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# **Economic Review**

## **1998-99**

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**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, YOJANA BHAWAN, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR**





**CHIEF MINISTER  
RAJASTHAN**



## **FOREWORD**

The Economic Review is a Budget related document, presented in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in advance before the State's Budget. The present "Economic Review - 1998-99" attempts to depict the macro level review of the economy as well as activities and programmes being implemented in the State in a dynamic and comparative framework.

I hope that the publication will prove useful to public representatives, Government Departments, various organisation, academicians and all those who are interested in the analysis of the Socio-Economic Development of the State.

**(Ashok Gehlot)  
Chief Minister**



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## INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review is brought out by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, regularly every Year. The present "Economic Review 1998-99" presents macro level overview of economy of the State, important indicators of the economic growth and progress of important activities of various departments of the State along with charts and graphs. I am grateful to all those who have made efforts in bringing out this publication in time. I am sure this publication will be useful for research scholars and all those institutions engaged in the work of Socio-Economic Development of the State.

( Ashok Sampatram )



## ECONOMIC REVIEW

1998-99

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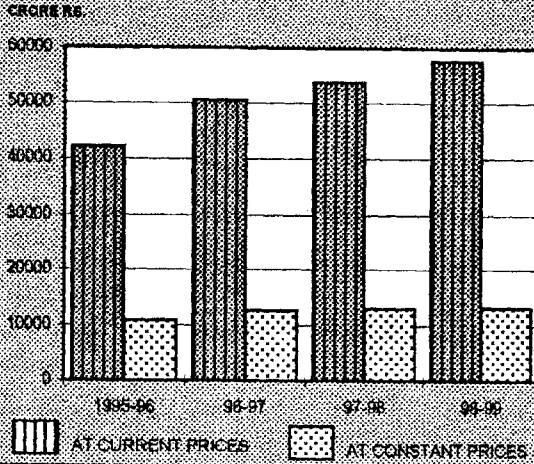


## KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Particulars	Units	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. Gross Domestic Product</b>	Rs in crore				
(a) At current prices		41961	50428	53770	57765
(b) At constant(1980-81) prices		10897	12695	13043	13157
<b>2. Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP</b>	Percent				
(a) At current prices		12.35	20.18	6.63	7.43
(b) At constant(1980-81) prices		-3.10	16.50	2.74	0.87
<b>3. Percentage Contribution of GSDP at constant (1980-81) prices by</b>	Percent				
(a) Primary		43.05	45.43	45.32	42.30
(b) Secondary		24.76	20.99	20.87	21.40
(c) Other Service sector (Tertiary)		32.19	33.58	33.81	36.30
<b>4. Net State Domestic Product</b>	Rs in crore				
(a) At current prices		36442	44307	47055	50271
(b) At constant(1980-81) prices		9561	11307	11599	11648
<b>5. Per capita Income</b>	Rs.				
(a) At current prices		7523	8974	9356	9819
(b) At constant(1980-81) prices		1974	2290	2306	2275
<b>6. Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>					
(a) At current prices	Rs in crore	8140	9371	10671	-
(b) Growth in GFCF	Percent	13.29	15.12	13.87	-
<b>7. Index for Agricultural Production (Base 1997-82=100)</b>	Index	211.77	265.68	267.27	-
<b>8. Total Food grain Production</b>	Lakh MT	95.67	128.39	140.33	112.25
<b>9. Index for Industrial Production of Manufacturing (Base 1970=100)</b>	Index	322.19	291.36	272.48	-
<b>10. General Wholesale price + (Base 1952-53=100)</b>	Index				
(a) index Number		1885.77	2038.82	2181.05	2287.07
(b) Percentage Increase		3.18	8.12	6.98	4.86

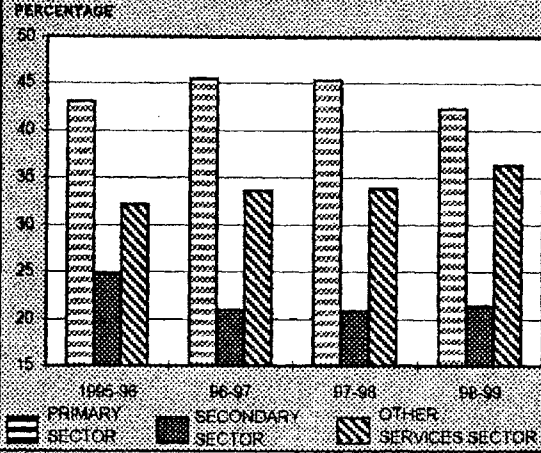
# SELECTED KEY INDICATORS

## GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

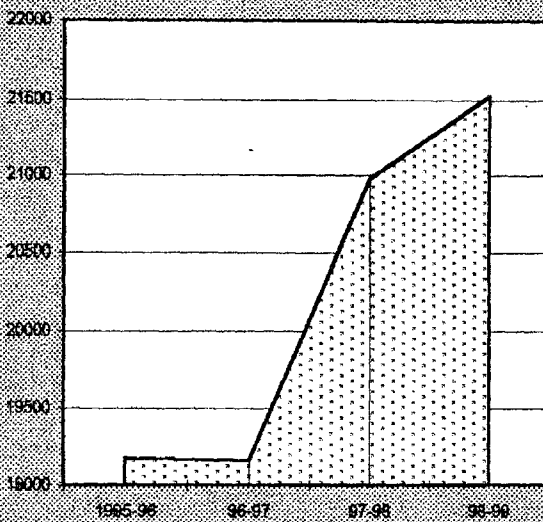


## BROAD SECTORS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GSDP

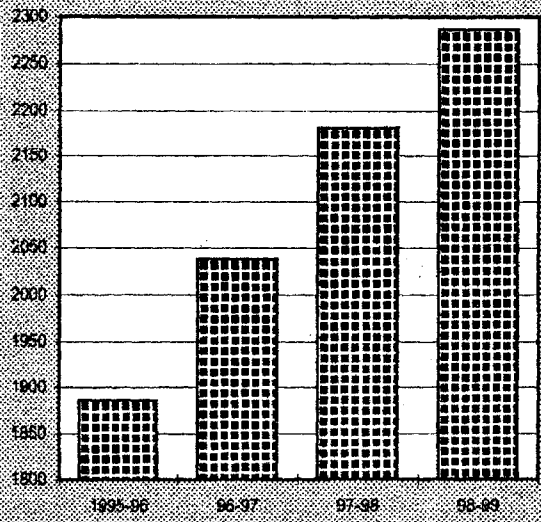
AT CONSTANT (1995-96) PRICES



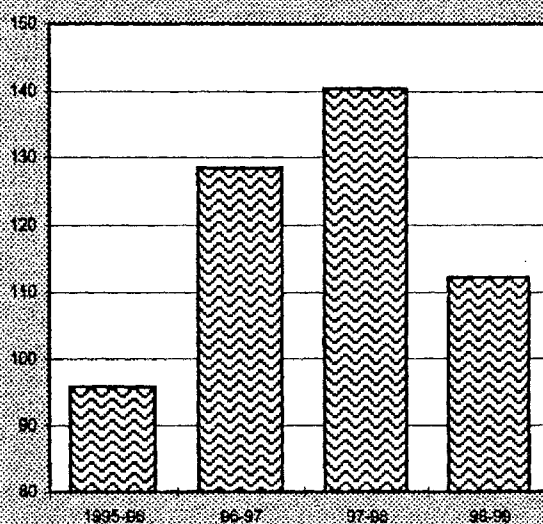
## POWER PRODUCTION (GENERATION & PURCHASE)



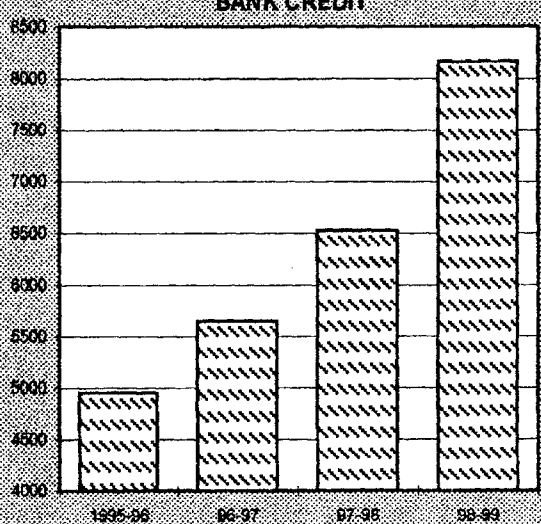
## GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1922-53=100)



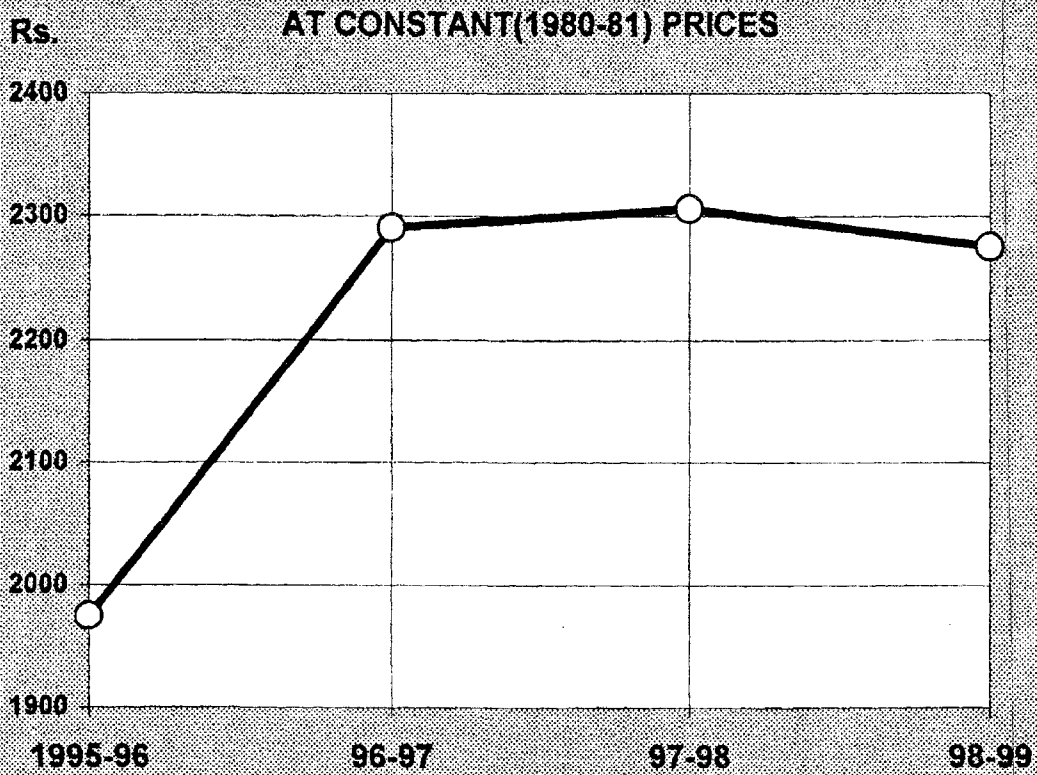
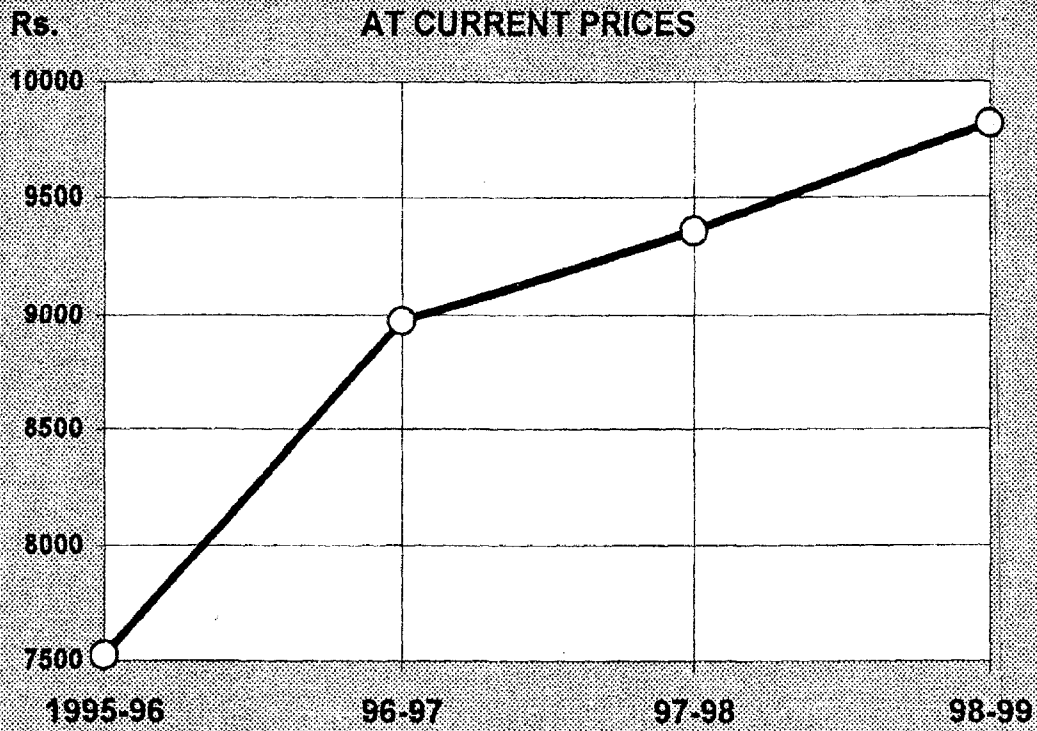
## TOTAL FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION



## SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT



# PER CAPITA INCOME



## KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Particulars	Units	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>11. General Consumer price Index Number +</b>	Index				
<b>For Industrial Workers (Base 1982=100)</b>					
(a) Jaipur Center		291	321	346	387
(b) Ajmer Center		305	332	357	392
<b>12. Power Production</b>	In million Unit	19171.24	19156.26	20978.69	21523.23
<b>( Generation + Purchase)</b>					
(a) Percentage increase	Percent	16.73	(-) 0.08	9.51	2.60
<b>13. Commercial Bank Credit (Upto Sept.)</b>	Rs in crore	4955.00	5650.00	6521.00	8164.00
(a) Percentage increase	Percent	17.70	14.03	15.42	25.20

+ WPI/CPI are related with calendar year.

N.B : In case of Gross Domestic Product, Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP and percentage contribution of GSDP data is provisional for 1996-97, quick estimates for 1997-98 and advance estimates for 1998-99.

## SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

S.No.	ITEM	YEAR	UNIT	ALL INDIA	RAJASTHAN
1	Geographical Area	1991	Lakh Sq. Km.	32.87	3.42
2	Total population	1991	In lakh No.	8463.03	440.06
3	Density of population	1991	Population/Sq.Km.	267.00	129.00
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	16.48	17.29
6	Percentage of scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population	1991	Percentage	8.08	12.44
7	Literacy Percentage	1991	Percentage	52.21	38.55
8	No. of Bank Offices	Sept. 98	Per Lakh of Population.	6.70	6.40
9	Per capita Bank Deposits	Sept. 98	Rs.	6597	3582
10	Per capita Bank Credits	Sept. 98	Rs.	3542	1595
11	G.D.P. at Factor Cost at Constant Prices	1997-98	Crore Rs.	1049191(Q)*	13043(Q)+
12	Per capita Income at Constant Prices	1997-98	Rs.	9660(Q)*	2306(Q)+
13	Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	1997	Per thousand No.	71	85
14	Provisional Estimates of SRS				
(a)	Birth Rate	Oct.,1998	Per thousand No.	27.2	32.1
(b)	Death Rate	Oct.,1998	Per thousand No.	8.9	8.9

Q: Quick

+ Base year 1980-81

\* Base year 1993-94

## 1. GENERAL REVIEW, 1998-99

### MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW:

With 3.42 Lakh sq. kms area and sharing geographical boundaries with State of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat States, Rajasthan is geographically the second largest state of India. Being situated in the north-western part of the country, it also has long international border with Pakistan in the west. Its north-western and western regions, comprising of 11 districts and covering 61.11 per cent of the total area and 40 per cent population of the state, form the "Great Indian Thar Desert". One of the oldest mountain ranges in the world, the Aravali Ranges of hills dominate its topography. They are about 692 kms long and run through the heart of the state. Rajasthan state has been administratively divided into six divisions consisting of 32 districts at present, which are further divided into sub-divisions and tehsils. The salient features of the state have been shown in the following table:

Table - 1.1

Items	Year	Unit	Particulars
1. Area	1991	Lakh sq. Km.	3.42
2. Districts	1999	Number	32
3. Sub-Divisions	1999	Number	105
4. Tehsils	1999	Number	241
5. Municipalities	1999	Number	183
6. Panchayat Samities	1999	Number	237
7. Village Panchayats	1999	Number	9184
8. Total villages	1991	Number	39810
9. Inhabited villages	1991	Number	37889
10. Cities/Towns	1991	Number	222

The rate of growth of population in the state is higher than the country and is increasing at a faster rate. The population of the State is 4.40 crore as per 1991 census and it constitutes 5.20% of nation's population. The ratio of rural and urban population is 77.1 : 22.9. The tribal area in the state constitutes 5.85 per cent of landmass and has a population of 8 per cent of the state. The State's average population of SC and ST is

17.29 and 12.44 respectively as per 1991 census, which is also higher than the national average of 16.33 and 8.01.

Decennial growth of population in Rajasthan in comparison to All India Average is given below:

Table 1.2

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	6843	32.97	24.66
1991	440	8463	28.44	23.56

The density of population in the state is 129 persons per square km. It varies from region to region. It is 84 persons per sq. km. in the desert region where as it is 203 persons per sq. kms. in other areas.

Rajasthan is the most water deficient State in the country due to short and erratic spells of monsoon and scanty rainfall. Thus, the climate of the State with a large variation from region to region, in general, is characterised as driest in the country. The normal rainfall in the State is 57.5 cms. which is much lower in the arid and semi-desert areas.

Rajasthan is predominately an agrarian State where agriculture plays an important role in the State's economy as more than 40 per cent of the total State Income is generated by agriculture and its allied activities. Irrigation is an essential input for agriculture production in the State but surface water resources 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 and due to its over exploitation, is getting depleted dangerously. Thus, to a great extent, agriculture is dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon. Water is indeed a critical resource on account of the fact that the State, which occupies 10.40% of the country's geographical area, is endowed with only 1.04 per cent of the total surface water resources of the country.

Despite these constraints, the State Government has taken steps to augment agriculture production by providing necessary agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and improved seeds. Efforts have been made to enhance water availability for diverse uses. There is an emphasis on efficient water utilisation by adopting water saving devices in

agriculture as well as in other fields. An effective strategy is being followed for utilising the State's share in the inter state waters.

State Domestic Product and the Per Capita Income reflect the overall performance of the State's economy during a given period. Growth in the State Domestic Product is largely dependent on agricultural production, with the result (that) State Domestic Product is subject to wide fluctuations, depending on the monsoon conditions.

The yearwise Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) since 1994-95 at constant (1980-81) and current prices are depicted below: -

Table 1.3

Year	At Constant Prices		At Current Prices	
	NSDP (Crore Rs.)	P.C.I. (Rs.)	NSDP (Crore Rs.)	P.C.I. (Rs.)
1994-95	9977	2060	33011	6951
1995-96	9561	1974	36442	7523
1996-97 P	11307	2290	44307	8974
1997-98 Q	11599	2306	47055	9356
1998-99 A	11648	2275	50271	9819

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

The above table reveals that the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), also popularly known as "State Income", has been manifesting an upward trend over the years. The rapid increase in population has neutralised most of the growth. Thus, the Per Capita Income has been witnessing a low percentage increase in comparison to N.S.D.P.

As per the advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at constant (1980-81) prices is worked out at Rs. 11648 crore for 1998-99 as compared to Rs. 11599 crore for the year 1997-98, showing an increase of 0.42 per cent over the previous year.

As per the advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at current prices works out at Rs. 50271 crore for the year 1998-99 as compared to Rs. 47055 crore during 1997-98, showing an increase of 6.84 per cent. Per Capita Income for the year 1998-99 at current prices is Rs. 9819 as against Rs.9356 during 1997-98, showing an increase of 4.94 per cent.

The State Government has declared its Industrial Policy, 1998. The main provisions of Industrial Policy include higher priority to structural facilities, simplification of land conversion procedure, promotion to private sector for production of energy, establishment of Computer Aided Design centres and Wooden Ware Service centres, creation of International Trade Area, marketing assistance, development of



human resources, transfer of powers to regional offices and District Industrial Centres for issuing No Objection Certificates relating to Pollution Control Board, identification of 11 thrust areas viz., garments and weaving clothes, gem and jewellery, vehicles and accessories, textiles, electronics and communication, software, footwear and other leather articles etc., Other provisions include a maximum subsidy of Rs. 2.5 lakh for purchase of D.G. set, concessions in Land & Building Tax and stamp duty etc.

Mineral wealth is one of the most important resources 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 a near 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, granite in different colours are produced in large quantity in the State.

Power is an essential input to all productive economic activities. The generation of power 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 plan. Looking at the move towards an open market economy, based on competitiveness, private participation is being encouraged in the power generation and distribution. Lignite deposits in the State are also an attraction for private sector investment.

Rajasthan State Electricity Board is the prime agency for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the state. The installed capacity in the State at the beginning of 1998-99 was 3097.365 MW. The target for additional capacity generation during 1998-99 is 254.335 MW. generating capacity of 694.10 MW would be added by the Centre on temporary basis. Under Rural Electrification Programme, more than 35215 villages have been electrified and 21885 wells have been energised during 1998-99 (upto January, 1999).

Power consumption is likely to be 16281 million units during 1998-99 as against 14969 million units consumed during the last year. Thus, the per capita power consumption is likely to be 307 units during 1998-99 as against 289 units in the previous year.

A well-developed network of transport and communication is a basic infrastructure needed for rapid economic development. Rajasthan is an under developed State in terms of transport and communication system. In the absence of internal waterways and inadequate expansion of railways, roads provide a major infrastructural link in the State.

Recognising the importance of a good road communication network, a policy on Road Development has been adopted by the State. The total road length in the State, which was 17339 kms. in 1950-51 has increased to 145961 kms. during 1997-98 and is

likely to reach a level of 149361 kms. by the end of 1998-99. The total road density in the State, which was 42.68 kms. per hundred sq. kms. at the end of 1997-98 is expected to be 43.67 kms. per hundred sq. kms. at the end of 1998-99. However, it is still much below the national average of 73 kms. per hundred sq. kms.

Rajasthan with its rich historical, cultural and environmental heritage, coupled with colourful fairs & festivals and popular tourism products has become a favourite destination for tourists from all over the world. Rajasthan has emerged as one of the important tourist destination for both domestic and foreign tourists in India. Some of the tourism products of Rajasthan are internationally famous and popular such as Palace on Wheels, Heritage Hotels, Camel Riding, Pushkar Fair, Desert Festival, Palace Hotels and Wild Life Sanctuaries/ National Parks. The State entertains approximately one third of the foreign tourists visiting India annually. Jaipur, also called 'Pink city', with Delhi and Agra, forms the world famous 'Golden Triangle'. Annual growth rate of domestic and foreign tourists in Rajasthan, has been 10 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, in 1997-

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

Credit through banks is an important source for investment and development. Banks are actively involved in the implementation of the various programmes like Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna, PMRY, IRDP, RSCDC schemes etc. The expansion of bank branches, particularly the regional rural banks has helped in execution of various rural development programmes. The bank population ratio indicates that there was one bank office for a population of 15600 in Rajasthan as per the estimated population of 5.12 crores as on 1<sup>st</sup> Oct., 98. The position of area coverage per bank office was 104 sq.kms. in the State.

