



Government of Rajasthan

# ECONOMIC REVIEW

2000-01

# **Economic Review**

## **2000-01**

**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 2000-01**" attempts to depict in brief both the economic outlook as well as a snapshot of the developmental programmes being implemented in the State.

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 current "**Economic Review, 2000-01**" has made an attempt to highlight the progress of socio-economic development in the State. Apart from the narrative description, important key indicators have been shown through graphs and charts wherever necessary.

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 2000-01**

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## KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Particulars	Units	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. Gross State Domestic Product</b>	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		61592	72798	75057	79131
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		49833	50493	49633	49676
<b>2. Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP</b>	Percent				
(a) At Current Prices		12.06	12.70	3.10	5.43
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		11.08	1.32	-1.70	0.08
<b>3. Percentage Contribution of GSDP at Constant (1993-94) Prices by</b>	Percent				
(a) Primary		36.16	35.09	31.32	28.93
(b) Secondary		25.58	25.65	27.75	28.59
(c) Tertiary		38.26	39.26	40.93	42.48
<b>4. Net State Domestic Product</b>	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		57621	65144	66645	69877
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		44658	45086	43988	43764
<b>5. Per Capita Income</b>	Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		11235	12470	12533	12914
(b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices		8708	8630	8272	8088
<b>6. Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	Rs. in crore				
(a) At Current Prices		10358	10550	11461	
(b) Growth in GFCF	Percent	6.90	1.85	8.63	
<b>7. Index for Agricultural Production + (Base 1979-82 = 100)</b>		267.27	257.71	222.32	

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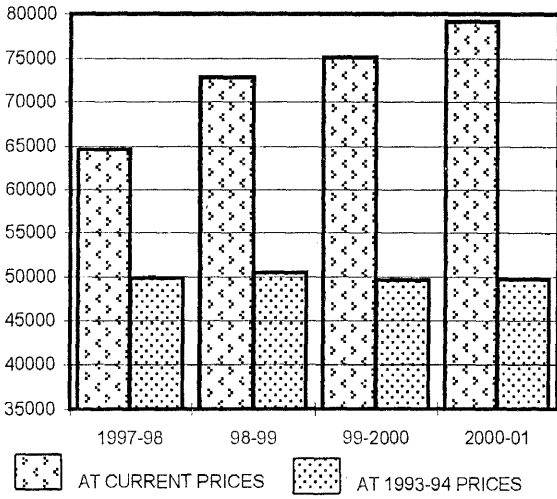
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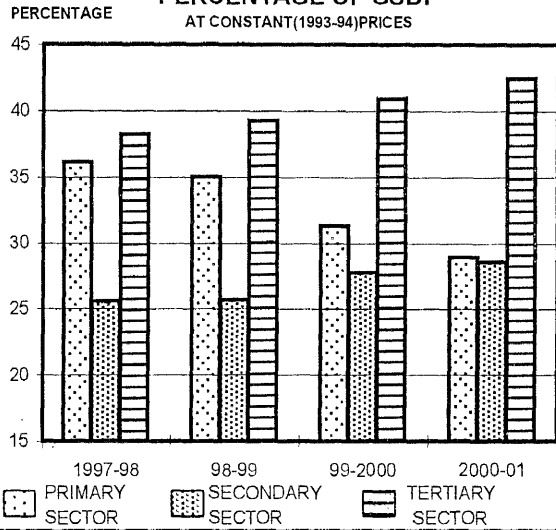


# SELECTED KEY INDICATORS

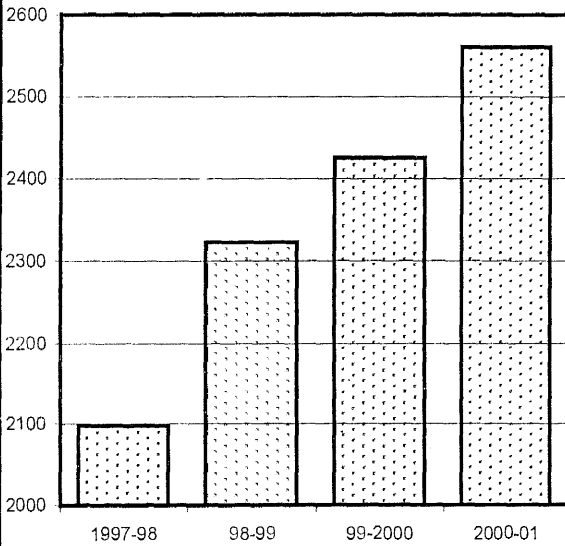
CRORE RS. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



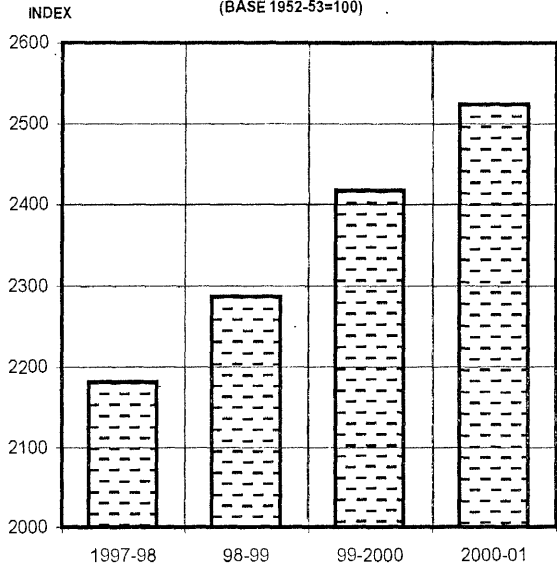
BROAD SECTORS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GSDP AT CONSTANT(1993-94)PRICES



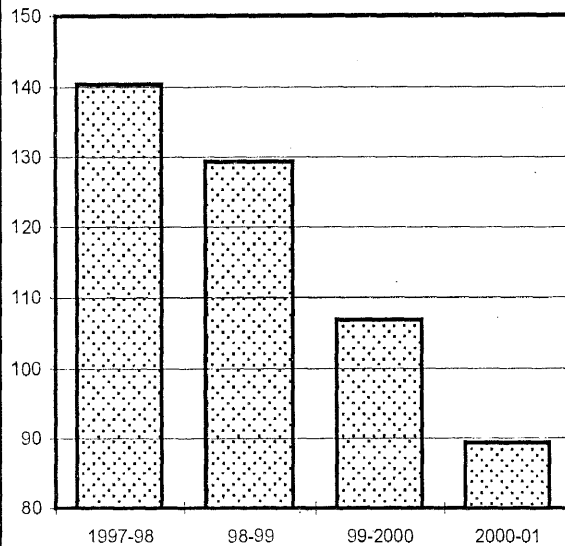
CRORE UNITS POWER PRODUCTION (PRODUCTION & PURCHASE)



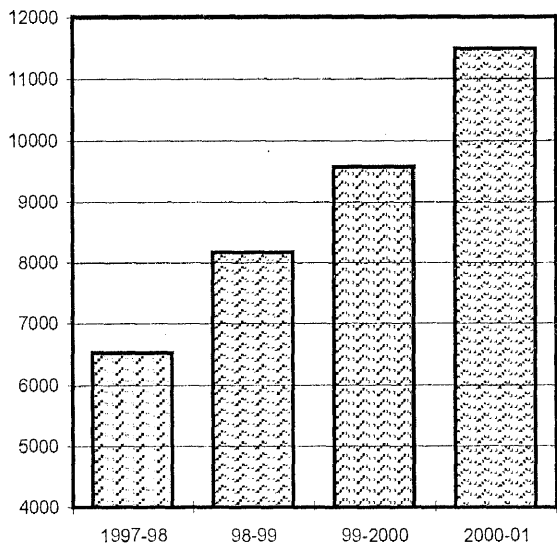
GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1952-53=100)



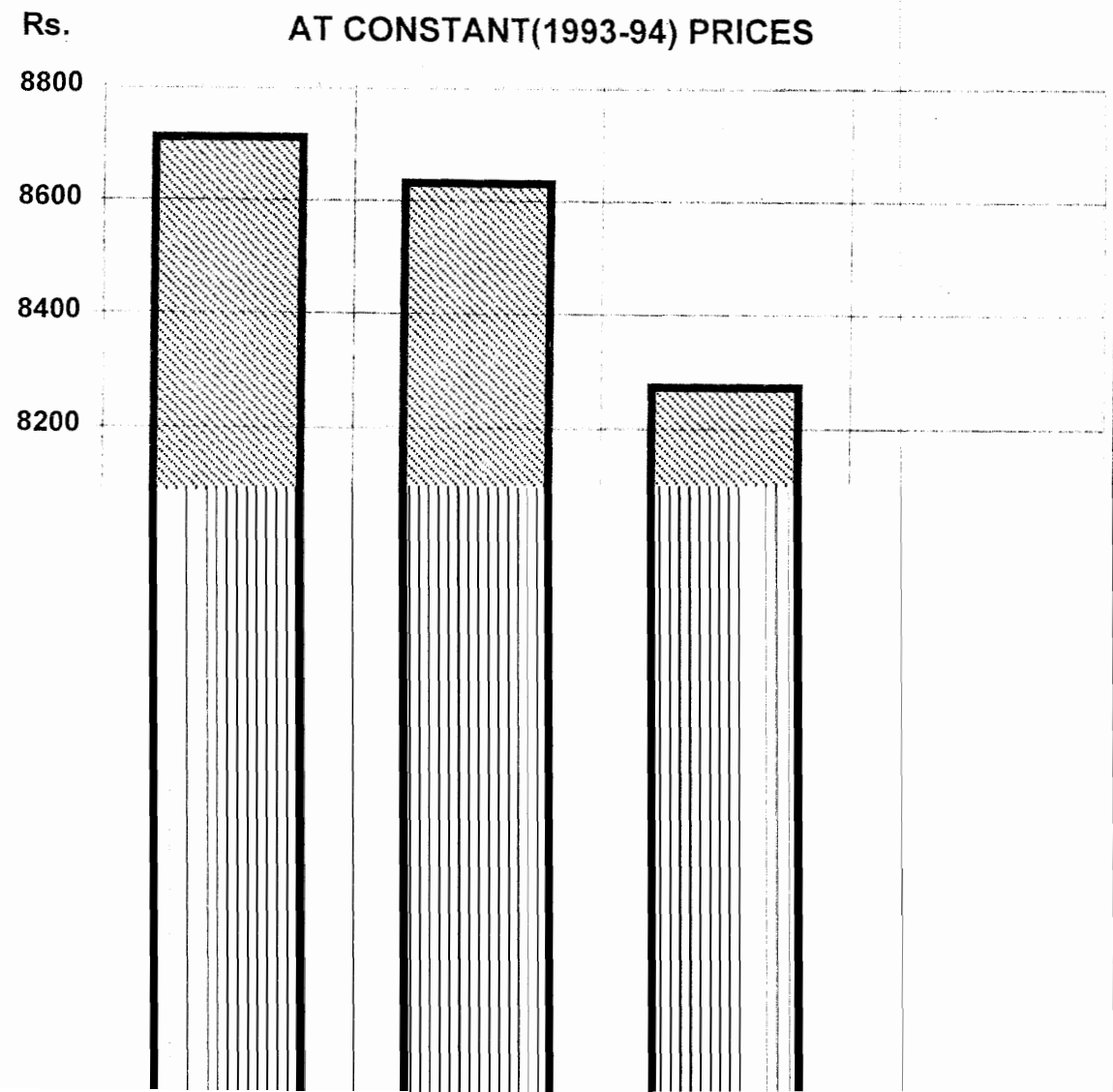
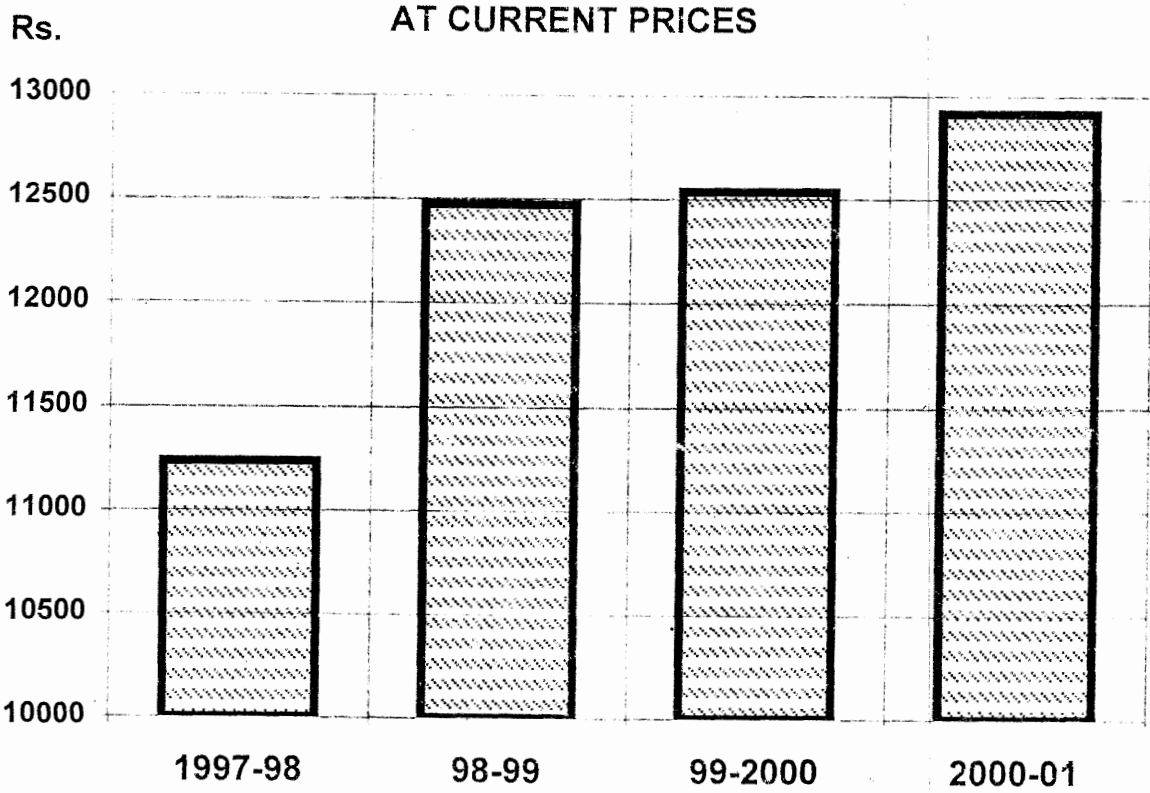
LAKH TONNES TOTAL FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION



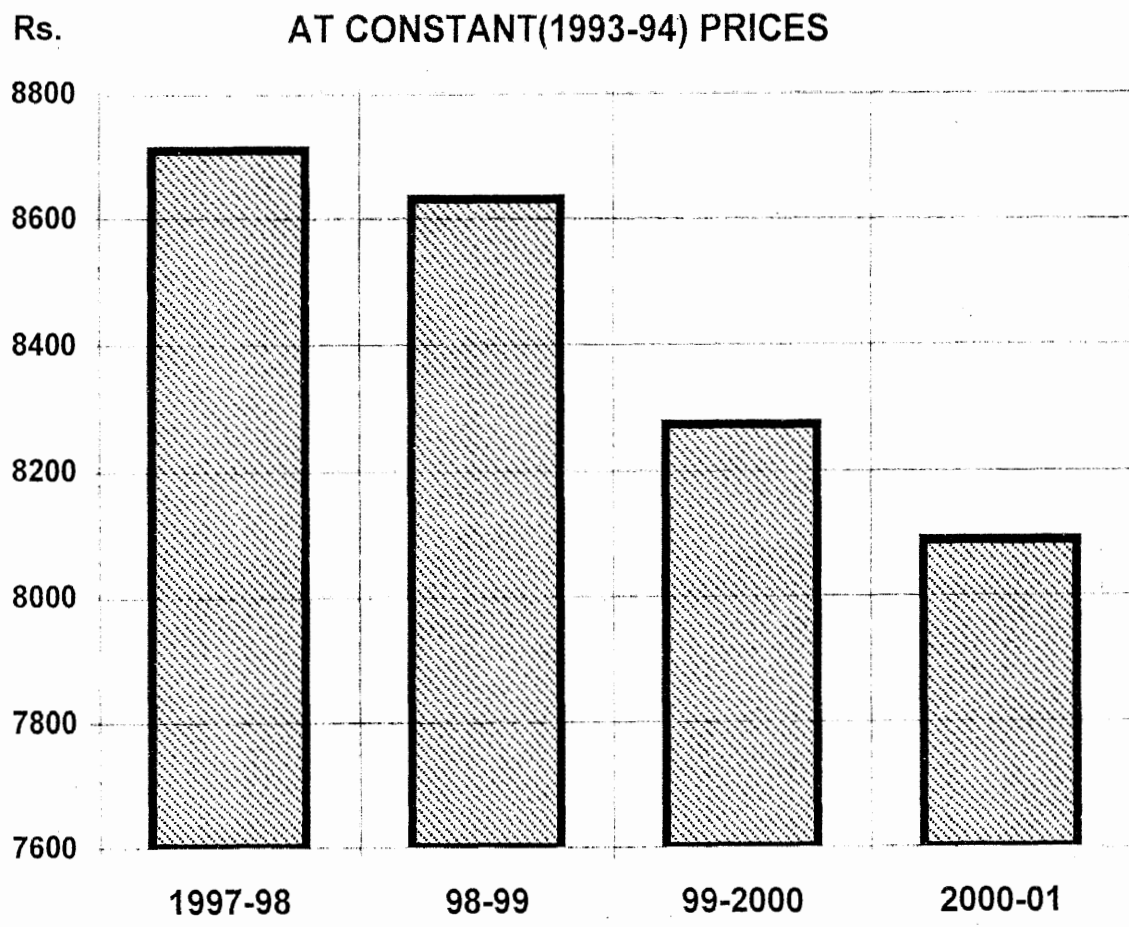
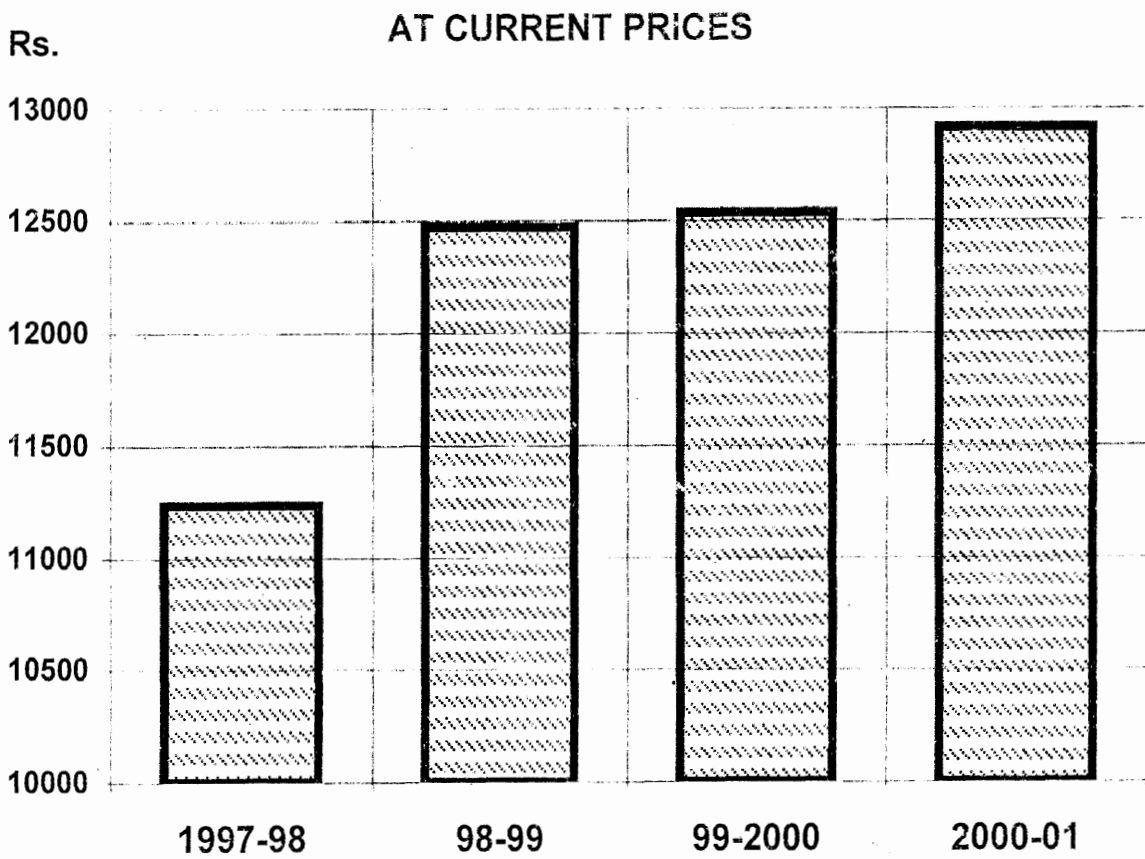
CRORE RS. SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT



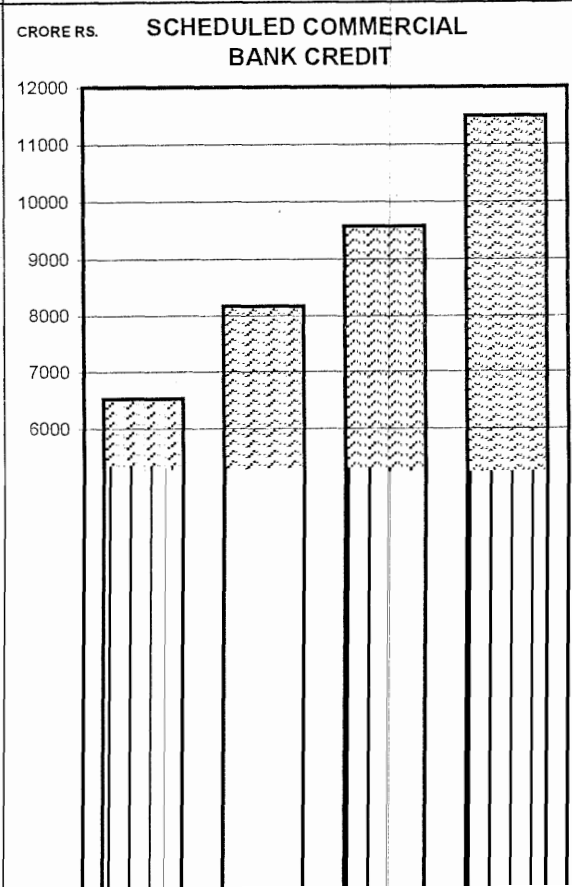
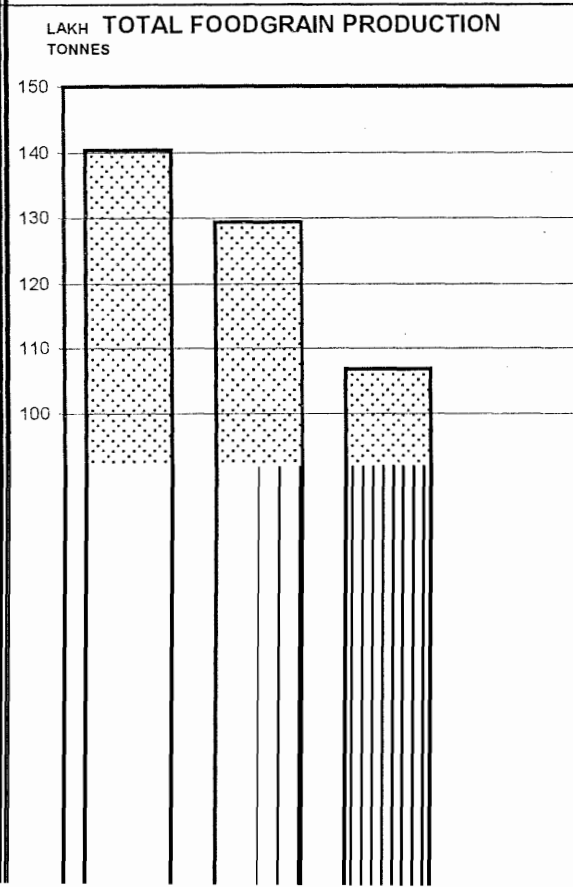
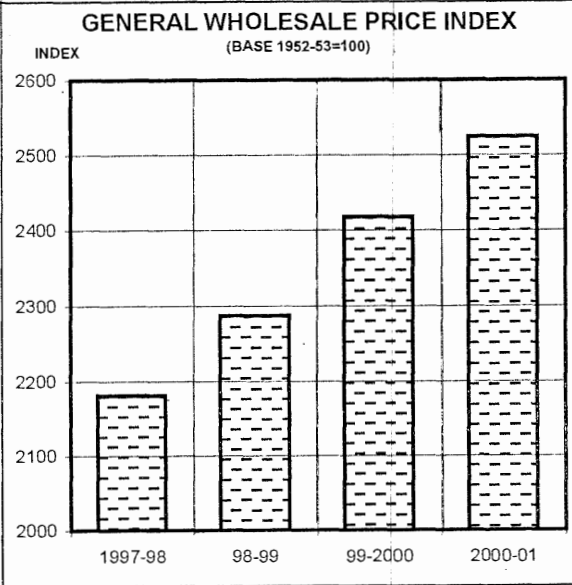
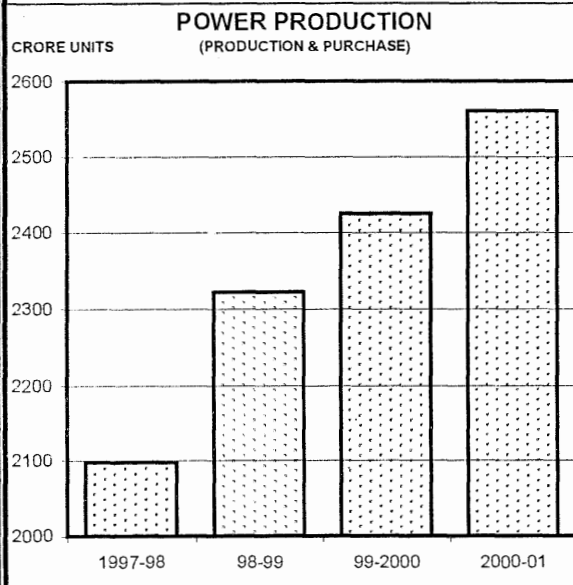
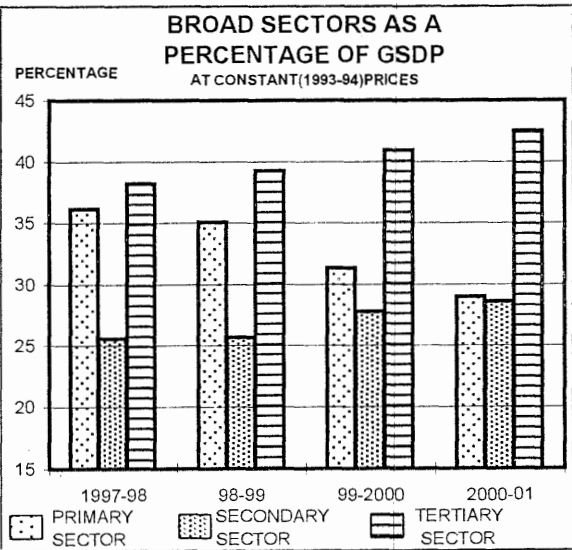
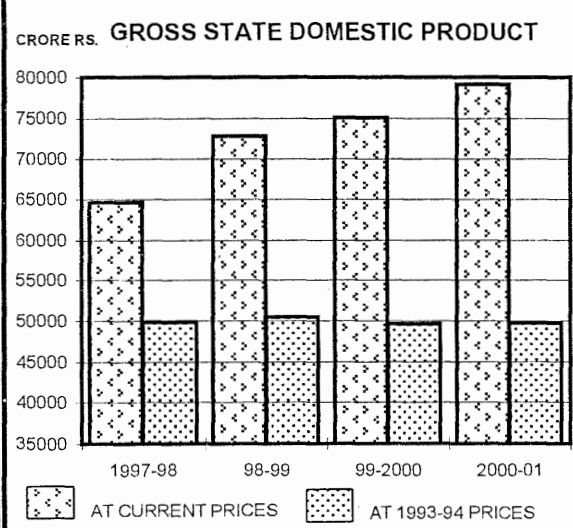
# PER CAPITA INCOME



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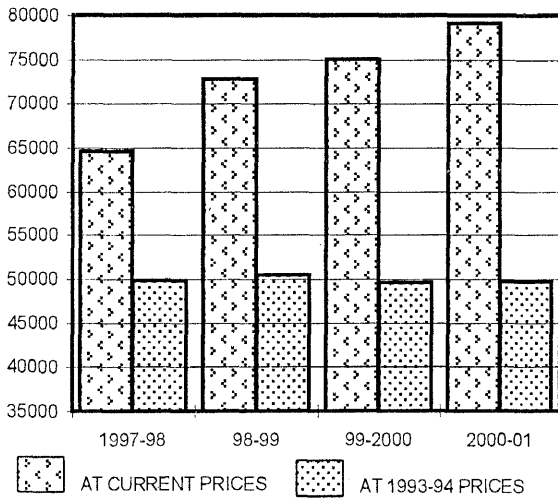


