progress.

10.6 ROADS AND TRANSPORT

10.6.1 The State Government has initiated several reforms in the road sector. For rapid infrastructure development in the State, private entrepreneurs have been attracted on BOT basis. Upto December, 2001, 10 projects costing Rs. 91.89 crore have been completed and opened for traffic. Besides, 8 project costing Rs. 48.73 crore are under progress.

10.6.2 The State Government has identified 53 projects costing about Rs. 1150 crore for construction of roads / by-passes on BOT basis in next two years. Tenders for 6 projects amounting to Rs. 80 crore have been issued. It is expected that private investment of about Rs. 400 crore would flow in road sector during 2002-03 under BOT projects.

10.6.3 For improving conditions of the roads, the State Government has decided to take up 'Road Upgradation Project' amounting to Rs. 600.00 crore to improve and renew 24000 kms. of roads during the next two years. The funds would be dovetailed by PWD Plan, RSAMB and NABARD. Under Phase I of the project, work in 684 kms. road have been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 14.31 crore has been incurred. Work on other roads are in full swing.

10.6.4 The strengthening, widening and renewal of State High Ways (SHW) and Major District Road (MDR) are being done under 'Central Road Fund'. Under this, 109 works amounting to Rs. 147.33 crore have been approved which are in progress and 1429 kms. roads are being renewed and upgraded. For the year 2001-02, additional proposals for Rs. 159 crore for strengthening and renewal of 2889 kms. roads have been sent to the Government of India for approval.

10.6.5 During the year 2001-02, improvement of riding quality in 1110 kms. of National Highways is being done. Work in 856 kms. has been completed.

Four laning of National Highways is being executed by NHAI. During the year 2001-02, NHAI has started work on 521 kms length of Jaipur-Kishangarh-Chittorgarh-Udaipur-Ratanpur NH. The work on Kishangarh to Ratanpur section would be completed by December, 2003 and Jaipur-Kishangarh section is likely to be completed in the year 2005. Total investment in this sector would be about Rs. 1776 crore.

10.6.6 In view of heavy investment on machinery, the Transport Department is planning to establish Mechanised Vehicle Fitness Centres on BOOT basis. The fee for the fitness test is to be charged from the owner of commercial vehicle. The testing of the vehicle will be done by modern computerised machine and fitness certificate will be issued only in respect of the vehicles found fit to the test. Land has been allotted to establish such centres and detailed tender document has been proposed and tender to set up such centres has also been floated.

आर्थिक स्थिति की तालिकाएं
TABLES OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन-प्रचलित कीमतों पर

1. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CURRENT PRICES

(लाख रु.)

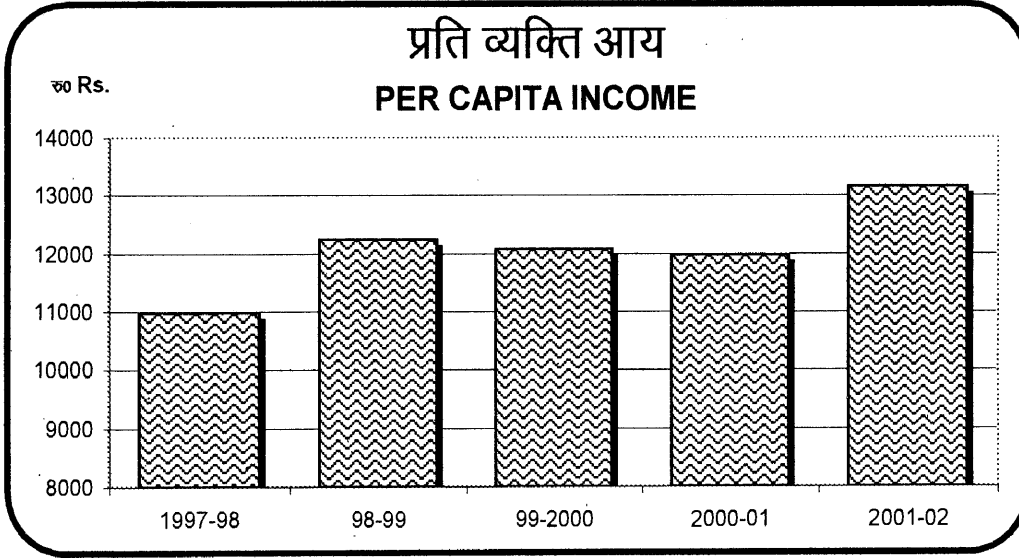
Sector क्षेत्र	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (P)	2000-01 (Q)	2001-02 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	1935856	2192099	1975851	1758581	2184897
%	34.01	33.66	30.02	26.27	29.05
2 वानिकी Forestry	77529	83498	90318	100231	111399
%	1.36	1.28	1.37	1.50	1.48
3 मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	5544	4221	4476	4213	4360
%	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
4 खनन Mining	99325	122646	135779	136755	154858
%	1.75	1.88	2.06	2.04	2.06
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Registered)	384769	333131	345261	375523	387029
%	6.76	5.12	5.25	5.61	5.15
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-registered)	339913	378461	355000	345128	352073
%	5.97	5.81	5.39	5.16	4.68
7 निर्माण Construction	569589	589788	602460	648126	660575
%	10.01	9.06	9.15	9.68	8.78
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	111808	254082	328031	392485	470990
%	1.96	3.90	4.98	5.86	6.26
9 रेलवे Railways	71107	60557	68192	75700	83966
%	1.25	0.93	1.04	1.13	1.12
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	111135	134823	146731	156246	166742
%	1.95	2.07	2.23	2.33	2.22
11 संचार Communication	45412	69008	66597	73145	80303
%	0.80	1.06	1.01	1.09	1.07
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	844459	947068	928142	933185	1020634
%	14.84	14.54	14.10	13.94	13.57
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking & Insurance	193634	209999	244728	285163	332237
%	3.40	3.22	3.72	4.26	4.42
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	254512	285578	314124	337993	355822
%	4.47	4.39	4.77	5.05	4.73
15 लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	204023	280874	315639	326129	334297
%	3.59	4.31	4.80	4.87	4.45
16 अन्य सेवाएं Other Services	442637	566502	661213	746307	819629
%	7.78	8.70	10.04	11.15	10.90
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	5691252	6512335	6582541	6694910	7519811
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में) Per Capita Income (Rs.)	10974	12247	12074	11978	13151

P-प्राक्धानिक अनुमान, Q-त्वरित अनुमान, A- अग्रिम अनुमान

P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - प्रचलित कीमतों पर

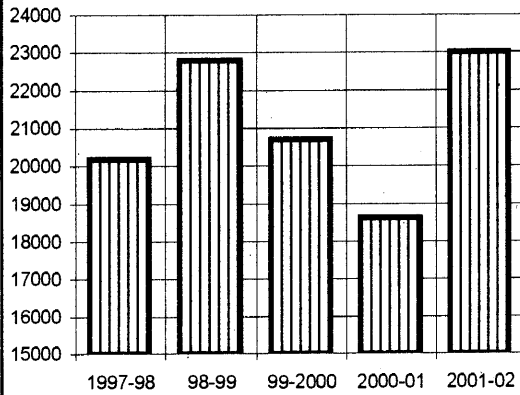
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN - AT CURRENT PRICES



करोड़ ₹0 Crore Rs.