Continuous efforts are being made for development of education in the State. Universalisation of primary education, expansion of educational facilities with greater stress on girls education etc., were given high priority. Free education up to the college level is being provided to girls in the State. The Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education of the State has been running the Total Literacy Campaigns since 1990 under the guidelines of National Literacy Mission.

Rajasthan is amongst the most socially and economically backward States of the country. In the field of education, it is the second most backward State. According to 1991 census the literacy rate is 38.55 per cent. So far as the female literacy rate is

concerned, it is the lowest in the country (20.44%) which is almost half of the national female literacy rate of 39.29 per cent.

At present, 34098 Primary, 13546 Upper Primary, 3844 Secondary and 1683 Senior Secondary Schools are running in the State. Education is being provided to 23.14 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 11-14 years and 73.81 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-11 years. 4.78 lakh boys and girls are also being benefitted through 17600 Nonformal Education Centres.

Towards the objectives of "Health for all by 2000 A.D.", considerable efforts have been made through strengthening and expanding the health care system. As a result, the general health of the people of the State has shown improvement. The life expectancy has increased from 46.8 years in 1961 to about 61 years (1995- 96). Death and Birth rates have also declined. Major Epidemic and communicable diseases have been controlled to a great extent.

\* Concerted efforts are being made to solve the drinking water problem in both the rural and urban areas of the State. Till now, 37540 villages have been covered with safe water supply. During 1998-99 (upto December, 1998), safe drinking water facility has been provided to 5017 habitations.

About 77 per cent 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 like IRDP, TAD, DDP, DPAP, JRY etc. which are being implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA). Besides, various other programmes like Apna Gaon Apna Kaam, Battees Zile Battees Kaam and DWCRA etc. are also being implemented for speeding up rural development in the State.

During the year 1998-99, upto December 1998, 31842 families have been benefitted under Integrated Rural Development Programme and 3507 rural youths were trained for self-employment under TRYSEM scheme. Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana 92.41 lakh mandays employment was generated.

Public Distribution System has been working in the State through a network of fair price shops, both in rural and urban areas to provide essential commodities at reasonable prices fixed by the Government of India. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Consumers' Protection Forums at State level as well as district level are functioning for safe-guarding the consumer's interest.

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 1998, a rising trend has been visible in both wholesale and retail prices over 1997 in the State. The Wholesale Price Index (base 1952-53 = 100) during the year 1998 stood at 2287.07 as against 2181.05 during 1997, which reveals an increase of 4.86 per cent.

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## 2. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND FINANCE

### 2.1 STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Estimate of State Domestic Product is one of the important economic indicators to measure the economic development of a State.

The per capita State Domestic Product is used to determine both the absolute and relative performance of the economy. It is regarded as an important tool to measure the regional disparities, as well. It is also used by policy makers like the Planning Commission and Finance Commission for allocation of plan resources and distribution of taxes and duties to different states.

In the present analysis the estimates of State Domestic Product have been given both at constant (base 1980-81) and current prices. The estimates of SDP at constant prices reflect the production effects on the economy, while the estimates at current prices depict the combined effect of production and prices. The estimates for the year 1998-99 are advance based on likely production trend as observed in the economy and projections. Hence these should be used carefully.

### GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (G.S.D.P.)

Broadly, sum of the value of all the final goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during a year before making any provision for Consumption of Fixed Capital (C.F.C.) is known as Gross State Domestic Product.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices for the year 1997-98 has been estimated at Rs. 53770.08 crore as compared to Rs. 50428.36 crore for the year 1996-97, showing an increase of 6.63 per cent. For the year 1998-99 as per advance estimates, it is worked out at Rs. 57764.85 crore, registering an increase of 7.43 per cent over previous year.

The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1980-81) prices for the year 1997-98 is estimated to Rs. 13042.93 crore as compared to Rs. 12694.87 crore in 1996-97, registering an increase of 2.74 per cent over previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 1998-99 at constant (1980-81) prices is Rs. 13156.88 crore, showing a marginal increase of 0.87 per cent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from 1995-96 onwards at constant (1980-81) prices is depicted in the following table: -

Table - 2.1.1

**GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES**  
(Rs. in crore)

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	GSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufacturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1995-96	4174.10 (38.30)	4691.51 (43.05)	1638.67 (15.03)	2697.74 (24.76)	3508.17 (32.19)	10897.42 (100.00)
1996-97 (P)	5255.76 (41.40)	5767.20 (45.43)	1544.60 (12.17)	2664.36 (20.99)	4263.31 (33.58)	12694.87 (100.00)
1997-98 (Q)	5336.16 (40.91)	5910.71 (45.32)	1533.74 (11.76)	2722.31 (20.87)	4409.91 (33.81)	13042.93 (100.00)
1998-99 (A)	4940.88 (37.55)	5565.34 (42.30)	1539.96 (11.70)	2816.03 (21.40)	4775.51 (36.30)	13156.88 (100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage distribution of GSDP.

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

**NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (N.S.D.P.)**

Net State Domestic Product is arrived at after deducting the value of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) or Depreciation from Gross State Domestic Product. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 1997-98 is estimated at Rs. 47054.67 crore as compared to Rs. 44307.03 crore in 1996-97, thus registering an increase of 6.20 per cent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 1998-99, it works out to Rs. 50271.13 crore registering an increase of 6.84 per cent over the previous year.

The Net State Domestic Product at constant (1980-81) prices has been estimated to Rs. 11599.46 crore in 1997-98 as against Rs. 11306.92 crore during 1996-97, showing an increase of 2.59 per cent over previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 1998-99, it is estimated to Rs. 11647.79 crore, showing an increase of 0.42 per cent only over the previous year.

## SECTORAL COMPOSITION

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from 1995-96 onwards at constant (1980-81) prices is as follows: -

Table - 2.1.2

### NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES (Rs. in crore)

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	NSDP Total Col. 3+5+6
	Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	Total	Manufacturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1995-96	3887.54 (40.66)	4272.45 (44.69)	1383.69 (14.47)	2208.16 (23.09)	3080.26 (32.22)	9560.87 (100.00)
1996-97 (P)	4962.07 (43.89)	5342.74 (47.25)	1288.07 (11.39)	2155.21 (19.06)	3808.97 (33.69)	11306.92 (100.00)
1997-98 (Q)	5035.16 (43.41)	5478.68 (47.23)	1276.61 (11.01)	2193.07 (18.91)	3927.71 (33.86)	11599.46 (100.00)
1998-99 (A)	4632.39 (39.77)	5117.84 (43.94)	1283.11 (11.02)	2266.88 (19.46)	4263.07 (36.60)	11647.79 (100.00)

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage distribution of NSDP.

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

Some characteristics of the N.S.D.P. are: -

(i) The Primary Sector including agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying still continues to dominate State's economy as nearly 44 to 47 per cent value added is generated by this sector. Further agriculture (including animal husbandry) alone contributes more than 90 per cent value added of the Primary Sector.

(ii) The Secondary Sector includes manufacturing, utilities (electricity, gas and water supply) and construction sector. The share of this sector to NSDP fluctuates between 19 to 23 per cent.

(iii) The Tertiary Sector includes transport, communication, trade, hotels & restaurants, banking & insurance, real-estate, ownership of dwelling, business services, public administration and other services. The share of tertiary sector to NSDP is between 32 to 37 per cent.

## PER CAPITA INCOME

Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by the total population of the State. As per the advance estimates, the per capita income for the year 1998-99 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 9819, registering an increase of 4.94 per cent over the previous year, which was Rs. 9356. As per the advance estimates, the per capita income at constant (1980-81) prices for the year 1998-99 is estimated at Rs. 2275 as compared to Rs. 2306 for the year 1997-98.

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

Gross Fixed Capital formed in the state during the last five years has been given in the table 2.2.1. At the end of 1997-98, the total assets, at their historical prices, were 19.85 per cent of the GDP (Rs. 53770.08 crore). From 1995-96 to 1997-98 the contribution of assets formed by the public sector was much more than the private sector. It was 29.68 per cent more than the private sector during 1997-98 while it was 7.46 per cent more during 1993-94.

Table 2.2.1

### GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES (Rs. in Crore)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (Provisional)	1997-98 (Provisional)
Public	3194.74	3489.77	4537.43	5294.81	6025.01
Private	2973.05	3694.91	3603.06	4076.64	4646.23
Total	6167.79	7184.68	8140.49	9371.45	10671.24



### 2.3 NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

The efforts made in various Plans in the last 50 years have resulted in the improvement in the rate of growth of the State's agricultural 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, rural housing have been extended substantially.

Looking to the problems of the State and its resources endowment, the basic thrust during the plan era has been on the development of irrigation, power and transport sectors and as well as expanding social services like education, medical & health, drinking water facilities.

Starting from the First Five Year Plan in 1951- 52 to annual plan of 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 9349.56 crore have been invested in the state through planned effort. During the Eighth Five Year plan, the expenditure has reached at the level of Rs. 11998.97 crore as against the approved outlay of Rs. 11500 crore (at 1991-92 prices). Thus, the State Government has incurred expenditure to the extent of Rs. 21349 crore during the last forty-five years of the plan era. However, there are some major constraints in the speedy development of the State, which have been summarised below:

- a. More than 60 per cent of the state's total area is desert, with sparsely distributed population, entailing a very high unit cost of providing basic services.
- b. Agriculture continues to be dependent on monsoon. Failure of rains causes scarcity conditions.
- c. Growth of population continues to be high. Growth in labour force out paces employment generation.
- d. Rajasthan is a water deficient State. Water (surface and ground) is a critical resource. Ground water at many places is unfit for consumption both by human beings and livestock.
- e. State is deficient in its resources of power generation. Gap in demand and supply of power is continuing.
- f. Educationally, Rajasthan is a backward State. In literacy, it is at the lowest amongst major states except Bihār. In female literacy, the situation is still more critical. Other social and economic infrastructure is also poor.
- g. Transport and communication infrastructure is below the national average.
- h. The State has a long international frontier, policing of which is a heavy burden on the resources.

The satisfactory implementation of the Eighth Five-Year plan has demonstrated the State's ability to usher in a path of faster development. The infrastructure, both economic and social, has been extended considerably. Nevertheless, the socio economic scenario presents a mixed picture. The gains of the development efforts would have to be consolidated as they could act as a launching pad for a leap forward to a higher growth plane.

The national approach to Ninth Five Year Plan is to build on the achievements of the Eighth Plan, while tackling 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 document 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 has 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, people's participation and infrastructure development are reflected in it. It shall be the endeavour of the State to accelerate the pace of development for improving the living conditions of the people. The efforts would be to reach the national average in the sectors in which the State is below the national average.

The size of the Ninth Five Year Plan was approved by the Planning Commission to the tune of Rs. 27650.00 crore at current prices (Rs.22525.83 crore at 1996-97 prices). Major headwise allocations of funds during Ninth Plan are as follows:

Table - 2.3.1  
Ninth Five Year Plan- Major Headwise Outlays

(Rs.in crore)

S No	Major Head of Development	Outlay (at current prices)	% to total Outlay
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	1880.04	6.80
2	Rural Development	2357.33	8.53
3	Special Area Programme	140.60	0.51
4	Irrigation & 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
TOTAL		27650.00	100.00

**Externally Aided Project:**

During the current financial year, 17 Externally Aided Projects including three studies work at an estimated cost of Rs. 2200.00 crore are under implementation in the State. Out of these, the number of projects being assisted by lending agencies like World Bank, OECF and German (KFW) are five (5), three (3) and two(2) respectively. CIDA, SIDA, EEC, ICEF and Swiss are each funding one project. Three studies in the field of Energy, State Road Highways and PHED being financed by the World Bank are also under progress.