# SELECTED KEY INDICATORS

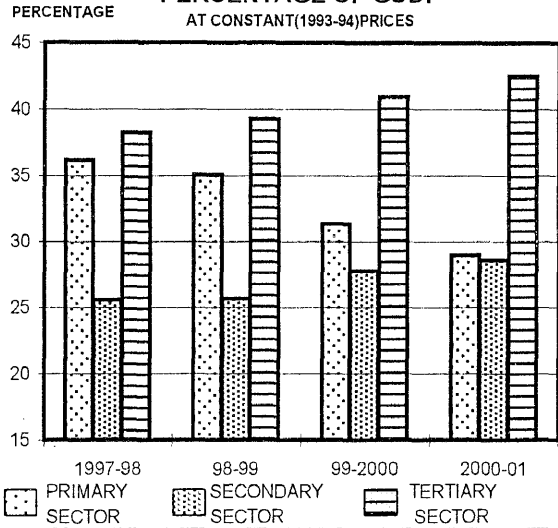


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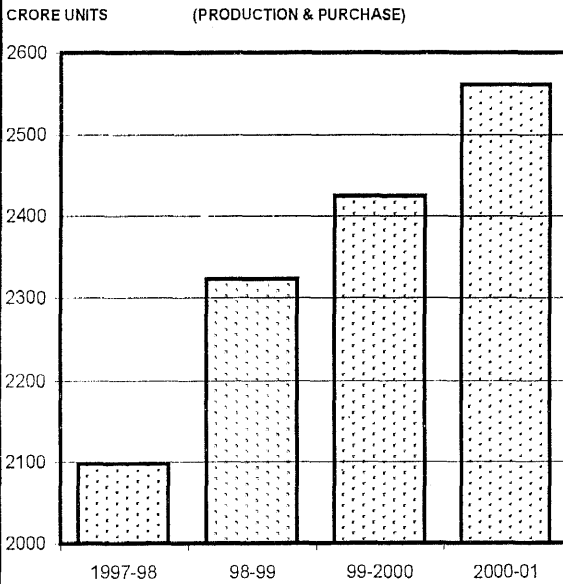
**CRORE RS. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT**



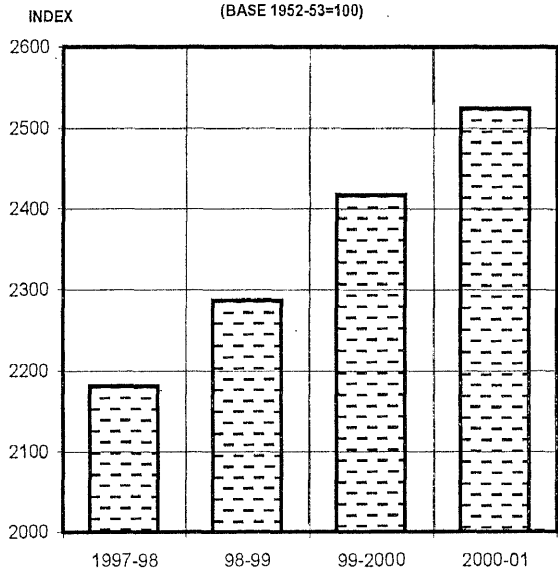
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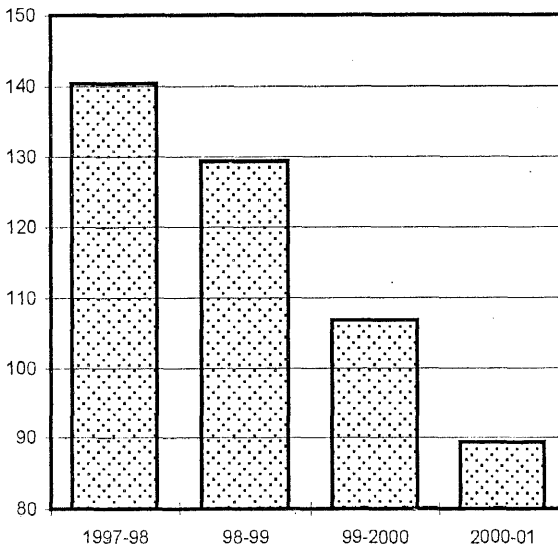
**POWER PRODUCTION (PRODUCTION & PURCHASE)**



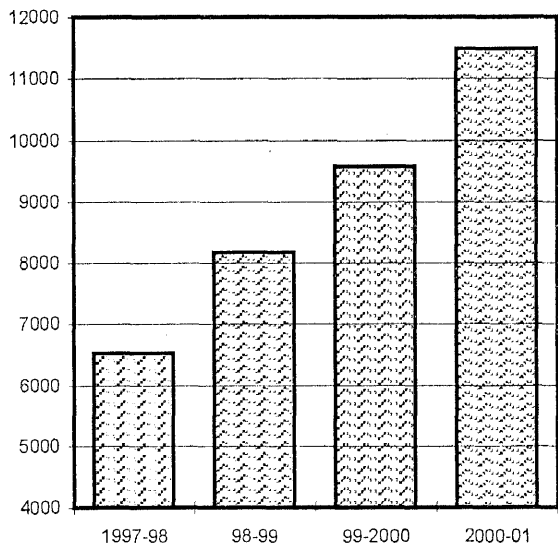
**GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1952-53=100)**



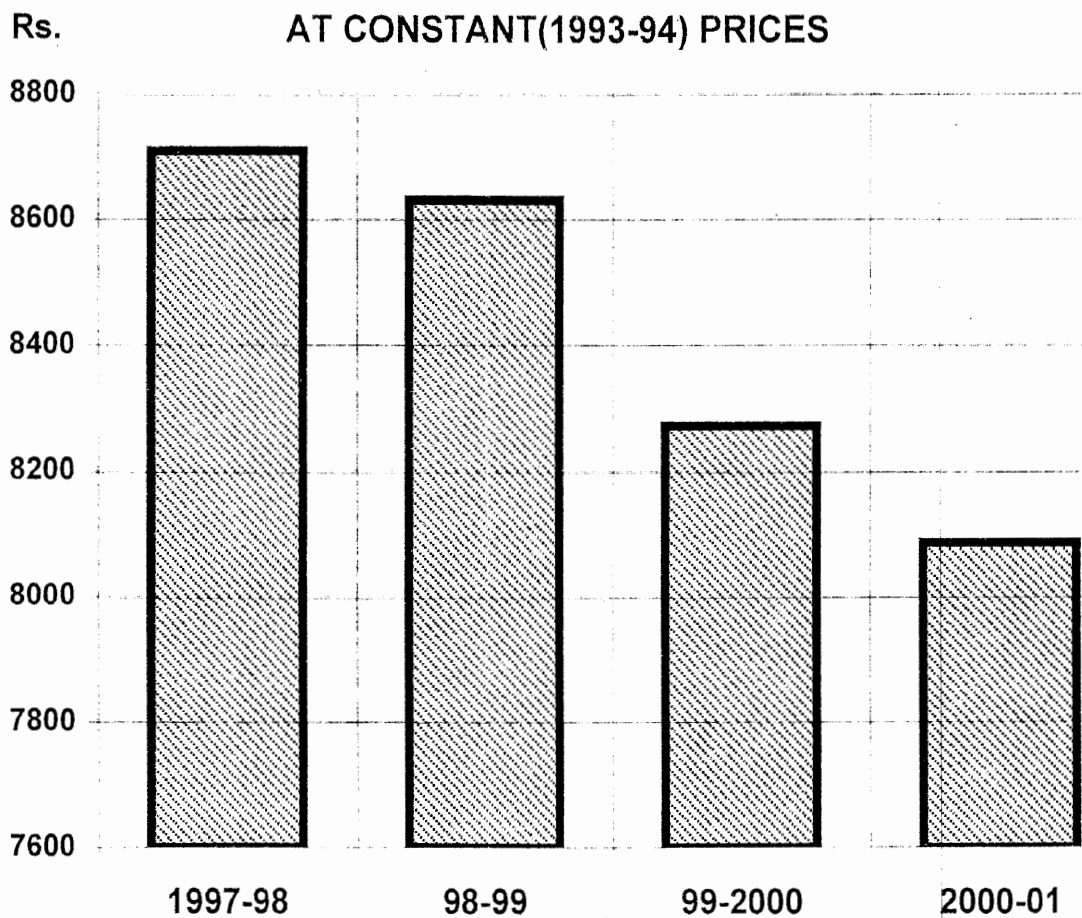
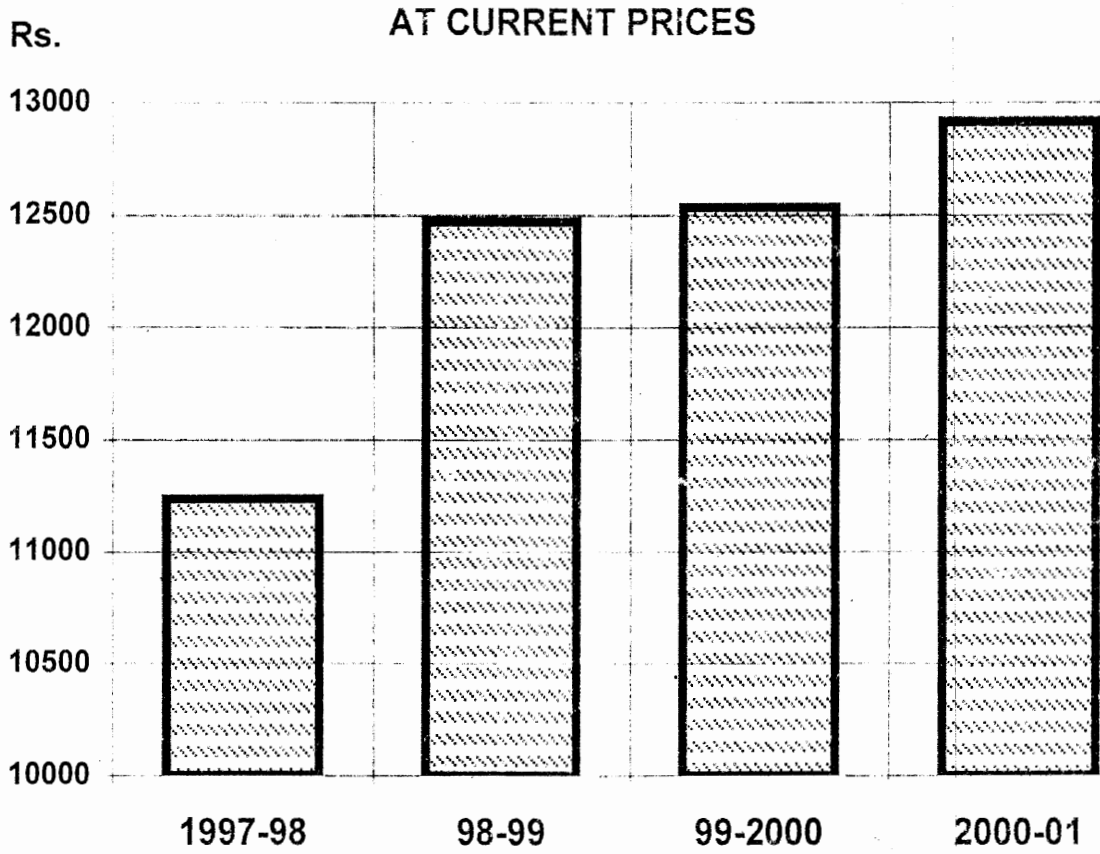
**LAKH TONNES TOTAL FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION**



**CRORE RS. SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT**



# PER CAPITA INCOME



## KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Particulars	Units	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Total Foodgrain Production +	Lakh	140.36	129.34	106.79	89.35
	M.T.				
9. Index for Industrial Production *		637.23	693.79**	707.48 **	706.48 **
(Base 1970 = 100)					
10. Wholesale Price Index *					
(Base 1952-53 = 100)		2181.05	2287.07	2417.31	2524.08
Percentage Increase		6.98	4.86	5.69	4.42
11. Consumer Price Index Number					
For Industrial workers (Base 1982=100)					
(a) Jaipur Centre		346	387	390	403
(b) Ajmer Centre		357	392	411	433
12. Power Production	Crore	2098	2323	2425	2560
(Production + Purchase)	Unit				
Growth Rate	Percent	9.50	10.72	4.39	5.57
13. Commercial Bank Credit	Rs. in	6521	8164	9569	11489
(upto September)	crore				
(a) Percentage increase		15.42	25.20	17.21	20.06

N.B. Estimates relates to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 1998-99, quick for 1999-2000 and advance for 2000-01.

\* Relates to calender year.

\*\* Provisional

+ Relates to agriculture year.

## SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	YEAR	UNIT	ALL INDIA	RAJASTHAN
1	2	3	4	5
1. Geographical Area	1991	Lakh Sq Km	32.87	342
2. Total Population	1991	in Lakh No.	8463.03	110.06
3. Density of Population	1991	Per Sq Km.	274	129
4. Percentage of Urban. Population to Total Population	1991	Percentage	25.71	22.88
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	1991	Percentage	52.21	38.55
8. Bank Offices	Sept., 2000	Per Lakh of Population	6.53	6.11
9. Per Capita Bank Deposit	Sept., 2000	Rs.	8629	1684
10. Per Capita Bank Credit	Sept., 2000	Rs.	4931	2124
11. Gross Domestic Product *	2000-01	000 Crore Rs		
Current prices			1989.5	79.1
Constant (1993-94) Prices			1221.2	49.7
12. Per Capita Income at	2000-01	Rs		
Current prices			N.A	12914
Constant (1993-94) Prices			N.A	8088
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

*xxx Provisional*



## 1. GENERAL REVIEW, 2000-01

### MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Rajasthan, with a geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq. kms, after bifurcation of Madhya Pradesh and formation of the new State namely 'Chhattisgarh', has acquired the position of being 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 eleven districts and spreading in 61.11 percent of the total area of the State, is either desert or semi-desert, 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 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	1991	Lakh sq.km.	3.42
2. Divisions	1999	Number	6
3. Districts	1999	Number	32
4. Sub-Divisions	1999	Number	105
5. Tehsils	1999	Number	241
6. Municipalities	2000	Number	183
7. Panchayat Samitis	1999	Number	237
8. Village Panchayats	2000	Number	9188
9. Total Villages	1991	Number	39810
10. Inhabited Villages	1991	Number	37889
11. Cities/Towns	1991	Number	222

The population of the State is 4.40 crores according to 1991 census, which is 5.20 percent of the nation's population. The ratio of rural and urban population is 77:23. 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. According to the Registrar General of India, the projected population of Rajasthan stands at 5.41 crores as on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2000.

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 average 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	21.51
1971	258	5482	27.83	24.80
1981	343	6833	32.97	24.66
1991	440	8463	28.44	23.85

Some of the important demographic characteristics of Rajasthan as per 1991 census are as under:

- The growth rate in Rajasthan was highest amongst the States except Jammu & Kashmir and the north-eastern states.
- Sex ratio of 910 females per 1000 males in Rajasthan was lower than the All India ratio of 927 females per 1000 males.
- With a literacy rate of 38.55 percent, the State is lowest amongst all the states except Bihar. Female literacy in Rajasthan is 20.44 percent, which is the lowest in the country and is about half of the all India female literacy rate of 39.29 percent.
- The density of population in the State is 129 persons per square km. as against 274 persons per square km. for the country as a whole.

The data obtained from the Sample Registration Bulletin as published by the Registrar General of India depict the trend of birth and death rates in the State. Accordingly, since 1991, birth rate has been higher in the State in comparison of the country. The birth and death rates in the State with all India levels are given below:

Table 1.3  
**Birth and Death rates in Rajasthan and all India**

(Per Thousand)

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1991	34.3	29.5	9.8	9.8
1992	34.9	29.2	10.5	10.1
1993	34.0	28.7	9.1	9.3
1994	33.7	28.7	9.0	9.3
1995	33.3	28.3	9.1	9.0
1996	32.4	27.5	9.1	9.0
1997	32.1	27.2	8.9	8.9
1998	31.5	26.4	8.8	9.0

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 the State's economy, besides, higher initial investment for creating infrastructural facilities, requires higher per unit expenditure for providing basic services and necessities.

Recurring drought and scarcity conditions are the characteristic features of the 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 20 years from 1981-2001, seventeen years were 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, thus, the driest in the country. The rainfall in the State is not only meagre but also varies significantly 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 Net 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 surface water resources in the State are scarce as there is no perennial river in Rajasthan except Chambal and Mahi rivers traversing parts of south-eastern region of the State. The ground water, owing to scanty and erratic rainfall, is getting depleted dangerously. Therefore, to a great extent agriculture is still dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon.

Water is indeed a critical resource on account of the fact that the State, which occupies 10.40 percent of the country's geographical area and 5.20 per cent of its population, is endowed with only 1.16 percent of the total surface water resources of the country. In nearly 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the area, water is available either at a great depth or at long distances. Despite these constraints, the State Government has taken steps to augment agriculture production by providing necessary inputs for agriculture, such as fertilisers and improved seeds. Efforts have 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 as 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 subject to wide fluctuations, depending on the monsoon conditions.

The estimate of State Domestic Product (SDP) has been revised on the new base year 1993-94. The year-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) since 1993-94 at constant (1993-94 prices) and current prices are given below:

Table 1.4  
**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	29040	6196	29040	6196
1994-95	34411	7164	36859	7674
1995-96	35593	7231	41885	8510
1996-97	39891	7930	51271	10192
1997-98	44658	8708	57621	11235
1998-99 P	45086	8630	65144	12470
1999-2000 Q	43988	8272	66645	12533
2000-01 A	43764	8088	69877	12914

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. Yet, the rapid increase in population has neutralised most of the impact. 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 2000-01 has been estimated at Rs. 43764 crore as against Rs. 43988 crore in 1999-2000, showing a decrease of 0.51 percent during the year. The per capita income in real terms i.e. at constant (1993-94) prices in the year 2000-01 is estimated at Rs. 8088 as compared to Rs. 8272 in 1999-2000, registering a decrease of 2.22 percent during the year.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at current prices works out to Rs. 69877 crore for the year 2000-01 as compared to Rs. 66645 crore during 1999-2000, showing an increase of 4.85 percent during the year. The per capita income for the year 2000-01 at current prices works out to Rs. 12914 as against Rs. 12533 during 1999-2000, registering an increase of 3.04 percent during the year.

Despite the abundance of natural resources, Rajasthan is still to emerge as an industrially developed State. Hence all possible efforts are being made for speedy industrial development in the State. With this objective, the State Government had launched the Industrial Policy 1998 with its aim at rapid industrialisation and making Rajasthan the most preferred State for investment in the identified sectors to 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.

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 number of important industrial, ceramic, fertiliser, ferrous and non-ferrous metallic minerals are found and produced in large quantities 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 in large quantity in the State.

Power is an essential input for all productive economic activities. However, State power scenario is characterised by the deficiency of its own resources for development of power. Therefore, the State has to depend for its power supplies from systems located outside the State. Evacuating power from far off sources to distant parts of the State involves very high costs. The per capita consumption of power (1997-98) in the State is 294.9 kwh, which is lower than the national average of 349.1 kwh.

The development of power sources is highly capital intensive and very large investments are required for meeting the demand of power sector. 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 distribution.

Earlier, Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) was the prime agency for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the State. Now, with effect from 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2000, the RSEB has been restructured on functional lines into one generation, one transmission and three regional distribution companies. The installed capacity in the State at the beginning of the year 2000-01 was 3689.42 MW. During 2000-01, the target for additional capacity generation is 15.53 MW. Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of 39810 villages (census 1991) in the State, 36677 villages have been electrified so far.

Power consumption is likely to be 1751.578 crore units during 2000-01 as against 1625.158 crore units consumed during the last year. The per capita power consumption is likely to be 316 units during 2000-01 as against 299 units in the previous year.

A well-developed network of transport and communication is a 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.

Rajasthan is one of the few states in the country which is still far below the national average in respect of road length. It lags behind in comparison to neighbouring States also. Recognising the importance of a good road communication network, a policy on road development has been adopted in the State which envisages concerted efforts for new road construction, improvement and construction of bridges and CD works. The total

road length in the State is likely to reach a level of 151464 kms (87061 kms PWD and 64403 kms Other Departmental Roads) by the end of the year 2000-01.

Rajasthan, known for its diversity in terms of natural resources, history and the people, is one of the most attractive destinations in India for both domestic and international tourists. Many forts and palaces, heritage hotels and attraction of travelling on the Palace on Wheels have been the unique selling proposition for tourists coming to the State. Visitors also appreciate colourful fairs and festivals. The different ethnic culture of the people has proved to be a major attraction for the visitors, alongwith the unique desert environment in western Rajasthan. The total arrival of tourists in Rajasthan has increased from 58.10 lakh (52.63 lakh domestic and 5.47 lakh foreign) in the year 1992 to 72.39 lakh (66.76 lakh domestic and 5.63 lakh foreign) in the year 1999.

Rajasthan is an educationally backward State. In terms of literacy rate, it is second most backward State after Bihar where literacy rate is only 38.55 per cent (1991). Female literacy in the State is still a cause of concern, it is lowest (20.44%) in the country which is almost half of the national female literacy rate of 39.29 percent.

Continuous efforts are being made for development of education in the State. Universalisation of elementary education through various projects such as Lok Jumbish, Shiksha Karmi, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas (RGSJPs), etc; expansion of educational facilities, particularly with greater stress on girls education, has been given top priority during the year 2000-01. Free education upto the college level is being provided to girls in the State. The Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education of the State has been conducting the Total Literacy Campaign as the dominant strategy since 1990 under the guidelines of the National Literacy Mission.

At present, apart from 11847 Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas (RGSJPs), over 35015 Primary, 16636 Upper Primary, 5016 Secondary and 2170 Senior Secondary Schools are functioning in the State. Education is being provided to 98.71 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years and 11.75 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 14-17 years. 4.15 lakh boys and girls are also being benefited through 16821 Non-Formal Education Centres.

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 sources of water in most parts of the State and the 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 failure of rains further complicates the situation. Providing safe drinking water at a reasonable distance has been a major challenge before the State.

Concerted efforts are being made to solve the drinking water problem in both the rural and urban areas of the State. Till now, 37572 villages and all the 222 cities have been covered with safe drinking water supply. During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), safe drinking water facility has been provided to 3387 habitations.

About 77 percent of the total 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, Battis Zile Battis Kaam, etc. are also being implemented for accelerating the pace of rural development in the State.

Public Distribution System is operationalised 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. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Consumer's Protection Forums at State level as well as district levels are functioning for safeguarding the consumer's interest.

Prices have 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 2000, a rising trend has been visible in both wholesale and retail prices over 1999 in the State. The Wholesale Price Index (base 1952-53=100) during the year 2000 stood at 2524.08 as against 2417.31 during 1999, which reveals an increase of 4.42 percent.

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## **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 is also being used by policy formulators like Planning Commission and Finance Commission for allocation of plan resources and distribution of taxes 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.

The State Income estimates have been compiled in the New Series (base year, 1993-94), on the basis of improved methodology and the guidelines issued by the CSO. The latest available data have been used for the purpose of estimations for the years 1993-94 to 2000-01. The estimates are provisional, quick and advance for the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01, respectively. The estimates for the year 2000-01 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 1999-2000 is estimated to be Rs. 75057.14 crore as compared to Rs. 72798.33 crore for the year 1998-99, showing an increase of 3.10 percent. As per advance estimates for the year 2000-01, it is estimated to be Rs. 79131.22 crore, registering an increase of 5.43 percent over the previous year.



The Gross State Domestic Product at constant ( 1993-94 ) prices for the year 1999-2000 is estimated to be Rs. 49633.33 crore as compared to Rs. 50493.24 crore in 1998-99, registering a decrease of 1.70 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2000-01 at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 49675.51 crore, showing a marginal increase of 0.08 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from 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 crores)						
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total GSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manu- facturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1993-94	10583.25	11968.44	4045.89	8222.37	12842.44	33033.25
	(32.04)	(36.23)	(12.25)	(24.89)	(38.88)	(100.00)
1994-95	13327.43	14737.52	5460.81	9825.11	14191.66	38754.29
	(34.39)	(38.03)	(14.09)	(25.35)	(36.62)	(100.00)
1995-96	12827.20	14408.77	5938.31	10421.49	15393.35	40223.61
	(31.89)	(35.82)	(14.76)	(25.91)	(38.27)	(100.00)
1996-97	15603.13	17192.82	5833.74	10551.68	17118.17	44862.67
	(34.78)	(38.32)	(13.00)	(23.52)	(38.16)	(100.00)
1997-98	16210.66	18019.31	7283.45	12746.93	19067.10	49833.34
	(32.53)	(36.16)	(14.62)	(25.58)	(38.26)	(100.00)
1998-99 (P)	15801.19	17719.89	7509.92	12952.74	19820.61	50493.24
	(31.29)	(35.09)	(14.87)	(25.65)	(39.26)	(100.00)
1999-2000 (Q)	13599.31	15544.92	7933.22	13772.11	20316.30	49633.33
	(27.40)	(31.32)	(15.98)	(27.75)	(40.93)	(100.00)
2000-01 (A)	12331.85	14370.41	8182.72	14204.39	21100.71	49675.51
	(24.82)	(28.93)	(16.47)	(28.59)	(42.48)	(100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage distribution of 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 1999-2000 is estimated to be Rs. 66644.80 crore as compared to Rs. 65143.84 crore in 1998-99, thus registering an increase of 2.30 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2000-01, it is estimated to be Rs. 69877.39 crore, registering an increase of 4.85 per cent over the previous year.

The Net State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 43988.05 crore in 1999-2000 as against Rs. 45085.94 crore during 1998-99, showing a decrease of 2.44 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2000-01, it is estimated to be Rs. 43763.94 crore, showing a decrease of 0.51 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from 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

Year	(Rs. in crores)					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry		Manu- facturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1993-94	9596.10	10764.77	3240.15	6760.22	11515.45	29040.44
	(33.04)	(37.07)	(11.16)	(23.28)	(39.65)	(100.00)
1994-95	12344.63	13497.82	4472.80	8136.52	12776.20	34410.54
	(35.87)	(39.23)	(13.00)	(23.64)	(37.13)	(100.00)
1995-96	11824.36	13103.37	4867.42	8597.67	13891.70	35592.74
	(33.22)	(36.81)	(13.68)	(24.16)	(39.03)	(100.00)
1996-97	14592.40	15873.67	4555.42	8478.63	15538.78	39891.08
	(36.58)	(39.79)	(11.42)	(21.26)	(38.95)	(100.00)
1997-98	15190.51	16689.70	5906.73	10522.17	17445.96	44657.83
	(34.02)	(37.37)	(13.23)	(23.56)	(39.07)	(100.00)
1998-99 (P)	14771.54	16379.65	6027.22	10564.23	18142.06	45085.94
	(32.76)	(36.33)	(13.37)	(23.43)	(40.24)	(100.00)
1999-2000 (Q)	12560.05	14193.87	6336.38	11206.80	18587.38	43988.05
	(28.55)	(32.27)	(14.40)	(25.48)	(42.25)	(100.00)
2000-01 (A)	11282.91	13008.36	6462.95	11448.08	19307.50	43763.94
	(25.78)	(29.72)	(14.77)	(26.16)	(44.12)	(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, includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying sector. The share of primary sector to NSDP continues to dominate the State's economy as nearly 30 to 40 percent 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 21 to 26 percent.

(iii) The share of the tertiary sector, which includes transport, communication, trade, hotels & restaurants, banking & insurance, real-estate, ownership of dwelling, business services, public administration and other services, is between 37 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 2000-01 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 12914 as compared to Rs. 12533 for the previous year 1999-2000, showing an increase of 3.04 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the per capita income for the year 2000-01 at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to be Rs. 8088 as compared to Rs. 8272 for the year 1999-2000.

## 2.2 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES

Gross Fixed Capital formed in the State since 1993-94 have been given in the table below. At the end of 1999-2000, the total assets, at current prices, were 15.27 percent of the GDP (Rs. 75057.14. crores). 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 public sector contribution was 0.52 percent more than private sector while in the year 1999-2000, it was 12.95 percent more than the private sector. Total GFCF in the year 1999-2000 increased by 8.63 percent over the previous year.

Table 2.2.1  
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at Current Prices (Provisional)  
(Rs. in crores)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Public	3201.52	3498.90	4358.10	5434.61	5887.92	5584.16	6079.12
Private	3184.96	3917.98	3879.66	4254.68	4470.36	4966.23	5382.13
Total	6386.48	7416.88	8237.76	9689.29	10358.28	10550.39	11461.25

## 2.3 NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The efforts made in various plans in the last 50 years resulted in the improvement in the growth rate of the State's agriculture production, increase in irrigation and power facilities and creation of a congenial atmosphere for industrial development. Growth in social services i.e. education and medical and health facilities have also witnessed manifold increase. Basic facilities like rural water supply, rural electrification, roads and rural housing have been extended substantially.

There are some major constraints in the speedy development of the State which have been summarised below:

- Nearly 60 percent of the State's total area is desert, with sparsely distributed population, entailing a very high unit cost of providing basic services

- Agriculture continues to be dependent on monsoon. Failure of rains causes scarcity conditions.
- Growth of population continues to be high. Growth in labour force outpaces employment generation
- Rajasthan is a water deficient State. Water, both surface and ground, is a critical resource. Ground water at many places is unfit for consumption both by human and livestock.
- State is deficient in its resources of power generation. Gap in demand and supply of power is continuing.
- Educationally, Rajasthan is a backward State. In literacy, it is at the lowest amongst major states, except Bihar. In female literacy the situation is still more critical. Other social and economic infrastructure is also poor.
- Transport and communication infrastructure is also below the national average.
- The State has a long international border with Pakistan, policing of which is a heavy burden on the resources of the State.