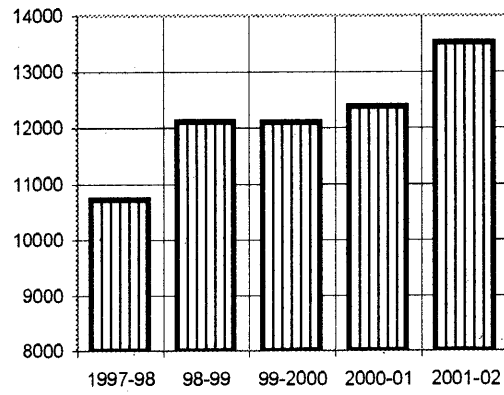
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



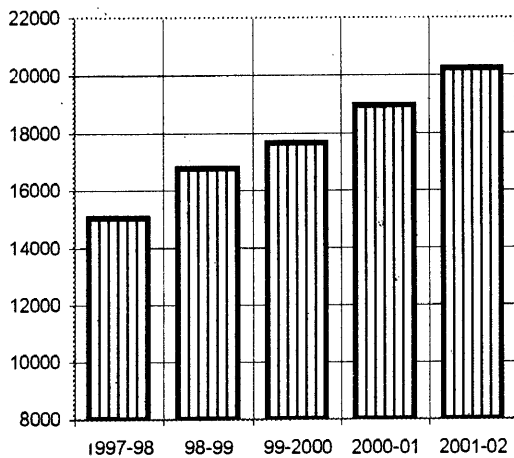
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



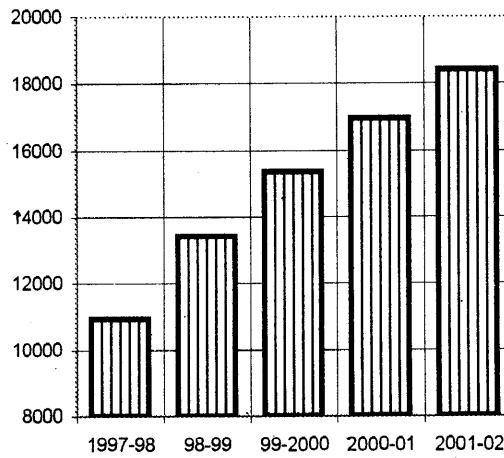
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



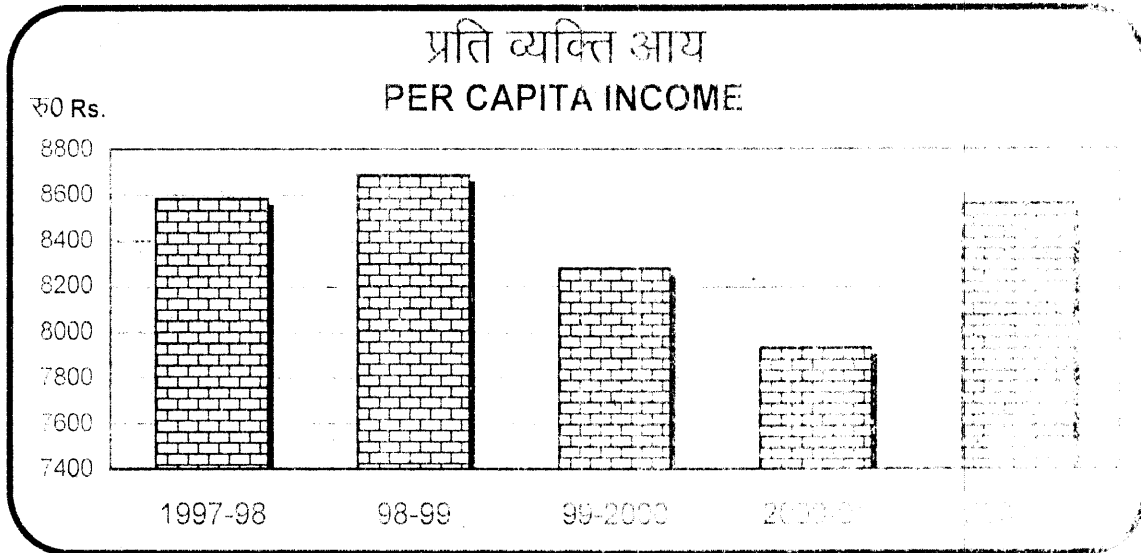
अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - 1997-98 से 2001-02 तक

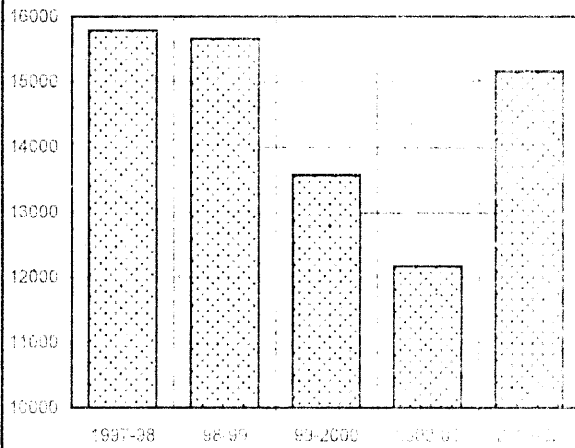
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN - AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES



करोड़ ₹0 Crore Rs.

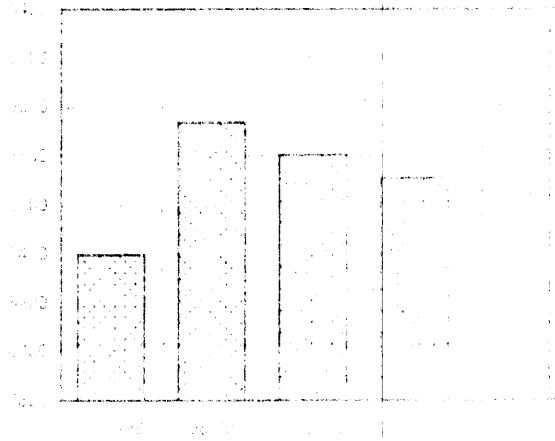
कृषि एवं सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र

AGRI. & ALLIED SERVICES



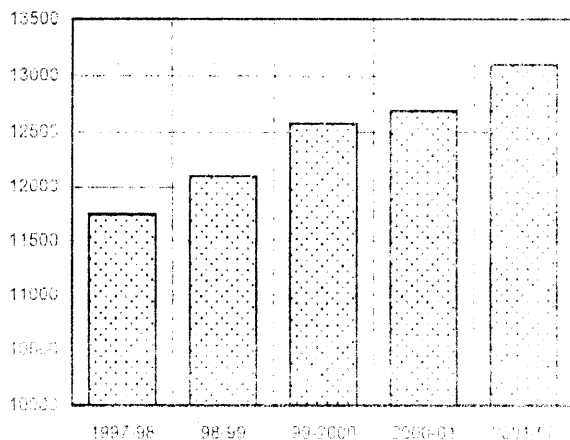
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS



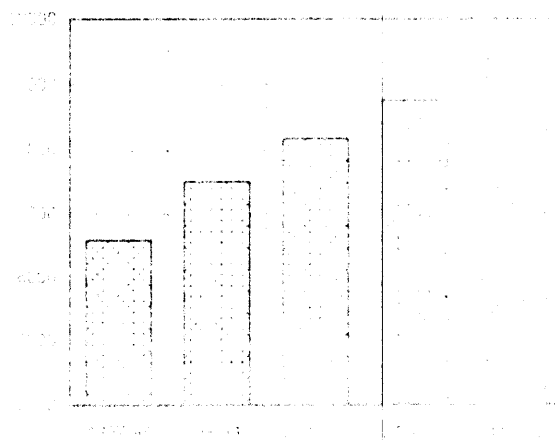
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र

OTHER SECTORS



2. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन-स्थिर (1993-94) कीमतों पर

2. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

(लाख रु.)

(Lakh Rs.)