The financial outlay for the year 1998-99 is Rs. 403.52 crore. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 326.82 crore is expected to be received as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). During 1997-98, the revised outlay was of Rs. 347.97 crore against which an expenditure of Rs 273.76 was incurred and Rs. 230.11 crore were received as an Additional Central Assistance.

In addition to the ongoing projects, 17 project proposals relating to various sector of the state are under process at different stages of Donor Agencies/GOI/GOR level. Out of them Infrastructure Development of six Principal Towns Projects, State Road Highway Project and Aravali Afforestation Project Phase II from the ADB, WB and OECF(Japan) respectively are expected to be sanctioned in the near future. Similarly, 35 new project proposals have been forwarded to the GOI for seeking external assistance from various International Aid Agencies.

## 2.4 BANKING

The State Government has been making strenuous efforts through plan development to strengthen 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. To accelerate the pace of development, the banks have a vital role in providing resources for generating additional economic activities and incomes for the people.

Rapid economic growth in the country has improved the quality of life for a large number of people but poverty still remains a major problem needing urgent attention. A difficult geographical condition, in which the State is placed, makes the task of development more daunting. Rising expectation of the people cannot be met with the meager resources of the State alone and therefore, that among others, the flow of institutional finance and credit also need 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, PMRY, IRDP, 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 expansion of bank offices, particularly the Regional Rural Banks has 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-a-vis at national level upto September, 1998 is presented in the table given below -

Table - 2.4.1

S.No.	Items	(September)			
		Rajasthan		India	
		1997	1998	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1.</b>	<b>Regional Rural Banks</b>				
a)	No. of offices	1071	1060	14501	14449
b)	Deposits (crore Rs.)	1167	1470	18587	22662
c)	Credit (crore Rs.)	456	552	9046	10004
<b>2.</b>	<b>Public Sector Banks</b>				
a)	No. of offices	1946	1969	44746	45280
b)	Deposits (crore Rs.)	12306	14719	425520	504581
c)	Credit (crore Rs.)	5412	6694	219649	267565
<b>3.</b>	<b>Other Scheduled Commercial Banks</b>				
a)	No. of offices	246	253	4692	4918
b)	Deposits (crore Rs.)	1800	2153	87708	111270
c)	Credit (crore Rs.)	653	918	57052	65244
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total</b>				
a)	No. of offices	3263	3282	63939	64647
b)	Deposits (crore Rs.)	15273	18342	531815	638513
c)	Credit (crore Rs.)	6521	8164	285747	342813

It is revealed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during 1998 (up to September) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto September, 1997. The deposits have increased by 20.09 per cent in Rajasthan in 1998 over 1997 while it was 20.06 per cent at All India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 44.51 per cent in September, 1998 in Rajasthan and at All India level it was 53.69 per cent, whereas in September, 1997 it was 42.70 per cent and 53.73 per cent in Rajasthan and at All India level respectively. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto September, 1998 over corresponding period of 1997 has increased by 25.20 per cent while it was 19.97 per cent at All India level.

One bank branch is catering the needs of 15600 persons (as per estimated population of 5.12 crore on 1<sup>st</sup> Oct., 1998) while covering 104 sq kms of area in Rajasthan.

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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 benefits. Inflation hurts the poor the most since their income is not indexed to prices. Wholesale Price Index Numbers reflect inflationary pressures on the economy as well as in Consumer Price Index Numbers.

#### 3.1 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (1952-53=100)

The annual average Wholesale Price Index during the year 1998 stood at 2287.07 as against 2181.05 in 1997 which revealed an increase of 4.86 per cent over previous year. The Price Index of Industrial Raw Material Group registered the highest increase by 7.34 per cent, followed by Food Groups (5.90 per cent), Manufacturing Groups (1.14 per cent) and Fuel, Power, light and Lubricant Groups (0.46 per cent).

The percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Index Numbers under major commodity groups during the year 1997 and 1998 over the previous year is given in the following table -

Table - 3.1.1

#### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base 1952-53 = 100)

S.No. Major Groups	Annual		Average	% Variatio over last year	
	1996	1997	1998	1997	1998
1. Food Group	1946.26	2123.96	2249.20	+9.13	+5.90
2. Industrial Raw Material Group	1970.26	1999.40	2146.19	+1.48	+7.34
3. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricant Group	4055.94	4186.88	4206.09	+3.23	+0.46
4. Manufacturing Group	2098.64	2134.35	2158.73	+1.70	+1.14
5. General Index	2038.82	2181.05	2287.07	+6.98	+4.86

### 3.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (Base 1982=100)

The Consumer Price Index for industrial workers is prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Simla for Jaipur and Ajmer centres of the State. The rising trend in the consumer prices continued during the year 1998 also. The General Consumer Price Index for the year 1998 recorded an increase of 11.85 per cent at Jaipur and 9.80 per cent at Ajmer centre over previous year which was higher at both the centres, Jaipur and Ajmer in comparison to 1997 as it stood at 7.79 and 7.53 per cent respectively.

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

Table - 3.2.1

#### GROUP-WISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT JAIPUR AND AJMER CENTRES

(Base Year 1982 = 100)

Groups	Jaipur			% Variation		Ajmer			% Variation	
	1996	1997	1998	1998 over 1997	1997 over 1996	1996	1997	1998	1998 over 1997	1997 over 1996
1. Food	355	383	434	13.32	7.89	344	368	407	10.60	6.98
2. Pm. Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	378	434	511	17.74	14.81	360	412	464	12.62	14.44
3. Fuel & Light	268	294	303	3.06	9.70	248	264	272	3.03	6.45
4. Housing	158	164	199	21.34	3.80	382	428	461	7.71	12.04
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	283	299	309	3.34	5.65	296	322	329	2.17	8.78
6. Miscellaneous	354	384	419	9.11	8.47	304	319	357	11.91	4.93
7. General	321	346	387	11.85	7.79	332	357	392	9.80	7.53

It is revealed from the above table that all commodity groups registered a rise at both the centres during 1998.

Average General Consumer Price Index at base 1982=100 for Jaipur, Ajmer and All

India for the last 5 years are given in the following table -

Table - 3.2.2

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX 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
1994	269	9.80	280	10.67	278	10.32
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

**3.3 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS:**

Food and Civil Supplies Department of the State is responsible for operating Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights Programme. Public Distribution System is operating through a network of Fair Price Shops providing essential commodities on subsidised rates. Under Public Distribution System 553040 MT Wheat, 20010 MT Rice, 151261 MT Sugar and 376992 K. Litres of Kerosene have been allotted to Fair Price Shops in current financial year upto the month of Dec., 1998. Under Consumer Protection Right Programme, complaints /disputes are judicially decided by the District Forums at District Headquarters and State Commission at State level. During 1998-99, 5835 cases were decided by the State Commission and 104421 cases by District Forums upto Dec. 1998.

Storage of food grains is given emphasis in the State. In order to increase storage capacity, godowns at Nagaur (3600 MT) and with a storage capacity of 1800 MT each at Ajmer, Chittorgarh, Udaipur and Fatehpur are being constructed in the current financial year.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, construction work on godown at Jhalawar with a storage capacity of 1800 MT is in progress and construction of godowns of 1800 MT capacity each are proposed at Pratapgarh, Sumerpur, Nohar, Anupgarh, Padampur and Suratgarh.

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## 4. INDUSTRIES AND MINES

### 4.1. INDUSTRIES.

The Industries Department is responsible in the State for rapid development of Industries and Handicrafts and to provide guidance, necessary assistance and facilities to them. Presently, 33 District Industrial Centres and 8 Sub- Centres are working under Industries Department. To provide inputs and other facilities to entrepreneurs at faster rate, 3 Rural and Urban District Industrial Centres at Alwar, Bhiwadi and Jaipur are also functioning. A provision of Rs. 57.65 crore has been kept under State Plan for the year 1998-99 against which Rs. 47.20 crore have been spent upto Dec., 98 on various schemes of Industries Department.

### Industrial Policy - 1998

The State Government has declared its Industrial Policy, 1998. The main provisions of Industrial Policy include higher priority to structural facilities, simplification of land conversion procedure, promotion to private sector for production of energy, establishment of Computer Aided Design Centres and Wooden Ware Service centres, creation of International Trade Area, marketing assistance, development of human resources, transfer of power to Regional Offices and District Industrial Centres for issuing No Objection Certificates relating to Pollution Control Board, identification of 11 thrust areas viz. garments and weaving clothes, gem and jewellery, vehicles and accessories, textiles, electronics and communication, software, footwear and other leather articles etc. Other provisions include a maximum subsidy of Rs. 2.5 lakh for purchasing D.G. set, concession in Land & Building Tax and stamp duty etc.

Following are the achievements of various programmes/schemes during 1998-99.

#### 1. Establishment of Large and medium Industries.

In the State, 531 Large and Medium Industries have been established with the capital investment of Rs.13740.00 crore up to March, 1998 where in employment to 1.70 lakh persons has been provided. The Government of India has sanctioned 192 Industries to be set up in the State up to Dec., 98 with an investment of Rs. 2384.00 crore and employment potential of 27395 persons.

#### 2. Establishment of Small and Handicraft Industries.

Small and Handicraft Industries have got a considerable boost in 1998-99. As against a target of 5400 units, 5160 units have been registered upto December 1998 with an investment of Rs.224.33 crore providing employments to 22350 persons.

The Bureau of Industrial Promotion (BIP) is the Investment Promotion Agency of the State. Through its consistent efforts, it has created a positive image of Rajasthan as an attractive destination for investors. It has also successively persuaded several very prestigious companies which include eminent industrial projects, such as, Desert Inn Limited, Jaipur, (Rs. 100 crore), Eliness Housing and Constructions Ltd. in Jaipur (Rs. 100 crore) and Coca-Cola (Rs. 40 crore) in Jaipur to set up manufacturing units in the State. BIP also provides after investment services by acting as the virtual One Stop Window for the investors. In addition, it is also the Secretariat for the Investment Promotion Board, Empowered Committee, State Level Facilitation Group and the State Level FDI and NRI Consultative Committee. As a result of BIP's constant efforts, it attracted 9 large scale Industrial Projects with an estimated investment of Rs. 292.25 crore. Bureau has provided One Stop Window service to 56 projects and persuaded 42 Pipeline Projects during the year.

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, 98 it has developed 270 industrial areas, and for this purpose during the current year land measuring 800 acres has been acquired upto December 98. Emphasis has been given to provide Quality Infrastructure spending Rs. 21.77 crore as compensation of land and Rs. 60.85 crore on development and maintenance of industrial areas upto Dec. 1998. It has also provided financial assistance to large and medium industries as a part of development banking. During the year 1998-99 term loan assistance of Rs. 63.14 crore has been sanctioned and Rs. 38.14 crore were disbursed upto December, 98.

Four Integrated Infrastructure Development (Mini Growth Centres) namely Jodhpur, Nagaur, Newai and Kallarwas, with the project size of Rs. 5 crore each, have been sanctioned for the State. An amount of Rs. 654.87 lakh has been spent upto December, 98 on implementation.

A sum of Rs. 3830.67 lakh have been spent upto December, 98 on the implementation of Industrial Growth Centres (Bikaner, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Abu-Road and Bhilwara) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Revised sanction of Bhilwara Growth Centre has been issued by the Central Government, which will be developed as "Textile City". These are costing to Rs. 30 crore each.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme the first Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) of the Country has been established and made operational at Sitapura (Jaipur) within a short period of 15 months with an estimated cost of about Rs. 47 crore. Establishment of Export Oriented units is in progress. Acknowledging the progress made, the Central Government has sanctioned a second EPIP in the State at Bhiwadi, for which about 472 acres of land is being acquired. It would be developed with an expenditure of Rs. 55.34 crore. Rajasthan is the first state in the country to have completed Export Promotion Industrial Park under the scheme.