The national approach to Ninth Five Year Plan is to tackle the problems that have remained unresolved or have since emerged, particularly in areas such as capital formation in agriculture sector, improvement in the living standard of the poor, development of infrastructure, growth in the social sector, removal of regional disparity and reduction in fiscal deficits. The approach and objectives laid down in the Ninth Five Year Plan by the Planning Commission are:

- Priority to agriculture and rural development to generate adequate productive employment and eradicate poverty.
- Accelerate the growth rate of the economy while keeping the price stable.
- Ensuring food and nutrition security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society.
- Providing basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, shelter and connectivity to all in a time bound manner.
- Containing the growth rate of population.
- Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process.
- Empowering women and socially disadvantaged groups.

- Promoting and developing people's participatory institutions.
- Strengthening efforts to build self reliance.

The State's approach and strategy for Ninth Five Year Plan have been drawn up keeping in view the national objectives laid down in the approach paper. The State's priorities for generation of larger employment opportunities, reduction in poverty and regional disparities, provision of Basic Minimum Services (BMS), people's participation and infrastructure development are reflected in it. It shall be the endeavour of the State Government to accelerate the pace of development for improving the living conditions of the people. The effort would be to reach the national average in sectors in which the State is below the national average.

The size of the Ninth Five Year Plan of the State has been approved by the Planning Commission to the tune of Rs. 27650.00 crores at current prices (Rs. 22525.83 crore at 1996-97 prices). The major head-wise allocations of funds during Ninth Plan is as follows :-

Table 2.3.1

<b>Ninth Five Year Plan - Major Headwise Outlay</b>			
(Rs. in crores)			
S.No	Major Head of Development	Outlay (at current prices)	Percentage to total outlay
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	1880.04	6.80
2	Rural Development	2357.33	8.53
3	Special Area Programmes	140.60	0.51
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	3100.37	11.21
5	Power	6534.88	23.63
6	Industry and Minerals	2154.09	7.79
7	Transport	2689.18	9.73
8	Scientific Services	38.40	0.14
9	Social and Community Services	7519.38	27.19
10	Economic Services	349.72	1.27
11	General Services	186.01	0.67
12	Transferred Centrally Sponsored Schemes	700.00	2.53
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>27650.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 2.4 ANNUAL PLAN 2000-01

Originally, the size of the State's Annual Plan 2000-01 was kept at Rs. 4146.40 crores, which was revised to Rs. 4237.94 crores. The major headwise allocations of funds are as follows:

Table - 2.4.1  
**Annual Plan - Major Head-wise Outlay**

S No	Major Head of Development	(Rs. in crores)		
		Original Provision	Modified provision	Revised provision
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	258.88	179.81	169.65
2	Rural Development	324.03	382.25	370.74
3	Special Area Programmes	31.17	30.17	31.05
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	337.88	282.40	382.76
5	Power	979.60	1101.60	1100.60
6	Industry and Minerals	111.39	90.99	85.26
7	Transport	500.66	553.16	500.67
8	Scientific Services	1.50	1.35	1.17
9	Social and Community Services	1491.87	1515.51	1527.14
10	Economic Services	72.08	47.90	38.53
11	General Services	37.34	52.80	30.37
TOTAL		4146.40	4237.94	4237.94

## 2.5 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

Eleven externally aided projects are under implementation, including feasibility study relating to State Road Highway Project. Two EAPs viz., Agriculture Development Project (World Bank) and RAJAD (CIDA-Canada) have terminated on completion during the current financial year. Amongst the ongoing EAPs, three World Bank, two JBIC, three KFW/FRG, Germany, one Economic Community (EC), one CIDA-Canada, one ICFE and one Asian Development Bank (ADB) are under implementation with financial support from the mentioned donor agencies. The EAPs are in the areas like Watershed Development & Environment, Forestry, Irrigation, Social Welfare, PHED, CAD, Urban Development and State Road Highway.

The approved / modified outlay of Rs. 203.06 crore in respect of ongoing projects has been kept for the current financial year. In addition, there is a token provision of Rs. 70.03 crore in respect of 6 pipeline projects. Thus, against the total outlay of Rs. 273.09 crore, a sum of Rs. 214.82 crore (Rs. 158.55 crore in respect of ongoing and Rs. 56.27 crore in respect of pipeline EAPs) has been envisaged to be received as Additional

Central Assistance (ACA) from the Government of India on account of implementation of these EAPs during the current financial year 2000-01.

The outlay for the year 1999-2000 (RE) was of Rs. 330.01 crore against which Rs. 237.53 crore were spent and an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 188.09 crore was credited in State account from the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

In addition to the above, pipeline EAPs like Aravalli Afforestation Phase-II, Tourism Development in Desert Circuit Projects (JBIC, Japan), Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Phase-II (FRG, Germany), Dungarpur Integrated Wasteland Development Phase-II (SIDA-Sweden) and Rajasthan Power Restructuring and Rajasthan State Highway Projects (World Bank) are such for which token provision has been kept under Annual Plan 2000-01. Out of these pipeline EAPs, projects proposed to be funded from JBIC (Japan) and SIDA (Sweden) are withheld by the respective donor agencies due to economic sanction following the Pokaran's (India) nuclear blast in June, 1998. The project on Rajasthan State Power Restructuring to be funded from the World Bank, is under sanction as final negotiation for entering into loan agreement with the World Bank has already been held at Washington. Remaining two other pipeline EAPs viz. Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Project Phase-II and Rajasthan State Highway Project are under process/ approval at various stages at the level of the Government of Rajasthan / Government of India / respective donor agencies.

## **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 liberalized 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, 2000 is presented in the table given below: -

Table – 2.6.1  
Details of Banking Activities

S.No.	Items	(September)			
		Rajasthan		India	
		1999	2000	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. Regional Rural Banks</b>					
	a) No. of offices	1059	1041	14481	14451
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	1769	2074	28106	34020
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	690	839	11785	14154
<b>2. Public Sector Banks</b>					
	a) No. of offices	1997	2010	45761	46096
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	17551	20329	590232	675848
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	7837	9408	308087	380965
<b>3. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>					
	a) No. of offices	255	256	5052	5188
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	2506	2937	123756	158116
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	1042	1242	75939	100887
<b>4. Total</b>					
	a) No. of offices	3311	3307	65294	65735
	b) Deposits (crore Rs.)	21826	25340	742094	867984
	c) Credit (crore Rs.)	9569	11489	395811	496006

It is revealed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during 2000 (upto September) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto September, 1999. The deposits have increased by 16.10 percent in Rajasthan in 2000 over 1999 while it was 16.96 percent at All India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 45.34 percent in September, 2000 in Rajasthan and at All India level it was 57.14 percent, whereas in September, 1999 it was 43.84 percent and 53.34 percent in Rajasthan and at All India level, respectively. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto September, 2000 over corresponding period of 1999 has increased by 20.06 percent while it was 25.31 percent at All India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 16362 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 5.41 crore on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2000) and covers an average area of 103 sq. km of the State.

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### 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 Number as well as Consumer Price Index Number indicates 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, Rajasthan is collecting, on regular basis, the whole sale 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 NUMBERS (1952-53=100)

The annual average Wholesale Price Index during the year 2000 stood at 2524.08 as against 2417.31 in 1999 which revealed an increase of 4.42 per cent over previous year. The Price Index of Manufacturing Group registered the highest increase of 8.74 per cent, followed by Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group (7.55 percent) and Food Group (4.16 percent). The price index of Industrial Raw Material Group, however, decreased by 7.49 per cent.

The percentage variations in the Wholesale Price Index Numbers under major commodity groups during the year 2000 and 1999 over the previous year are given in the following table:-

Table - 3.1.1  
Wholesale Price Index Numbers

S.No. Major Group	Annual Average			% variation over previous year	
	1998	1999	2000	1999	2000
	2	3	4	5	6
1. Food Group	2249.20	2399.40	2499.15	6.68	4.16
2. Industrial Raw Material Group	2146.19	2128.31	1968.94	- 0.83	- 7.49
3. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	4206.09	4597.57	4944.66	9.31	7.55
4. Manufacturing Group	2158.73	2212.59	2405.90	2.49	8.74
General Index	2287.07	2417.31	2524.08	5.69	4.42

### 3.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 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. The rising trend in the consumer prices continued during the year 2000. The General Consumer Price Index for the year 2000 recorded an increase of 3.33 percent at Jaipur centre and 5.35 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

#### Groupwise Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

(Base Year 1982=100)

Group	Jaipur Centre			% Variation over pre. year		Ajmer Centre			% Variation over pre. year	
	1998	1999	2000	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Food	434	423	424	-2.30	0.24	407	420	443	3.19	5.48
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	511	535	560	4.70	4.67	464	496	548	6.90	10.48
3. Fuel & Light	303	299	395	-1.32	32.11	272	290	350	6.62	20.69
4. Housing	199	227	236	14.07	3.96	461	502	514	8.89	2.39
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	309	322	331	4.21	2.80	329	341	358	3.65	4.99
6. Miscella- Neous	419	438	469	4.53	7.08	357	381	392	6.72	2.89
General Index	387	390	403	0.78	3.33	392	411	433	4.85	5.35

It is revealed from the above table that all commodity groups registered a rise at both the centres during 2000.

The average General Consumer Price Indices (base 1982=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer and All India since 1995 are given in the following table: -

Table - 3.2.2  
**Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers**  
 (Base 1982 = 100)

Year	Jaipur		Ajmer		All India	
	Index	% variation over pre- vious year	Index	% variation over pre- vious year	Index	% variation over pre- vious year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995	291	8.18	305	8.93	306	10.07
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

### 3.3 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. 19346 authorised fair price shops are functioning in the State upto the end of December, 2000. Out of these, 14710 are operational in rural and 4636 in urban areas. In total of 19346 shops, 5188 are under cooperative sector and remaining 14158 under private sector. During current year, 6.83 lakh MT wheat, 0.12 lakh MT rice, 1.94 lakh MT sugar and 5.09 lakh kilo litres of kerosene have been distributed through the fair price shops in the State upto December, 2000. The total distributed commodities include 3.88 lakh MT wheat and 0.05 lakh MT rice, made available on subsidised rates to the people living below poverty line.

Under the provision of Essential Commodity Act, 1955 and Black Marketing Prevention Act, 1980, 109 raids were organised and 9 persons were arrested, 2749 persons have been sentenced and the goods of worth Rs. 16.83 lakh have been forfeited during April to December, 2000.

Under Consumer Protection Right Programme, complaints/disputes are judicially decided by the District Forums at District Headquarters and State Commission at State level. During 2000-01, 1113 cases were decided by the State Commission and 7266 cases by District Forums upto September, 2000.

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## 4. INDUSTRIES AND MINES

### 4.1 INDUSTRIES

The Directorate of Industries is functioning for rapid development of industries in the State. With concerted efforts towards accelerating industrial development, a positive 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. The provisions under State Plan, Non-Plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) have been kept to the tune of Rs. 21.19 crore, Rs. 3.93 crore and Rs. 7.54 crore respectively during the year 2000-01, against which an expenditure of Rs. 8.89 crore, Rs. 2.42 crore and Rs. 0.65 crore have been incurred upto December, 2000 on various schemes.

During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), the achievements of various programmes/schemes under Industries Department are given below:

#### **Establishment of Industries**

In the current financial year, 6642 small and artisan units have been registered upto December, 2000 against the target of 9450 units. These units with the total investment of Rs. 118.75 crore have generated direct employment for 22142 persons. Thus total 218363 industrial units have been registered upto December, 2000 with total investment of Rs. 3048.84 crore and 8.46 lakh persons have got employment therein.

During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), proposal for establishment of 81 large and medium industries with an investment of Rs. 538.00 crore was submitted to the Government of India wherein 1873 persons are likely to get employment.

#### **Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana**

During current financial year 2000-01, a target to benefit 16600 youth has been kept under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana. Under this, 29062 cases were referred to banks by the DIC upto December, 2000. The sanction of loan was accorded in 10329 cases out of which 7570 youth were trained wherein loan was disbursed to 2275 youth.

Industrial Shivirs have been organised at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to encourage industrial atmosphere at lower level. During the year 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), 138 shivirs have been organised against the target of 237 shivirs. Under the programme of Leather Industry Training, 150 persons have been trained upto December, 2000 against the target of 180 persons during 2000-01.

On purchase of Diesel Generating Sets, subsidy of 25 percent (maximum Rs. 2.50 lakh) has been provided. During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), a subsidy of Rs. 83.44 lakh for 99 units has been sanctioned.

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 6000 women to be trained in the year 2000-01, 2577 women have been trained and 1046 women are under training by the end of December, 2000.

For encouraging marketing of items produced in the industrial units of the State, fairs/exhibitions are organised through "Udyam Protsahan Sansthan". During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), 12 fairs / exhibitions have been organised against the target of 33 wherein industrial products amounting to Rs. 10.92 crore have been sold.

The proposals involving investment upto Rs. 3 crore are received by Managing Director, DIC for District Level Committee. Under this, in the financial year 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), 110 applications with proposals involving Rs. 45.18 crore have been received, 58 cases have been disposed off in total 42 sittings of District Level Committees.

A subsidy of Rs. 7000 in rural areas and Rs. 10,000 in urban areas is sanctioned under Handloom Development Scheme. During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), subsidy amounting to Rs. 23.05 lakh has been sanctioned to 335 weavers against the target of 630 weavers for creating worksheds.

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 the recommendations of the BIP, Economic Development Board (EDB) has been formed to act as the 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 twice, the second meeting was held on 15th April, 2000.

### **Single Window Clearance System**

For the sake of convenience in obtaining the statutory approvals/clearances etc. from various government departments/agencies, the Government of Rajasthan has introduced a single window clearance system w.e.f. 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2000 through a single composite application form. The State Government has set up following three fully empowered committees for this purpose:

- 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 desired incentives to units investing Rs. 25 crore or more.

- 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.
- 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.

The board of infrastructure and investment has conducted its two meeting wherein projects of about Rs. 3000 crore have been sanctioned. Besides, 85 projects of investment upto Rs. 3.00 crore have been approved by the DLECs with investment of Rs. 40.8 crore.

After completion of 50 years of Rajasthan as a State, an international Rajasthani Conclave was organised during 23<sup>rd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> 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 by the Chief Minister in the conclave. 80 non-residents from abroad and 440 from outside of the State of Rajasthan took part in the conclave. Total expenditure incurred on the conclave was expected to be around Rs. 1.50 crore.

In his concluding speech, the Chief Minister made an announcement to constitute a registered organisation under the name of the 'Rajasthani Foundation'. The foundation has been constituted, and it is envisaged that perpetual contacts will be tried to establish with non-resident rajasthanis to attract their participation in the development of the State.

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, 2000, it has developed 277 industrial areas. Emphasis has been given to provide quality infrastructure for which Rs. 4335.39 lakh have been spent on development and maintenance of industrial areas upto December, 2000. In the year, 1999-2000, net profit of Rs. 271.63 lakh has been earned by the RIICO.

It has also provided financial assistance to 39 large and medium industries as a part of development banking. During the year 2000-01, term loan assistance of Rs. 3930.50 lakh has been sanctioned and Rs. 6567.38 lakh were disbursed upto

December, 2000 catalysing an investment of Rs. 8938.60 lakh and employment potential for 708 persons.

- Beside these activities, the RIICO has issued bonds amounting to Rs. 288.00 crore for development of infrastructure facilities.
- For convenience of the industrialists, RIICO has simplified its land allotment rules. It will improve industrial atmosphere in the State and would help attracting new investments and increasing employment potential.
- To tackle the problem of industrial sickness, efforts have been made to provide required 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 the RIICO may be saved from losses.
- During the year, 10 industrial campaigns (7 in New Delhi, 2 in Bangalore and 1 in Jaipur) 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 in the State at Tapukara (Bhiwadi), for which about 472 acres of land is being acquired. It would be developed with an expenditure of Rs. 5534.00 lakh.

To remove regional disparities in the industrial development of the State, implementation of 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. 5041.57 lakh has been spent upto December, 2000 on development works in 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. 1288.69 lakh has been spent upto December, 2000 on their implementation.

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 sectors. A number of Emporium are functioning for marketing and popularising the handicrafts of Rajasthan. Exhibitions and training programmes are also organised for development of handicrafts. During the year 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), the sale of handicraft items has contributed an amount of Rs. 471.73 lakh and it is likely to reach Rs. 700.00 lakh by the end of March, 2001, while turnover of raw materials is Rs. 879.48 lakh and marketing of goods is Rs. 496.64 lakh upto December, 2000. Through the Inland Container Depots at



Jaipur and Jodhpur and Air Cargo complex at Sanganer, goods worth Rs. 751.14 crore were exported during the same period.

For establishing Handicraft and Tourist Complex 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 the construction work is underway.

The Corporation is also carrying out various incentive activities such as old age pension, samuhic bima yojana and award to craftsmen etc. Under pension scheme, Rs.500 per month are given to selected craftsman, in the current financial year 2000-01, an expenditure of Rs. 1.38 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2000 and 33 craftsmen are benefited. Under samuhic bima yojana, 14082 craftsmen have been benefited by an amount of Rs. 1.11 lakh. 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, tamra patra and ang vastra. During 2000-01, 14 artisans/craftsmen of different artisan categories for the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 and 15 artisans/craftsmen for their efficiency have been awarded. Besides, 7 artisans/craftsmen of different artisans categories for the year 1999-2000 and 7 artisans for their efficiency have been selected for award.

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 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 industrial units in the State.

The Corporation is providing short-term loan upto Rs. 1.00 crore as well as working capital to existing borrowers having proven track record of payment under the "Good Borrowers Scheme" on 2% less interest.

The RFC has setup a new section ARRC (Assets Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Cell) at the headquarter for quick disposal of industrial units lying in the possession of the corporation and some more powers were delegated to the field officers so that they can take prompt decision, at their own level, in genuine cases for disposal of the units under their possessions to restart, increase production and generate employment.

Actual progress upto December, 2000 against the target fixed for the year 2000-01 and likely achievement upto March, 2001 is depicted below:

Table 4.1.1

S.No.	Key-areas	Target 2000-01	Achievement	
			Actual upto December, 2000	Likely upto March, 2001
1.	Loan Sanctioned	205.00	117.80	205.00
2.	Loan Disbursement	150.00	88.75	150.00
3.	Recovery	215.00	123.11	215.00

### Industrial Production

Industrial production of important selected items of the selected units during the year 1999 and 2000 in the State is given in the following table:

Table - 4.1.2

### Industrial Production of Selected Items of the Selected Units

S. No.	Item	Unit	1999	2000 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 2000 over 1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sugar	MT	23429	13929	-40.55
2.	Spirit (all Types)	'000 Ltr.	161167	136794	-15.12
3.	Vegetable Ghee	MT	31856	22615	-29.01
4.	Salt	Lakh MT	17	11	-35.29
5.	Urea	'000 MT	417	371	-11.03
6.	Super Phosphate	'000 MT	-	-	-
7.	Cement	'000 MT	8131	8595	5.71
8.	Mica Insulating Bricks	'000 No.	-	-	-
9.	Zinc Ingots	'000 MT	111	154	38.74

Contd...

S. No.	Item	Unit	1999	2000 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 2000 over 1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Cadmium finished product	MT	150	186	24.00
11.	Railway Wagons	No.	677	497	-26.58
12.	Ball Bearings	Lakh No.	243	251	3.29
13.	Water Meters	No.	48031	47645	-0.80
14.	Radiators	No.	1564	1046	-33.12
15.	Polished and repolished stone	'000 Sq. Mtr.	93	91	-2.15
16.	Electric Meters	No.	791	-	-100.00
17.	Nylon Yarn	MT	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Polyester Yarn	MT	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Caustic soda	MT	38228	41166	7.69
20.	Calcium Carbide	MT	46287	52216	12.81
21.	P.V.C. Resin	MT	23118	33980	46.98
22.	P.V.C. Compound	MT	4367	7469	71.03
23.	Sulphuric Acid	'000 MT	262	224	-14.50
24.	Copper Cathodes	MT	26616	16860	-36.65
25.	Cotton Cloth	Lakh sq Mtr.	392	474	20.92
26.	Cotton Yarn	'000 MT	77	81	5.19

Above table reveals that there was a mixed trend in the industrial production of the selected items during the year 2000 as compared to the previous year. Out of the 26 selected items, there is an increase in the production of 10 items, whereas production of remaining 12 items decreased during the year 2000. 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 2000 over 1999.		Items
1	2	
1.1	Increase upto 10 percent	Ball Bearing, Cotton Yarn, Cement and Castic soda,
1.2	Increase between 10 to 20 percent	Calcium Carbide
1.3	Increase between 20 to 50 percent	Cotton cloth, Cadmium Finished Products, Zinc Ingots and P.V.C. Resin
1.4	Increase between 50 to 100 percent	PVC Compound
1.5	Increase of more than 100 percent	Nil
2.1	Decrease upto 10 percent	Polished and Repolished Stone and Water Meter
2.2	Decrease between 10 to 20 percent	Spirit (all type) Urea and Sulphuric Acid
2.3	Decrease between 20 to 50 percent	Copper cathodes, Rediators, Railway wogons, Salt, Vegetable Ghee and Sugar
2.4	Decrease between 50 to 100 percent	Electric Meters

#### **4.2. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)**

Khadi and Village Industries have a vital role in rural economy. Agriculture and village industries are main sources 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.

Towards achieving these goals, financial assistance was provided to 3206 additional industrial units in the year 1999-2000. A target has been fixed to provide financial assistance to 2000 additional industrial units during the year 2000-01. Production in Khadi industries was of worth Rs. 34.61 crore during 1999-2000 while it was of Rs. 12.87 crore upto November, 2000 in the year 2000-01. Production in village industries was of Rs. 450.00 crore during 1999-2000. There has been production of Rs. 260.00 crore upto November, 2000 during 2000-01, which is expected to be Rs. 400.00 crore upto March, 2001. There is a target for providing employment to additional 30000 persons through khadi gramodyog during 2000-01 where as additional employment was provided to 28920 persons in the previous year 1999-2000. During 2000-01, exhibitions

are being organised within and out side the State at 21 places to boost up the sale of products of Khadi and Village Industry sector. In order to popularise items made of khadi, workshop had been organised to provide technical guidelines and new designs.

### **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, 2000, 449 new factories were registered in which 9917 workers were employed. Presently, 9189 factories are registered in the State under Factories Act wherein employment is available to about 3.23 lakh workers. In this year (upto December, 2000), 51 new boilers have been registered under Indian Boiler Act, 1923 and inspection of 5799 factories has been done upto November, 2000. Cases for violation of various provisions of Factories Act were accepted against 53 factory managers.

21 safety training programmes had been organised in the Departmental Training Centre for supervisors and workers. 329 workers and supervisors were benefited by these programmes. 491 samples were collected by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory from 158 chemically hazardous factories to control the health hazards and occupational diseases.

### **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 2000-01, nine programmes for different category of minerals viz. basemetals, noble metals, lime stone, lignite, industrial minerals, glass and ceramic minerals, precious and semi-precious stones, dimensional and decorative stones were taken up. These programmes included 60

projects of which 56 projects were taken up for geological investigations during April to December, 2000.

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, 2000	
		2000-01	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Regional Mineral Surveys.	Sq.Km	4575	3847	84.09
Regional Geological Mapping.	Sq.Km	525	385	73.33
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq.Km	58.50	36.90	63.08
Drilling	Meter	16100	10423.50	64.74

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 2000-01, against the production and sale target of 10.04 lakh MT and 10.14 lakh MT respectively, achievement was of 8.41 lakh MT and 8.22 lakh MT of gypsum till December, 2000. The production and sale target of limestone has been kept at 7.01 lakh MT in 2000-01, of which 7.43 lakh MT and 7.46 lakh MT have been achieved respectively upto December, 2000. Against the targets of 1.88 lakh MT for each of the production and sale of lignite, 1.21 lakh MT production and sale have been achieved till December, 2000, which is 41% of the target. Against the target of 0.99 lakh MT for each of the production and sale of rockphosphate, 0.70 lakh MT and 0.63 lakh MT have been achieved respectively upto December, 2000.

The corporation contributes to State Government by way of payment of royalties, land tax, sales tax, etc. During the year 2000-01, the Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 96.69 lakh upto December, 2000.

## **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 5392 complaints, 3097 were disposed off during the current year upto November, 2000. Out of 2738 industrial disputes, 1956 cases were settled upto November, 2000. As against 4.76 lakh mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1999-2000 only 0.32 lakh mandays were lost during the year 2000-01 upto December, 2000.

By the end of March 2000, there were 3814 registered trade unions in the State with a membership of 6.49 lakh. During 2000-01, 158 new trade unions with the membership of 18830 have been registered upto December 2000, making a total of 3972 trade unions at the end of December, 2000.

## **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 December, 2000, was 113090 out of which, there were 14537 women, 17543 Scheduled Castes, 10968 Scheduled Tribes and 18074 other Backward Classes. The number of vacancies notified during this period was 4377 against which 1808 persons got employment.

Under vocational guidance programmes, during the period January to September 2000, 813 career talks were organised in schools and colleges. 35901 persons were guided at the time of registration. 4554 persons were provided self-employment through various Employment Exchanges and 185 Rojgar Melas were organised during January to November, 2000.

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 fortnightly 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.

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 (upto June, 2000)	10.09	2.53	12.62

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## 5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

### 5.0 AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Rajasthan is predominately an agrarian State where about 70 percent of the population depends on agriculture as source of livelihood. Water resources in the State are decreasing gradually, agriculture is essentially rainfed and continues to be susceptible to the vagaries of monsoon. At present, less than one fourth of the agricultural area in the State is under irrigation. The gross cropped area has been fluctuating from year to year depending on the monsoon conditions. However, the net area sown appears to have stabilised around 165 lakh hectares.

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

- Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily 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 fairly well developed agriculture extension network has been created in the State. However, natural constraints like climate, problematic soil and saline water influence 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 the 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. The rainfall during June to September, 2000 was very less which was recorded at 381 mm against the normal rainfall of 532 mm, while it was 443 mm in the same period of last year. The rainfall during this year is 29 percent less than the normal rainfall and 13 percent less than the last year. Therefore, the kharif and rabi sowing is expected to be less than the annual targets.

## 5.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture production plays an important role in the State's economy as about 30 to 38 percent of the Net State Domestic Product is generated by the agriculture and allied sector.

The details about 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)		
	1998-99 (Revised Final)	1999-2000 (Final)	2000-01 (Likely)	1998-99 (Revised final)	1999-2000 (Final)	2000-01 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Cereals</u>	88.32	84.61	76.50	104.90	97.86	79.28
Kharif	58.50	56.30	55.92	31.84	26.89	21.64
Rabi	29.82	28.31	20.58	73.06	70.97	57.64
<u>Pulses</u>	46.44	24.79	28.55	24.44	8.93	10.07
Kharif	17.50	14.44	19.65	2.74	1.34	2.92
Rabi	28.94	10.35	8.90	21.70	7.59	7.15
<u>Foodgrains</u>	134.76	109.40	105.05	129.34	106.79	89.35
Kharif	76.00	70.74	75.57	34.58	28.23	24.56
Rabi	58.76	38.66	29.48	94.76	78.56	64.79
<u>Oil-Seeds</u>	43.05	36.34	28.50	38.15	34.04	24.63
Kharif	12.94	10.57	12.91	13.29	9.21	8.60
Rabi	30.11	25.77	15.59	24.86	24.83	16.03
<u>Sugarcane</u>	0.23	0.19	0.17	10.79	7.87	7.64
<u>Cotton</u> *	6.45	5.83	4.82	8.77	9.84	9.86

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

As per preliminary forecast, the total foodgrain production in the State in the year 2000-01 is expected to be 89.35 lakh tonnes, less by 16.33 percent as compared with that of 106.79 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in 2000-01 is expected to be low at the level of 24.56 lakh tonnes as against 28.23 lakh tonnes during the previous year, showing a decrease of 13.00 percent. The rabi foodgrain production in 2000-01 is expected to be at the level of 64.79 lakh tonnes as against 78.56 lakh tonnes during 1999-2000, registering a decrease of 17.53 percent.

The production of kharif cereals during the year 2000-01 is expected to be 21.64 lakh tonnes, less by 19.52 percent than that of 26.89 lakh tonnes during the previous year.

The main contributors in production of kharif cereals are bajra and maize, their contribution is estimated to be 12.94 and 5.70 lakh tonnes in 2000-01 while it was 12.99 lakh and 9.64 lakh tonnes respectively in 1999-2000, showing a decrease of 0.38 and 40.87 percent respectively.

The production of rabi cereals in 2000-01 is expected to be 57.64 lakh tonnes while it was 70.97 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000. Wheat, the main contributor of rabi cereals is expected to be 49.39 lakh tonnes in 2000-01 as compared to 67.32 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000, showing a decrease of 26.63 percent. Production of barley is likely to be 8.25 lakh tonnes in 2000-01 from 3.65 lakh tonnes of 1999-2000, showing an increase of 126.03 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 2.92 lakh tonnes in 2000-01 as against 1.34 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000, showing a substantial increase of 117.91 percent. The production of gram is likely to be 6.92 lakh tonnes in 2000-01 which was 6.78 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000, showing an increase of 2.06 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 2000-01 is estimated at 24.63 lakh tonnes against 34.04 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000, showing a decrease of 27.64 percent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 8.60 lakh tonnes in 2000-01 as against 9.21 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000, showing a decrease of 6.62 percent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 16.03 lakh tonnes in 2000-01 as compared to 24.83 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000, showing a decline of 35.44 percent. The production of rape and mustard is likely to be 15.73 lakh tonnes in 2000-01 as against 24.59 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000 which registers too much decline of 36.03 per cent over the previous year.