Sector क्षेत्र	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (P)	2000-01 (Q)	2001-02 (A)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	1510368	1496976	1286143	1140936	1433102	
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	%	33.93	32.42	28.50	25.74	29.28
2 वानिकी	64469	65397	67114	73057	79671	
Forestry	%	1.45	1.42	1.49	1.65	1.63
3 मत्स्य पालन	4069	3072	3305	2985	3183	
Fisheries	%	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
4 खनन	81920	90513	97949	100856	108953	
Mining	%	1.84	1.96	2.17	2.28	2.23
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	341713	289996	289677	264403	252766	
Manufacturing (Registered)	%	7.68	6.28	6.42	5.96	5.16
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	242574	247482	250282	230404	234243	
Manufacturing (Un-registered)	%	5.45	5.36	5.55	5.20	4.79
7 निर्माण	429448	421571	417118	440805	446450	
Construction	%	9.65	9.13	9.24	9.94	9.12
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	78836	159519	202349	232432	267143	
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	%	1.77	3.45	4.48	5.24	5.46
9 रेलवे	54674	59937	66195	72134	78554	
Railways	%	1.23	1.30	1.47	1.63	1.60
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	75473	81160	86164	87478	88871	
Other Transport & Storage	%	1.70	1.76	1.91	1.97	1.81
11 संचार	43581	63328	70374	78203	86902	
Communication	%	0.98	1.37	1.56	1.76	1.78
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	665898	689098	657714	633200	676233	
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	%	14.96	14.92	14.58	14.28	13.82
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	163214	172526	194196	218573	245994	
Banking & Insurance	%	3.67	3.73	4.30	4.93	5.03
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का						
स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	224375	232634	241236	249273	257481	
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	%	5.04	5.04	5.35	5.62	5.26
15 लोक प्रशासन	144898	180193	196588	195639	191762	
Public Administration	%	3.25	3.90	4.36	4.41	3.92
16 अन्य सेवाएं	325424	364494	385749	413124	442739	
Other Services	%	7.31	7.89	8.55	9.32	9.05
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	4450934	4617896	4512153	4433502	4894047	
Net State Domestic Product	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)	8582	8685	8277	7932	8559	
Per Capita Income (Rs.)						

P-प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q-त्वरित अनुमान, A- अग्रिम अनुमान

P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

3. राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार (1979-80 से 1981-82=100)

Base (1979-80 to 1981-82=100)

फसल Crop	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अ- खाद्य फसलें A- Food Crops	149.98	199.10	224.22	208.30	160.77	147.39
1 अनाज Cereals	161.33	217.08	224.74	209.24	197.14	183.74
रबी Rabi	186.78	227.87	228.53	232.82	225.92	189.24
खरीफ Kharif	116.23	198.02	218.11	168.44	146.14	174.07
2 दलहन Pulses	123.19	156.66	222.89	206.01	75.02	61.67
ब- अखाद्य फसलें B- Non Food Crops	480.02	554.77	454.20	472.20	490.62	285.90
1 तिलहन + Oilseed	613.62	714.07	584.40	619.34	649.34	363.50
2 रेशे (कपास एवं सण) Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	300.90	307.11	196.30	195.51	220.53	180.31
3 मसाले (लाल मिर्च एवं अदरक) Spices & condiments (Dry Chillies & Ginger)	252.96	404.48	447.09	335.43	303.61	225.82
4 तरकारियां (आलू) Vegetables (Potato)	575.45	744.70	810.53	1371.04	1428.72	849.30
5 अन्य फसलें * Other Crops	109.45	102.53	91.82	85.33	62.77	44.28
समस्त फसलें All Crops	211.77	265.68	267.27	257.71	222.52	173.32

+ तिल, मूंगफली, अरण्डी, अलसी, राई एवं सरसों सम्मिलित है।

Includes Sesamum, Groundnut, Castor seed, Linseed and Rape & Mustard

* गन्ना एवं तम्बाकू सम्मिलित है।

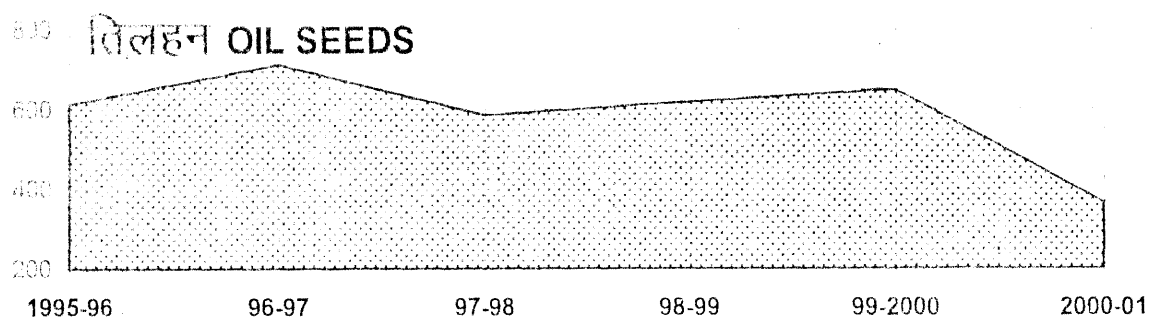
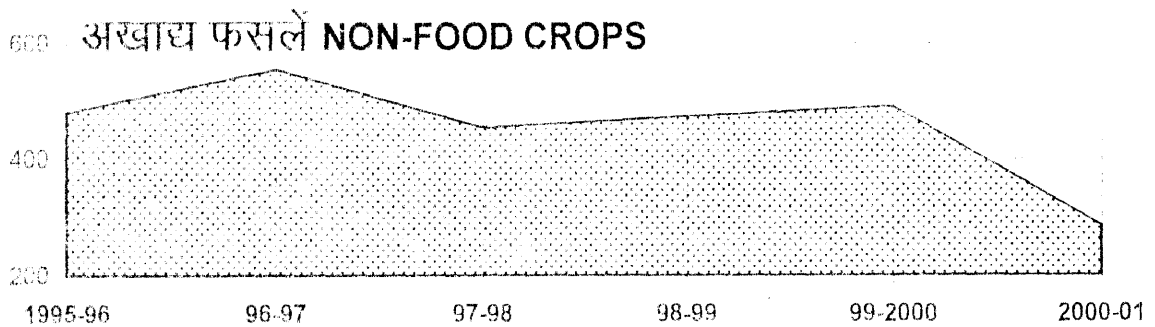
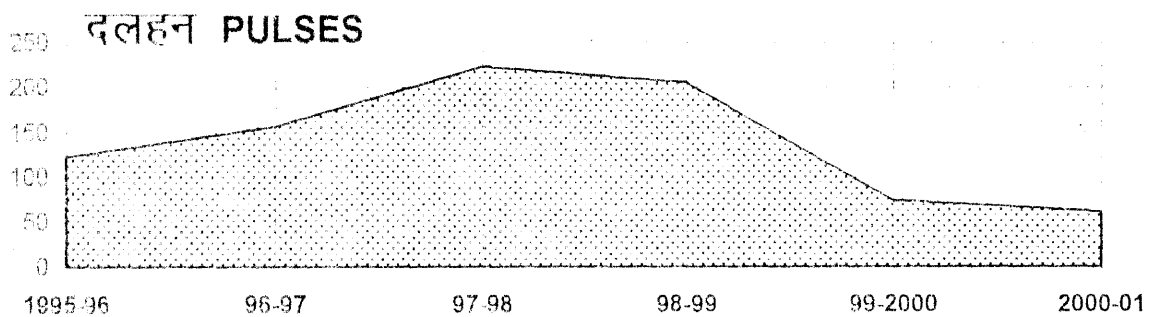
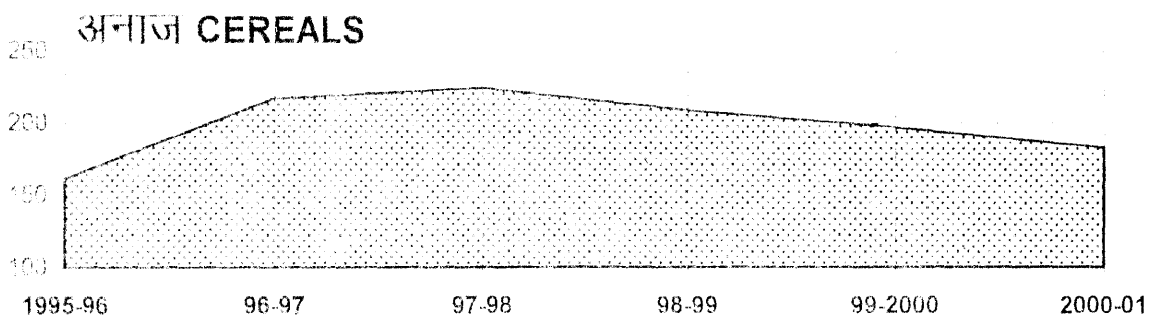
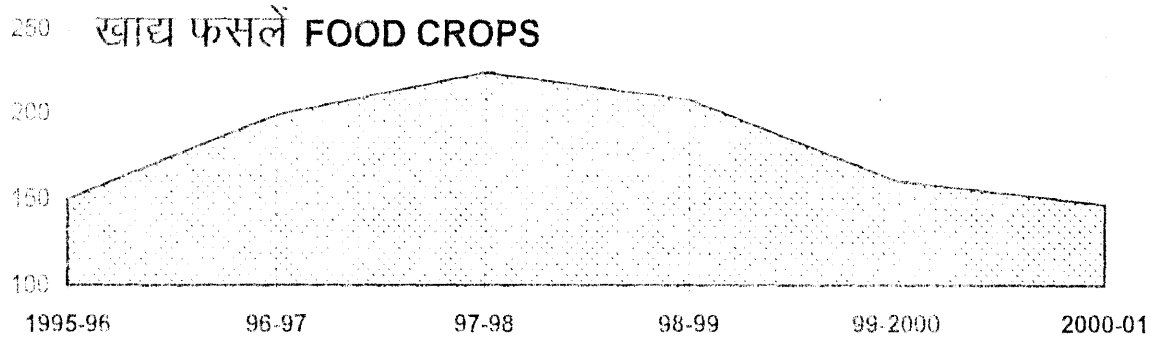
Includes Sugarcane and Tobacco