Handwritten notes and corrections:

- 277
- 109.07
- 34
- 29.31
- 31.60
- Catalysing an investment of Rs. 84.02 crore and employment potential for 1210 persons
- 43.35
- 1186.69
- 4970.66
- Each centre is about
- Implementation of Abu Road Growth Centre has been done on Turn Key basis almost completed.
- Tapu Kars

## Reforms and Innovation

- RIICO has been focussing on Industry Specific Parks. Centre for Development of Stones (C-DOS), is being promoted for dimensional stones in the international market.
- Efforts are being made for providing rail link to Bhiwadi for which Government of India has principally agreed.
- Efforts are being made to provide Social Infrastructure in and around the important industrial areas.

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 specific industry/sector.

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is carrying out the job of financial assistance and incentives to the small industrial and handicraft units alongwith providing the facilities for gainful marketing of the goods produced. The sale of handicraft items have contributed an amount of Rs. ~~541.17~~ 497.00 lakh upto Dec, 1998 in the financial year, 1998-99, while the turnover of sale of raw material is 36.71 crore during the same period and contribution from marketing of goods is Rs. ~~354.94~~ 350.22 lakh upto Dec, 1998.

The Corporation is also working for many incentive oriented activities such as organisation of Carpet Training Centres, wherein Rs. ~~20.10~~ 20.10 lakh have been spent upto Dec., 98 against a sanctioned amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh for the year 1998-99. Rs.0.62 lakh has been spent towards the incentive for painting on camel hide during the same period. Under the scheme of incentives, 23 artisans/craftsmen have been awarded for the years from 1993-94 to 1996-97 and 32 artisans/craftsmen have been awarded for their efficiency and work has also been done for design development. Apart from this, measures for social safety of artisans and craftsmen have also been taken up, such as old age pension, group insurance schemes etc.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 with basic objective of fostering financial needs particularly to small and medium sector units in the State. The main aims of the Corporation are:

- (i) To provide medium and long term financial assistance for setting up new industrial projects for expansion, diversification, modernisation and revival of the existing industrial units.
- (ii) To act as an agent of the State Government for providing concessions and incentives announced by the State Government.

Besides, the corporation is now working as a Merchant Banker. The SEBI has registered 'RFC' as "A" Category Merchant Banker. The Corporation is providing short term financial assistance to existing borrowers having proven track record of payment with the corporation under the "Good Borrowers Scheme" of Merchant Banking Division.

Actual progress upto Dec. 1998 against the target fixed for the year 1998-99 and likely achievement upto March, 1999 is depicted below:

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Key-areas	Target 1998-99	Actual achi. upto Dec.,98	Estimated achi. upto March,99
1.	Loan Sanctioned	225.00	52.32	480.00
2.	Loan Disbursement	170.00	71.77	130.00
3.	Recovery	235.00	124.44	210.00

### Industrial Production

Industrial production of important selected items during the year 1997 and 1998 in the State is given in the following table -

Table - 4.1.1

### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ITEMS

S.No.	Item	Unit	1997	1998 (Provisional)	Percentage change in 1998 over 1997
1.	Sugar	MT	26375	58695	122.54
2.	Spirit (all Types)	'000 Ltr.	24525	29278	19.38
3.	Vegetable Ghee	MT	24985	24936	-0.20
4.	Salt	Lakh	12	11	-8.33
5.	Urea	M.T. '000	398	385	-3.27
6.	Super Phosphate	M.T. '000	25	9	-64.00
7.	Cement	M.T. '000	6493	6206	-4.42
8.	Mica Bricks	Insulating No.	472	202	-57.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Zinc Ingots	'000 M.T.	90	104	15.56
10.	Cadmium finished prod.	MT	149	154	3.36
11.	Railway Wagons	No.	1754	1709	-2.57
12.	Ball Bearings ✓	Lakh	228	214	-6.14
13.	Water Meters	No.	40776	48883	19.88
14.	Radiators	No.	4186	1839	-56.07
15.	Polished and repolished stone	'000 Sq. Mtr.	167	165	-1.20
16.	Electric Meters ✓	No.	480010	195100	-59.36
17.	Nylon Yarn	MT	2121	Nil	Nil
18.	Polyester Yarn ✓	MT	4473	Nil	Nil
19.	Caustic soda	MT	38767	39735	2.50
20.	Calcium Carbide	MT	37951	35677	-5.99
21.	P.V.C. Resin	MT	29318	25458	-13.17
22.	P.V.C. Compound	MT	3199	5030	57.24
23.	Sulphuric Acid	'000 MT	213	249	16.90
24.	Copper Cathodes	MT	26238	26232	-0.02
25.	Cotton Cloth	Lakh sq.M.	505	472	-6.53
26.	Cotton Yarn	'000 MT	77	75	-2.60

It is observed that there is a shortfall in various items particularly Vegetable Ghee, Salt, Urea, Super phosphate, Cement, Mica Insulating Bricks, Railway Wagon, Ball-Bearing, Radiators, Polished and Re-polished stone, Electric meter, Calcium carbide, P.V.C. Rasin, Copper cathodes, Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn during the year 1998 as compared to production of last year. There was no production of Nylon Yarn and Polyester Yarn due to the closure of production factory of these items ( J.K. Factory). This shortfall in production of above items is due to the shortfall in production by 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 these 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.

As revealed from the above table, out of the 26 selected items, there is an increase in the production of 8 items, where as production of remaining 16 items was decreased during 1998.

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

Table - 4.1.2

Range of Variations in Production in 1998 over 1997.		Items
1		2
1.1	Increase upto 10 percent	Cadmium finished Products, Caustic Soda
1.2	Increase between 10 to 20 percent	Spirit (all types), Zinc Ingots, Water Meter, Sulphuric Acid
1.3	Increase between 20 to 50 percent	Nil
1.4	Increase between 50 to 100 percent	P.V.C. Compound
1.5	Increase of more than 100 percent	Sugar
2.1	Decrease upto 10 percent	Vegetable Ghee, Urea, Salt, Cement, Railway Wagon, Ball Bearings, Polished and Repolished stones, Calcium Carbide, Copper Cathodes, Cotton Clothes and Cotton Yarn
2.2	Decrease between 10 to 20 percent	P.V.C. Resin
2.3	Decrease between 20 to 50 percent	Nil
2.4	Decrease between 50 to 100 percent	Super Phosphate, Mica Insulating Bricks, Radiators, and Electric Meters.

#### 4.2. KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Khadi & Village Industries has a vital role in rural economy. Agriculture & Village Industries are main resources of rural employment till now. Only due to this reason the important aspect of Gramodyog Programme is to provide employment to un-employed and semi employed rural folk.

In the year 1997-98, financial assistance was provided to 3686 additional industrial units and the same is expected to reach 4545 additional units upto March, 1999.

2000 (Target)

17000 ग्रामों में सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा

3707 1998-98 403  
 Production in Khadi Industries was of Rs. 43.00 crore during 1997-98 while it was of Rs. 21.00 crore up to December, 98 in the year 1998-99. Production of Rs. 340.34 crore was in village industries during 1997-98 whereas it was of Rs. 238.00 crore upto December, 98 and it is expected that it will touch the level of Rs. 400.00 crore by the end of March, 1999. Additional employment was provided to 32,188 persons during 97-98 and a target to provide additional employment to 45000 persons has been fixed for the year 1998-99. In order to popularise khadi clothes, new designs are being prepared. Training Centres have been established at Sanganer and Pushkar towns of the State to provide industrial training to workers.

25 Exhibition  
 37000 30371  
**4.3 FACTORIES AND BOILERS.**

The main function of the Department of Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to ensure safety, health and welfare of the industrial workers.

In the current year, 477 new factories were registered in which 11583 workers were employed upto December, 98. Twenty-five safety training programmes have been organised in the Departmental Training Centre for supervisors and workers. 476 workers and supervisors were benefited by these programmes. 124 samples were collected by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory from the 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. In the State, the agencies responsible for accelerating the pace of mineral development are D.M.A., Directorate of Petroleum, F.M.O.C. & P.C.M.M.

82 The Directorate of Mines and Geology Department, Rajasthan is actively engaged in prospecting and exploration of minerals in the State. During the year 1998-99, out of 83 projects proposed in the field programme, geological investigations on 60 projects were taken up till December, 98. The Targets and physical achievements pertaining to survey work is shown below in the Table:

Table - 4.4.1

Nature of work	Annual target 1998-99	Achievement upto Dec,98	Achievement Percentage
Regional Mineral Surveys. (Sq.Km.)	560 6050	4055 4496.00	74.31
Regional Geological Mapping (Sq.Km.)	695 670	573 433.50	64.70
Detailed Geological Mapping (Sq.Km)	52 61	29 32.88	53.90
Drilling. (Meter)	14075 13450	10695.00	79.52

Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd. (RSMML) has its own business activities. It has contributed a sum of Rs.33.00 crore to the State Exchequer during April to Dec., 98 on account of royalty, compensation, sales tax, dividend and development charges. The amount for the period January to March, 99 is estimated around Rs. 9.00 crore.

RSMDC is the State Corporation established for development of mining. The Corporation is mainly dealing in the production and marketing of limestone, Rockphosphate, lignite and gypsum. It is the first Corporation in the State to mine lignite for industrial use.

At presents the Corporation operates mines at different places in 15 districts. To meet the increasing demand of Steel Plants, the production target of limestone has been kept at 8.44 lakh M.T. In 1998-99, the production target of gypsum has been kept at 11.40 lakh M.T. The production targets for Rockphosphate has been kept at 0.82 lakh M.T. The Corporation has performed well in the field of Rockphosphate. Against the target of 25000 M.T. the production and sale of rockphosphate till December, 98 have been 15780 M.T., and 9484 M.T. respectively. In lignite against the targets of 20000 M.T. each of production and sale which is 40 per cent. higher than last year, the achievement in production and sale, has been 12300 M.T. and 12800 M.T. respectively. The Corporation has produced a quantity of 16.54 lakh M.T. of minerals during the year 1998-99 upto Dec., 1998 which is 4.3 percent higher than the quantity of 15.87 lakh M.T. produced during the same period of last year.

The Corporation has introduced its low grade Rockphosphate as direct fertiliser in the agriculture, particularly in acidic soil of the South India under brand name of "UDAIPHOS". The Corporation is intending to market this product in Eastern States of the country during 1999-2000. The corporation is planning to supply lignite to two power plants of 125 MW capacity each. The requirement of these power plants is estimated at one million ton. Efforts are also being made to increase sale of lignite, which is expected to be 5 lakh ton in next two years. The corporation contributed a sum of Rs.13.28 crore (app) to State Exchequer by way of payment of royalties, land tax, sales tax etc., as an agent of State Government during 1998-99 and it is expected to reach at the level of Rs. 16.00 crore during the current financial year. The corporation earned a profit of Rs. 535 lakhs in Apr 98-99 and Rs. 524 lakhs up to Dec-99 and hence a Target of Profit Rs. 1000 lakhs for the current Financial Year 99-2000.

#### 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 has remained generally peaceful.

Measures were taken to control strikes and lockouts. Out of 6464 complaints received, 3733 complaints were disposed off during the current year up to December, 98. Out of 3053 industrial disputes, settlement in 2387 cases was made up to December 1998.



As against 11.14 lakh mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1997-98 only 5.36 lakh mandays were lost during the year 1998-99 upto November, 1998.

At the beginning of the year 1998-99, there were 3441 registered trade unions in the State with a membership of 6.03 lakh. 140 new Trade Unions with the membership of 13928 have been registered upto December, 1998 making a total of 3581 Trade Unions at the end of December, 98. In order to identify Child labourers in the State a special Survey was conducted through district collectors at the instance of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to eradicate child labour. An amount of Rs.140.15 lakh has been sanctioned by the State Government for rehabilitation of these identified children.