The production of sugarcane is likely to be 7.64 lakh tonnes in 2000-01 as against 7.87 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000, showing a decrease of 2.92 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 9.86 lakh bales during 2000-01 as against 9.84 lakh bales in the year 1999-2000, showing a marginal increase of 0.20 percent.

### **5.3 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND INPUT MANAGEMENT**

The availability of good quality of seeds is essential 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.

Various measures are being taken through agriculture extension and input management to reduce the adverse effect of the erratic monsoon and hostile weather conditions on agricultural production in the State.

Achievements under agriculture extension and input management programmes during the years 1999-2000 and 2000-01 are shown in the following table:

Table 5.3.1  
Achievements under Agriculture Extension and Input Management

Items	Season	Unit	1999-2000	2000-01	
			Achievement	Target	Achievements [Likely]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Area under high yielding varieties	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	21.75	17.73	18.89
	Rabi	" "	15.39	16.00	14.00
2. Distribution of high yielding variety seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtls.	66.23	70.00	85.39
	Rabi	" "	308.11	220.00	220.00
3. Distribution of other improved seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtls.	78.30	89.00	96.48
	Rabi	" "	79.91	58.65	56.00
4. Distribution of fertilizers	Kharif	'000 Tonnes	393.12	423.12	342.15
	Rabi	" "	424.14	470.01	374.43
5. Distribution of Rhyzobium Culture packets	Kharif	Packets in Lakh	8.01	15.00	8.40
	Rabi	Nos.	7.40	10.00	7.50
6. Area covered under plant protection measures	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	46.55	41.00	44.00
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	42.41	38.50	38.50

#### 5.4 AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The World Bank funded Agriculture Development Project has been in operation in the State with the objectives to accelerate the growth of agriculture through improved technical, financial and economic use of resources, enhance sustainability of the productive resource base, and improve social dimensions of development, particularly, poverty alleviation and increasing women participation in development process by

covering crop husbandry, horticulture, animal husbandry, sheep and wool, water resources, agriculture research and training and rural road sectors. Initial cost of the project was Rs. 406.54 crore, which was revised to Rs. 453.63 crore. The project has completed its functioning on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2000 with an expenditure of Rs. 459.49 crore.

## 5.5 HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has plenty of scope for Horticulture activities. Horticulture provides additional employment opportunities and it is instrumental to diversify the rural economy in the areas of agro processing 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 would also be on vegetable growing and development of agro processing industries along with popularisation of water saving devices. During the year 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), against the plan allocation of Rs. 190.00 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 112.63 lakh has been incurred towards garden development, free distribution of fruit plant units to the farmers belonging to SC/ ST, subsidies on chemical and machinery for plant protection and other programmes.

## 5.6 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 soil conservation works in an area of 19.42 lakh hectares of land at a cost of Rs. 676.53 crore at the end of march, 2000.

**Under this programme following schemes are being executed:**

**(i) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas:** This programme is extended to all districts except Ganganagar, covering 193 Panchayat Samitis where less than 30% of area is irrigated. During the current year, the work is being done in 193 watersheds. An expenditure of Rs. 1728.08 lakh has been incurred upto the month of December, 2000 against the provision of Rs. 4000 lakh and treatment of 114170 hectare area against the target of one lakh hectares has been done.

**(ii) Wasteland Development:** During the year 2000-01, a provision of Rs. 435.89 lakh for development of watersheds was kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 195.74 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2000 which is 44.91 percent of total provision. During the year 1999-2000, a provision of Rs. 139.00 lakh was kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 54.13 lakh was incurred upto December, 1999 which was 38.94 percent of total provision.

**(iii) Pushkar Gap Project:** The project is being implemented with the assistance of Indo Canadian Environment Agency. During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), an expenditure of Rs. 25.77 lakh has been incurred against the provision of Rs. 96.44 lakh, which is 26.72 percent of the total provision.

**(iv) 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, 2000, an expenditure of Rs. 326.46 lakh has been incurred against a target of Rs. 529.00 lakh, which is 61.71 percent of the total provision.

## 5.7 AGRICULTURE MARKETING

It is of vital importance in the sense that farmers in the State should get proper price for their agricultural produce for which 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 2000-01:

Table-5.7.1

Year	Income (crore Rs)	Percentage Increase (Annual)
1996-97	111.04	9
1997-98	128.51	16
1998-99	140.44	9
1999-2000	149.11	6
2000-01 (up to Dec. 2000)	97.58	

For effective mandi management, 16 Special and 'A' grade mandis have been computerised. Under Agriculture Marketing Department, 13 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 2000-01, a provision of Rs. 150.00 crore (Rs. 120.00 crore for construction of link roads and Rs. 30.00 crore for market yards) was kept to B.T. on 1500 kms link roads against which B.T. on 927 kms has been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 66.02 crore and Rs. 15.85 crore has been spent on

development of mandi yards. At present, developmental works on 4 mandi development projects at Kookarkheda, Terminal Market, Hindaun and Khairthal are in progress.

A subsidy of Rs. 3.5 crore has been sanctioned to encourage agro based industries. Under krishak saathi yojana, the financial help is provided to the farmers/agricultural labourers in case of accidents. Till now, Rs. 4.30 crore have been provided to 2655 persons, this include Rs. 67.77 lakh given to 393 persons during the current financial year. During rabi season in Lalkothi Sabji Mandi, "Kisan Mandis" were organised on 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2000 in which the consumer directly purchased the wheat from the farmers. For providing the remunerative prices to the farmers growing vegetables and fruits, Kashtkar Mandis are in operation at 10 places in the State. These are at 7 places in nearest vicinity of the thickly populated area of Jaipur city and at 3 places in Udaipur. In order to make post harvest management programme more effective, training to 278 engineers & other officers of the Board has been imparted. It is aimed at better management after the crop harvesting.

## **5.8 STATE WAREHOUSING**

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC), a Government undertaking, has been working for last 43 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 17 years. The corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 642.35 lakh during the financial year 1999-2000, which was highest since inception of the corporation. In the first eight months of the current financial year 2000-01, the corporation has expected to earn a profit of Rs. 668.81 lakh.

During the year 2000-01 (upto November, 2000), the Corporation with its warehouses at 86 places in 31 districts (excluding Jhunjhunu) of the State is functioning with a total storage capacity of 6.82 lakh MT. Its average utilisation for the first eight months i.e. during April to November, 2000 has been 91 percent. The corporation provides 60 percent, 50 percent and 10 percent rebate in storage charges respectively to SC/ST farmers, all other farmers and all cooperative institutions. During the year 1999-2000, 32,700 MT storage capacity was constructed and an additional storage capacity of 32,850 MT has been proposed to be constructed in the year 2000-01, out of which, construction for 15750 MT capacity has been completed upto November, 2000. As per direction of the State Government, the Corporation has initiated, for the first time, 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.

## **5.9 IRRIGATION**

There are four major sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells and tube-wells. The gross irrigated area in the State in 1998-99 was 68.09 lakh hectares, which was higher by 1.99 percent than that of 66.76 lakh hectares in 1997-98. The gross irrigated area is only 31.81 percent of gross cropped area during 1998-99. Out of this gross irrigated area, 64.36 percent was irrigated by wells and tube-wells, 33.41 percent by canals and 2.23 percent by other sources during 1998-99.

The area irrigated by the different sources in the State during 1996-97 to 1998-99 is given in the following table:

Table - 5.9.1  
Source-wise Irrigated Area

Source of Irrigation	Net area irrigated			Gross area irrigated		
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	1534	1525	1557	2200	2238	2275
2. Tanks	207	181	93	218	191	100
3. Wells & Tubewells	3793	3658	3801	4266	4185	4382
4. Others	54	57	48	59	62	52
Total	5588	5421	5499	6743	6676	6809

The availability of surface water in the State is only 1.16 percent of the country's total surface water resources. 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, 2000, 4 major, 103 medium and 4702 minor irrigation projects have been completed. Besides, 5 major, 6 medium and 104 minor irrigation projects are under construction. The total irrigation potential created in the State by the end of March, 2000, was 28.55 lakh hectares, out of this, 24.67 lakh hectares was irrigated through major and medium projects and 3.88 lakh hectares through minor and lift irrigation projects.

The revised outlay for the year 2000-01 on various irrigation schemes is Rs. 124.56 crore (excluding IGNP & CAD). Out of this, Rs. 17.00 crore for Mahi Bajaj Sagar project, Rs.20.00 crore for Bisalpur irrigation project, Rs. 40.00 crore for Sidhmukh Nohar project, and the remaining Rs. 47.56 crore have been provided for the various major, medium and minor irrigation schemes being executed through chief engineer irrigation. During the year 2000-01, additional irrigation potential of 21500 hectares is to be created.

In the year 2000-01, an expenditure of Rs. 118.85 crore was incurred upto December, 2000. This includes Rs. 14.12 crore for Mahi, Rs. 22.52 crore for Bisalpur (including PHED) and Rs. 31.90 crore for Sidhmukh Nohar. Additional irrigation potential of 11571 hectares has been created upto December, 2000. 15 minor irrigation projects are targeted to be completed during 2000-01.



## 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.

During the year 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), land has been allotted under various type of allotments as shown below:

Table 5.9.2

S.No	Type of allotment	Target	Number of allottees	(In hectares)		Total
				Command area	Un-command area	
1	General	25000	3104	14588	1651	16239
2	Special	15000	698	2524	1254	3778
3	Open sale	10000	366	524	1485	2009
Total		50000	4168	17636	4390	22026
SC/ST persons		500	465	2341	146	2487

A revenue income of Rs. 29.54 crore has been recovered upto December, 2000 during the year 2000-01 against the target of Rs. 175.00 crore and it is expected that Rs. 45.00 crore will be recovered upto March, 2001.

## Indira Gandhi Nahar Project

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, 2000, the construction of branches and distributries of 6883 kms. in length was completed as against proposed target of 9060 km. of length. On this work, an expenditure of Rs.2091.24 crore was incurred (Rs. 377.69 crore in first stage while an amount of Rs.1713.55 crore was spent in second stage). This investment on canal work generated 11.23 lakh hectares irrigation potential. In the year 1999-2000, 9.80 lakh hectares area was irrigated. This project is providing annual agricultural production amounting to Rs.1600 crore.

For the year 2000-01, the total amount of Rs. 90.00 crore has been provided, out of which Rs. 3.00 crore are proposed for stage I and Rs. 87.00 crore for stage II, by this amount, 15000 hectares (1000 and 14000 hectares of stage I and II respectively) of irrigation potential has to be generated by constructing 4 km lined canals in stage I and 88 km. in stage II. An expenditure of Rs. 74.25 crore (Rs. 1.14 crore of stage I and Rs.73.11 crore of stage II) has been incurred upto December, 2000 and 3.88 km of stage I and 89.05 km of stage II lined canal has been constructed.

Beside irrigation, the project has provided 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 project aimed at supplying drinking water to Ajmer and Jaipur cities and the enroute towns and villages. The total requirement of drinking water is 16.2 TMC. The project also provides irrigation in 76700 hectares area of Tonk district. The requirement for irrigation is 8 TMC. The original cost sanctioned for the project was Rs. 309 crore which was revised to about Rs. 657.91 crore. Upto December, 2000, an expenditure of Rs. 340.00 crore has been incurred and construction of dam work has been completed. 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 and is likely to be completed by the year 2006.

### **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 46,558 hectares CCA for an estimated cost of Rs. 31.36 crore. The scope of the project was further increased to 80,000 hectares for an estimated cost of Rs. 770.34 crore. Looking to the increased availability of water, the CCA of the project has been again increased from 80,000 hectares to 1,23,500 hectares and accordingly revised cost is estimated to Rs. 1264.34 crore against which an expenditure of Rs. 628 crore has been incurred upto March, 2000.

At the end of March, 2000, irrigation in the area of 57331 hectares has been achieved against the original CCA of 80,000 hectares. During the financial year 2000-01, revised budget of Rs. 17.00 crore was allotted against which Rs. 14.09 crore were invested from which the work of excavation / earth filling to the tune of 19,100 cubic meter, lining work in 23,700 sq.m. and 8 Nos. pucca works completed and 4 Nos. pucca works are under progress. During the year, an additional CCA of 200 hectares was brought under irrigation against the target of 100 hectares. Therefore, upto December, 2000, irrigation in the area of 57,531 hectares have been opened against the original CCA of 80,000 hectares.

## **5.10 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

Amongst the allied activities related to agriculture, animal husbandry is another important sector. Rajasthan is rich in livestock resources. Animal husbandry is a major source of income for marginal farmers, landless persons and other poors 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. It is closely interwoven with agriculture and plays an important role in the

State's rural economy by providing employment and stabilising the household income. The activities aim at increasing animal productivity, improvement in out reach services, improvement in fodder resources, promotion of livestock based industries, participation of local breeders, promotion of community participation and involvement of non-government organisations.

As per provisional results of 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, eggs, meat and wool. The estimated total milk production in the State in 1999-2000 was 7250 thousand tonnes. This was 4.7 percent more than the estimated production of 6923 thousand tonnes in 1998-99. The eggs production, in number, in 1999-2000 was estimated at 55 crores, showing an increase of 3.0 percent over the production of 53.44 crores in 1998-99. The meat production in 1999-2000 was estimated at 45.38 thousand tonnes, which was more by 7.2 percent than the production of 42.33 thousand tonnes in the year 1998-99. The estimated wool production in 1999-2000 was 191 lakh kg., which was more by 1.2 percent than that of 188.8 lakh kg. during 1998-99. The approximate gross value of livestock products, as per current prices, during 1999-2000 was Rs. 8091.52 crore which was about 36 percent of the total gross value from agriculture sector.

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 serving 15265 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 will be provided selectively only on demand and desire of local farmers. 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 2000-01 upto December, 2000, 39.37 lakh vaccinations have been done for various diseases, 54.47 lakh animals were given treatment, 4.42 lakh animals were castrated, 4.43 lakh artificial inseminations were performed and 112.44 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.

## **5.11 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented on cooperative basis under the programme 'Operation Flood'. Dairy Cooperative Societies

(DCS) which are affiliated to district milk unions at district level, are functioning at village level, 16 such unions affiliating to Apex Body "Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation" (RCDF) are in existence.

Milk is collected through DCS and district milk unions at an average rate of 7.85 lakh litre per day upto December, 2000 which is marketed in cities and towns of Rajasthan. It is envisaged that by the year 2004, the milk procurement shall be increased to 20 lakh litre per day and 40 lakh litre per day by the year 2010.

Apart from providing direct employment to about three thousand persons, the programme indirectly generates employment of about ten thousand persons both in rural and urban areas. Women participation is ensured in the programme. At present, on an average Rs. 1.20 crore per day are being paid to milk producers against the price of the milk.

RCDF is providing nutritious feed to the animals through its Cattle Feed Plants. Consequently, the RCDF has registered first rank for the second time in sale of cattle feed among the State Dairy Federations of Northern India. Special emphasis is being laid on improving the quality of milk and milk products.

The performance of key activities is given in the following table:

Table 5.11.1

S. No.	Key Activity	Unit	1999-2000 upto Dec.1999	2000-01 upto Dec. 2000	2000-01 Likely upto March, 2001
1.	Milk Procurement	Lk.Lt.Per Day	6.95	7.85	7.80
2.	Milk Marketing	Lk.Lt.Per Day	4.95	5.51	5.25
3.	Cattle Feed Sale	MT	65822	83007	90000
4.	New D.C.S.	Number	109	131	555
5.	Revival of closed DCS	Number	284	244	307

## 5.12 SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of agro-economic system in the State. It also provides employment opportunities to a large number of population belonging to weaker section of the community who either do not have land, or whose land holding is so small that it does not provide sufficient employment through out the year. Wool is one of the most important commodities. Share of the State in wool production is 40 percent of the total production of the country. Eight breeds of sheep are found in Rajasthan, which are Sonadi, Malpura, Nali, Pugal, Jaisalmeri, Chokla, Marwari and Magra. Sonadi and Malpura breeds are dual purpose sheep. Barring these, other breeds are medium to fine wool producing sheep. In the State, 3 Sheep breeding farms at Fatehpur, Jaipur and Chittorgarh are functioning to develop fine breeds.

In order to appraise the sheep breeders with the modern technique required for sheep husbandry, Sheep and Wool Department has taken up a scheme to impart training

to the sheep breeders, specially, for those who are actively engaged in sheep rearing and interested to take up sheep-husbandry as a profession in future. The training covers latest knowledge of sheep management, breeding, marketing, disease and health care. During the year 2000-01, 180 breeders have been trained through 6 training camps upto November, 2000. As preventive measures, 107.62 lakh dosing, 43.31 lakh dusting and 34.52 lakh vaccinations against sheep pox, entrotoxaemia and other diseases have been carried out. Apart from this, treatment was provided for 14.30 lakh sheep and castration of 4.99 lakh was performed. Breeding programmes were conducted for 22418 and 33586 sheep through exotic and cross-bred rams respectively. Under the programme of lamb born, 5719 and 7826 was half breed and quarter breed respectively while number of exotic lamb born was 123 and that of cross breed 217 upto November, 2000. Against a target of 25000 wools, 17017 wools were analysed. In view to highlight the progress of breed improvement, 20 sheep shows /fairs have been organised upto November, 2000.

### **5.13 FISHERIES**

Rajasthan, although considered a land of desert and sand dunes, has an estimated 3.30 lakh hectares of water area, in the form of major, medium reservoirs, tanks, ponds, rivers and canals which has 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, to 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 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), 6500 metric tonne of fish and 174.13 million fish seed were produced.

### **5.14 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 bio-diversity, conservation of soil and moisture, fulfillment of the needs and getting active cooperation of villagers in forest protection and management and employment generation.

With a view to ensure villagers participation in the formation of various programmes related with afforestation activities, more than 2700 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.

A target of plantation in an area of 22,500 hectares and distribution of 250 lakh seedlings has been kept under 20 Point Programme during the year 2000-01. Till December, 2000, plantation has been done in 25011 hectares area, which is slightly higher than the target, and 236.31 lakh seedlings have been distributed.

During the year 2000-01, a financial target of Rs. 4612.21 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. 1386.25 lakh have been done upto the end of December, 2000 under various programmes. Against the financial target of Rs. 6335.36 lakh under State Plan during the year 2000-01, developmental works of Rs. 3365.71 lakh have been done upto December, 2000. 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 2000-01 and Rs. 27.00 crore and Rs. 22.00 crore respectively have been allotted against which developmental works costing Rs. 23.93 crore have been done upto December, 2000. Another externally aided, Aravali Afforestation Project has completed in March, 2000 under which achievement was more than the target i.e. against the target of afforestation in 1,46,390 hectares of land, afforestation was done in 1,51,390 hectare and 949.99 seedlings were distributed against the target of 850 lakh seedlings distribution.

The Central Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 153.50 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. 46.82 crore has been kept for the year 2000-01. Besides, World Food Programme, is being successfully implemented in 13 district of the State and special efforts are being taken to prevent desertification and for the welfare of Scheduled Tribe persons.

### **5.15 WILD LIFE**

Rajasthan is very rich in wild fauna. Because of its size and geographical location, 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 4 National Parks and 25 Sanctuaries. The Jodhpur District has a safari park in Manchia and many small deer parks. Besides, there are 33 closed wild life areas spreading over an area of 14865 sq. kms. A World Bank assisted project of 6 years duration 'India Eco-Development Project' costing Rs. 38.37 crore is being implemented in the National park, Ranthambore.

### **5.16 CO-OPERATION**

The Co-operative movement in Rajasthan has played a vital role in the social and economic development of the State, particularly, in the rural areas. Initially, this movement was confined, mainly to the field of agricultural credit, later on, it rapidly

spread to other fields like agro processing, agro marketing, rural industries, consumer stores, social services, etc. This has resulted into considerable beneficial impact in raising the standard of the rural folk.

Presently, 20 State Level Federations, 26 Central Cooperative Banks, 16 Milk Unions, 30 Cooperative Consumer Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB), 5240 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and 197 Kray-Vikray Sahakari Samities (KVSS) making a total of about 20,000 co-operative societies are registered in the State having a membership of about 86.19 lakh members. These institutions are functioning with a share capital of Rs. 665.04 crore and working capital of Rs. 7843.75 crore.

Under Co-operative Credit Structure Scheme, short-term loan amounting to Rs. 707.83 crore and long term loan amounting to Rs. 147.75 crore have been disbursed against a target of Rs. 1000.00 crore and Rs. 257.50 crore respectively upto December, 2000 during the year 2000-01. For simplifying loan procedure, 11.19 lakh kisan credit cards have been distributed to farmers till December, 2000. Apart from this, some of the important schemes are 'krishak mitra, graminomukhi, sahakari krishak jyoti, mahila vikas, asafal koop, margin money sulabh, durghatna bima, etc.

Under co-operative marketing, the schemes like kisan samridhi and pahal are being executed in the State.

Under consumer cooperatives, sarvapriya yojana and home delivery yojana are under way. Out of 1182 women cooperatives in Rajasthan, 957 are milk cooperatives, 6 urban cooperative banks and 219 other cooperatives. Besides, cooperative housing, integrated cooperative development project, kayakalp yojana and the programmes like sahakar mangal are also being in implementation in the State.

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## 6. BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

### 6.1 POWER

Earlier, Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) was the prime agency for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the State. Now, with effect from 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2000, the State Government has restructured the RSEB and constituted five companies to strengthen the existing infrastructure and to provide good quality of supply to the consumers. These companies are as follows:

1. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.
2. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.
3. Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
4. Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
5. Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.

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 1999-2000, the installed capacity in the State was 3689.42 MW. In addition to this, 428.00 MW power was sanctioned by the centre on temporary basis. During 2000-01, the target for additional power generation is 15.53 MW against which 7.315 MW power generation has been added upto December, 2000. Besides, installed capacity of 220 MW and 2.25 MW have been increased by the commencement of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, Extension Unit-II and Wind based Power Station, Deograh through Rajasthan State Power Corporation Ltd. respectively.

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

Table - 6.1.1

### Generation, Purchase and Consumption of Electricity

Item	(In crore units)		
	1998-99	1999-2000 (Provisional)	2000-01 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4
1. Generation (Net)	1108.565	1151.894	1198.699
2. Purchase	1214.828	1273.081	1361.350
Total (1+2)	2323.393	2424.975	2560.049
			<i>Contd...</i>



Item	1998-99	1999-2000 (Provisional)	2000-01 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4
3. Consumption			
(a) To other State/ System	47.217	55.147	50.000
(b) To Common Pool Consumer (BBMB)	14.414	14.047	15.000
(c) To Consumers of Rajasthan	1573.002	1625.158	1751.578
(i) Domestic	265.364	285.324	310.985
(ii) Non-Domestic	84.421	85.573	94.171
(iii) Industrial	485.340	457.295	498.033
(iv) Agriculture	603.218	656.025	699.688
(v) Public Water Supply	67.544	68.451	76.769
(vi) Street Lighting	8.261	7.810	8.537
(vii) Others	58.854	64.680	63.395
(d) Consumption of power in Grid sub-posts & 33 KV sub-posts	5.043	5.261	5.500

During the year 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), 1765.424 crore units of power was made available to the State from different sources which is 3.99 percent more than the power availability in corresponding period of the preceding year. Electricity was made available for agricultural operations on an average of 5 hours per day during the month of April to August, 2000. Similarly, it had been provided on an average of 7 hours per day during the month of September to December, 2000.

Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of total 39810 villages (Census 1991) in the State, 36553 villages have been electrified and 5.99 lakh wells energised by the end of March, 2000. During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), 124 villages and 23952 wells have been electrified and energised, respectively.

Power consumption is likely to be 1751.578 crore units during 2000-01 as against 1625.158 crore units consumed during the last year. The per capita power consumption is likely to be 316 units during 2000-01 as against 299 units in the previous year.

## 6.2 NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA), a society registered under the Societies Act, is functioning for promoting the use of Non-Conventional Energy Technology based renewable energy devices and generation of energy in various forms by using renewable and new energy resources.

Agency has been allocated with a target of 3000 Domestic Lighting System (DLS) and with subsidy of Rs. 6 thousand, 300 Street Lighting System (SLS) from Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India. Similarly, State Plan allocations are also utilised for installing another 3000 DLS and remaining cost of 300 SLS. Agency has already installed 2000 DLS (ordered in March, 2000) upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2000. Out of remaining 6000 DLS covering all the districts of the State, 752 DLS have been installed. Agency has installed two wind power demonstration projects.

first at Jaisalmer and an other at village Devgarh in Chittorgarh district. About 37 lakh units and 14 lakh units have been generated by both the respective projects upto December, 2000. The third wind power project at Phalodi is in the process of installation and is expected to be commissioned before 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2001.

Agency had 377 solar photovoltaic panel in its stores and it has authorised 106 aditya solar shops till date. Looking to large response from aditya solar shops and having most of the manufacturers outside the State, Agency decided to organise two business meets - first during 10 to 12, October and second during 23 to 25 December, 2000. The response from manufacturers was not very encouraging. However, most of the aditya solar shops have developed their business relation with interested manufacturers for marketing different renewable energy projects.

Though, agency is implementing solar cooker programme through its authorised aditya solar shops, it made a separate proposal for promoting 3000 solar cookers and 50 dish type solar cookers for which the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Source (MNES) has recently granted approval.

Agency has also taken up large size bio-gas plants programme based on night soil and cowdung in institutional sector. Out of 21 proposals received so far, agency has found eight suitable for installation. It has also moved a proposal for re-appropriation of funds for these plants under State Plan.

Under the scheme of the Government of India, Agency has got approval for organising six entrepreneurship awareness camps at Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota, Jaisalmer, Ajmer and Jaipur. These are being organised within a month's time.

### **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 in law and order etc. are largely connected with sufficient availability of roads. Yet, inspite of considerable investment in the previous five year plans of the State, the desired kilometrage has not been achieved. A well-developed network of transport and communication is the demand of time for rapid economic growth. Rajasthan is deficient in road mileage. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2000, the total PWD road length in the State was 86473 kms. During the year 2000-01, additional roads of 588 kms. length are likely to be added. Thus, the total PWD road length is likely to reach a level of 87061 kms. by the end of March, 2001. The density of roads per hundred sq.km in Rajasthan is expected to reach 43.11 kms. at the end of year 2000-01 (inclusive of other departmental roads of 64403 kms. of length). However, it is still much below the All India average of 74.90 kms. density of roads.

The classification of road length according to various categories of roads in the State is given below:

Table - 6.3.1  
Road Length in the State

Item	(In Km.)					
	1999-2000			2000-01 (Likely)		
	Sur- faced	Un- surfaced	Total	Sur- faced	Un- surfaced	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. P.W.D. Roads</b>						
1. National Highways	4411	42	4453	4511	42	4553
2. State Highways	8871	27	8898	8771	27	8798
3. Major District Roads	5641	100	5741	5641	100	5741
4. Other District and Village Roads	56005	9137	65142	56593	9137	65730
5. Border Roads	2239	-	2239	2239	-	2239
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>77167</b>	<b>9306</b>	<b>86473</b>	<b>77755</b>	<b>9306</b>	<b>87061</b>
<b>B. Other Departmental Roads</b>			<b>64403</b>			<b>64403</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>			<b>150876</b>			<b>151464</b>

There are 37889 inhabited villages in the State as per 1991 census. Out of these, 15903 villages were connected by roads at the end of March, 2000 and it is expected that this number will reach 16063 by the end of March, 2001. During this year, 588 kms. new roads, connecting about 160 villages, are likely to be constructed, out of which 24 villages have already been connected by roads upto December, 2000. 8013 Panchayat Headquarters (PHQs) have been connected by BT roads by March, 2000 and 128 Panchayat Headquarters are proposed to be connected by roads during the year 2000-01 against which 17 PHQs have already been connected upto December, 2000.

Due to declaration of new National High Ways (NHW) in the State, the length of the NHW has been increased from 2846 kms. to 4553 kms. during 2000-01, length about 100 km of Baran-Aklara road has been declared as NH-No.-90 by the Government of India. Rs. 164.17 crore are being provided by the Government of India for strengthening and renewal of existing NHW in the State against which an expenditure of Rs. 89.71 crore has been incurred upto December, 2000.

Railway Over Bridge (ROB) at Jhotwara and the four-laneing of ROB at Bais Godam in Jaipur have been completed and opened for traffic during this year.

The Government of India has decided to revamp the central road fund by creating a cess of Rs.1/- per litre on petrol and diesel. As per preliminary assessment by the Ministry of Roads Transport and Highways (MORTH), a sum of Rs. 75.52 crore has been accrued by the State upto the end of March, 2000. As per guidelines, the proposals of 105

works costing Rs. 152.52 crore for widening, strengthening and renewals of SHW, MDR and Stretches of Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) projects were sent to MORTH for sanction.

A new scheme, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Sarak Yojana (PMGSY), has been launched by the Prime Minister on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2000 to connect all villages by all weather roads in the country. Under this scheme, all villages having population of 1000 and above and all villages having population of 500 to 1000 as per 1991 census are to be connected by roads till 2003 and 2007 respectively. During the year 2000-01, an allocation of Rs. 130.00 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 / in progress under the Basic Minimum Service Programme (BMSP) and remaining Rs. 100.16 crore are allotted for new works. The proposal for new works was submitted to the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) Government of India for sanction, against this sanction of Rs. 70.83 crore is received.