प्रावधानिक Provisional

राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

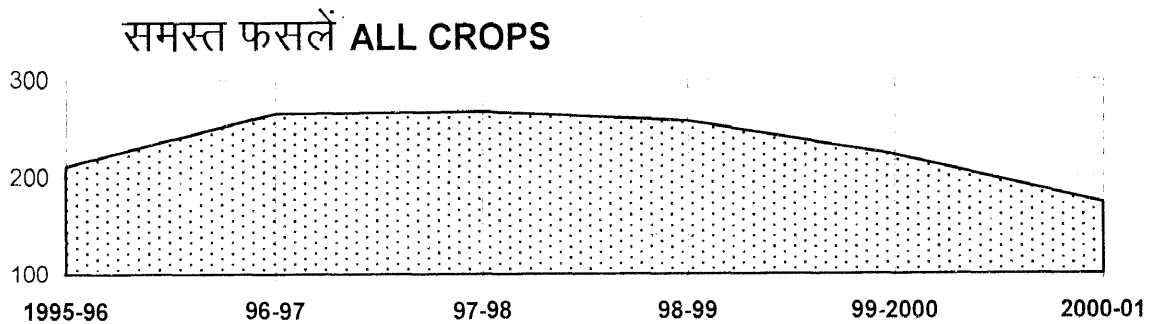
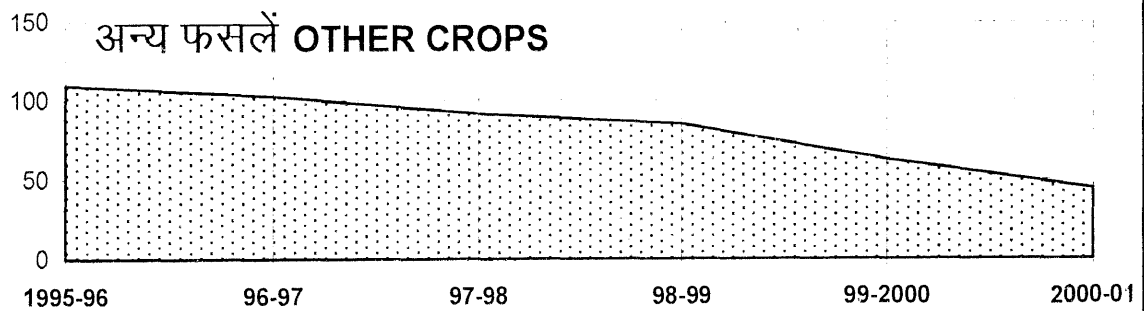
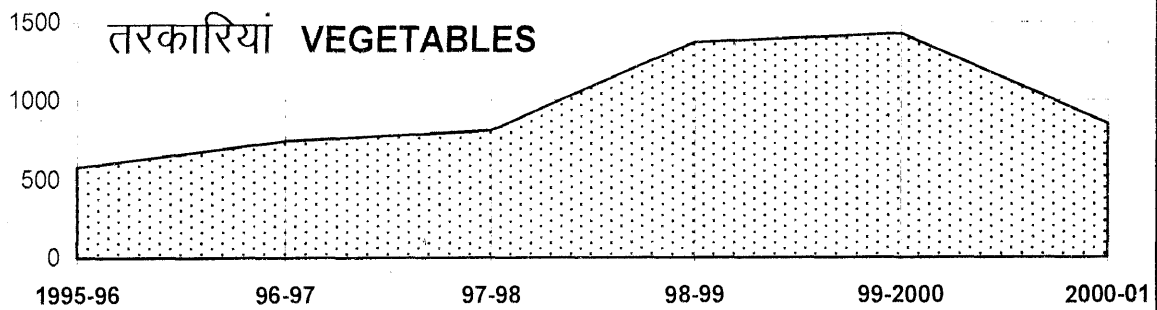
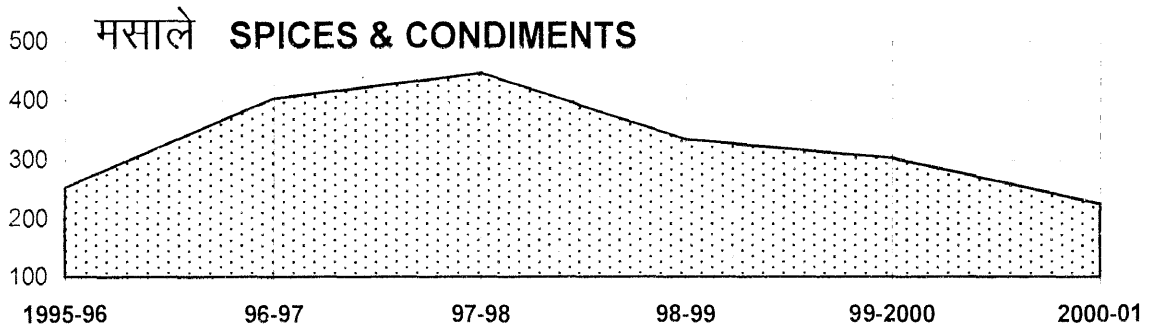
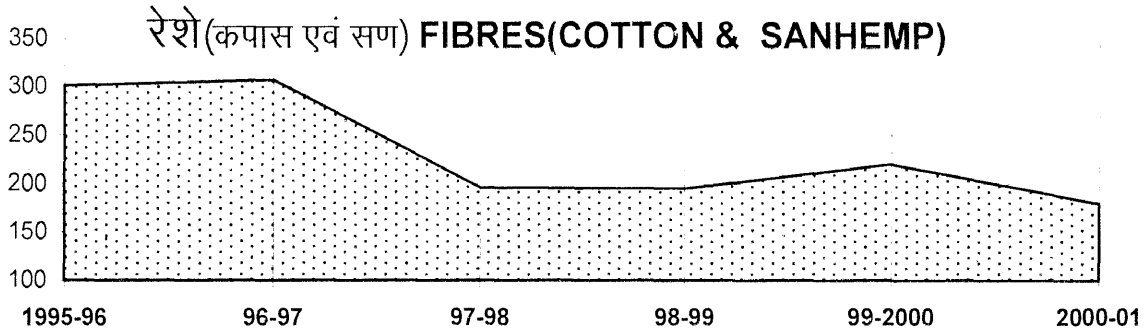
आधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1979-80 से 1981-82 = 100



राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1979-80 से 1981-82 = 100



राजस्थान के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

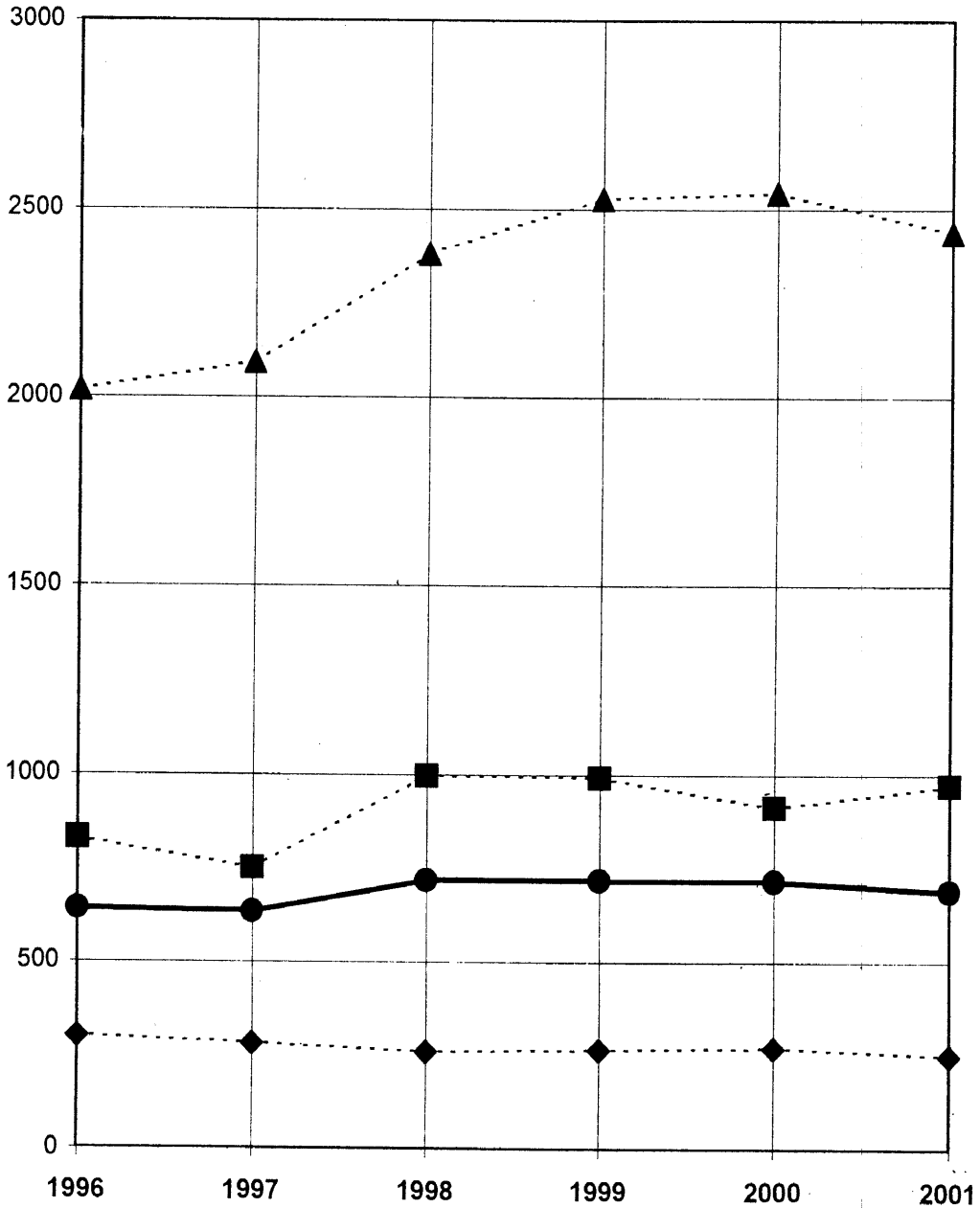
आधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1970=100

◆ विनिर्माण
MANUFACTURING

■ खनन
MINING

▲ विद्युत
ELECTRICITY

● सामान्य
GENERAL



4. राजस्थान के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार 1970=100	Base 1970=100					
वर्ग	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*
Group						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 विनिर्माण	299.00	281.26	259.46	262.64	268.08	246.99
Manufacturing						
2 खनन	831.04	753.03	996.96	992.19	913.86	971.25
Mining						
3 विद्युत	2018.26	2093.67	2382.43	2526.68	2543.37*	2438.81
Electricity						
सामान्य	644.45	637.23	720.79	720.35	719.63*	691.81
General						

* प्रावधानिक

Provisional

5. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

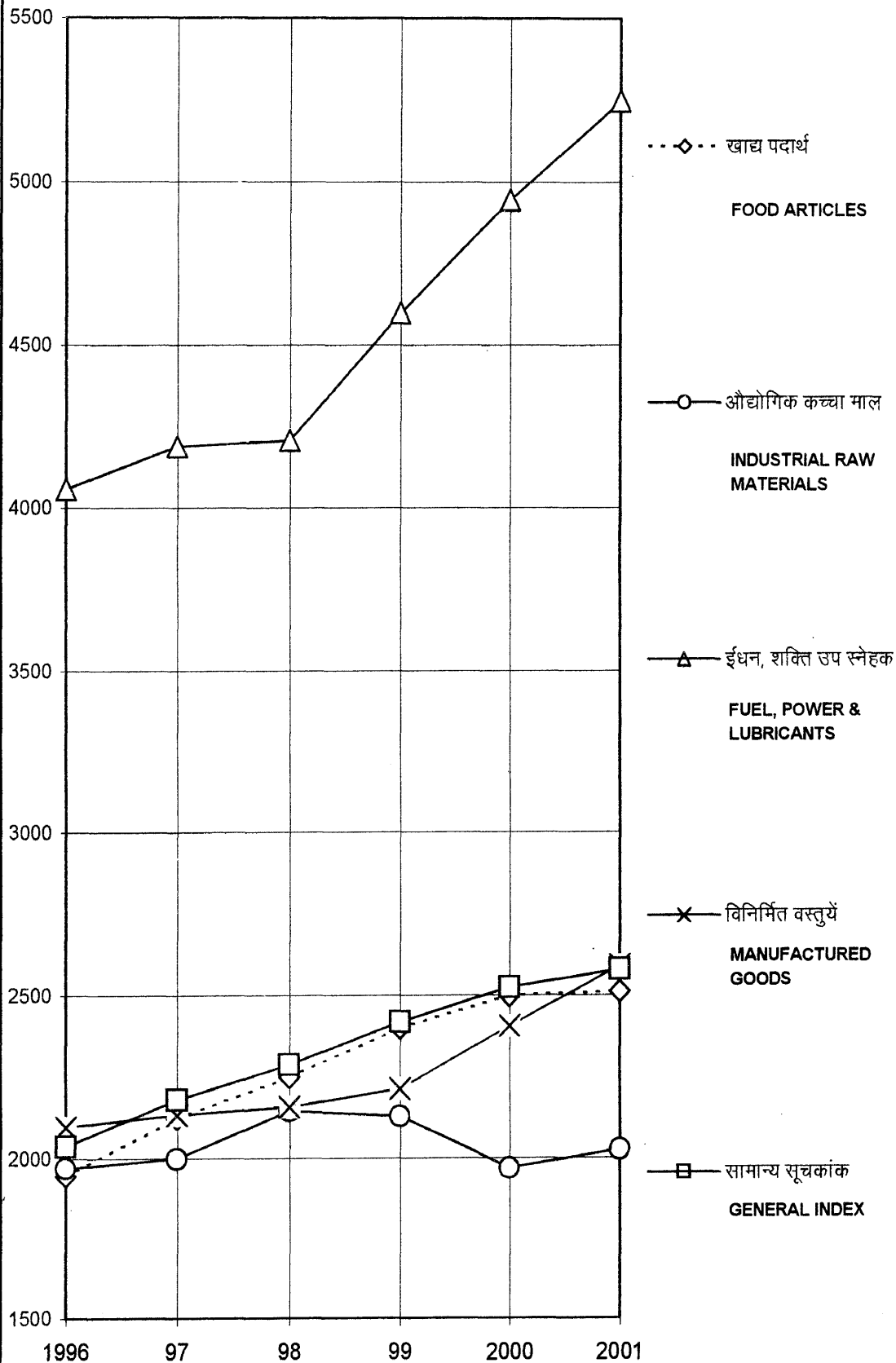
INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार 1952-53=100	Base 1952-53=100					
वर्ग	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Group						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 खाद्य पदार्थ	1946.26	2123.96	2249.20	2399.40	2499.15	2513.25
Food Articles						
2 औद्योगिक कच्चा माल	1970.26	1999.40	2146.19	2128.31	1968.94	2025.22
Industrial Raw Materials						
3 ईंधन, शक्ति एवं उपस्नेहक	4055.94	4186.88	4206.09	4597.57	4944.66	5247.63
Fuel, Power and Lubricants						
4 विनिर्मित वस्तुएं	2098.64	2134.35	2158.73	2212.59	2405.90	2590.87
Manufactured Goods						
सामान्य सूचकांक	2038.82	2181.05	2287.07	2417.31	2524.08	2579.15
General Index						

राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF WHOLE SALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार BASE YEAR 1952-53=100

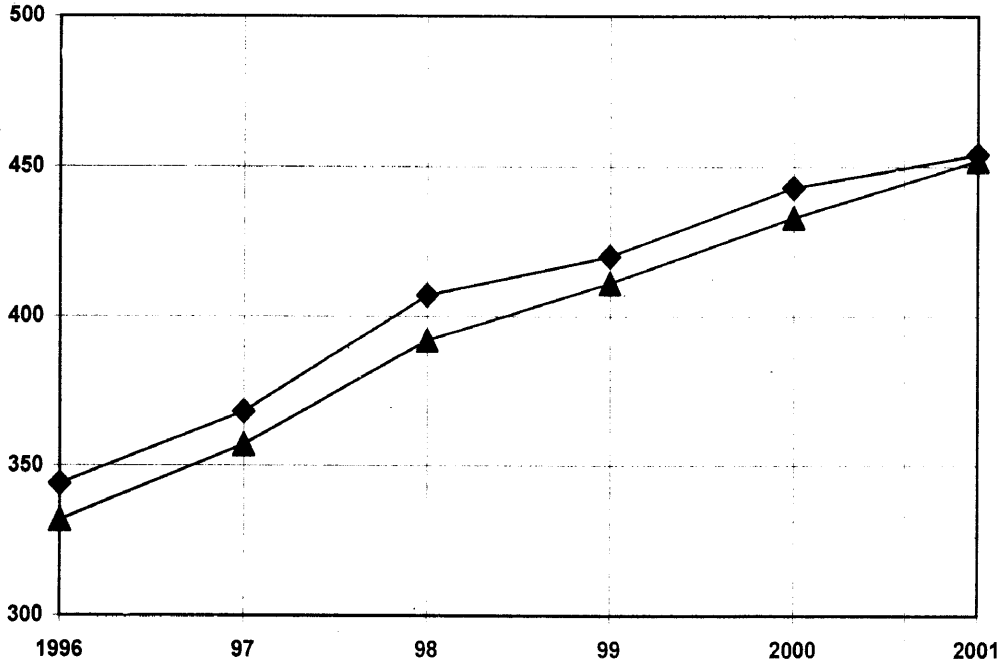


उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक

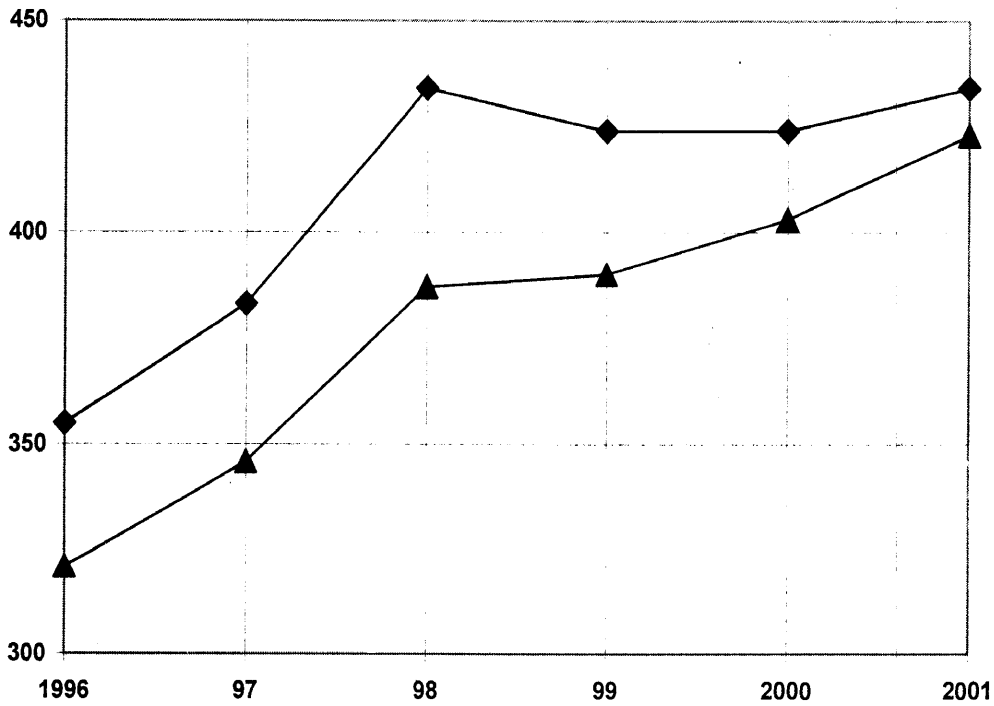
INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES

आधार BASE 1982=100

अजमेर AJMER



जयपुर JAIPUR



◆ खाद्य वर्ग
▲ सामान्य वर्ग

FOOD GROUP
GENERAL GROUP

6. उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक
INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES

आधार 1982 =100

Base 1982=100

वर्ग Group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

अजमेर

Ajmer

(i) खाद्य Food	344	368	407	420	443	454
(ii) सामान्य General	332	357	392	411	433	452

जयपुर

Jaipur

(i) खाद्य Food	355	383	434	423	424	434
(ii) सामान्य General	321	346	387	390	403	423

7. राजस्थान में अकाल / अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति

LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष	प्रभावित	प्रभावित	प्रभावित	भू-राजस्व *
Agriculture	जिलों की संख्या	ग्रामों की संख्या	जनसंख्या (लाखों में)	निलंबित (लाख रु.)
Year	No. of District Affected	No. of Villages Affected	Population Affected (in Lakh)	Land Revenue Suspended (Lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	26	23246	200.12	646.15
1982-83	26	22606	171.62	515.68
1983-84	-	-	-	-
1984-85	21	10276	92.02	237.19
1985-86	26	26859	219.80	559.76
1986-87	27	31936	252.70	702.62
1987-88	27	36252	317.37	753.81
1988-89	17	4497	43.45	127.02
1989-90	25	14024	120.67	255.62
1990-91	-	-	-	-
1991-92	30	30041	289.00	325.87
1992-93	12	4376	34.66	29.06
1993-94	25	22586	246.81	491.36
1994-95	-	-	-	-
1995-96	29	25478	273.82	209.12
1996-97	21	5905	55.29	28.88
1997-98	24	4633	14.91 #	2.79 #
1998-99	20	20069	215.07	168.52
1999-2000	26	23406	261.79	227.95
2000-01	31	30583	330.41	310.48