#### 4.6 EMPLOYMENT

The position of Employment in public and private sectors under Employment Market Information Scheme is presented in table below

Table - 4.6.1

(In lakh Nos.)			
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 (up-to June,98)	10.15	2.62	12.77

During the period January to <sup>November 1998</sup> December, 1998, the number of unemployed persons registered with various Employment Exchanges was <sup>16608</sup> 166390. During the period <sup>7461</sup> 9885 vacancies were notified against which <sup>905</sup> 6206 persons were provided employment.

<sup>5006</sup> Under vocational guidance programme, during the period January to <sup>5490</sup> December, 1998, <sup>6110</sup> 936 career talks were delivered in schools and colleges. <sup>6190</sup> 68190 persons were guided at the time of registration. <sup>5926</sup> 3926 persons were provided self-employment through various Employment Exchanges and <sup>276</sup> 276 Rojgar Melas were organised upto December, 1998. A newspaper namely "Rojgar Samachar" continued to be published fortnightly.

*January to November, 98*  
10260

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## 5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

### 5.1 MONSOON :

Agriculture production in the State is mainly dependent on rains. Approximately half of the total area of the State is utilised for agriculture purposes. The behaviour of monsoon in Rajasthan is usually erratic and uncertain. Obviously, the Rajasthan is a State which oftenly faces adverse monsoon conditions. During the year 1998. South- Western monsoon arrived on 16<sup>th</sup> June, 1998 and continued for 2-3 days only. Second phase of monsoon started from 27-28<sup>th</sup> June, 1998 and continued till the middle of September, 1998. The rainfall during June to Sep., 98 in the State is recorded at 503 mm which is 3.5 per cent less than the rainfall in the same period of last year. The State experienced higher rainfall during October to December, which has been 82 mm. as against 32.2 mm. in the same period of last year. With the result, the Rabi sowing is expected to be more than the annual targets. The rainfall was below average in the month of July and August, 1998, which had adversely affected the agricultural production.

### 5.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture production plays an important role in the State's economy and near about 40-45 per cent of Net State Domestic Product is generated by the Agriculture and allied sectors.

The area and production of major crops for last three years are depicted in the following table:

Table - 5.2.1

Crop	Area (in lakh hectare)			Production (in lakh tonne)		
	1996-97 (Revised final)	1997-98 (Final)	1998-99 (Likely)	1996-97 (Revised final)	1997-98 (Final)	1998-99 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Cereals</b>	90.74	93.51	78.00	109.63	113.98	91.75
Kharif	64.13	64.08	51.43	38.09	41.95	21.41
Rabi	26.61	29.43	26.57	71.54	72.03	70.34
<b>Pulses</b>	37.96	43.89	39.53	18.76	26.35	20.50
Kharif	21.78	21.16	15.93	6.99	6.36	2.81
Rabi	16.18	22.73	23.60	11.77	19.99	17.69
<b>Foodgrains</b>	128.70	137.40	117.53	128.39	140.33	112.25
Kharif	85.91	85.24	67.36	45.08	48.31	24.22
Rabi	42.79	52.16	50.17	83.31	92.02	88.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Oil-Seeds</b>	38.77	44.16	40.27	35.24	32.96	35.58
Kharif	11.64	11.29	12.15	8.60	10.96	9.72
Rabi	27.13	32.87	28.12	26.64	22.00	25.86
<b>Sugarcane</b>	0.27	0.23	0.20	12.90	11.59	9.54
<b>Cotton *</b>	6.54	6.45	6.38	13.63	8.67	9.86

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

Area under Kharif foodgrains in 1998-99 is likely to be 67.36 lakh hectares as compared to 85.24 lakh hectares in 1997-98. Kharif foodgrains production is estimated to be 24.22 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 as compared to 48.31 lakh tonnes in 1997-98 showing a drastic decrease of 49.87 per cent. The production of Bajra and Maize which were 25.11 lakh tonnes and 12.17 lakh tonnes in 1997-98 respectively are estimated to 11.34 and 6.42 lakh tonnes respectively in 1998-99, showing a decrease of 54.84 and 47.25 per cent respectively.

The production of Rabi cereals in 1998-99 is expected to reach the level of 70.34 lakh tonnes from 72.03 lakh tonnes in 1997-98. The main contributor in Rabi cereals is Wheat, which is expected to touch the level of 64.36 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, as compared to 67.00 lakh tonnes in 1997-98, showing a decrease of 3.94 per cent. Production of Barley is likely to increase up to 5.98 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 from 5.03 lakh tonnes of 1997-98, showing an increase of 18.89 per cent.

Pulses are a rich source of energy and minerals, which constitute an important source of dietary proteins especially for the vegetarians. The production of Kharif pulses is likely to be 2.81 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 as against 6.36 lakh tonnes in 1997-98 showing a decrease of 55.82 per cent. The production of Gram is likely to reach 17.27 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, which was 19.25 lakh tonnes in 1997-98 showing a decrease of 10.29 per cent.

Production of Oilseeds includes Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castorseed during Kharif season, Rape and Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in Rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 1998-99 is estimated at 35.58 lakh tonnes against 32.96 lakh tonnes in 1997-98, showing an increase of 7.95 per cent over previous year. The production of Kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 9.72 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 as against 10.96 lakh tonnes in 1997-98 i.e. decrease of 11.31 per cent. The production of Rabi oilseeds is likely to be 25.86 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 as compared to 22.00 lakh tonnes in 1997-98 showing an increase of 17.55 per cent. The production of Rape and Mustard is likely to be 24.36 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 as against 20.41 lakh tonnes in 1997-98 showing an increase of 19.35 per cent over the previous year.

The production of Sugarcane, which was 11.59 lakh tonnes in 1997-98, is likely to go down to 9.54 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, showing a decrease of 17.69 per cent.

Cotton is an important cash crop being grown in the State especially in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh Districts. The production of Cotton is likely to touch the level of 9.86 lakh bales during 1998-99 which was 8.67 lakh bales in the year 1997-98 showing an increase of 13.73 per cent.

### 5.3 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND INPUT MANAGEMENT

The availability of good quality seeds is essential for achieving higher level of production. Accordingly, High Yielding Seeds Variety Programme was introduced in the State which has been a major instrument of agricultural strategy to increase foodgrains production. Use of fertilisers also remains as one of the larger determinants of crop yield.

Various measures are being taken through agriculture extension and input management to reduce the adverse influence 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 1997-98 and 1998-99 are shown in the following table:

Table 5.3.1

Items	Season	Unit	1997-98 Achievement	1998-99 Target	Achievements [Likely]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Area under high yielding varieties	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	15.55	17.73	16.00
	Rabi	" "	19.04	16.00	18.00
2. Distribution of high yielding variety seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtls.	58.88	60.10	62.57
	Rabi	" "	215.63	200.00	200.00
3. Distribution of other improved seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtls.	91.19	75.85	83.64
	Rabi	" "	62.67	51.75	51.75
4. Distribution of fertilisers	Kharif	'000 Tonnes	342.78	375.20	316.54
	Rabi	" "	444.79	588.30	588.30
5. Distribution of Rhizobium culture packets	Kharif	Packets in Lakh	6.31	7.00	6.80
	Rabi	Nos.	6.79	5.00	5.00
6. Area covered under plant protection measures	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	49.27	40.00	40.00
	Rabi	" "	47.87	37.50	37.50

Out of plan allocation of Rs. 200.00 lakh for Horticulture Department, Rs. 163.87 lakh have been spent for 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 relatively innovative programmes.

#### **5.4 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION**

It has been realised quite early that attention should be paid to dryland agriculture for equity and even distribution of gains of development and for minimising the fluctuations in the yearly production of food-grains as well as for stepping up the availability of food and fodder. The watershed area development approach for rainfed areas has gained widespread support as watershed is a natural unit of land draining at a common point that has evolved through the interaction of rainwater and landmass.

Till 1997-98, the Department has treated 16.38 lakh hectare areas of land at a cost of Rs. 498.98 crore.

Also, the following schemes are being executed:

- (i) **National Watershed Development Programme For Rainfed Area:-**  
In this year, the area of 203 watersheds of VIII Plan is being extended and for IX plan 199 new watershed areas are being taken. During 1998-99 an expenditure of Rs. 1613.50 lakh has been incurred upto the month of Dec., 1998 against the annual target of Rs. 4000.00 lakh for treatment of 42739 hectare area against the target of 1.25 lakh hectare.
- (ii) **Wasteland Development:** - To tackle wasteland problem, Wasteland Development Board was set up by the Government of India in the year 1985. The main thrust of the programme is to develop integrated land use planning capability to specific activities at conservation of ecologically fragile watershed. During this year to develop 9 watershed areas, an expenditure of Rs. 132.24 lakh has been incurred upto Dec. 1998 which is 80.63% of the target.
- (iii) **Integrated Watershed Development Project:** - IWDP project is in operation in 4 districts viz. Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur and Udaipur with World Bank assistance since Nov., 1990 and will be closed in March, 1999. During 1998-99, against the target of 10378 hectares, 11810 hectares area have been treated upto Dec., 1998.
- (iv) **PAWDI Project:** - The project is being implemented in collaboration with Swiss Development Corporation. During 1998-99, as against a financial target

of Rs. 526.70 lakh, the total expenditure of Rs. 73.65 lakh have been incurred upto Dec. 1998.

## 5.5 AGRICULTURE MARKETING

It is a task of vital importance that farmers in the State should get proper price for their agricultural produces and for this, 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 has resulted in perpetual increase in the Mandi taxes.

Table shown below is the income earned by Mandi Taxes during the year 1994-95 to 1998-99.

Table-5.5.1

Year	Income (Rs. in crore)	Percentage Increase (Annual)
1994-95	89.81	16
1995-96	101.74	13
1996-97	111.04	9
1997-98	128.51	16
1998-99	<del>85.74</del> 140.44	<del>11</del> 9
1999-00 (upto Nov. 1998) Dec. 9	100.53	1

For effective Mandi management, 16 Special and 'A' grade Mandis have been computerised. Under Agriculture Marketing Department 13 Agmark Laboratories at different places are also functioning for providing non-adulterous food articles to the consumers in the State.

The main work of Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board is to construct rural link roads and marketing yards in Krishi Upaj Mandi Samities (KUMS) areas of the State, and also to look after their repair and maintenance works. In addition to this agricultural marketing training, strengthening of post harvest management and export promotion of fruits, vegetables etc., economic/financial help to the growers/ agriculture labourers who have suffered due to accidents while performing agricultural activities, grant of subsidy to agro-based industries, research, development and survey work etc are also the main functions of the Board.

With the financial assistance of "World Bank" a provision for construction of link roads in six districts viz. Alwar, Dausa, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Tonk has been kept for the development of agriculture related area.

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) is working for the last 40 years in the State and it is one of those public enterprises which is continuously running in profits.

At the beginning of the financial year 1998-99, the Corporation was having its warehouses at 80 places. During the year, the corporation started two new warehouses at Nagaur with a capacity of 5400 MTs. and at Sumerpur Unit-II (District Pali) with a capacity of 1800 MTs. As such the number of warehouses at the end of December, 1998 has increased to 82 with its total storage capacity of 5.56 lakh MTs. Its average occupancy during April to December, 1998 has been 81%. For the year 1998-99, a target of construction of storage capacity of 10,800 MTs. has been fixed.

## 5.6 IRRIGATION

Out of the total area cultivated in the State, during 1996-97 only 32.59 per cent area (on an average) was under irrigation. There are four major sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells and tube-wells. Out of total irrigated area, 63.27 per cent was covered by wells and tube-wells, 32.63 per cent by canals and 4.10 per cent by other sources during 1996-97.