A scheme to invite private investment under BOT (Build, Operate and Transfer) for construction of roads/by-passes/tunnels is successfully going on in the State. Under this scheme, the state government has sanctioned 9 projects, out of this, 7 projects costing Rs. 74.55 crore have been completed and opened for traffic. These projects are namely- Karaunti bridge, Pali by-pass, Udaipur by-pass, widening and strengthening of Kekari-Nasirabad road, Bharatpur by-pass, and Sikar by-pass and widening of Nimbahera-Neemach road.

The works on 2 projects namely strengthening of Hanumangarh-Suratgarh via Pilibanga and Kherwara-Dungarpur road costing Rs. 10.12 crore have been started. Proposals for various 61 projects costing about Rs. 584.00 crore are being prepared under BOT.

In addition to this, the project of Jaipur Express Way (Ring Road) is also being taken up under BOT. In the first phase, National Highway No. 8, Delhi-Jaipur, National Highway No.11, Agra-Jaipur and National Highway No.12, Jaipur-Kota would be connected in a length of 35 kms. by 6 lane road with an investment of cost about Rs.250.00 crore. In the second phase, National Highway No.12 and National Highway No.8 would be connected by 6 lane road.

In the current year, a revised outlay of Rs. 294.34 crore is kept under State Plan for roads and bridges. Out of this, Rs. 130.00 crore, Rs. 90.00 crore and Rs. 7.50 crore are earmarked for PMGSY, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund -VI (Famine & Relief Works) and Rajasthan State Highway Project (RSHP) respectively. Remaining Rs. 66.84 crore are kept for other state plan schemes. Upto December, 2000, an expenditure of Rs.52.98 crore has been incurred under RIDF-VI and other state plan schemes.

## **Road Transport**

RSRTC has managed to run its vehicles on the roads in length of about 39.60 crore kms. up to December, 2000 as against the revised target of 53.00 crore kms of roads. for the year 2000-01. There was a target of replacing 750 old buses by new ones, against which chassis of 302 buses have been purchased up to December, 2000.

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 26.48 lakh upto 1999, which has reached 28.88 lakh by the end of the year 2000, showing an increase of 9.06 percent. The details of various categories of vehicles registered upto end of the year 1998, 1999 and 2000 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		
	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4
1. Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	1601308	1791116	1969150
3. Auto Rickshaws	35023	39151	42297
4. Tempos:			
(i) For carrying goods	3798	5245	6518
(ii) For carrying passengers	5967	6870	7420
5. Car & Station Wagons	109725	123984	139067
6. Jeeps	93835	104107	110975
7. Tractors	299486	329573	351658
8. Trailors	49396	51626	53231
9. Taxies	16800	18414	20028
10. Buses & Mini-buses	43054	46065	48759
11. Trucks	120778	128680	135625
12. Miscellaneous	2981	3058	3242
Total	2382241	2647979	2888060

The State Government has started some new schemes under the Transport Department such as Quick Registration of Vehicles, Special Token Scheme, Amnesty Scheme, etc. Under the scheme of Quick Registration of Vehicles, the rights of registration of non-commercial motor vehicles have been given to the dealers of such vehicles. Keeping public interest in view, the Government has arranged to ensure that the authorised dealers after charging prescribed fee and tax, register the vehicle and hand over to the buyer.

Introduction of Special Token Scheme, is a step towards "Fair Administration" and "End of Inspector Raj". Monthly token scheme was in existence from November, 1999 for heavy vehicles, while the Special Token Scheme has been started from the year 2000-01. According to the scheme, the officers of the transport department of the rank below the District Transport Officers are not authorised for checking the vehicles and barring special circumstances, the police officers too will not, normally, check the vehicles.

Amnesty Scheme has been introduced for the convenience of such vehicle owners, on whom old taxes are due or their challans are lying pending to be compounded.

Under this scheme, on payment upto 31.3.2001, no interest and penalty will be charged on due amount lying pending upto March, 2000. In addition to the above, schemes such as computerisation of the Transport Department based on smart card and establishment of mechanised fitness testing, driving school and driving tracks and amenity centres on national highways are likely to be brought for implementation in near future.

#### 6.4 RAILWAYS

The total length of railway routes in the State by the end of March, 1999 was 5917 kms. This was 9.4 percent of the total length 62809 km. in the country. Out of the total railway route length of 5917 kms. in the State, 3025 kms. (51.1 percent) was covered under broad gauge, 2803 kms. (47.4 percent) under metre gauge and 89 kms. (1.5 percent) under narrow gauge. The corresponding percentage for All India was 70.4 percent, 24.2 percent and 5.4 percent respectively. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1999, the railway route length per 1000 sq. km. of geographical area was 17 kms. in the State, as against 19 km. 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 10394 at the end of the year 1999-2000, comprising 9576 in the rural areas and 818 in urban areas. Thus, the average area and population served by each post office were 33 sq. km. and 5116 persons respectively. Telegraph facilities are also provided by 2310 offices during 1999-2000.

The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stands at 1958 at the end of March, 2000 as against 1777 at the end of March, 1999. Thus, the number of new Telephone Exchanges set up during the year 1999-2000 was 181.

Table 6.5.1

#### Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S.No	Head/Indicator	Unit	As on March			
			1997	1998	1999	2000
1.	Post Offices	Number	10306	10340	10371	10394
2.	Telegraph Offices	Number	2280	2305	2310	2310
3.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	1477	1624	1777	1958
4.	Public Call Offices	Number	30396	38242	45712	49329
	(i) Local PCO	Number	4534	5336	5886	5876
	(ii) STD / PCO's	Number	8537	12312	16647	19726
	(iii) Village PT	Number	17325	20594	23179	23727

## 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. 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 persuasion of the 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment and increasing revenue resources. The project is likely to be completed by December, 2004.

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## 7. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

### 7.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan is an educationally backward State where literacy rate of 38.55 percent (as per 1991 census) is second lowest among the States. Female literacy in the State is still a cause of concern. It is the lowest (20.44 %) in the country which is almost half of the national female literacy rate (39.29%). Besides, a wide gap exists between urban and rural literacy rates, which are 65.33 percent and 30.37 percent respectively.

#### Elementary Education

As it was stated in previous Economic Reviews, the basic objective of the State Government in the sphere of education, is the Universalisation of Elementary Education. So as to achieve the goal of total literacy in the State in a shortest possible time, the State Government apart from many other measures, has constituted the 'Rajiv Gandhi Elementary Education and Literacy Mission'. All 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. Accordingly, the local community, through the Gram Sabha / Ward Sabha, opened 11847 Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas (RGSJPs) all over the State upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2000. The location of the school and the selection of para teachers were finalised by the Gram/Ward Sabhas. The Gram Panchayats appointed these para teachers after they were imparted intensive training. The Gram Panchayats also built 7564 buildings for these pathshalas with the funds available with them under development schemes. 713 primary schools have been upgraded to upper primary level in rural areas during current financial year upto 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2001.

Education facility upto primary level is provided in villages and habitations having population of 200 or more where atleast 40 children in the age group of 6-11 years in general areas and for specific areas like desert, tribal, mewat, magra, dang and 2 districts of Rajsamand and Jhunjhunu (pilot project districts for compulsory education) having population of 150 or more where atleast 25 children in the age group of 6-11 years are available.

At present, apart from 11847 RGSJPs, over 35015 primary and 16636 upper primary schools are functioning in the State. Education is being provided to 98.71 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 uniforms are also being provided to both boys and girls of class I to V in Tribal Sub-Plan area and four desert districts namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Nagaur.



## 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 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 of 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 the last and third phase is the programme of Continuing Education (CE) wherein the Neo-Literates are provided the facility to prolong and continue their learning to enable them to utilise acquired knowledge in their daily life. 8.02 lakh neo-literates benefited under Post Literacy Programme, have been attached with continuing education (CE). Presently, 3290 CE centres are running in the State.

After successful completion of total literacy campaign in all the 32 districts of the State, the Post Literacy Programme (PLP) has been launched in all the districts under which 45.48 lakh persons have been benefited. In 25 districts, the post literacy programme is at various stages of implementation, while in remaining 7 districts continuing education programme is at progressive stage. In 11 districts (Udaipur, Rajsamand, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Sawai Madhopur, Chittorgarh, Baran, Nagaur, 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, 78.96 lakh persons have been enrolled by the end of December, 2000. Amongst the enrolled persons, 52.68 lakh (about 67 percent) are female. Out of the total beneficiaries, 15.51 lakh persons of scheduled caste and 15.58 lakh persons of scheduled tribe have been enrolled and 59.20 lakh persons have been made neo-literate so far.

The NLM-UNESCO Award for adult literacy for the year 2000, has been given to State Literacy Mission Authority, Rajasthan in recognition of their out-standing contribution to the Adult Education Programme.

The Government of India has approved the project of Rs. 14823.20 lakh for the Literacy Programme for 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 the Government of Rajasthan have released the sanctions of Rs. 6936.55 lakh and Rs. 2471.07 lakh respectively and against this amount an expenditure of Rs.7776.70 lakh has been spent by the end of December, 2000.

Non-Formal Education (NFE) programme is also being implemented in the chain of universalisation of elementary education. The main objective of the programme is to impart functional literacy with due emphasis on national integration, population control, family welfare, medical and health, eradication of social evils like child marriage, dowry, etc.

Under the NFE programme, children in the age group of 6-14 year, who are not in a position to enroll themselves in formal schools for their primary education due to their social, economical or other circumstances, are given Non-Formal Education. Under the programme, the children are learnt at their own hemlet or village, normally in the evening for two hours daily by the instructor. The teaching and learning material is provided free of cost by the Government. The course of V standard is completed within a period of two years. After successful completion of class V course, the learner becomes eligible to get admission in class VI of the formal school.

In the State, Non-Formal Education Centres are being run with the co-ordination of the Government of India and the State Government with their respective shares in the ratio of 90:10 and 60:40 in case of girls and boys group. In the financial year 2000-01, a provision of Rs. 2296.53 lakh has been kept for non-formal education programmes, out of which, the Central share is Rs. 1630.83 lakh while share of the State is Rs. 665.70 lakh. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 899.17 lakh (Rs. 604.37 lakh and Rs. 294.80 lakh under Central and State share respectively) has been spent upto December, 2000.

At present, 13958 NFE centres under the State Government and 2230 under Voluntary Organisations are functioning in the State. In the current financial year (upto December, 2000), against a target of 5.07 lakh children, 4.15 (including 1.04 lakh and 0.83 lakh children belonging to SC and ST respectively) boys and girls are taking their primary education in total 16188 centres. During the year 1999-2000, 16821 children cleared their V class, out of these, more than 8000 children have been attached with formal education by admitting them in class VI. 22000 children are expected to appear in V class during 2000-01 under NFE.

### **Secondary Education**

Presently, 5016 secondary and 2170 senior secondary schools are functioning in the State, wherein 11.75 lakh boys and girls in 14-17 age group are studying. Under the "Student Safety Insurance Scheme", being in implementation for the students in the class 1-12th of the government schools, the premium amount has been doubled. On maturity, Rs. 20,000 will be provided under this scheme. During the year 2000-01, compensation of Rs. 2.40 lakh has been provided to 24 students under this scheme.

For providing proper study of urdu language to minorities, 200 new posts of second grade teachers and 400 usual posts of third grade teachers have been converted to urdu teachers. Thus, to promote urdu language, 600 posts of urdu teachers have been sanctioned against which 153 second grade teachers have been appointed and action to fill up remaining posts of teachers is under way.

Under 10<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, a sanction of Rs. 50.21 crore has been issued, out of this amount, the provision has been kept for construction of girl's hostels at 25 district headquarters, latrines in 1469 secondary / senior secondary schools, 3866 upper primary and 753 primary schools, boundary walls in 237 upper primary schools and provision for installation of hand pumps in 7313 schools has also been kept for providing drinking water facilities. Rs. 39.31 crore have been spent on these works upto the year 1999-2000 and for the current year, there is provision to spend Rs. 6.77 crore for completion of incomplete works.

During the current year 2000-01, 199 upper primary schools have been upgraded in secondary schools and 200 secondary schools in senior secondary schools. These include 10 praveshika vidyalaya and 10 senior upadhyay vidyalaya of sanskrit education. In view of the development in the field of information technology, a policy decision has been taken to introduce computer education and computer science subjects in secondary and senior secondary schools of the State from the educational session, 2000-01.

Under 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Rs. 13.76 crore and Rs. 7.40 crore have been sanctioned respectively for computer training and strengthening the library functioning in secondary and senior secondary schools. Action plan has been prepared to invest the amount sanctioned for this purpose.

'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 2000-01, 4905 girls have been benefited under this scheme.

Under another scheme, girl students securing highest marks in class XII of secondary board education and belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, minority communities and general castes are awarded by 'Priyadarshini Award'. 15 girl students have been awarded under this by providing Rs.5000 in cash to each of them as an incentive amount.

For the welfare of widows, divorced and handicapped women, the State Government liberalising the ban on appointments, has taken a decision to appoint 138 second grade and 336 third grade teachers. Thus, total 474 posts will be filled by the widows, divorced and handicapped women candidates which are 8 percent, 2 percent and 3 percent of the total vacant posts.

With the view to honour martyrs of Indo-Pak war in Kargil area, nomenclature of 41 state government schools have been done on the name of martyr army men.

## **Higher Education**

At present, 9 universities (including 2 newly established universities), 4 university level institutes and 279 colleges/research institutions (including 118 women colleges) are functioning in the State to provide graduate and post-graduate level education.

### **Achievements during 2000-01 in the field of college education are as under:**

- Computer education has been introduced as compulsory subject for the students of Ist year of their graduation in the colleges in science and commerce faculty.
- With the view to prevent inconveniences and irregularities coming in the way of admission in the institutions running in the field of high level education, centralised admission system has been started in the State.

- Necessary guidelines have been issued to curb tuitioning tendency in government colleges.
- Internal and Terminal Test System has been introduced in colleges for qualitative improvement in higher education.
- The State Government is endeavoured to have co-operation of private sector for development and extension of higher education.
- During current financial year, Rs. 40.00 lakh have been received from University Grant Commission for strengthening the existing infrastructure of government colleges.
- Arrangement has been made to complete various courses in government colleges by introduction of Guest Faculty Scheme.

### **Engineering Education**

In the year 2000-01, with the establishment of 9 new engineering colleges in private sector, the total number of engineering colleges have gone up to 22 in the State and the total intake capacity has gone up to 4868 as against 2453 in 1999-2000. Private sector participation is being encouraged and the "the letter of intent" for setting up new engineering colleges has been issued in respect of 35 proposals. Project report is being prepared expeditiously for setting up a technical university in the State.

### **Polytechnic Education**

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 total intake capacity of 1900.

During the year 2000-01, 105 Industrial Training Institutes (including 8 Institutes for women) are being run in the State. Apart from this, 40 private industrial training institutes are also functioning. Presently, training for duration of 1 to 2 years is being imparted in 27 engineering and 14 non-engineering professions.

The State Government is planning to open ITI's at every panchayat samiti, however, full coverage could not be undertaken due to budgetary constraints. Private sector participation has been encouraged in a big way and proposals for 32 ITI's in private sector have been received, out of which, 24 proposals are for panchayat samiti head quarters. The proposals are being processed expeditiously and expected to be implemented in 2001-2002. Initiatives are being taken to collaborate with private sector for offering I.T. based courses to polytechnic students.

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 establishment and basic training is also provided in industrial training institution.

Training in various professions, is being provided to 2528 students through 226 various government departments/private industrial establishments in the year 2000-01.

### 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 1958. Since its inception, the department of Sanskrit Education is gradually heading towards its goal.

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 & 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 institutes at the end of December, 2000 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 2000-01, against the target of 1200 cases, 1296 leprosy cases were detected under the "Leprosy Eradication Programme" upto November, 2000. Under the "National TB Eradication Programme" upto December, 2000, 55732 new cases were detected against the target of 72225 cases. Under the "Blindness Eradication Programme", 85033 (provisional) eye operations were performed upto November 2000, against the target of 210000 eye operations.

Under the "Malaria Eradication Programme", against the target of 44 lakh during 2000-01, 45.15 lakh blood slides were collected and examined upto December, 2000, out of which, 34298 malaria cases were detected. Under the "National Aids Control

Programme", the blood of 120601 persons was tested upto November, 2000 and HIV positive was found in 380 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 November, 2000 is given in the table below: -

Table - 7.2.2  
Progress under Child Immunisation Programme

Items	Unit	Target	Achievements
		(2000-01)	(Upto November, 2000)
1. DPT Inoculations	Lakh No.	15.63	10.22
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	15.63	11.12
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	15.63	9.89
4. Tetanus Injections	Lakh No.	18.75	10.46
5. Polio Drops	Lakh No.	15.63	10.22

To attain the national goal of complete eradication of the polio disease, special Pulse Polio campaign was launched during the current year in three phases. Progress of three 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	90.11	104.61	116.09
II	90.11	107.33	119.12
III	90.11	108.30*	120.19

\*Provisional

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

1. **Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha Kosh:** This scheme has been launched in the year 1999-2000 which provides economic assistance to those who are living below poverty line and suffering from serious diseases such as heart disease, cancer, kidney etc. In 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 3 crore was deposited for this Kosh and in the financial year 2000-01, it is proposed to provide a fund of Rs. 15 crore. Upto 17-1-2001, an assistance of Rs. 185.11 lakh was provided from Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha Kosh to 255 patients suffering from serious diseases.
2. **Medicare Relief Card:** This scheme was started in the year 1999 under which the cards are given to the people of identified families living below poverty line in rural and urban areas. In order to provide free medical facilities, Medicare Relief Cards have been distributed in the State through District Collectors under this scheme. In the year 1999, about 23 lakh cards were distributed.

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.

### Ayurved and Other Pathies

A revised outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakh has been approved in Annual Plan 2000-01 for Ayurved Department, out of which Rs. 95.58 lakh were spent upto December, 2000. Presently, under Ayurved Department, 3733 hospitals/ dispensaries are functioning in the State as depicted in the table below:

Table - 7.2.4

Name of Pathy	(Number)								Grand Total
	Category "A" Hospital		Category "A" Dispensary		Category "B" Dispensary		Total		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1. Ayurved	22	56	493	70	2802	89	3317	215	3532
2. Homeo-Pathy	-	2	-	7	55	51	55	60	115
3. Unani	-	3	3	6	38	31	41	40	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 November, 2000, 115749 sterilisation operations were performed and 171383 IUD were inserted. Apart from this, 287808 oral pills and 326956 nirodh were distributed upto November, 2000, against the target of 282469 and 299021 respectively during 2000-01.

### 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 the limited availability of both ground and surface water. With the continuous efforts of the State Government in this direction, the problem is being solved gradually.

By the end of December, 2000, all the 222 cities and 37572 villages out of 37889 villages have been, fully or partially, provided by the facility of drinking water. Drinking water has also been made available to about 48932 dhanis.

During the financial year 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), Rs. 3806.41 lakh on urban schemes and Rs. 10940.02 lakh on rural schemes were spent for providing drinking water facilities. 3387 habitations were benefited against a target of 6000 habitations. These habitations include 2965 villages which have been provided by water facilities fully while previously, these were partially covered.

## 7.5 HOUSING

Due to growing population and limited land availability, the housing problem is increasing day by day in the State. To solve this problem, houses for economically weaker sections, low income group and middle income group are being got constructed by the Rajasthan Housing Board. Activities of the Housing Board are given in the following table: -

Table -7.5.1

Activities	Unit	1999-2000 Achievement	2000-01	
			Target	Achievement Upto Dec.,2000
1	2	3	4	5
1. Houses taken up for construction	Number	834	2042	891
2. Houses completed	Number	3092	2274	1426
3. Houses allotted	Number	5530	6669	3118
4. Possession given	Number	3984	11264	3935
5. Expenditure on construction	Core Rs.	67.60	139.83	41.58
6. Recoveries	Core Rs.	154.23	230.00	140.21

## 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. 26.97 crore, Rs. 199.52 crore and Rs. 59.43 crore respectively during the year 2000-01.

During the current financial year, about 20 thousand students are being benefited through 598 government and aided hostels. The rate of mess allowance has been raised



from Rs. 450 to Rs. 675 per month per student in the year 1999-2000. Pre-matric scholarship and scavengers scholarship scheme 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. During 1999-2000, 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 the Central Government. Pre-examination coaching by senior lecturers is being imparted to the candidates belonging to weaker sections through 31 training centres to prepare them for main competitive examinations conducted at State and Central level.

A State guarantee of Rs. 7.00 crore, in addition to the guarantee of Rs. 2.00 crore provided earlier has been given to Rajasthan Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation to obtain easy term loans from the National Level Corporations. The guarantee amount has been further raised from Rs. 9.00 crore to Rs. 27.00 crore to assist maximum number of SCs, STs, Backward Classes, Minority persons, Handicapped and Scavengers to have income generating units. It includes 12.00 crore for SCs and STs, 6.00 crore for OBCs, 3.00 crore for minorities, 5.00 crore for disabled persons and 1.00 crore for scavengers. During the year 2000-01, an additional guarantee of Rs. 5.00 crore has been given in favour of newly established Rajasthan Minorities Development and Finance Co-operative Corporation and of Rs. 10.00 crore in favour of newly established Rajasthan Backward Classes Development and Finance Co-operative Corporation. Interest free study loans have also been provided for the students of engineering and medical education.

### **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 from Rs.100/- to Rs. 125/- per month in 1998-99. This amount has been increased further upto Rs. 200/- per month from the year 1999-2000.

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 rate has been raised from Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 per month to the individual and couple respectively. The revised rate is applicable from the year 1999-2000. Similarly, the pension rate to the widows has been revised from Rs. 100 per month to Rs. 125 per month in the year 1998-99 and further to Rs. 200 per month from the year 1999-2000. Besides, two old age homes are functioning at Pushkar and Tonk with the 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 2000, 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 distress women could be rehabilitated after proper job oriented training.

## 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 1999-2000 and 2000-01 is given in the following table :

Table – 7.7.1  
**Progress under Tribal Area Development**

S. No	Scheme	Unit	1999-2000		2000-01	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto Dec. 2000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sericulture	No.of Beneficiaries	1200	1200	1200	603
2.	Deepening of wells	Number	2926	3080	4750	5529
3.	Construction of C.L.I.	Number	22	14	24	3
4.	Construction of Anicut / Watershed	Number	20	17	24	6
5.	Distribution of DPS	Number	535	420	571	70
6.	T.B. Control	No.of Beneficiaries	1900	6465	2167	2137
7.	Training For Employment	No.of Beneficiaries	1177	964	1397	765
8.	Share Capital Subsidy	No.of Beneficiaries	19300	24090	27300	5749
9.	Electrification of Tribal Basties	Number	34	38	36	2

## **7.8 DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD**

Women 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 2000-01. Presently, this programme is being implemented in 237 panchayat samitis and 20 cities of the State having population of one lakh and above. Thus, total 257 child development projects are in operation and 35710 anganwari centres are sanctioned there in, of which 31689 anganwari centres have been in function upto November, 2000.

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.

During the year 2000-01, a provision of Rs.1300.00 lakh has been kept under State Plan to provide supplementary nutrition to 16.90 lakh beneficiaries and Rs. 12462.57 lakh under CSS for administrative expenditure which includes Rs. 6668.17 lakh of World Bank project. Against this, Rs. 745.63 lakh, Rs. 2898.81 lakh and Rs. 586.43 lakh have already been spent under State Plan, CSS and World Bank project respectively upto November, 2000. Revised plan ceiling of the department was kept to the extent of Rs. 1000.00 lakh.

The Department has proposed to benefit 16.90 lakh persons including children, pregnant and lactating women by providing supplementary nutrition during the year 2000-01 through 191 ICDS projects sanctioned upto 1998-99. Against this, 13.39 lakh women and children are benefited by SNP upto November, 2000 which is 79.25% of the target. It is also proposed to start the supplementary food distribution during current financial year under World Bank assisted 66 new ICDS projects.

Out of 191 food distributing projects, 88 projects are distributing food commodities received from CARE, 68 projects under WFP, and remaining 35 projects are distributing local food commodities provided by the department. It is proposed to supply local food commodities under 66 projects of World Bank assisted ICDS-III which is implemented in 1999-2000.

During the year 2000-01 under World Bank assisted ICDS-III, an action is taken up to construct 1417 anganwari centre buildings with the cost of Rs. 1771.25 lakh and these are to be facilitated by handpumps with the cost of Rs. 566.80 lakh.

## **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. In order to achieve the goal of the programme, the Adolescent Girl Scheme was launched in the year 1997-98 in 15 districts with a objective of social development of adolescent girls in accordance with their needs and skills. In the year 1998-99, all the districts were covered under the scheme except Karoli. 600 girls in 20 villages in each district are benefited under the scheme. In the year 2000-01, the scheme has been completed in 14 districts. By March, 2001, it will be completed in all the districts.

In order to provide convenient access of rural women to the institutional credit network, 7502 self help groups have been formed in all the 32 districts of the State. During 2000-01 (upto November, 2000), 2329 groups have been formed against a target of 3200 groups. Now, the target has been doubled and probably, it will be achieved by March, 2001.

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 have received 2575 cases out of which 1655 cases have been disposed off. In the year 2000-01, till November, 2000, 1053 cases were received by the samitis, of which 601 have been disposed off.

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 will be provided per event to the organiser of such community marriages. In this scheme, 502 pair have been benefited upto November, 2000 in the year 2000-01.

A budget provision of Rs. 435.00 lakh was kept for Women Development Programme for the year 2000-01. It has been reduced to Rs. 235.00 lakh in revised estimates. Out of this, Rs. 91.06 lakh have been spent till November, 2000.

## **7.9 OTHER WELFARE ACTIVITIES**

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

**1. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana:** 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 the 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. 653.44 lakh (including Rs. 572.73 lakh as Central Share and Rs. 80.71 lakh as State Share) was transferred to ULBs in the year 1999-2000. During the year, an amount of Rs. 898.18

lakh has been spent upto December, 2000. 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 component, against the target of 5680 persons in 1999-2000, 5690 persons were benefited with a loan of Rs. 1021.26 lakh and subsidy of Rs. 177.44 lakh. In the year 2000-01, 3162 persons were benefited upto December, 2000 against the target of 6500 under Self Employment and 1697 person were trained against the target of 2500 under Skill Development Training. 165 Thrift and Credit Societies (T&Cs) of BPL women have been constituted in 2000-01.
- (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, 1.95 lakh mandays were generated upto December, 2000 against the target of 3 lakh mandays 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 with 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. This programme is being implemented in all 183 ULBs. During the year 2000-01, a provision of Rs. 1479 lakh has been kept and upto December, 2000, an expenditure of Rs. 735 lakh has been incurred.

**3. Low Cost Sanitation Programme (LCS):** This programme is aimed at achieving minimum basic sanitation requirement and liberation of scavengers. During 1999-2000, 41025 latrines were constructed / converted from the available funds of previous years. In the year 2000-01, about 6500 latrines were constructed / converted upto December, 2000.

**4. Sahabhagi Nagar Vikas Yojana:** In the Annual Plan 1999-2000, Rs. 800 lakh were kept under this programme. But in revised ceiling the amount was reduced to 400 lakh. The whole amount (Rs. 400 lakh) was transferred to District Collectors for implementation this programme and 250 works were sanctioned whereas 83 works were completed during 1999-2000. In this year 2000-01, 45 works were completed upto December, 2000.

**5. Chief Minister's Employment Schemes (CMES):** This scheme was announced by the Chief Minister of the State on 12.10.1999 to provide the Kiosks to unemployed youth to take / carried out the self employment activities. In current financial year 2000-01, initially, a target of constructing 25000 kiosks 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. Upto November, 2000, 3917 kiosks have been constructed and 16500 places for kiosks have been identified.

**6. Regularisation of Kachhi Bastis/Urban Slums:** The State Government has decided to regularise the kachhi bastis/urban slums developed upto 15th August, 1998. According to survey conducted by District Collectors, there are 2113 urban slums in which 237474 families reside. 30,000 pattas have been allotted upto December, 2000.

**7. Balika Samridhi Yojana:** This programme was started by the Government of India in 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 the scheme has been started in all ULBs. The department has also instructed ULBs to benefit all previously eligible BPL mothers on priority and existing BPL mothers should be provided due grants within one month after getting applications.

Funds are being provided to ULBs for various other programmes and schemes like fire services, TFC / EFC grants and grants for municipality octorai.

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### 8.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The main objectives of the Rural Development Programmes are poverty alleviation among rural masses, development of strong infrastructure for economic and social development of rural areas, generation of 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, Rural Development Department, is implementing 23 schemes/programmes. Out of these, 14 are Centrally Sponsored and remaining 9 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 programmes cover families living below the poverty line (BPL) in rural areas. Within the target group, special safeguards have been provided by reserving 50% of benefits for SC/STs, 40% for women and 3% for the 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 2000-01, the allocation under the scheme is Rs.26.15 crore. Till December, 2000, with the utilisation of Rs. 25.42 crore, 22056 persons were benefited.

##### 2. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme in which funding is shared by the Central and the 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 creation of demand-driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at village level and also the assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. Its secondary objective is the generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas. During the year 2000-01, against the allocation of Rs. 66.73 crore, Rs. 70.57 crore (more than allocation) were received and an expenditure of Rs. 86.86 crore were incurred upto December, 2000. The achievement of the programme was the creation of 84.02 lakh mandays of employment during 2000-01 (upto December, 2000).