*वित्तीय वर्ष के समंक

Figures for financial year

तूफान एवं चक्रवात से प्रभावित 1865ग्रामों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

1865 Cyclone & hailstorm affected villages not included.

8.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मी.	नगरीय जन-संख्या का कुल जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत	साक्षरता का प्रतिशत	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार)
STATE	Percentage of Area to total area of the country	Percentage of Population to total Population of India 2001*	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2001*	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2001*	Literacy Percentage 2001*	Infant mortality Rate (per thousand) 1999 *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.37	7.37 (5)	275(10)	27.08 (8)	61.11(13)	66 (7)
2 आसाम Assam	2.39	2.59 (13)	340 (8)	12.72 (15)	64.28 (10)	76 (5)
3 बिहार Bihar	2.86	8.07 (3)	880 (2)	10.47 (16)	47.53 (17)	66 (7)
4 गुजरात Gujarat	5.96	4.93 (10)	258 (11)	37.35 (3)	69.97 (5)	63 (8)
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1.34	2.05 (15)	477 (7)	29.00 (6)	68.59 (8)	68 (6)
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.69	0.59 (17)	109 (15)	9.79 (17)	77.13 (3)	62 (9)
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	0.98 (16)	99 (16)	24.88 (11)	54.46 (16)	N.A.
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.83	5.13 (9)	275 (10)	33.98 (4)	67.04 (9)	58 (10)
9 केरल Kerala	1.18	3.10 (12)	819 (3)	25.97 (10)	90.92 (1)	14 (14)
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	9.38	5.88 (7)	196 (13)	26.67(9)	64.11 (11)	91 (2)
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.36	9.42 (2)	314 (9)	42.40 (2)	77.27 (2)	48 (13)
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	4.74	3.57(11)	236 (12)	14.97 (14)	63.61 (12)	97 (1)
13 पंजाब Punjab	1.53	2.37 (14)	482 (5)	33.95 (5)	69.95 (6)	53 (11)
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.41	5.50 (8)	165 (14)	23.38 (12)	61.03 (14)	81 (4)
15 तामिलनाडु Tamilnadu	3.96	6.05 (6)	478 (6)	43.86 (1)	73.47 (4)	52 (12)
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.27	16.17 (1)	689 (4)	20.78 (13)	57.36 (15)	84 (3)
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.70	7.81 (4)	904 (1)	28.03 (7)	69.22 (7)	52 (12)
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.00	324	27.78	65.38	70

* प्राक्याप्तिक Provisional

8. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर)	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.)	बोये गये क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि. ग्राम)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या)	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति मूल्य संवर्धन (रूपये)
STATE	Average size of holdings (Hect.) 1990-91	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	Consumption of fertilizer per hectare of cropped area (Kg.) 1999-2000	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 1998*	Per Capita value added in industries (Rs.) 1998-99 *
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.56	2.75	157.99 (3)	1209 (6)	1051 (9)
2 आसाम Assam	1.31	0.78	27.66 (17)	394 (11)	610 (13)
3 बिहार Bihar	0.93	0.94	97.19 (8)	550 (9)	323 (16)
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.93	1.96	87.77 (10)	1828 (3)	4001 (1)
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.43	0.44	148.47 (4)	N.A.	2807 (3)
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.20	0.56	39.43 (16)	N.A.	1365 (7)
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.83	2.22	58.23 (12)	N.A.	159 (17)
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	2.13	1.92	103.11 (7)	1867 (2)	1832 (6)
9 केरल Kerala	0.33	0.39	69.99 (11)	1413 (5)	1296 (8)
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.63	3.08	47.19 (13)	789 (8)	573 (15)
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	2.21	3.08	88.87 (9)	1456 (4)	3512 (2)
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	1.34	1.56	43.83 (14)	422 (10)	587 (14)
13 पंजाब Punjab	3.61	0.50	184.57 (1)	1948 (1)	2132 (5)
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	4.11	3.42	39.49 (15)	838 (7)	685 (11)
15 तामिलनाडु Tamilnadu	0.93	1.30	162.92 (2)	N.A.	2230 (4)
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.90	2.39	125.38 (6)	N.A.	638 (12)
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.90	0.89	135.97 (5)	N.A.	879 (10)
अखिल भारत All India	1.57	32.87	95.33	1121	1495

* प्राक्धानिक Provisional

8.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपयोग (कि.वा.)	कुल ग्रामों से विद्युतिकृत ग्रामों का प्रतिशत Percentage of	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) Total Road Length per hundred Sq.Km. (K.M.) 31.3.97	नवम् योजना (1997-2002) उद्व्यय 1996-97 की कीमतों पर (करोड़ रूपये) 9th Plan (1997-2002) Outlay at 1996-97 Prices (Rs. in Crore)
STATE	Per Capita Consumption of electricity (Kwh.)* 1998-99 #	Electrified Villages to total Villages 31.03.1999			
1	13	14	15	16	17
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	404 (6)	100.00 (1)	4209 (9)	65 (9)	25150 (4)
2 आसाम Assam	123 (17)	77.0 (9)	1620 (15)	87 (5)	8984 (16)
3 बिहार Bihar	152 (16)	70.9 (11)	1498 (16)	51 (12)	16680 (10)
4 गुजरात Gujarat	724 (2)	100.00 (1)	8951 (2)	46 (13)	28000 (3)
5 हरियाणा Haryana	503 (4)	100.00 (1)	6329 (3)	64 (10)	9310 (15)
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	334 (9)	99.9 (2)	2651 (11)	54 (11)	5700 (17)
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	292 (13)	97.5 (4)	N.A	10 (16)	9500 (14)
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	349 (8)	98.6 (3)	5598 (5)	75 (7)	23400 (6)
9 केरल Kerala	305 (12)	100.00 (1)	4859 (7)	375 (1)	16100 (11)
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	398 (7)	95.4 (5)	3691 (10)	45 (14)	20075 (8)
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	594 (3)	100.00 (1)	5555 (6)	73 (8)	36700 (2)
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	313 (11)	73.3 (10)	2334 (13)	169 (2)	15000 (12)
13 पंजाब Punjab	861(1)	100.00 (1)	10059 (1)	128 (4)	11500 (13)
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	329 (10)	92.2 (6)	4274 (8)	38 (15)	22526 (7)
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	498 (5)	100.00 (1)	6000 (4)	159 (3)	25000 (5)
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	196 (15)	78.6 (7)	2342 (12)	87 (5)	46340 (1)
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	211 (14)	77.6 (8)	1954 (14)	85 (6)	16900 (9)
अखिल भारत All India	360	86.0	4245	75	374366