Details of source-wise area irrigated during 1994-95 to 1996-97 are given in the following table:

Table - 5.6.1

Source of Irrigation	(Area in '000 Hectare)					
	Net area irrigated			Gross area irrigated		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	1427	1497	1534	1995	2115	2200
2. Tanks	247	189	207	265	204	218
3. Wells & Tubewells	3134	3501	3793	3503	3992	4266
4. Others	50	46	54	52	50	59
5. Total	4858	5233	5588	5815	6361	6743

Irrigation Department is striving to extend irrigation facilities by harnessing available surface water in the State through its various major/medium and minor irrigation projects.

50000 revised 1558-200 2500 200 237.13  
 The budget outlay for 1998-99 on various irrigation schemes is Rs. 361.14 crore (excluding IGNP & CAD). Out of this, Rs. 40.00 crore for Mahi project, Rs. 46.00 crore for Bisalpur, Rs. 31.54 crore for Sidhmukh Nohar project, Rs. 6.07 crore for Gang Canal & Ghaggar Flood Control and the remaining Rs. 237.60 crore have been provided for the various major, medium & minor irrigation schemes being executed through Chief Engineer Irrigation. In the year 1998-99, additional irrigation potential of 21,200 hectare is to be created. During 1988-200, 139.13 22443 28700

1998-200 201.25 27.01 22.23 15.43 5.57  
 During the year 1998-99, an expenditure of Rs. 201.25 crore was incurred up to Dec, 98. This expenditure includes Rs. 27.01 crore for Mahi, Rs. 22.23 crore for Bisalpur, Rs. 15.43 crore for Sidhmukh Nohar and Rs. 5.57 crore for Gang Canal & Ghaggar Flood Control. Additional irrigation potential of 8875 hectare has been created upto Dec, 98.

28000 Some Kamla Amba medium 24.50 3.25 Besides, Sambhar  
 Work on Jakhm Major project has been completed in the year 1998-99. Some Khadon &  
 Kamla Amba medium project and Jaisamand & Gambhiri Modernisation Project are also Parwar lift,  
 targeted to be completed during 1998-99. 25 Minor Irrigation Projects are to be medium size  
 completed in this year. 9 200 projects and the  
 minor  
 projects are

**Colonisation Department:**

The Colonisation department was engaged in the task of allotment of land in the Indira Gandhi Canal Project Area. The main source of the income of the department is from the land allotments. There is a provision of 30% reservation in land allotment for the persons belonging to SC/ST.

150000 99-200 December 1998 2461.99 75  
 During the year 1998-99 the department has earned an income of Rs. 1044.05 lakh by sale of land upto the month of November '98 against the annual target of Rs. 1200 lakh. In the year 1997-98, Rs. 1707.52 lakh were earned by sale of land against the annual target of Rs. 1200 lakh. Thus the department has succeeded in collection of more revenue in comparison to the target.

**Indira Gandhi Nahar Project**

377 6891 9 9298  
 The construction of main canal was completed in Dec., 1986 and construction of branches and distributories of 6256 Kms in length as against proposed target of 9180 Kms was completed in March, 98. On this work an expenditure of Rs. 1746 crore was incurred (Rs. 343 crores in First Phase while an amount of Rs. 1403 crore was spent in Second Phase). This investment on canal work generated 10.38 lakh hectare irrigation potential, out of which 8.76 lakh hectare was irrigated in the year 1997-98. This project is providing annual agricultural production amounting to Rs. 1200 crore. 1578.42 12038

Besides irrigation, the project has provided drinking water in irrigated 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

195-42



to 175 villages of Churu district while main canal via Jodhpur lift scheme is providing drinking water to Jodhpur city and villages in between.

## 5.7 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry plays an important role in the State's rural economy. A large number of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other local poor folks depend upon livestock for gainful employment. As per 1997 livestock census, 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.

12 Veterinary Polyclinics, 21 First Grade Veterinary Hospitals, 1276 Veterinary Hospitals, 285 Veterinary Dispensaries and 1276 Sub Centres are functioning in the State. At present, one Veterinary Institution is serving to 17235 cattle units in the State.

To provide breed improvement facility the number of institutions were increased during the year. Departmental Committee amended the Departmental Breeding Policy in 1997 which mainly focuses on conserving and improving 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 1998-99 (upto Nov., 1998), 35.27 lakh vaccinations have been done for various diseases, 34.05 lakh animals were given treatment, 3.64 lakh animals were castrated, 3.49 lakh artificial insemination were carried out and 90.13 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 was established in Alwar district. For poultry development, a new demonstration "Cage System" is being developed at State Poultry Farm, Jaipur. Two Government Poultry Farms and one IPDB are working in the State for poultry development.

## 5.8 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

*Dairy Development*  
This programme is basically designed to link rural milk producers with urban consumers. The activities are organised by farmers owned and managed dairy co-operative societies. Its aim is to provide good quality of milk and milk products to the consumers, ensure animal health care and remunerative return to the milk producers. 10 dairy plants with processing capacity of 9 lakh litres milk per day and 25 chilling plants with a capacity of 4.80 lakh litres milk per day are functioning in the State.

Integrated Dairy Development Programme is being executed in all the districts of the State. At the end of December, 1998, 16 Milk Producers Co-operative Unions were in operation. During the same period 96 new Milk Producers Co-operative Societies were constituted and 248 defunct societies were revived. By the end of Dec, 98 the total number of functional societies were 3535. The total number of members increased to 3.96 lakh. The average milk collection reached the level of 6.58 lakh Ltr. per day during April to December, 98.

Dairy Federation is running 4 Cattle Feeding Plants to provide nutritious feed to the animals. 61781 tonnes cattle feed was produced and 61885 tonnes of cattle feed was marketed during 1998-99 (upto Dec, 98).

### 5.9 SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of agro-economic systems in the State. It provides employment opportunities to a large number of population belonging to weaker sections of hilly, drought prone and desert areas. Wool is one of the most important commodities. Share of the State in wool production is 40% out of the total production of the country. Apart from this, 30% of country's mutton production (35000 tonnes) is provided by Rajasthan alongwith 40 lakh pieces of skin per year. 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 mediums 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 apprise 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 courses for two months and three days duration wherein latest knowledge of sheep management, breeding, marketing, disease and health care is provided to the sheep breeders. So far, 90 breeders have been trained during 1998-99. In view to highlight the progress of breed improvement, sheep shows & fairs are being organised and farmers are awarded for their best sheep breed. In the year 1998-99, 103 sheep shows /fairs have been organised upto Oct. 1998.

### 5.10 FISHERIES

Rajasthan, although considered a land of desert and sand dunes, has an estimated 3.30 lakh hectare of water area, which present an excellent resource of fish production. The main objective of the department is to increase fish production by way of producing and stocking of quality fish seed, observation of conservation measures, training to fish farmers and providing employment to them.

through  
develops  
of fisher  
Vaidya

9405 persons were trained and 5710 hectares of water area have been allotted to them. Fish seed to the tune of 82 million fry was produced during the year 1998-99 (upto Nov, 98) as against the target of 260 million fry whereas 220 million fry was produced during the year 97-98. As per decision taken by the state Government, the FFDA's were abolished in May, 1998 and their activities were continued by Fishery Department during 1998-99. The production of fish was 3500 tonnes up to Nov., 1998.

### 5.11 FORESTRY

Forests are the pivot of the ecological and environmental balance and play a significant role in the prosperity of land. With a view to accelerate the pace of afforestation and pasture development, works are being carried out in the State under specific projects. At present, the Forest Department is executing three major afforestation projects with financial assistance from Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF), Japan.

Aravali afforestation project was started in the year 1992-93 in 10 districts of the State. This project envisages afforestation of over 1.15 lakh hectare land with an estimated cost of Rs. 176.69 crore. But, the project has been revised to be carried forward till the year 1999 with an enhanced amount of Rs. 260 crore for afforestation in the area of 146000 hectare of land where as afforestation has been completed in 148840 hectare.

To increase people's participation 1204 Forest Protection and Management Committees in districts covered under Aravali Afforestation area have been constituted by the end of Dec., 98, generating 21.23 lakh of mandays. Construction of 16 Anicuts and creation of new nurseries are under progress and are scheduled to be completed by the end of this financial year.

The major thrust of the Forest Department is on increasing the production of fuel wood, fodder and timber so as to meet the growing demand of the rural population and to reduce the increasing gap between the demand and supply of fuel wood and fodder.

### 5.12 PRESERVATION OF 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.

At present, the State has 2 National Parks and 23 Wildlife Sanctuaries spreading over 9282 Sq. Kms., which constitutes nearly 2.8 per cent of the geographical area of the State. Beside these, there are 32 closed areas spreading over 1.48 million hectare. Rajasthan has the World's unique habitat for birds at Bharatpur, which is a paradise for water birds. For the preservation of wild life, habitat improvement works, development

9620  
26  
237.68 under T P here  
38 2/3 See also Dist. in table  
at present  
up to Dec. 98,  
Plantation over 34653 hectares

of water resources, fire control measures and eradication of weeds etc. are being undertaken in the State.

### **5.13 COOPERATION**

After the formation of integrated Rajasthan, 'Co-operation' was adopted as one of the vehicles of transformation. With the passage of time, the 'Co-operative Movement' covered a wide spectrum of economic activities, both in the rural and urban areas of the State. Presently, important activities like credit loans for agriculture inputs, distribution of consumer goods, management of storage and construction of dwelling units are being undertaken through the Co-operative Movement.

Presently, 17 Federations, 26 District Central Co-operative Banks, 16 Mills Unions and 30 Wholesale Consumer Stores are operational. 33 Primary Co-operative Land Development Banks, 5324 Village Credit Co-operative Societies, 188 Kray-Vikray Sahakari Samities and more than 20,000 co-operative Societies are also functioning in the State having a membership of about 84.10 lakh members. These Institutions are functioning with a share capital of Rs. 502 crore and working capital of Rs. 5344 crore. Under the Short Term and Mid Term loan activities, loans of Rs. 700 crore has been disbursed as Crop Loan upto the end of Dec., 1998. In addition to these institutions, 36 Urban Co-operative Banks are also functioning in the State to provide loans to the members. Loans amounting to Rs. 5824.95 lakh were disbursed during the year upto the end of Sept., 1998. In order to provide dwelling units to the co-operative members, 1311 Housing Construction Co-operative Societies are also functioning in the State. During the year 1998-99, a target to distribute Consumer Goods amounting to Rs. 28045 lakh has been fixed. A provision of Rs. 22 crore for the year 1998-99 under State Plan and Rs. 987.44 lakh under Centrally Sponsored Programmes has been made.

\*\*\*\*\*



1898-2000  
16976.88  
During the year 1998-99 (upto December, 1998), 15958.70 million units power was made available to the State from the different sources, which is 13.39 percent more than the corresponding period of the preceding year. Despite of the power shortage in the State, electricity was made available for agricultural operations on an average of 8 hours per day during June and December 1998 and during rest of the months it has been provided for 7 hours per day. *Sabbath Normal*

Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of 39810 villages in the State more than 35215 villages have been electrified so far and 21885 wells have been energized during 1998-99 (upto January, 1999). *159 village*

15730.02  
16772.80  
1998-2000  
Power consumption is likely to be 16281 million units during 1998-99 as against 14969 million units consumed during the last year. The per capita power consumption is likely to be 307 units during 1998-99 as against 289 units in the previous year. *309 9-200 297*

## 6.2 NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

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

In Rajasthan, a large proportion of the total annual plan allocations for Non-Conventional Energy Sources is spent on harnessing of Solar Energy. In the year 1995-96, the Government of Rajasthan took a policy decision to electrify some of the far flung villages, where electrification by conventional source of energy is not feasible in near future, through Non-Conventional Energy mode i.e. SPV power packs. In pursuance of this decision, 221 villages of district Banswara, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Dausa, Tonk, Barmer, Pali, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer have been electrified through SPV by REDA.