### **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 the State Governments funded the scheme on 75:25 share basis. In accordance with the new guidelines issued by the Government of India, 70% of the total funds are to be released to Panchayats and remaining 30% to Zila Parishads. During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), an expenditure of Rs. 64.63 crore has been incurred. The volume of employment generated through this scheme in the State during 2000-01(upto December, 2000) is 53.73 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 for 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% funding for this scheme is received from the Government of India and the State share is 25 percent. During 2000-01, a physical target of construction of 22745 new houses has been approved by the Government of India with a financial outlay of Rs. 45.47 crore, out of this, Rs. 34.10 crore have been kept under CSS and Rs. 11.37 crore under State Plan. During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), an amount of Rs. 27.22 crore was utilised against the release of Rs. 29.22 crore and 16859 new houses have been completed and 13869 houses are under construction.

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

Under IAY, upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses at the rate of Rs. 10 thousand per unit has also been introduced from the year 1999-2000. 20 percent of IAY funds are allocated under this head. During the year 2000-01, an allocation of Rs. 12.62 crore has been fixed for upgradation of 12622 houses. Against this, till December, 2000, Rs. 5.64 crore have been utilised and 5008 indira awas have been upgraded.

### **6. Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme (CCSS)**

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 the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. During the current financial year 2000-01, a target of constructing 2753 houses has been kept with an outlay of Rs. 410.49 lakh, out of which Rs. 307.87 lakh will be provided by the Government of India and Rs. 102.62 lakh by the State Government. At the end of December, 2000, 446 houses were under construction with an investment of Rs. 35.28 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 in the first phase which are to



be completed by 31.3.2001. Since 1.4.1999, the Government of India has changed the funding pattern from 100:0 to 75:25. Under DDP second and third phase, 269 and 235 projects respectively have also been sanctioned for the period of 4 years. The Government of India has also sanctioned 790 projects under special project "Combating Desertification" for a period of 4 years on 75:25 funding pattern between the Central and the State Government. In the year 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), phase-wise financial progress is as follows:

Phase	Releases	Expenditure	(Rs. In lakhs)
			Projects sanctioned (No.)
1	2	3	4
DDP I (Old)	3221.60	2512.06	841
DDP II (New)	939.08	327.56	504
DDP III (New)			
DDP Combating	2139.97	2198.86	790

#### 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. From the year 1999-2000, 75 percent funding is from the Government of India where as the State share is 25 percent. During the year 2000-01, upto December, 2000, phase-wise progress is as follows:

Phase	Releases	Expenditure	(Rs. In lakhs)
			Projects sanctioned (No.)
1	2	3	4
DPAP (Old) I	401.35	546.74	178
DPAP (New)	785.75	41.71	289

#### 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" during the current financial year. A sum of Rs. 1446.00 lakh has been allocated for rural housing under this scheme, during the current financial year. 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 2000-01 with an allocation of Rs. 1446.00 lakh. First installment of Rs. 723.00 lakh has been received from the Government of India.

## **10. DRDA Administration**

A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme "DRDA Administration" has been introduced from 1st April, 1999, based on the recommendation of an Inter-Ministerial Committee known as the Shankar Committee. The new scheme replaces the earlier practice of allocating percentage of programme funds to the administrative costs. The funding pattern of the programmes will be in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. The admissible amount for the year 2000-01 is Rs. 18.53 crore against which an expenditure of Rs. 11.88 crore has been incurred till December, 2000.

## **11. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)**

This scheme is being implemented in 4 border districts namely Barmer, Bikaner, Sriganganagar and Jaisalmer, situated on international border of the State. The Government of India releases the funds for infrastructure development through the State Government. During the current financial year 2000-01, the allocation under the scheme is Rs. 29.17 crore and an amount of Rs. 14.60 crore was released and Rs. 19.77 crore were spent upto December, 2000, which is 135.44 % of the total releases.

## **12. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Programme (MPLADP)**

This is a cent percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in 1992-93 with the objective of creation of infrastructure facilities and assets of public utilities which are important for development of the area. Till 1997-98, all the MPs used to get Rs. 1.00 crore for development works in their constituency but from the year 1998-99, this amount has been enhanced to Rs. 2.00 crore for each of the MPs. During the year 2000-01, an amount of Rs. 77.07 crore has been utilised against the releases of Rs.105.00 crore upto December, 2000.

## **13. Bio-Gas Programme**

Since 1981, Rural Development Department is executing Bio-Gas Scheme in all the districts of the State. From the year 1997, however, this scheme is being executed in 10 districts of Rajasthan 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 2000-01, a provision of Rs. 93.00 lakh has been kept and Rs.18.50 lakh and Rs. 22.00 lakh have been received, respectively from the Central and the State Government upto December, 2000. A target of installation of 750 bio-gas is proposed during the year 2000-01 against which 298 plants have been installed upto December, 2000.

## **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. 10 thousand are provided to a released bonded labourer, out of this, Rs. 1000/- is provided as immediate relief and balance of Rs. 9000/- from bonded labour fund deposited towards economically viable unit being provided to him. Apart from this, released person is provided agricultural land (if available), and

given priority in SGSY and Indira Awas Yojana, etc. The expenditure is shared by the Government of Rajasthan and the Government of India on equal matching basis. During 2000-01 (upto December, 2000), 24 bonded labourers have been freed.

## **(B) STATE SCHEMES**

### **1. Apna Gaon Apna Kaam Yojana (AGAK)**

Apna Gaon Apna Kaam Yojana was started on 1<sup>st</sup> 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% amount in the form of public contribution and 50% 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 2000-01, a provision of Rs. 150.00 lakh has been kept against which an amount of Rs. 235.08 lakh has been spent upto December, 2000 and 324 works were completed.

### **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 to maximum possible extent, the scheme is being implemented since 1991-92 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. 212.48 lakh have been spent upto December, 2000 against the works sanctioned in the previous years.

### **3. Untied Fund (UF)**

This scheme is in operation since 1988-89 in all the districts of the State in order to provide due importance to the felt needs and aspirations of the local people both in rural and urban areas. An amount of Rs. 220.44 lakh was utilised upto December, 2000 against the works sanctioned in the previous years.

### **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 in Rajasthan by providing suitable infrastructure in selected villages. Under the scheme, five villages in each Panchayat Samiti have been selected as the Rural Growth Centres and 8 villages as Mini Rural Growth Centres. During the year 2000-01, against the token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh, an amount of Rs.127.25 lakh was spent till December, 2000 against the works sanctioned in the previous years.

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

This scheme is a cent percent State scheme started in the year 1999-2000. Under this scheme, each MLA will have the choice to suggest the works to the tune of Rs. 40.00 lakh per year to be taken in his/her constituency. In the current financial year, Rs. 38.05 crore have been released upto December, 2000 and Rs. 47.02 crore were spent.

## **6. Community Lift Irrigation Scheme (CLIS)**

Rural Development Department is executing Community Lift Irrigation Schemes in Rajasthan since 1980-81 under various programmes i.e. State Budget, TADA, 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 group comprises of mostly small and marginal farmers belonging to weaker section of the society. The main objective of CLIS is to increase agriculture production and income of farmers by providing irrigation facility. To implement CLIS, it is essential that capable water source should be available and the group of farmers be willing to operate and maintain the scheme and the farmers should provide their 10/20% shares in the form of labour/material/cash. In Annual Plan 2000-01, the total allocation is Rs. 45.00 lakh against which no amount has been released. Till December 2000, an amount of Rs. 31.30 lakh has been utilised against the previous years balances. 2 schemes have been completed and works on 10 schemes are under progress.

## **7. Dang Area Development Programme**

Dang area is mainly the ravine and decoity infested area of the State. It covers 20 blocks of eight districts. For its development, Dang Development Board has been constituted at State level. The Board looks after the social and economic development of the area covered under the programme. 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 2000-01, against the plan outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh, Rs. 242.67 lakh have been released and Rs. 117.65 lakh were spent on various developmental works till December, 2000.

## **8. Mewat Area Development Programme**

The Meos are a small but specific community 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 a programme known as Mewat Area Development Programme in 1987-88. Under this programme, against the plan outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh in the year 2000-01, an amount of Rs. 77.00 lakh has been utilised upto December, 2000 on development of roads, drinking water, education and medical and health facilities.

## 9. MAGRA AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MADP)

Magra Area Development Programme has been launched in this year for overall development of the hilly and the backward area of Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Ajmer and Pali districts. The main object of the programme is creation of basic infrastructure facilities, removing the imbalances in the areas and creation of additional employment opportunities for people living in the area.

During the current financial year, Rs. 10.00 lakh have been kept under State Plan for conducting survey in the area. Till December, 2000, survey report has been received which is under scrutiny.

## 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 9188 Gram Panchayats, 237 Panchayat Samities and 32 Zila Parishads in 32 districts of the State. Panchayati Raj Department is responsible for implementation of different developmental activities in rural areas. This department exercises administrative control over panchayati raj institutions. Now, with the 73<sup>rd</sup> 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 rural development and poverty alleviation programmes successful and to ensure village community participation in their execution. Now, gram sabhas are conducted in each Gram Panchayat on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1<sup>st</sup> May, 15<sup>th</sup> August and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 this chain, gram sabhas were conducted in all the wards of each gram panchayat during 1<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2001 and in all the gram panchayat on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2001.

Under the provision of article 243(G) 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. District planning committees have been constituted, and 2 percent funds have been transferred from State plan budget to these committees.

The State Government has taken a decision to provide Rs. 2.00 lakh, in addition to sanctioned relief works, to those gram panchayats in which all Sarpanchas, Ward Members have been elected un-contested.

In order to enhance the efficiency of newly elected representatives of the panchayati raj institutions, the provisions have been made to train them for this purpose, the Government of India has released a sanction of Rs. 381.00 lakh to impart training to 1.20 lakh representatives. Rs. 297.00 lakh are proposed in state plan for the next year.

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, 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 current financial year, rural sanitation programme is being implemented in 8 districts of the State and 12056 latrines have been constructed upto January, 2001 for the persons living below poverty line.

A provision of Rs. 7088.92 lakh has been kept under 2<sup>nd</sup> State Finance Commission Award for strengthening the panchayati raj institutions and Rs. 8667.55 lakh have been provided in accordance with the recommendation of 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. The buildings for Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas and the Primary Schools without their own buildings, have been constructed in association with the amount under recommendations of 1<sup>st</sup> State Finance Commission and the amount received under 10<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

Unnat Chulha Yojana is a cent percent centrally sponsored scheme. In the current financial year, a provision of Rs. 17.50 lakh has been made. Against the target of 17400 unnat chulhas in 2000-01, 20552 unnat chulhas were completed upto January, 2001.

Under the scheme of 'Allotment of Residential Land', 19789 families belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, rural artisans, small and marginal farmers, gadiya luhars, wandering castes and the handicapped, permanently residing in the village and the families living below poverty line have been benefited upto January, 2001.

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## 9. OTHER PROGRAMMES

### 9.1 TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)

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

During the year 1999-2000, the State obtained 2<sup>nd</sup> rank under TPP among the States. Details of performance under the programme during the year 2000-01 upto December, 2000 is depicted in the following table:

Table 9.1.1

#### Achievements under Twenty Point Programme

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target (2000-01)	Achievement upto December, 2000	
				Actual	Percentage
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	JGSY				
	(a) Employment Generation	Mandays (in lakh)	-	82.71	-
	(b) Creation of Assets	-	-	22054	-
2.	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	500.00	252.46	50.49
3.	Drinking Water problem solved	No.of villages	11000	3887	35.34
4.	Community Health Centres	No.	13	0	0.00
5.	Primary Health Centres	No.	12	0	0.00
6.	Immunisation of children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	'000' No.	1563.02	1131.72	72.41
7.	ICDS Blocks	Cum.No.	223	213	95.52
8.	Anganbaris	Cum.No.	29955	29170	97.38
9.	S.C.Families Assisted	No.	237665	72625	30.56
10.	S.T.Families Assisted	No.	73000	32358	44.33
11.	(a) Indira Awas Yojna (new construction)	No.	17243	16557	96.02
	(b) Indira Awas Yojna (upgradation)	No.	8621.00	5008.00	58.09

*Contd...*

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target (2000-01)	Achievement upto December, 2000	
				Actual	Percentage
	1	2	3	4	5
12	EWS Houses Provided	No.	1348	421	31.23
13	LIG Houses	No.	770	0	0.00
14	Slum Improvement (Population)	No.	44000	32563	74.01
15	Trees Plantation on Private Land	Lakh No.	400.00	236.31	59.08
16	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hectare	60000.00	25011.00	41.69
17	Villages Electrified	No.	450	124	27.56
18	Pump Sets Energised	No.	18100	23952	132.33
19	Improved Chullahs	No.	30000	10645	35.48
20	Bio Gas Plants	No.	750	272	36.27

## 9.2 FAMINE / FLOOD RELIEF

During the financial year 2000-01, 4.18 lakh, 10.42 lakh, 15.15 lakh and 11.57 lakh persons were employed respectively in the months of April, May, June and July in the relief works taken up by the State Government. Arrangements were made to provide 27.61 lakh quintal fodder at subsidised rate for animals in famine affected areas through 1777 fodder depots and drinking water was made available to 2934 Villages / Dhanis through 1204 tankers. Water was made available also by rail transport through 4635 wagons. 2.98 lakh cattle have been benefited through cattle shivirs and gaushalas. 3.21 lakh milch cattle and other useful animals were benefited by providing cattle feed at subsidised rates, for this purpose an amount of Rs. 1.91 crore has been allotted.

Due to non-availability of adequate amount in famine relief fund, a sum of Rs.144.26 crore as loan was got sanctioned from NABARD. In 2000-01 up to November, 2000, 30583 villages of 31 Districts have been declared famine affected. During the current year, Rs. 207.00 crore were received as central share, apart from this Rs. 102.93 crore were received under National Calamity Fund from the Central Government and Rs. 20.00 crore were received from Prime Minister's Relief Fund. During 2000-01, (up to December, 2000), Rs. 514.83 crore have been allotted / spent by the State Government on various relief activities. For commissioning of various relief activities, a memorandum of additional demand for Rs. 2367.80 crore has been sent to the Central Government. A Central team has visited the State during December 3-6, 2000 to study famine situation in the State.

## 9.3 SMALL SAVINGS

The small saving programmes have become of vital importance 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 collection in the year 2000-01, against which collection has been of Rs. 1282.54 crore till November, 2000 which is 40.08 percent of the target.

As against the target of central loan assistance of Rs. 2250 crore in B.E. 2000-01, the State Government has already availed central loan assistance of Rs. 1612.44 crore against net small saving collections upto October, 2000.

Collection position under various small saving schemes during the year 1999-2000 and 2000-01 (April to November) is given in the following table:

Table 9.3.1

**Small Saving Deposits**

Name of Security	(Rs. in lakh)			
	1999-2000		2000-01	
	(April to November)		(April to November)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5
1. National Saving Certificates	9548.79	5948.20	14984.68	10712.00
2. Post Office Saving Bank Accounts	25140.43	-3613.95	30656.40	-10794.60
3. Recurring Deposit	46210.66	19786.44	55238.37	29760.03
4. Time Deposit	10780.60	4041.43	26030.10	17635.90
5. Indira Vikas Patra	24013.16	16901.79	237.23	-7708.56
6. Kisan Vikas Patra	52778.94	36485.93	59241.28	34196.56
7. Monthly Income Scheme	34084.31	30133.70	52105.74	45394.66
8. National Saving Schemes	786.12	-362.58	97.13	-913.09
9. P.P.F. (Post Office)	5784.57	5137.89	6277.04	5520.08
10. P.P.F. (Bank)	4531.28	3799.64	6388.73	4450.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>213658.86</b>	<b>118258.49</b>	<b>251256.70</b>	<b>128253.82</b>

It is revealed from the above table that Kisan Vikas Patra, National Savings Certificate, Monthly Income Scheme and Recurring Deposits continued to be the most popular schemes. These four schemes accounted for 66.75 percent of the total gross collections in 1999-2000 and 72.26 percent of gross collections in 2000-01 (upto November, 2000).

## 9.4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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.

Against annual plan target of Rs. 100.00 lakh for the year 2000-01, Rs. 55.95 lakh have been spent up to December, 2000 on various schemes of importance and technically useful for development of the State.

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", this scheme will be implemented in 10 DDP District.

Many other steps under the scheme of research and development, science and society, science, communication and popularisation, assistance to science clubs, Entrepreneurship development 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 organisations in the field of IT. DoIT and RajComp are either in tandem or independently coordinating the IT projects of State Government.

Important Projects initiated/completed/under progress are as described below:

- **Public Grievance Monitoring System in Municipal Corporation, Jaipur:** A Software package for Public Grievance Monitoring System has been developed and implemented successfully since 1st January, 2001 in Municipal Corporation, Jaipur. It maintains detailed record of Public Grievances. Development of Software for House Tax in Nagar Nigam is under progress.
- **Single Window System for Jaipur Collectorate:** DoIT has developed a Software package 'Single Window System' for Jaipur Collectorate. Through this, it is possible to maintain records related to general public such as Ration Card, Death/Birth Certificate, Citizenship Certificate, etc. It also facilitates to mark disposal date on the works sent to the concerning officer. Disposal of works is recorded in it and status report can be generated for the review of higher officers.

- **Computerisation of Famine Relief Works at Jaipur Collectorate:** For maintaining the complete status of famine related works of Jaipur Collectorate, DoIT has developed a Software package. This was implemented 8 months back. It is working successfully since then. Besides monitoring of famine relief works, it is also possible to prepare financial and technical proposals in this regard.
- **Information Technology (IT) Policy for the State:** IT policy for the State for five years, prepared by DoIT has been launched on 14.04.2000. It is in the phase of implementation now. Most of the Tax related notifications have been issued.
- **RajSWIFT – A Government Intranet system:** The RajSWIFT web site for information (data, text and e-mail) interchange among a closed user group consisting of the Chief Minister of the State, Senior level functionaries at the CM Secretariat, MPs and District Collectors had been hosted in the previous year on a web server situated at DoIT/CM Secretariat. This year, a new module is being added to RajSWIFT, to post and view relief update information.
- **Data Warehouse (RajNidhi) and Information Kiosks:** The data warehouse project 'RajNidhi' for State's administrative machinery and for general public to have access to government information was developed last year. The data in RajNidhi need updation with the changes in the information on regular basis. The first RajNidhi information Kiosk was launched at Naila.
- **Computerisation in Registration and Stamps Department:** Software 'RAJCREST' developed to computerise the activities of the office of Sub- Registrar and implemented on a pilot basis last year at the office of SR II Jaipur Collectorate.

Besides the above schemes, DoIT is also functioning for developing IT system in School Education, College Education, Rajasthan Housing Board, Election Department, Jaipur Dairy, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Irrigation Department, etc.

During the year, 7 training programmes have been organised for ministerial staff / PAs/ stenographers, 2 programmes for state government officers / officials other than ministerial staff and 3 programmes for computer service personnel wherein about 177 persons have been trained. Besides, RajComp has conducted computer training programmes for about 297 government officials / officers during the year. RajComp is conducting a one-year PGDCA course also, in affiliation to University of Rajasthan. The first batch of 49 students has completed the course. There are 60 students in second batch and 59 students enrolled in the third batch.

## 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 are internationally famous and popular 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. Today, Rajasthan is the image of India in the eyes of the Tourism World.

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. 185.23 lakh has been spent upto December, 2000 and the developmental works are being executed with regards to Osian Temple, Royal Chhatriyan of Mandore, Amer, Kiradu Temple, Mewar, etc. Rajasthan has attracted 72.39 lakh tourists (66.76 lakh domestic and 5.63 lakh foreign) during the year 1999, as against 69.94 lakh tourists in the previous year. The increase of the tourist flow indicates that Rajasthan as a tourist destination is, gradually, becoming more and more popular.

### **9.7 DISTRICT POVERTY INITIATIVE PROJECT**

World Bank assisted District Poverty Initiative Project has been launched in the State on July 25<sup>th</sup>, 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%).

For implementation of the Project, Project Management Units have been constituted at State and District level. For facilitation of rural poor, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) have been appointed in the project district 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. This task is being done through establishing direct contact with poor and making them aware of their participatory values and with the rural programmes. NGO functionary named Community Facilitator has been trained to work with rural poor and assist them in identification of their essential requirements and formation of groups for identical activities. The project empowers them to constitute their Common Interest Groups with the membership they prefer, prepare their own proposals, decide mode of execution. As a part of empowerment, each Common Interest Group is required to manage their beneficiary contribution in cash, material and / or labour and maintain the created assets.

For effective implementation and supervision of the project, all the blocks of each project district have been arranged in poverty sequence, first and second poorest blocks have further disaggregated in to five clusters and arranged on poverty weightage method. In the first project year, 491 villages of first poorest cluster of first and second blocks have been selected for project implementation.

Effectiveness of the project has been declared on August 7th, 2000, activities of the first project year will continue till September, 2001. Out of the provision of Rs. 40.00 crore kept for the first year, Rs. 6.00 crore will be utilized during financial year 2000-01.

Each Common Interest Group will open its bank account and will deposit their beneficiary contribution where it is in cash. Funds received from District Project Management Unit will be deposited in the bank account. Activities upto unit cost of \$ 30,000 (Rupees 13.80 lakh approx.) will be sanctioned at the district level by a committee within 15 days and money will be sent to their bank account. Activities more than this limit will be referred to the State Unit and the World Bank for approval.

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## **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 an 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 1999-2000 was 15 percent over previous year, whereas the growth in own tax revenue during 1998-99 over the previous year was 9.11 percent. In respect of non-tax revenue the growth in 1998-99 was negative over previous year whereas it was 16.28 percent during 1999-2000. By adopting expenditure control and other resource mobilisation measures the budget deficit during 1998-99 of Rs. 258.90 crore could be converted into a budget surplus of Rs. 495.66 crore during 1999-2000.

### **10.2. TAX REFORMS**

10.2.1 The State has been making concerted efforts for re-structuring the complex system of State Sales Tax to rationalise and simpler one. The 16 tax slabs prevailing earlier in the State have been reduced. The State has adopted floor rates as per national consensus for 209 commodities. The Sales Tax Act in the State has been revised to a new simplified and transparent Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1994.

10.2.2 The State Government, by following the basic principles of taxation, has adopted the policy of taxing commodities of comforts at higher rates and luxury items at the highest rates. A large number of commodities used by relatively low income group people have either been exempted from tax or rates have been reduced considerably.

10.2.3 Self Assessment Schemes have been introduced both in respect of Commercial Taxes and Land & Building Taxes. The result of these schemes is highly positive. One time composite scheme has been introduced for cloth and sugar in lieu of entry tax. Compounded levy has been introduced for sales tax for gems & stones, sarraffa, hawai chappals, brick-klin. Composite scheme of Entertainment Tax was also introduced.

10.2.4 To ensure free flow of trade and commerce, The State Government is endeavoured to computerise the documents collection centres of Commercial Taxes Department and Transport Department. After computerisation, the traders will get relief from submission of various declarations.

10.2.5 The State has introduced the Profession Tax and Turnover Tax to reduce economic pressure and to enhance State Taxes.

10.2.6 The State Government has restricted the powers for survey / Inspection by commercial taxes inspector including all state tax revenue collecting department's inspectors without prior permission of competent authority.

10.2.7 A Grievances Redressal Cell has been setup for speedy disposal of complaints of assesseees and tax payers in the Sales Tax Department.

10.2.8 Computerised Single Window System for sales tax registration has been made operational at Jaipur. This system is being made operational in the entire State from 2001-02. In the present scenario of information and technology, the Commercial Taxes Department is being made fully computerised to solve several problems automatically.

10.2.9 Women entrepreneurs in tiny sector have been granted tax exemption facility.

10.2.10 Transport Department has streamlined tax system by introducing value based tax system for all categories of vehicles which apart from automatic enhancing State revenue, will facilitate vehicle owners in self tax determination.

10.2.11 Amnesty Scheme in Transport Department has been introduced for all vehicle owners who have not paid tax before 31.03.2000. A rebate on penalty and interest will be given if the tax due is paid upto 31.03.2001.

10.2.12 Special Token Scheme for goods vehicles has been launched in view of the recommendations of Bhanot Committee to check and curb the Inspector Raj in transport sector. Under this scheme, truck owner has to pay a sum of Rs. 6000 as yearly tax in advance and Rs. 6000 as token fee in the beginning of every financial year. In this scheme, officer below the rank of District Transport Officer is not allowed to check such vehicles.

### **10.3 INDUSTRY SECTOR**

10.3.1 The 'Economic Development Board' has been constituted in the chairmanship of the Chief Minister to provide suggestions on infrastructure development and other policy decisions for industrial development.

10.3.2 A single window clearance scheme has been introduced in the State to make investment easier, for the convenience of investors to save their time and labour. Under this, three level empowered committees have been set up for providing speedy and time bound approvals / clearances etc. from various government departments/ agencies through a single composite application form.

The first high empowered committee 'Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion' has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister which is fully empowered to take decisions on the matters involving investment of Rs. 25 crore or more.

The second State level empowered committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary is fully authorised to give all necessary clearances to the units investing Rs. 3 crore or more but less than Rs. 25 crore.

The third district level empowered committee under the chairmanship of District Collectors is fully empowered to decide the matters involving the investment upto Rs. 3 crore.

10.3.3 In order to provide loans on lower rate of interest, a provision of 2 percent subsidy in documented rate of interest of financial institutions, has been made for small scale entrepreneurs on the plant and machinery costing Rs. 60.00 lakh.

10.3.4 The working of District Industries Centres (DIC) has been re-oriented to act as DICs like Client Driven Organisation, for this, a separate nodal officer has been nominated for each proposal involving investment of Rs. 10 lakh or more and he is made counter holder for one unit for bringing the proposed unit in function to provide inputs and other facilities at each stage

10.3.5 Information Technology Park has been developed at Sitapura, Jaipur to promote information technology. Venture Capital Fund is being created for which the Government has accorded sanction.

10.3.6 An "Earth Station" at Sitapura, Jaipur with investment of Rs. 4.50 crore has been established for the development of "Information Technology" in the State.

10.3.7 In September, 2000, Inland Container Depot has been made operational by Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation at Bhilwara

10.3.8 With a view to develop industrial sector in the State and to attract non-resident Rajasthanis from abroad and out side the state, International Rajasthani Conclave was organised in the month of September, 2000 in Jaipur. To go ahead in this direction, the Rajasthan Foundation is being constituted.

10.3.9 In order to make conducive industrial atmosphere in the State and to promote investment and employment opportunities, the RIICO has streamlined various loaning and other rules.

10.3.10 For promoting export infrastructure, a project costing Rs. 7.85 crore has been prepared with the financial support of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, the State Government and C-DOS. The project work will be furnished by the RIICO, wherein a centre for stone technique, trade information, artisan village and export produce performance will be setup.

10.3.11 The Government of India has accorded the sanction to develop second 'Export Promotion Industrial Park at Bhiwadi with the cost of Rs. 5534 lakh for which proceedings are underway.

#### **10.4 POWER SECTOR**

10.4.1 A legislation enabling the restructuring of the Power Sector was passed by the State Legislature in September, 1999. The Bill, after receiving the assent of the President of India, was notified as the Power Sector Reforms Act, 1999 in January, 2000. The Act was brought into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2000. With the notification of the "Transfer Scheme, 2000" on 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2000, the RSEB was restructured on functional lines into one generation, one transmission and three regional distribution companies. Incidentally, Rajasthan has become the first and so far the only state in the country to restructure the State Electricity Board (SEB) in a single stage.

10.4.2 The Rajasthan State Electricity Regulatory Commission was set up in January, 2000 initially under a Central Act and has continued under the aforementioned State Act.



The Commission, now fully functional, is vested with the powers of licensing and tariff determination.

10.4.3 A US \$ 180 million Rajasthan Power Sector Restructuring Project has been negotiated with the World Bank. The Project has been approved by the Board of Directors of the World Bank and is likely to become effective in February, 2001. The Project involves investments for strengthening the transmission and distribution system in the State.

10.4.4 It is proposed to sign an MoU with the Ministry of Power which would make Rajasthan eligible for claiming its share of assistance in the Rs. 1,000 crore Accelerated Power Development Project (APDP) in the current financial year. This assistance comprises of 50% of the project cost being met from the APDP (25% grant and 25% loan) and 50% as loan from PFC / REC.

A loan is being explored with the LIC outside State Plan for supporting investment in transmission and sub-transmission, over and above the LIC Plan loan.

10.4.5 A Financial Restructuring Plan for the sector, including clearing up of the balance sheet of the new companies, provision of transitional period support by the State Government to the new companies for a period of 4 years, has been approved by the State Government on 21.3.2000.

## 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 have been planned in the state water plan.

10.5.2 In order to conserve and recharge the aquifer/ground water resources in the water deficit state, construction of water harvesting structures has been taken up with the financial assistance of NABARD under RIDF-VI. A total 35761 nos. of water harvesting structures costing Rs. 1307.00 crore have been identified. In the year 2000-2001, 194 nos. structures have been completed and 482 nos. works are in progress under relief operation.

10.5.3 Modernisation of Gang canal is being taken up on war footing and the rehabilitation work is to be completed within a span of two years.

## 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. At the end of January, 2001, 8 projects costing Rs. 78.29 crore have been completed and opened for traffic. The work on one BOT project costing Rs. 6.43 crore are in progress. The various 61 projects costing Rs. 584.00 crore are being prepared.