* उपयोगिता और अनुपयोगिता

Utilities and Non-Utilities

प्राक्धानिक - Provisional

8. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक जमा (रूपये)	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (रूपये)	शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (करोड़ रुपये)	प्रतिव्यक्ति शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (रूपये)
STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population Sept., 2001	per Capita Bank Deposit (Rs.) Sept., 2001	Per Capita Bank credit (Rs.) Sept., 2001	Net State Domestic Product at current prices (Crore Rs.) 1999-2000*	Per Capita NSDP (at current prices) (Rs.) 1999-2000*
1	18	19	20	21	22
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	6.8 (8)	7527 (11)	4650 (7)	110525	14715
2 आसाम Assam	4.6 (15)	3842 (16)	1195 (16)	25051	9612
3 बिहार Bihar	4.2 (16)	3328 (17)	672 (17)	N.A.	N.A.
4 गुजरात Gujarat	7.2 (6)	11538 (5)	5111 (6)	89317	18625
5 हरियाणा Haryana	7.1 (7)	10118 (9)	3825 (10)	41627	21114
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	12.8 (1)	12918 (4)	2773 (11)	9971	15012
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	8.0 (4)	10350 (8)	3915 (8)	12148	12338
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	9.0 (3)	10871(6)	6391 (5)	84686	16343
9 केरल Kerala	10.3 (2)	14841(3)	6555 (4)	58705	18262
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	5.7 (12)	5098 (14)	2302 (13)	N.A.	N.A.
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	6.5 (9)	18555 (2)	15191 (1)	212216	23398
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	6.0 (10)	4303 (15)	1726 (14)	32729	9162
13 पंजाब Punjab	10.3 (2)	19212 (1)	7607 (3)	54960	23040
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	5.8 (11)	5128 (13)	2339 (12)	65825	12074
15 तमिलनाडू Tamilnadu	7.7 (5)	10785 (7)	9269 (2)	117825	19141
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	4.9 (14)	5427 (12)	1501(15)	164630	9765
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	5.5 (13)	9098 (10)	3832 (9)	122333	15569
अखिल भारत All India	6.4	9745	5470	1557781 **	15562

* प्राक्धानिक - Provisional

** शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद - Net National Product

8. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व (रूपये) Per Capita Revenue (Rs.) 2001-02 (B.E.)	प्रति व्यक्ति कर राजस्व (रूपये) Per Capita Tax Revenue (Rs.) 2001-02 (B.E.)	केन्द्रीय करों का प्रति व्यक्ति अंश (रूपये) Per Capita Share in Central Taxes (Rs.) 2001-02 (B.E.)	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व व्यय (रूपये) Per Capita Revenue Expenditure (Rs.) 2001-02 (B.E.)	प्रति व्यक्ति विकास पर व्यय (रूपये) Per Capita Development Expenditure (Rs.) 2001-02 (B.E.)
1	23	24	25	26	27
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	2947.85 (10)	2126.04 (8)	581.09 (9)	3459.25 (10)	2111.24 (9)
2 आसाम Assam	2475.89 (11)	1253.32 (16)	655.40 (6)	3102.57 (11)	1925.48 (10)
3 बिहार Bihar	1373.16 (17)	1169.12 (17)	866.93 (1)	1533.88 (17)	746.47 (17)
4 गुजरात Gujarat	3995.82 (4)	2419.49 (7)	341.64 (14)	5629.38 (4)	4143.94 (2)
5 हरियाणा Haryana	3719.63 (5)	2653.58 (5)	267.41 (17)	4204.81 (5)	2501.20 (4)
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	5246.28 (2)	1928.97 (9)	662.32 (5)	7697.60 (1)	4269.30 (1)
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6183.30 (1)	1443.87 (14)	665.69 (4)	5694.16 (2)	2924.09 (3)
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	3204.26 (9)	2563.91 (6)	577.32 (10)	3750.98 (8)	2365.25 (6)
9 केरल Kerala	3324.00 (8)	2823.52 (2)	512.14 (13)	4063.83 (6)	2285.98 (7)
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2019.06 (15)	1410.83 (15)	565.50 (11)	2406.90 (15)	1309.98 (14)
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	3439.61 (6)	2753.00 (3)	296.83 (15)	3745.49 (9)	1772.93 (11)
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	2163.60 (13)	1495.00 (12)	862.05 (2)	2786.12 (14)	1289.68 (15)
13 पंजाब Punjab	4603.13 (3)	2687.62 (4)	294.54 (16)	5685.51 (3)	2470.87 (5)
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	2300.48 (12)	1664.71 (10)	589.64 (8)	2831.60 (13)	1560.24 (12)
15 तामिलनाडु Tamilnadu	3328.33 (7)	2825.62 (1)	539.43 (12)	3928.86 (7)	2251.39 (8)
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	1790.20 (16)	1457.50 (13)	700.95 (3)	2029.76 (16)	911.93 (16)
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2069.91 (14)	1603.99 (11)	625.73 (9)	2905.28 (12)	1509.66 (13)

कोष्टीय संख्या राज्य की श्रेणी को दर्शाती है।

Figure with in brackets denotes State Rankings.

9. राज्यवार सकल घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर

STATEWISE GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

STATE	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	राज्य
Andhra Pradesh	57867	68923	79854	90147	95782	113091	121703	आन्ध्र प्रदेश
Assam	15143	17551	19411	21017	22806	24401	28177	आसाम
Bihar	23008	26016	24677	32850	34420	NA	NA	बिहार
Gujarat	48990	63624	72182	86414	92966	105443	107606	गुजरात
Haryana	21665	25721	29216	35022	37789	42942	47184	हरियाणा
Himachal Pradesh	4684	5696	6487	7487	8511	9920	11303	हिमाचल प्रदेश
Jammu & Kashmir	6343	6977	8097	9124	10286	12501	11128	जम्मू और कश्मीर
Karnataka	41064	47902	56201	65585	71685	85286	94991	कर्नाटक
Kerala	26326	31877	38762	44459	49487	56436	64792	केरल
Madhya Pradesh *	52752	58611	65800	75345	81042	90737	NA	मध्य प्रदेश
Maharashtra	113320	130073	157818	176245	193352	208885	240224	महाराष्ट्र
Orissa	18213	21734	26573	26001	31675	34579	38014	उड़ीसा
Punjab	30250	34095	38514	44163	48388	54414	62700	पंजाब
Rajasthan	32970	41487	47313	57516	64061	72974	74452	राजस्थान
Tamil Nadu	57482	68753	78486	89493	103654	119080	131451	तमिलनाडू
Uttar Pradesh	87555	102137	115743	138129	148175	170780	187642	उत्तर प्रदेश
West Bengal	53424	62032	73865	82075	97966	115719	133211	पश्चिम बंगाल

* Data received in the year 2000

10. राज्यवार सकल घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर(1993-94) कीमतों पर

STATEWISE GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

(Rs. in Crore)

STATE	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	राज्य
Andhra Pradesh	57867	61114	64729	68809	67866	74851	78394	आन्ध्र प्रदेश
Assam	15143	15572	16017	16487	16650	16271	17547	आसाम
Bihar	23008	25331	21918	27278	26121	NA	NA	बिहार
Gujarat	48990	58156	61831	70684	72686	79177	77073	गुजरात
Haryana	21665	23199	23763	26570	26867	28339	30306	हरियाणा
Himachal Pradesh	4684	5132	5452	5828	6200	6644	7049	हिमाचल प्रदेश
Jammu & Kashmir	6343	6642	6982	7327	7742	8144	8600	जम्मू और कश्मीर
Karnataka	41064	43359	46108	50279	52754	59193	63688	कर्नाटक
Kerala	26326	28501	29788	30890	31783	33150	34594	केरल
Madhya Pradesh *	52752	54291	57157	60850	61428	65520	NA	मध्य प्रदेश
Maharashtra	113320	116213	129567	136718	142240	145651	158927	महाराष्ट्र
Orissa	18213	19070	20060	19152	21689	22067	23007	उड़ीसा
Punjab	30250	31070	32282	34633	35643	37154	39704	पंजाब
Rajasthan	32970	38648	40225	44755	49821	51805	51088	राजस्थान
Tamil Nadu	57482	64789	67169	70513	76134	80844	86872	तमिलनाडू
Uttar Pradesh	87555	92647	96565	106556	106639	114026	120519	उत्तर प्रदेश
West Bengal	53424	57060	61290	65562	70971	75969	81624	पश्चिम बंगाल

* Data received in the year 2000



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