10.6.2 The project of Jaipur express way (Ring Road) is also being taken up under BOT. In the first phase, NHW-8 Delhi-Jaipur, NHW-11 Agra-Jaipur and NHW-12 Kota-Jaipur would be connected in a length of 35 kms. by 6 lane road. The cost of

this project would be about Rs. 250.00 crore. In the second phase, NHW-12 Kota-Jaipur and NHW-8 Jaipur-Delhi would be connected by 6 lane road.

10.6.3 A nation wide rural programme “ Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana” (PMGSY) to connect habitated villages was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2000 by Prime Minister. The programme PMGSY envisages connecting every habitation with roads, having population more than 1000 by the year 2003 and those with a population of more than 500 by the year 2007.

10.6.4 Smart Card Scheme is being introduced in the Transport Department of the State. Rajasthan will be the first State to undertake such scheme. This card will bear various details in connection of vehicle viz.-photo and signature of owner, latest details of tax paid, fitness, registration, details of driver, offences under Motor Vehicle Act committed by the driver. This scheme is being launched on Build Own and Operate (BOO) basis though REIL.

10.6.5 Transport Department is planning to establish Vehicle Mechanised Fitness Centres on Build Own and Operate (BOO) basis as it needs heavy investment in machines etc. The fee will be charged from the owner of commercial vehicle. The fitness test of the vehicle will be done by modern computerised machines and fitness certificate will be issued only to the suitable vehicles. Land has been allotted to establish such centres.

10.6.6 To minimise the road accidents, it is very essential that drivers should be imparted sufficient training. For this purpose, modern driving schools and driving tracks are being established. Transport Department will introduce this scheme on Build Own and Operate basis.

10.6.7 A decision has been taken to issue registration certificate to non-commercial vehicles through authorised dealers listed in the transport department. Such dealers are also authorised to collect motor vehicle tax and to deposit it in the government treasury.

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आर्थिक स्थिती 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.)

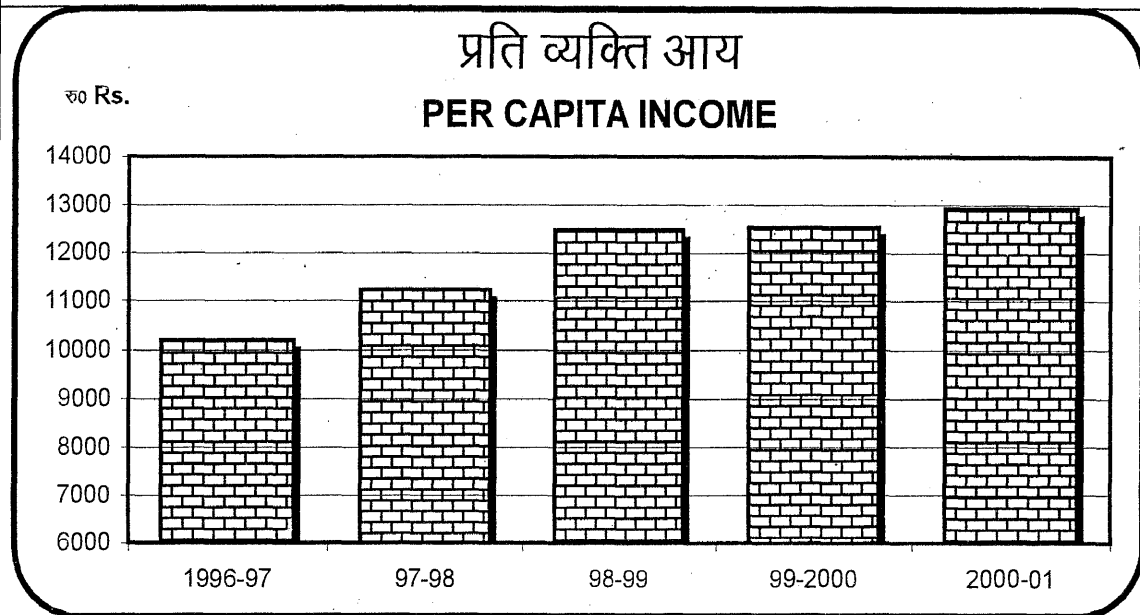
Sector क्षेत्र	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (P)	1999-2000 (Q)	2000-01 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि ( पशुपालन सहित )	1903074	1950036	2213333	2011602	1962497
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	% 37.12	33.84	33.98	30.18	28.08
2 वानिकी	71315	77406	83193	89453	93217
Forestry	% 1.39	1.34	1.28	1.34	1.33
3 मत्स्य पालन	5243	5554	4289	4627	4992
Fisheries	% 0.10	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07
4 खनन	69398	99635	112297	128719	142251
Mining	% 1.35	1.73	1.72	1.93	2.04
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	298188	378340	394523	439561	461112
Manufacturing (Registered)	% 5.82	6.57	6.06	6.60	6.60
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	332485	348893	381426	381894	381912
Manufacturing (Un-registered)	% 6.48	6.05	5.86	5.73	5.47
7 निर्माण	456552	569937	595079	619118	641311
Construction	% 8.90	9.89	9.13	9.29	9.18
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	78928	109660	133617	189264	215168
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	% 1.54	1.90	2.05	2.84	3.08
9 रेलवे	67396	71640	74268	83444	93673
Railways	% 1.31	1.24	1.14	1.25	1.34
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	88177	113014	128540	139858	155255
Other Transport & Storage	% 1.72	1.96	1.97	2.10	2.22
11 संचार	37852	45659	54278	67216	83157
Communication	% 0.74	0.79	0.83	1.01	1.19
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	776201	897818	986072	969377	964168
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	% 15.14	15.58	15.14	14.55	13.80
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	173753	193553	213539	235585	259901
Banking & Insurance	% 3.39	3.36	3.28	3.53	3.72
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का					
स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्ये	211193	257156	277455	295228	314501
Real Estate, Ownership of	% 4.12	4.46	4.26	4.43	4.50
Dwelling, Legal and Business Services					
15 लोक प्रशासन	173356	204023	276557	322660	376144
Public Administration	% 3.38	3.54	4.25	4.84	5.38
16 अन्य सेवार्ये	384025	439793	585918	686874	838480
Other Services	% 7.49	7.63	8.99	10.31	12.00
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	5127136	5762117	6514384	6664480	6987739
Net State Domestic Product	% 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रुपयों में)	10192	11235	12470	12533	12914
Per Capita Income (Rs.)					

P-प्रावधानिक 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

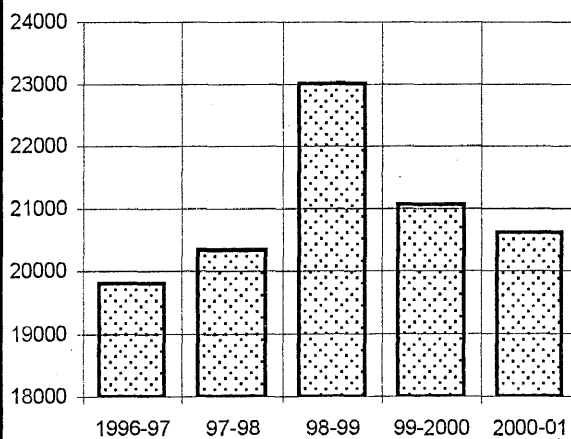
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN - AT CURRENT PRICES



करोड़ ₹ Crore Rs.

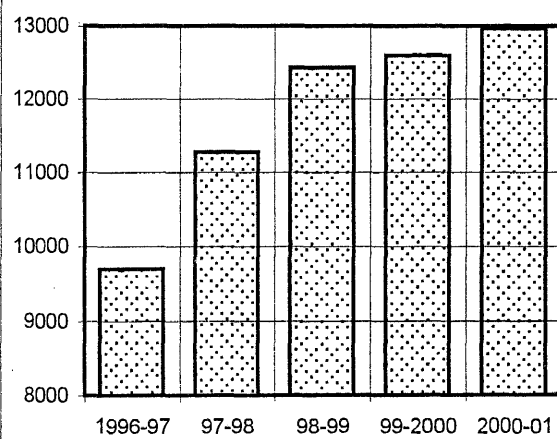
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र

**AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR**



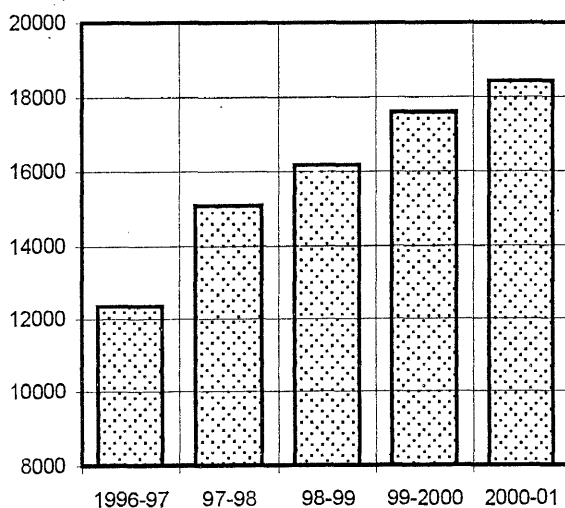
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र

**TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION**



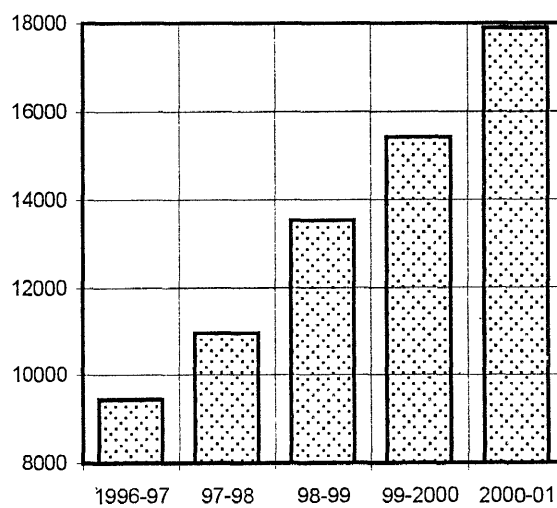
खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र

**MINING & MANUFACTURING**



अन्य क्षेत्र

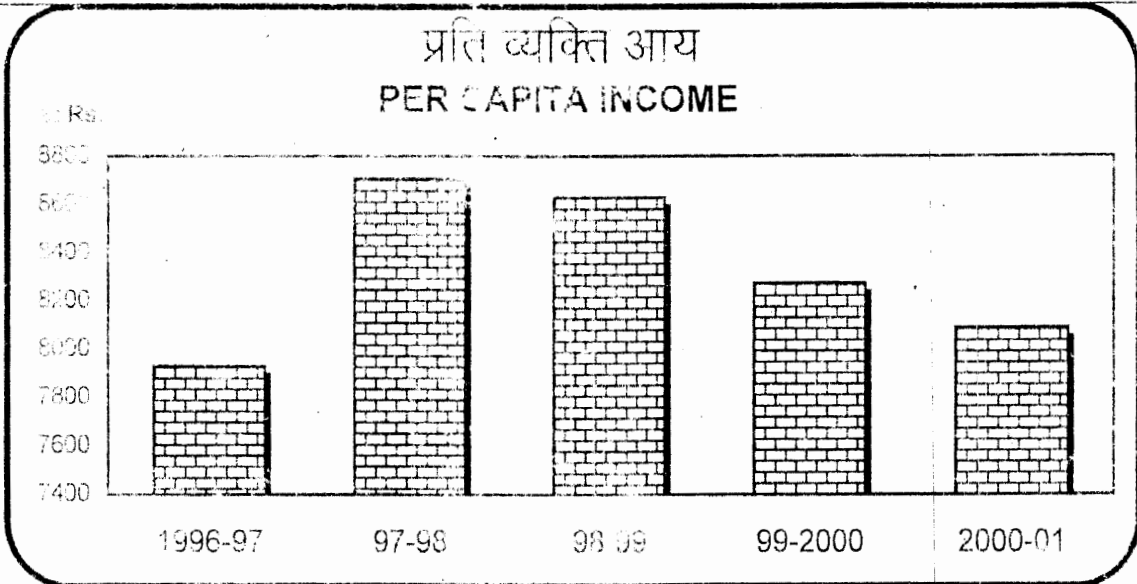
**OTHER SECTOR**



4

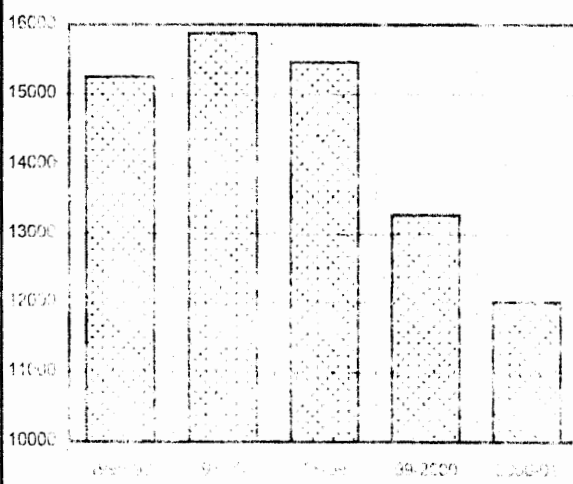
औद्योगिक उदभव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - स्थिर(1993-94)कीमतों

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN - AT CONSTANT PRICES

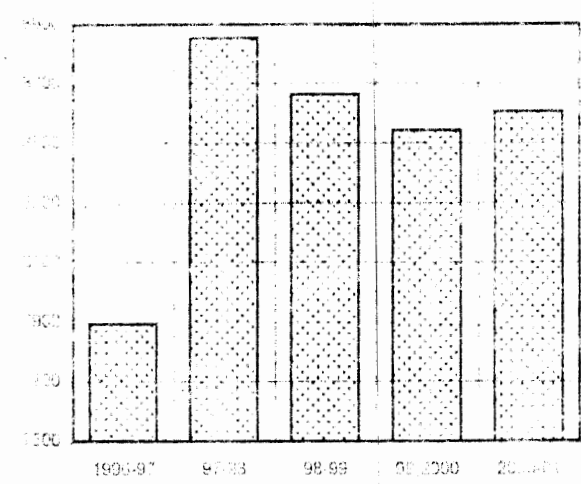


हरोर एर. Crore Rs.

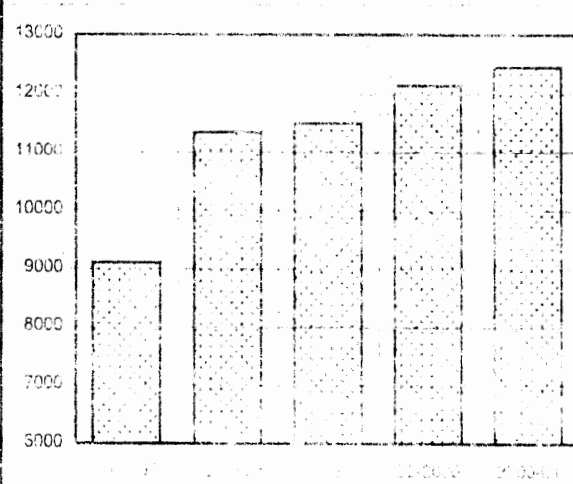
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AGRI. & ALLIED SECTOR



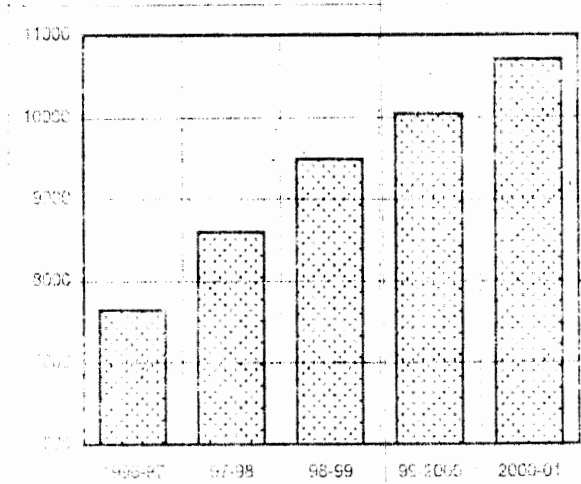
पररररर एरु संरररर ररर  
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



एरु ररररर रर ररर  
MINING & MANUFACTURING



अरु अरु अरु  
OTHER SECTOR



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	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (P)	1999-2000 (Q)	2000-01 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	1459240	1519051	1477154	1256005	1128291
2 वानिकी Forestry	61513	64347	65087	67154	68646
3 मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	3861	4059	3055	3287	3536
4 खनन Mining	62753	81513	92669	92941	100363
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Registered)	271896	342052	353995	386565	398730
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-registered)	183646	248621	248727	247073	247565
7 निर्माण Construction	333436	385630	371767	370636	367106
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	58884	75914	81934	116405	131407
9 रेलवे Railways	51862	54634	55565	60175	63431
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	63378	75536	75721	80314	87032
11 संचार Communication	35606	43502	52915	63933	77713
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	638603	711672	682110	649881	632384
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking & Insurance	131209	157614	167338	177615	188558
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	198019	226385	232399	238369	244555
15 लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	131333	144898	177983	200198	224706
16 अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	303869	330355	370175	388254	412371
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Net State Domestic Product	3989108	4465783	4508594	4398805	4376394
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में) Per Capita Income (Rs.)	7930	8708	8630	8272	8088

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

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

### 3. राजस्थान में कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांक

#### INDEX NUMBER OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION IN RAJASTHAN

आधार ( 1979-80 से 1981-82=100)

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

फसल Crop	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 #
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अ- खाद्य फसलें						
(1) A- Food Crops	184.47	149.98	199.10	224.22	208.30	160.69
1 अनाज						
(2) Cereals	192.00	161.33	217.08	224.74	209.24	197.03
रबी						
Rabi	191.85	186.78	227.87	228.53	232.82	225.92
खरीफ						
Kharif	192.37	116.23	198.02	218.11	168.44	145.83
2 दलहन						
(3) Pulses	166.65	123.19	156.66	222.89	206.01	75.01
ब- अखाद्य फसलें						
(4) B- Non Food Crops	421.26	480.02	554.77	454.20	472.20	489.90
1 तिलहन +						
(5) Oilseed	551.29	613.62	714.07	584.40	619.34	649.08
2 रेशे (कपास एवं सण)						
(6) Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	198.10	300.90	307.11	196.30	195.51	220.53
3 मसाले (लाल मिर्च एवं अदरक)						
(7) Spices & condiments (Dry Chillies & Ginger)	267.40	252.96	404.48	447.09	335.43	291.99
4 तरकारियां (आलू)						
(8) Vegetables (Potato)	487.59	575.45	744.70	810.53	1371.04	1428.51
5 अन्य फसलें *						
(9) Other Crops	79.85	109.45	102.53	91.82	85.33	62.77
समस्त फसलें						
(10) All Crops	228.80	211.77	265.68	267.27	257.71	222.32

\* गन्ना एवं तम्बाकू सम्मिलित है।

Includes Sugarcane and Tobacco

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

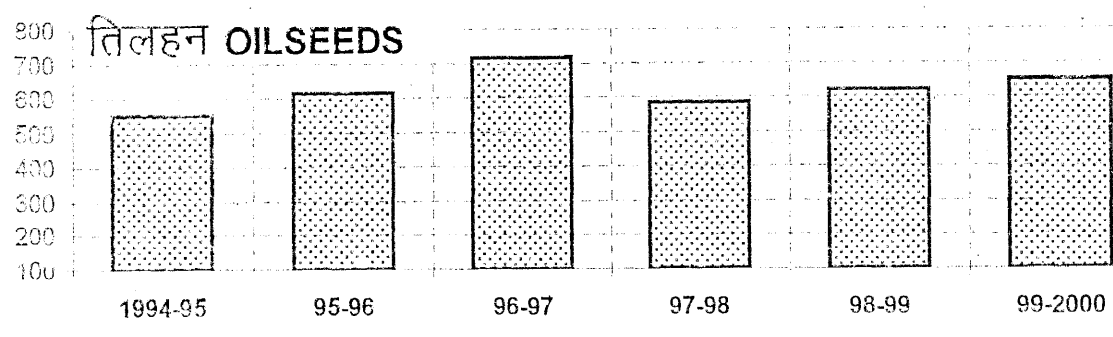
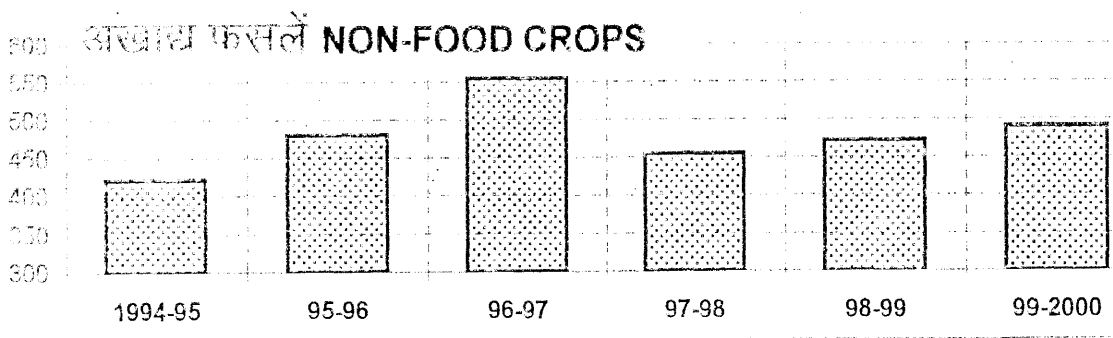
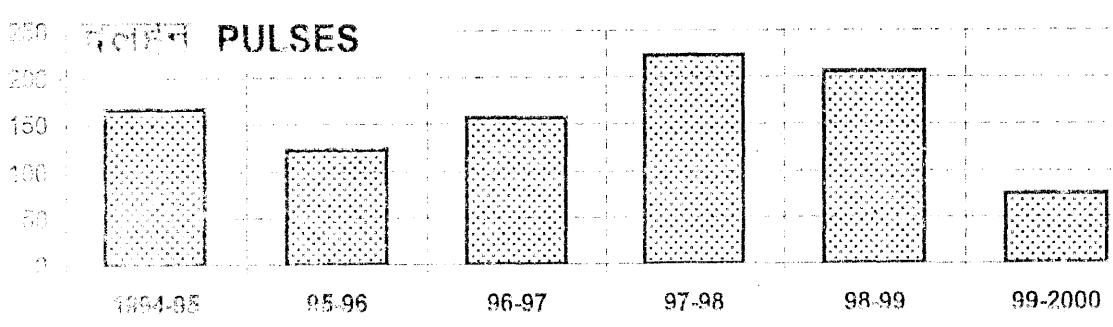
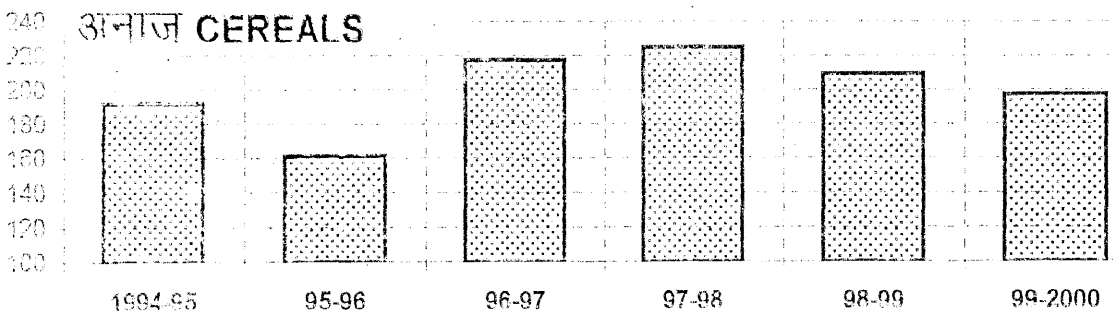
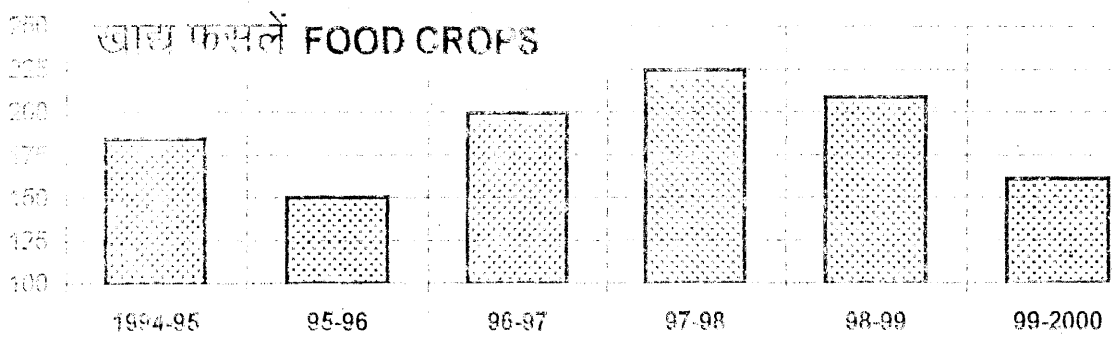
Includes Sesamum, Groundnut, Castor seed, Linseed and Rape & Mustard

# प्रावधानिक Provisional



# राजस्थान में कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांक INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN RAJASTHAN

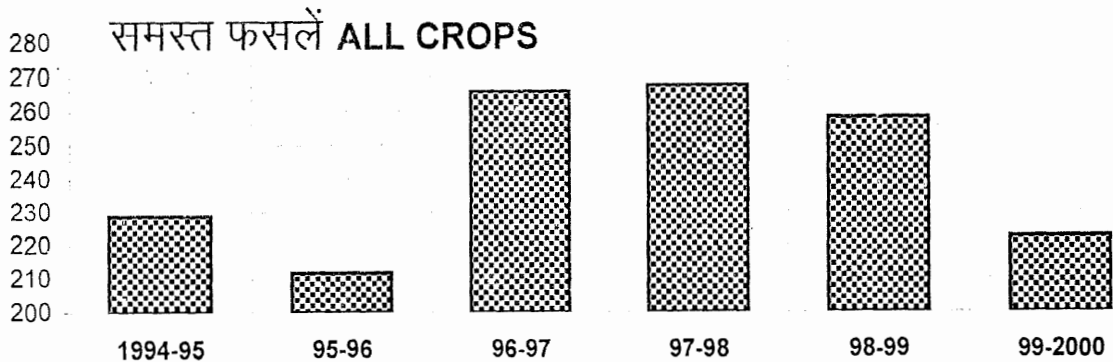
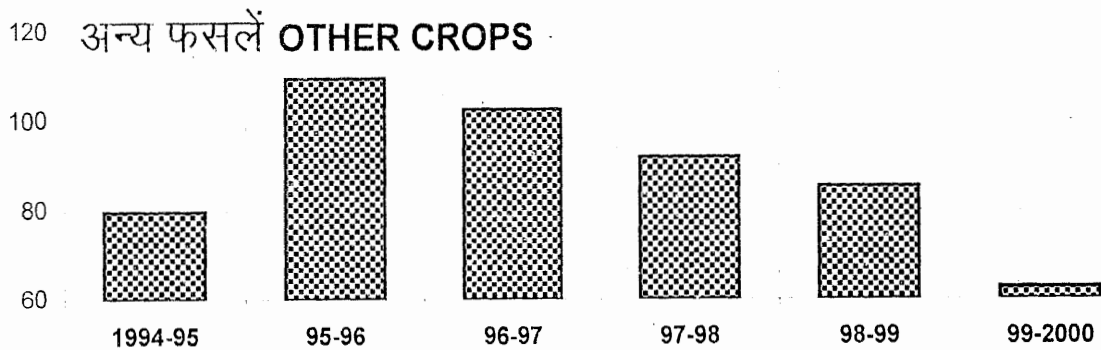
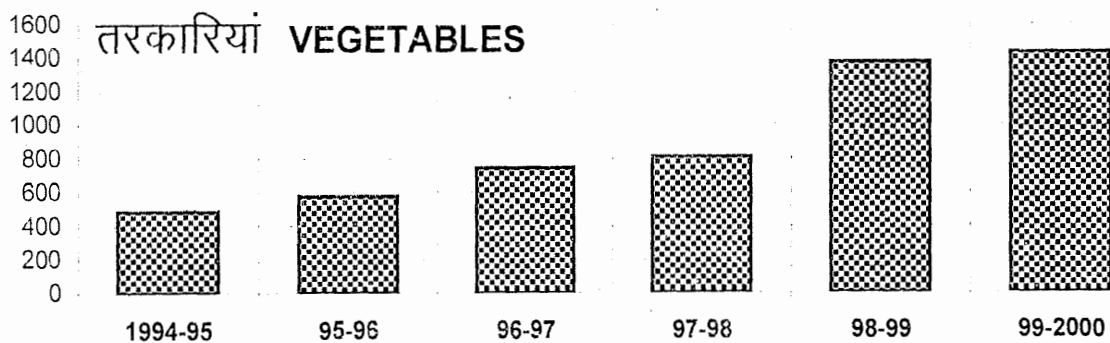
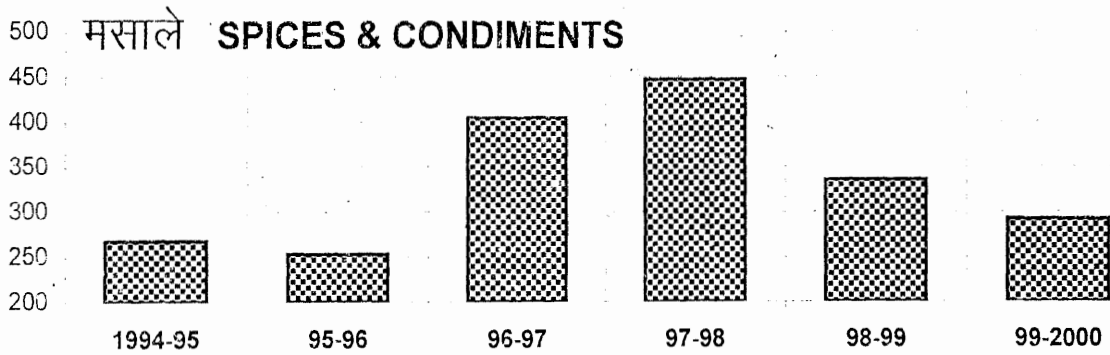
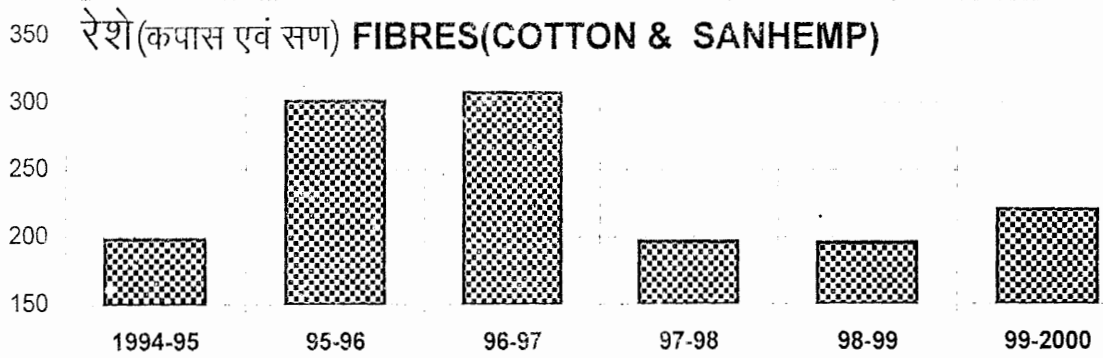
आधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1979-80 से 1981-82 = 100





# राजस्थान में कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांक

## INDICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN RAJASTHAN

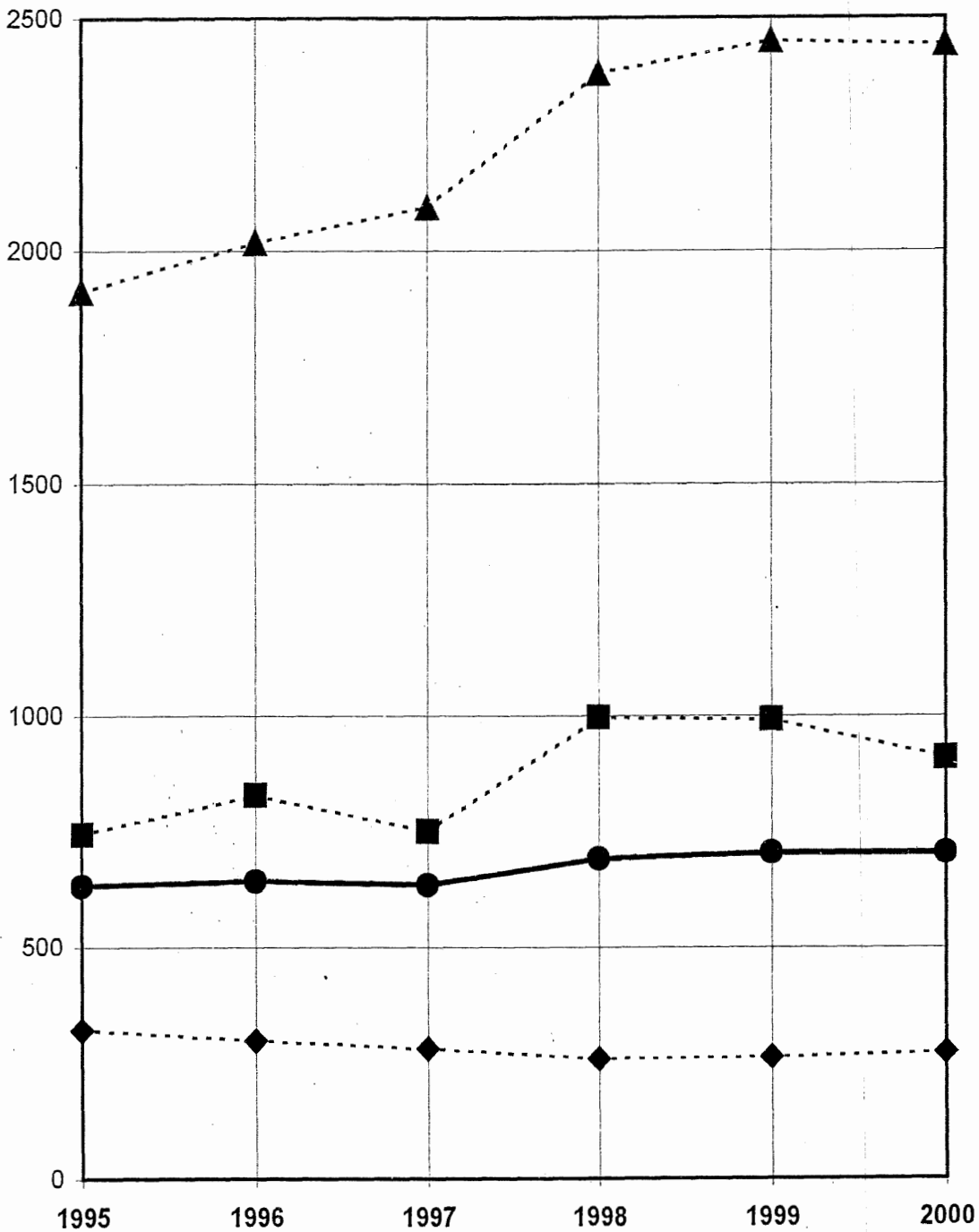
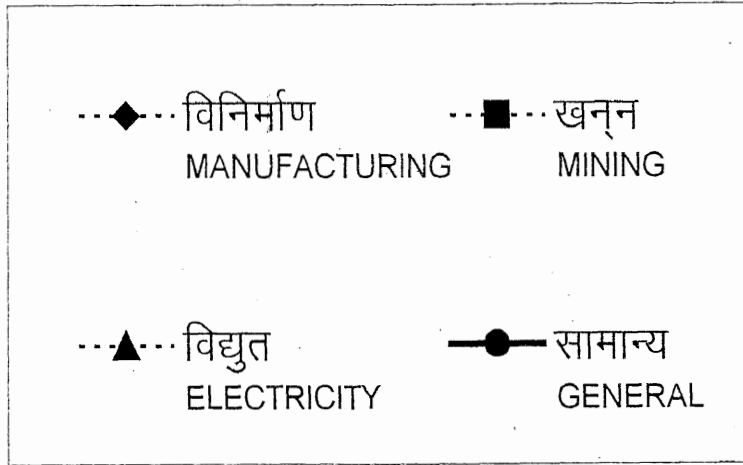


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# राजस्थान में औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांक

## INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1970=100



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#### 4. औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांक

#### INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

आधार 1970=100		Base 1970=100				
वर्ग	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*
Group						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 विनिर्माण	321.03	299.00	281.26	259.46	262.64	274.01
Manufacturing						
2 खनन	746.42	831.04	753.03	996.96	992.19	909.80
Mining						
3 विद्युत	1912.11	2018.26	2093.67	2382.42*	2451.47*	2443.42
Electricity						
सामान्य	634.27	644.45	637.23	693.79*	707.48*	706.48
General						

\* प्रावधानिक  
Provisional

5. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

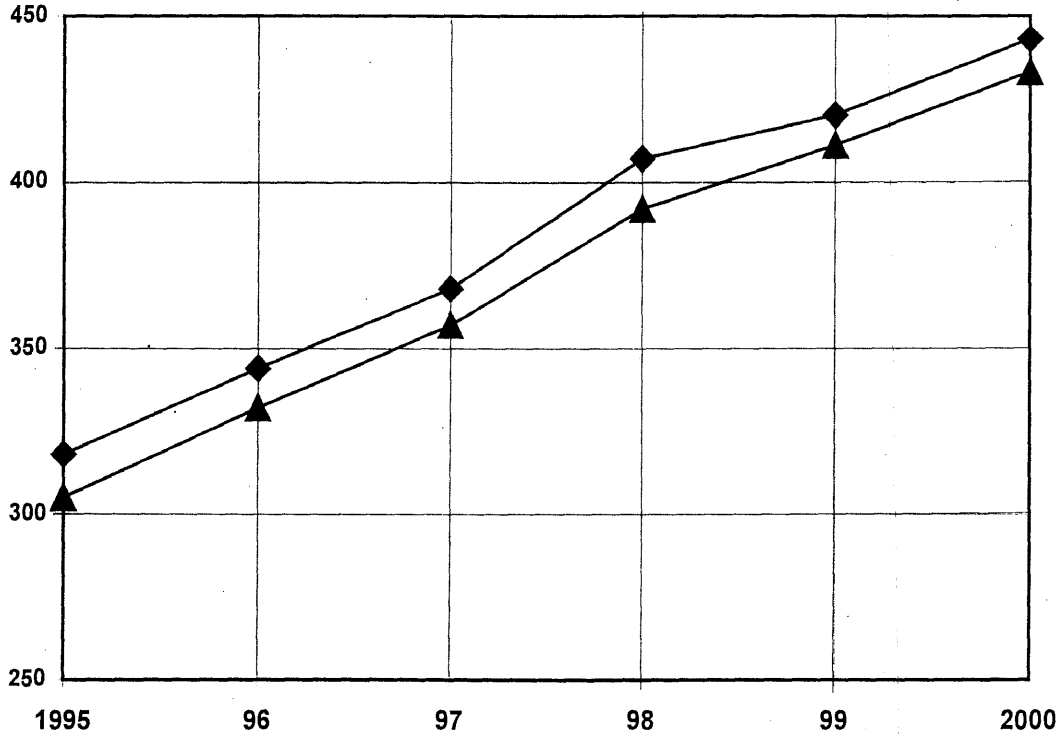
आधार 1952-53=100		Base 1952-53=100				
वर्ष	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Group						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 खाद्य पदार्थ	1803.71	1946.26	2123.96	2249.20	2399.40	2499.15
<b>Food Articles</b>						
2 औद्योगिक कच्चा माल	1888.73	1970.26	1999.40	2146.19	2128.31	1968.94
<b>Industrial Raw Materials</b>						
3 ईंधन, शक्ति एवं सप्लोहक	3314.23	4055.94	4186.88	4206.09	4597.57	4944.66
<b>Fuel, Power and Lubricants</b>						
4 विनिर्मित वस्तुएं	1979.56	2098.64	2134.35	2158.73	2212.59	2405.90
<b>Manufactured Goods</b>						
सागान्य सूचकांक	1885.77	2038.82	2181.05	2287.07	2417.31	2524.08
<b>General Index</b>						

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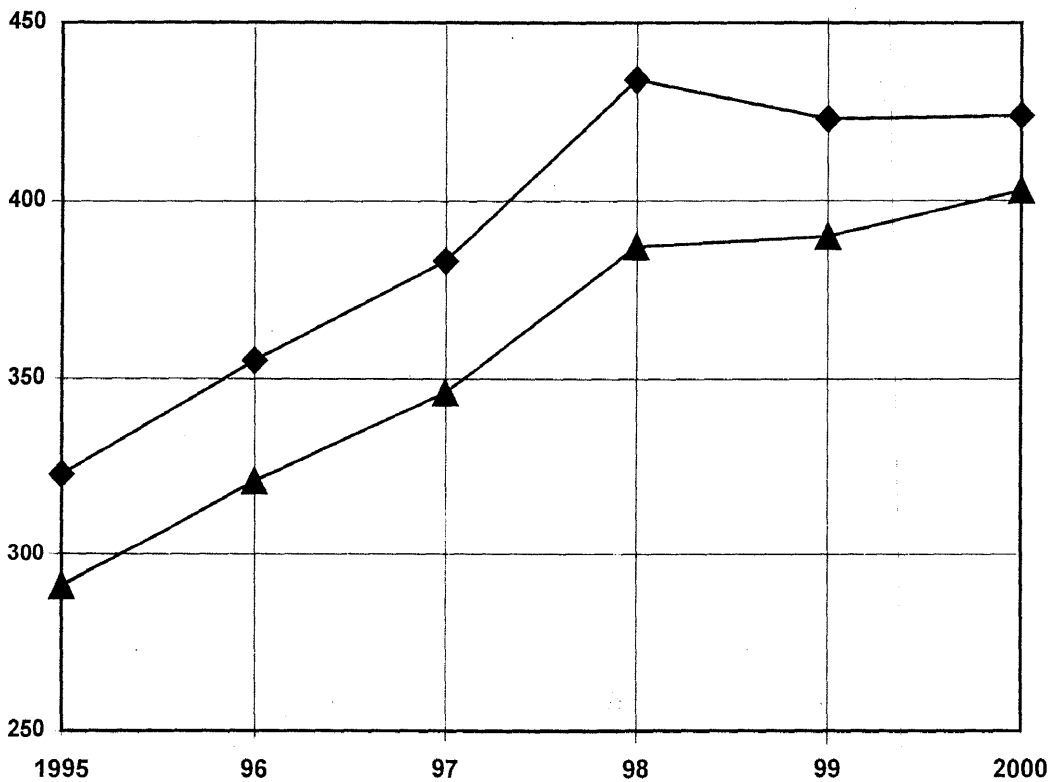
# राजस्थान में उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक INDICES OF CONSUMER PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार BASE 1982=100

## अजमेर AJMER



## जयपुर JAIPUR



◆ खाद्य वर्ग FOOD GROUP  
▲ सामान्य वर्ग GENERAL GROUP

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6. उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक  
INDICES OF CONSUMER PRICES

	आधार 1982 =100			Base 1982=100		
वर्ग	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Group						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7					
<b>अजमेर</b>						
<b>Ajmer</b>						
(i) खाद्य						
Food	318	344	368	407	420	443
(ii) सामान्य						
General	305	332	357	392	411	433
<b>जयपुर</b>						
<b>Jaipur</b>						
(i) खाद्य						
Food	323	355	383	434	423	424
(ii) सामान्य						
General	291	321	346	387	390	403



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	No. of Villages	Population	Land Revenue
	Affected	Affected	Affected	Suspended
			(in Lakh)	(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
1999-00	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 1865 ग्रामों 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.मि. (1991)	नगरीय जनसंख्या का कुल जगसंख्या से प्रतिशत (1991)	साक्षरता का प्रतिशत (1991)	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार) 1998 (प्र.)
STATE	Percentage of Area to total area of the country	Percentage of Population to total Population of India 1991	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. (1991)	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population (1991)	Literacy Percentage * (1991)	Infant mortality Rate (per Thousand) 1998 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.44	7.8 (5)	241(10)	26.84 (7)	45.11(12)	66 (8)
2 आसाम Assam	2.40	2.6 (12)	284 (8)	11.08 (16)	53.42 (10)	78 (5)
3 बिहार Bihar	5.30 #	10.2 (2)	497 (3)	13.17(15)	38.54 (16)	67(7)
4 गुजरात Gujarat	5.97	4.9 (9)	210 (12)	34.40 (2)	60.91(5)	64 (9)
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1.35	1.9 (14)	369 (7)	24.79 (9)	55.33 (9)	69 (6)
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.70	0.6 (16)	92 (16)	8.70 (17)	63.54 (4)	64 (9)
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.77	0.9 (15) +	76 (17) +	23.83 (10) +	N.A.	45 (14)
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.85	5.3 (7)	234 (11)	30.91(4)	55.98 (8)	58 (10)
9 केरल Kerala	1.18	3.4 (11)	747 (2)	26.44 (8)	90.59 (1)	16 (15)
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	13.50 #	7.8 (5)	149 (14)	23.21(11)	43.45 (13)	97(2)
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.38	9.3 (3)	257(9)	38.69 (1)	64.87(2)	49 (13)
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	4.75	3.7(10)	202 (13)	13.43 (14)	48.55 (11)	98 (1)
13 पंजाब Punjab	1.54	2.4 (13)	401(6)	29.72 (5)	57.14 (7)	54 (11)
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.43	5.2 (8)	129 (15)	22.88 (12)	38.55 (15)	83 (4)
15 तामिलनाडु Tamilnadu	3.96	6.6 (6)	428 (5)	34.20 (3)	63.72 (3)	53 (12)
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	8.97 #	16.4 (1)	472 (4)	19.89 (13)	41.71(14)	85 (3)
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.68	8.0 (4)	766 (1)	27.39 (6)	57.72 (6)	53 (12)
संखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.00	274	25.71	52.21	72

# राज्य के द्विविभाजन से पूर्व Before bifurcation of the State.

\* राज्य की अनुमानित जनसंख्या पर आधारित Based on estimated population of State

• साक्षरता दर 7 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक आयु की जनसंख्या से सम्बन्धित है।

The literacy rates relate to the population ages 7 and above.

8. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	औसत कृषि जोत (हैक्टेयर) (1990-91)	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.)	बोये गये क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हैक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि. ग्राम)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या)	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपये)
STATE	Average size of holdings (Hect.) (1990-91)	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare of cropped area (Kg.) (1997-98)	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 1997*	Per Capita value added in industries (Rs.) (1997-98)*
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.56	2.75	129.92 (3)	1225 (8)	1578 (8)
2 आसाम Assam	1.31	0.78	18.09 (16)	420 (13)	500 (16)
3 बिहार Bihar	0.93	1.74#	85.84 (8)	588 (11)	972 (14)
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.93	1.96	101.95 (6)	1842 (3)	3092 (2)
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.43	0.44	139.66 (2)	N.A.	2476 (3)
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.20	0.56	35.86 (14)	1233 (7)	1842 (6)
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.83	2.22	55.82 (11)	N.A.	222 (17)
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	2.13	1.92	92.76 (7)	1547 (4)	1715 (7)
9 केरल Kerala	0.33	0.39	71.59 (10)	1371 (6)	1032 (13)
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.63	4.43#	48.17 (12)	788 (9)	1124 (10)
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	2.21	3.08	75.21 (9)	1472 (5)	3862 (1)
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	1.34	1.56	30.08 (15)	423 (12)	1072 (12)
13 पंजाब Punjab	3.61	0.50	169.56 (1)	1951 (1)	2051 (5)
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	4.11	3.42	40.03 (13)	602 (10)	1077 (11)
15 तामिलनाडु Tamilnadu	0.93	1.30	N.A.	1858 (2)	2235 (4)
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.90	2.94#	117.49 (4)	N.A.	891 (15)
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.90	0.89	108.79 (5)	N.A.	1274 (9)
अखिल भारत All India	1.57	32.87	86.77	1088	1628

# राज्य के द्विविभाजन से पूर्व

Before bifurcation of the State

\* प्राक्गानिक Provisional

## 8.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

### STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.)	कुल ग्रामों से विद्युतिकृत ग्रामों का प्रतिशत Percentage of	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor	नवम् योजना (1997-2002) उदव्यय 1996-97 की कीमतों पर (करोड़ रुपये) 9th Plan (1997-2002) Outlay at 1996-97 Prices (Rs. in Crore)
STATE	Per Capita Consumption of electricity (Kwh.)* 1997-98 (P)	Electrified Villages to Total Villages 31.03.97	vehicles per lakh of Population (31-03-97)	Outlay at 1996-97 Prices (Rs. in Crore)
1	13	14	15	16
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	331.7 (9)	99.9 (2)	3833 (9)	25150 (4)
2 आसाम Assam	107.6 (17)	76.9 (10)	1502 (16)	8984 (16)
3 बिहार Bihar	145.1 (16)	70.8 (11)	1493(17)	16680 (10)
4 गुजरात Gujarat	685.7 (2)	99.4 (3)	8166 (2)	28000 (3)
5 हरियाणा Haryana	508.3 (4)	100.00 (1)	5620 (3)	9310 (15)
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	278.5 (11)	97.8 (5)	2166 (12)	5700 (17)
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	223.7 (13)	97.3 (6)	2356 (11)	9500 (14)
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	338.3 (8)	98.5 (4)	5072 (6)	23400 (6)
9 केरल Kerala	235.8 (12)	100.00 (1)	4318 (7)	16100 (11)
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	368.4 (7)	94.4 (7)	3395 (10)	20075 (8)
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	557.0 (3)	100.00 (1)	5133 (5)	36700 (2)
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	446.7 (6)	69.8 (12)	2084 (13)	15000 (12)
13 पंजाब Punjab	789.9 (1)	100.00 (1)	9215 (1)	11500 (13)
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	294.9 (10)	88.6 (8)	3908 (8)	22526 (7)
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	469.4 (5)	100.00 (1)	5290 (4)	25000 (5)
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	194.3 (15)	77.2 (9)	1979 (14)	46340 (1)
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	196.6 (14)	77.2 (9)	1774 (15)	16900 (9)
अखिल भारत All India	349.1	84.9	3912	374366

\* उपयोगिता और अनुपयोगिता

Utilities and Non-Utilities

P प्रावधानिक - Provisional

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

राज्य	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या ( सितम्बर, 2000 )	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक जमा ( रूपये ) ( सितम्बर, 2000 )	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक ऋण ( रूपये ) ( सितम्बर, 2000 )	शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर(1998-99) (करोड़ रुपये)	प्रतिव्यक्ति शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर 1998-99( रूपये )
STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population (Sept.,2000)	per Capita Bank Deposit (Sept.,2000) Rs.	Per Capita Bank credit (Sept.,2000) Rs.	Net State Domestic Product at current prices 1998-99* (Crore Rs.)	Per Capita NSDP. (at current prices) 1998-99* (Rs.)
1	17	18	19	20	21
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	6.7(9)	6434 (11)	4166 (7)	102876	13853
2 आसाम Assam	4.7(16)	3410 (17)	1112 (16)	21597	8393
3 बिहार Bihar	5.0 (15)	3815 (15)	900 (17)	57688	5923
4 गुजरात Gujarat	7.5 (7)	10020 (5)	5087 (6)	88822	18792
5 हरियाणा Haryana	7.5 (7)	9191 (9)	3591 (9)	38399	19773
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	11.5 (1)	10108 (4)	2195 (11)	8210	12692
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	8.2 (5)	9859 (6)	3671 (8)	9862	10272
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	9.0 (4)	9371 (7)	5657 (4)	81276	15889
9 केरल Kerala	10.1 (3)	12791 (3)	5460 (5)	N.A.	N.A.
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	5.6 (12)	4078 (14)	1899 (13)	78946	10147
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	6.8 (8)	17410 (1)	14483 (1)	213860	23849
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	6.2 (10)	3748 (16)	1468 (14)	30857	8719
13 पंजाब Punjab	10.6 (2)	17129 (2)	6820 (3)	48768	20834
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	6.1 (11)	4683 (13)	2123 (12)	65144	12470
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	7.7 (6)	9317 (8)	8294 (2)	105862	17349
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	5.2 (14)	5077 (12)	1376 (15)	152726	9261
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	5.5 (13)	7895 (10)	3548 (10)	100475	12961
अखिल भारत All India	6.5	8629	4931	1431527	14682

\* प्रावधानिक - Provisional

## 8.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

### STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व (रुपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति कर राजस्व (रुपये)	केन्द्रीय करों का प्रति व्यक्ति अंश (रुपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व व्यय (रुपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति विकास पर व्यय (रुपये)
STATE	Per Capita Revenue 2000-01 (B.E.) (Rs.)	Per Capita Tax Revenue 2000-01 (B.E.) (Rs.)	Per Capita Share in Central Taxes 2000-01 (B.E.) (Rs.)	Per Capita Revenue Expenditure 2000-01 (B.E.) (Rs.)	Per Capita Development Expenditure 2000-01 (B.E.) (Rs.)
1	22	23	24	25	26
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	2768.32 (10)	1974.91 (10)	559.75 (7)	3273.67(9)	2116.13 (7)
2 आसाग Assam	2485.70 (11)	1101.70 (16)	561.45 (6)	2827.35 (11)	1842.22 (10)
3 बिहार Bihar	1338.93 (17)	986.61(17)	599.81(5)	1636.31(17)	904.02 (16)
4 गुजरात Gujarat	3341.81(5)	2503.80 (4)	355.73 (14)	3894.77(5)	2523.64 (4)
5 हरियाणा Haryana	3378.64 (4)	2356.56 (6)	274.67(17)	4049.41(4)	2390.11(5)
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	4075.25 (3)	2281.16 (7)	1216.20 (2)	5995.43 (1)	3584.76 (1)
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	5132.56 (1)	2020.96 (9)	1328.66 (1)	5822.80 (2)	3057.04 (2)
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	2900.02 (9)	2235.63 (8)	489.60 (9)	3270.29 (10)	2064.87(8)
9 केरल Kerala	3137.25 (6)	2649.72 (1)	663.27(3)	3739.21(6)	2211.89 (6)
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	1760.92 (14)	1254.39 (14)	450.91(12.)	2117.06 (15)	1146.46 (15)
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	3048.28 (7)	2449.88 (5)	336.33 (15)	3478.00 (7)	1636.85 (11)
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	2051.07 (13)	1269.42 (13)	624.97(4)	2675.88 (13)	1423.14 (14)
13 पंजाब Punjab	4467.64 (2)	2541.49 (2)	283.25 (16)	5517.05 (3)	2524.03 (3)
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	2073.99 (12)	1433.84 (11)	416.47(13)	2692.48 (12)	1554.94 (12)
15 तामिलनाडु Tamilnadu	2966.25 (8)	2535.49 (3)	520.33 (8)	3475.29 (8)	2009.04 (9)
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	1566.49 (16)	1148.66 (15)	483.45 (10)	1907.45 (16)	879.83 (17)
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	1638.78 (15)	1307.94 (12)	451.12 (11)	2595.69 (14)	1436.40 (13)

कोष्ठीय 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	राज्य
Andhra Pradesh	58227	69382	79878	90766	95918	114154	आन्ध्र प्रदेश
Arunachal Pradesh	872	966	1180	1208	1353	1542	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
Assam	15143	17551	19411	21017	22806	24401	आसाम
Bihar	40633	46077	46472	58487	60870	66253	बिहार
Delhi	20094	24493	27313	31513	35261	NA	दिल्ली
Goa	2397	2838	3319	3965	4285	NA	गोवा
Gujarat	50069	65495	74239	86638	92573	102206	गुजरात
Haryana	21953	26000	29568	35620	37928	43671	हरियाणा
Himachal Pradesh	4652	5587	6350	7256	8175	9258	हिमाचल प्रदेश
Jammu & Kashmir	6343	6977	8097	9124	10286	11415	जम्मू और कश्मीर
Karnataka	42739	50515	58498	70205	76705	90333	कर्नाटक
Madhya Pradesh	52752	58611	65800	75345	81042	90737	मध्य प्रदेश
Maharashtra	106917	121692	147892	166813	188118	221478	महाराष्ट्र
Meghalaya	1507	1656	1943	2150	2424	2828	मेघालय
Mizoram	711	739	937	1072	1123	NA	मिजोरम
Nagaland	1375	1596	1814	2074	2324	NA	नागालैण्ड
Orissa	18613	22403	27250	27053	32669	35834	उड़ीसा
Punjab	30238	34006	28299	44447	48851	54964	पंजाब
Rajasthan	33033	41596	47426	57640	64592	72798	राजस्थान
Tamil Nadu	57486	68793	78490	89176	103837	117716	तमिलनाडु
Tripura	1777	1881	2296	2757	3298	3602	त्रिपुरा
Uttar Pradesh	87962	103480	115853	136264	150473	171767	उत्तर प्रदेश
West Bengal	52785	61195	72710	81356	95951	110007	पश्चिम बंगाल

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	राज्य
Andhra Pradesh	58227	61491	64966	69188	68015	75530	आन्ध्र प्रदेश
Arunachal Pradesh	872	883	1008	958	996	1072	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
Assam	15143	15572	16017	16487	16650	16271	आसाम
Bihar	40633	43040	41269	47914	47442	49196	बिहार
Delhi	20094	22298	23316	24993	26289	NA	दिल्ली
Goa	2397	2515	2706	3119	3212	NA	गोवा
Gujarat	50069	59734	63418	70638	72010	74911	गुजरात
Haryana	21953	23415	24056	26991	27357	29001	हरियाणा
Himachal Pradesh	4652	5087	5372	5722	6083	6504	हिमाचल प्रदेश
Jammu & Kashmir	6343	6642	6982	7327	7742	8144	जम्मू और कश्मीर
Karnataka	42739	46209	49574	54784	57508	63570	कर्नाटक
Madhya Pradesh	52752	54291	57157	60850	61428	65520	मध्य प्रदेश
Maharashtra	106917	108708	122492	130066	137688	151496	महाराष्ट्र
Meghalaya	1507	1561	1704	1781	1892	2022	मेघालय
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	मिजोरम
Nagaland	1375	1480	1582	1687	1819	NA	नागालैण्ड
Orissa	18613	19822	20960	20179	22358	23418	उड़ीसा
Punjab	30238	31408	32776	35199	36321	38469	पंजाब
Rajasthan	33033	38754	40224	44863	49833	50493	राजस्थान
Tamil Nadu	57486	64363	67002	70383	75957	78893	तमिलनाडु
Tripura	1777	1770	1919	2123	2341	2455	त्रिपुरा
Uttar Pradesh	87962	94116	96842	103794	106162	109972	उत्तर प्रदेश
West Bengal	52785	56446	59685	63879	68611	73360	पश्चिम बंगाल