## 6.3 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

### Roads

Road is a harbinger of overall development of the State. A well-developed network of transport and communication is essential demand for rapid economic growth. Rajasthan is deficient in road mileage. Presently the density of road per hundred Sq.Km in Rajasthan is only 42.68 Kms as against All India average of 73 Kms and likely to reach at 43.67 Kms. only by the end of 1998-99 (Inclusive of other departmental roads) which is still much below than the National Average.

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1999, the total road length of the State is      Km. During the year 1998-2000, additional roads of      Km, are likely to be added. Hence, the total road length in the State is likely to reach at the level      Km by the end of 1998-2000 (PWD roads).

The total road density in the State is expected to ~~reach~~ be      hundred of Km. at the end of 1998-2000. However, it is still much below the national average of 73 Km.

Details of various categories of roads in the State are given below: -

Table - 6.3.1

(In Km.)

Roads	1997-98			1998-99		
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. P.W.D. Roads</b>						
1. National Highways	✓ 2964	-	2964	2964	-	2964
2. State Highways	9956	-	9990	9956	9976	9990
3. Major District Roads	5660	55	129	5660	129	5789
4. Other District & Village Roads	5559	1179	60576	52345	11631	63976
5. Border Roads	2239	-	2239	2239	-	2239
Total (A)	71164	10394	81558	73164	11794	84958
	76524	11194	87718	75784	11194	86903
<b>B. Other Departmental Roads</b>						
	-	-	64403	-	-	64403
Total (A+B)			145961			149361

There are 37889 inhabited villages in the State as per 1991 census. Out of which 14643 14148 villages were connected by roads at the end of March, 1998 and it is expected that 15273 this number will reach 15198 by the end of March, 1999. During this year, 3400 kms. of new roads are likely to be constructed. 7256 Panchayat Headquarters have been connected by BT roads by Nov., 98 and remaining Panchayat Headquarters are proposed to be connected by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002). The World Bank has agreed, in principle, for giving assistance of Rs.2500 crores for widening and strengthening of 1500 kms. of roads and periodic maintenance of 1798 kms. of roads.

Eight National Highways pass through the State. Ambala-Hissar-Fatehpur route has been declared as NH-No-65 in Feb, 98. The Govt. of India has agreed in principle to extend the National Highway No-65 upto Fatehpur- Nagaur- Jodhpur- Pali and to declare the Sirohi-Pindwara-Udaipur-Chittorgarh - Kota - Baran - Shivpuri and Ajmer - Bhilwara Chittorgarh - Neemach- Indore roads as National Highways. The four laning of NH-8 has been completed from Jaipur to Kotputali. The work of four laning of Kotputali to Haryana Border section is being done by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

Railway over bridge on Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Jhotwara and Gopalpura Mod at Jaipur are under progress and it is expected that these will be completed by July, 99. The four laning of railway over bridge at Bais Godam, Jaipur is under consideration.

For speedy development of road network in the State, 39 projects costing Rs. 378.92 crore have been taken up by the RSBC with the help of financial institutions like HUDCO and National Capital Regional Planning Board. This includes loan amounting to Rs. 246.36 crore from financial institutions and remaining Rs. 132.25 crore from the State Government as seed money and RSBC is also sharing Rs.31 lakh out of its own resources. Out of 39 projects, 10 projects of bridges and bypasses have been completed

till now and collection of toll tax has been started. Works are under progress on remaining 29 projects.

**Road Transport**

RSRTC has managed to run its vehicles on 38.49 crore kms up to Dec. 1998 as against a target of 61.10 kms for the year 1998-99. There was a target of replacing 410 old buses by new ones against which chassis of 400 buses have been purchased up to Dec., 98.

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the transport department of the State was 21.27lakh upto 1997 which has gone to 22.00 lakh upto 1998, showing an increase of 3.4 percent. Details of various categories of vehicles registered during 1996 to 1998 are given in the table below:

Table 6.3.2

Type of Vehicles	Cumulative Number in the Year			
	1996	1997	1998	1998
I.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Motorized Rickshaws	90	90	90	90
2. Two Wheeler	1738746	1288411	1424000	1437167
3. Auto Rickshaws	38223	28272	30837	31066
4. Tempos :				
(i) For carrying Goods	4867	2258	2672	2702
(ii) For carrying Passengers	6649	5057	5346	5384
5. Car & Station Wagons	128071	88746	98417	99135
6. Jeeps		71095	81765	82567
7. Tractors	101837	241009	266878	269532
8. Trailors	326582	45613	47422	47681
9. Taxies	50615	14192	15172	15288
10. Buses & Mini - Buses	38050	35627	38764	39147
11. Trucks	45360	105285	113186	114032
12. Miscellaneous	126556	2872	2945	2949
Total	2578872	1928527	2107494	2146741

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## 7. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

### 7.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT:

Rajasthan is among the socially and economically backward States of the country. In the field of education, it is second most backward State in the country. The literacy rate is 38.55 per cent (1991), which is the second lowest in the country. So far as the female literacy rate is concerned, it is lowest in the country (20.44%) which is almost half of the national female literacy rate i.e. 39.29 per cent. Besides, a wide gap exists between urban and rural literacy rate as 65.33 and 30.37 per cent respectively.

With this view, efforts have been made in past and are continued for development of education in the State. In order to encourage female literacy, universalisation of elementary education for children upto 14 years of age has been the target in the State. During the year 1998-99, 550 Primary Schools have been opened. 100 Primary Schools have been upgraded to Upper Primary Schools, 181 Upper Primary Schools to Secondary Schools and 85 Secondary Schools to Senior Secondary Schools. Education upto primary level is being provided in the revenue villages having a population of 250 in general while this facility is being provided in all the revenue villages under desert and tribal areas having a population of 150.

At present, 34098 Primary, 13546 Upper Primary, 3844 Secondary and 1683 Senior Secondary Schools are running in the State. Education is being provided to 23.14 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 11-14 years and 73.81 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-11 years. 4.78 lakh boys and girls are also being benefited through 17600 Non Formal Education Centres.

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 being provided to both boys & girls of class I to V in TSP area and from direct individuals namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Nagaur.*

#### Secondary Education

As stated above, currently 3844 Secondary and 1683 Senior Secondary Schools are functioning in the State, where in 12.91 lakh and 12.37 lakh students were studying respectively. Secondary and Sr. Secondary education is being provided by about 0.92 lakh teachers in the State. Girl and Boy Students are selected under State Talent Development Programme out of the students studying in Secondary and Sr. Secondary Schools of the State. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been kept to benefit such students in the current year. Efforts are being made to provide scholarship of Rs. 20.00 lakh to talented girl students belonging to SC/ST in 1998-99. Each of the girl students securing 75% or more marks in their 10<sup>th</sup> Class of Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer is also awarded for 2 years with an incentive of Rs. 1000 per annum. This scheme has been introduced from 1997-98 and 2193 girl students were benefited in the same year while

2834 were benefited in 1998-99. Thus 5027 female students got this benefit with an amount of Rs. 50.27 lakh in last two-years.

In the year 1996-97, the State Government with a view to have outstanding quantitative and qualitative performance, introduced a scheme to encourage government schools producing highest result in Board Examination. Under this scheme a sum of Rs.50,000 was provided as award to each Government Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools producing highest result in the Board Examination at State level, in the same way each of Secondary and Sr. Secondary Schools producing highest result at district level was also awarded by a sum of Rs. 25,000 in the year 1998-99. 2 head of institute at State level and 64 at district level have been awarded. The Student Safety Insurance Scheme for all the students of government schools has been introduced since 14<sup>th</sup> Nov, 1996 in the State where no premium is charged from the students. In the year 1998-99, Rs. 22.50 lakhs have been deposited with Insurance Department under this scheme. The State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 332.80 lakh directly in favour of P.W.D. for construction of girls hostels at every district head quarter in the State and a sum of Rs. 72.00 lakh has been spent till now. Similarly, in the same year against a provision of Rs. 210.80 lakh an amount of Rs. 58.80 lakh has been spent for installation of hand pumps in 527 Secondary/Sr. Secondary Schools and work for installing hand pumps in 100 schools is under way.

Under Total Literacy Programme, 90.70 lakh illiterates have been identified during the year 1998-99, out of which 77.36 lakh persons have been enrolled and benefited by the end of December, 1998. Out of these enrolled persons, 51.77 lakh are female, which is almost 67 per cent of the total enrolled persons. Out of the total beneficiaries, 15.14 lakh persons of scheduled casts and 15.47 lakh persons of scheduled tribe have been enrolled so far. By the end of December, 98, 41.19 lakh persons have been made neo-literate, 17.51 lakh have been benefited under the Post Literacy Programme. In the same way 2.69 lakh neo-literates who were benefited under Post Literacy Programme, have been attached with Continuing Education Programme.

Government of India has approved the project of Rs. 11710.94 lakh for Literacy programme for the State, out of which Rs 8234.03 lakh will be shared by the Government of India and Rs. 3476.91 lakh by the State Government. Government of India and State Government have issued a sanction of Rs. 5751.56 lakh and Rs. 2271.85 lakh respectively. Rs. 6066.04 lakh have been spent under this programme by the end of December, 1998.

Jan Chetna Kendras (JCK) are functioning in the State to enable the neo-literates to continue their literacy status through various activities.

The Directorate of Literacy and Continuing Education is also conducting Non-Formal Education (NFE) Programme alongwith Literacy Programme in the chain of universalisation of elementary education. Under the NFE programme children of age group of 6-14 years, who are not in a position to enroll themselves in formal schools for

their primary education due to their socio-economic or other circumstances are given Non-Formal Education. After successful completion of class V course, the learner becomes eligible to get admission in class VI of the formal school.

Presently 17,600 Non-Formal Education Centres have been sanctioned in 161 projects to provide elementary education in the State. In addition to this, 1691 NFE centres are sanctioned under 25 Voluntary Organisations. 17201 centres were functioning in the State by the end of December, 1998. 4.80 lakh children have been enrolled by the end of December, 1998 against the annual target of 4.80 lakh, out of which 2.06 lakh are boys and 2.74 lakh are girls. 1.14 lakh children of SC and 0.96 lakh children of ST have been enrolled by the end of December, 1998. It indicates that much emphasis is given on the education of girls as well the children of SC and ST communities. During the year 1998-99, 45 new projects have been sanctioned by the Government of India alongwith financial assistance.

### **Higher Education:**

At present 6 Universities including one Agriculture University, 4 University level Institutes and 257 Colleges/Research Institutions are functioning in the State to provide Post-Graduate level education. Expected expenditure for the year 1998-99(Upto Dec.98) is Rs. 760.40 lakh.

Achievement during 1998-99 in the field of college education are as under.

1. 4 new colleges in public sector and 16 in private sector have been opened for development and expansion of higher education in the State.
2. 3 new subjects in different colleges of Science Faculty in Merta City College have been introduced.
3. To encourage women for higher education, 4 Women-Hostels are being constructed with the aid of U.G.C. in 4 women government colleges.
4. 117 new sections have been started in various government colleges.
5. New Law courses have been introduced in Universities and government colleges of the State at the instance of Bar Council of India.
6. In order to remove regional imbalance, action has been taken to establish Universities at Kota and Bikaner.

### **Polytechnic Education:**

Presently, 14 Government Co-education Polytechnic Colleges and 6 Women Polytechnic Colleges are running in the State to provide technical education up to the level of Engineering Diploma and Post Engineering Diploma. Besides, 5 non-government Polytechnic Colleges are also running. These colleges are providing 10 Engineering Diploma Courses with the intake capacity of 1710 and 6 non-engineering Diploma courses with the intake capacity of 440. Moreover Polytechnic Colleges at Jodhpur and Kota with the intake capacity of 30 each are providing Computer Application Diploma while Polytechnic College Alwar is imparting technical education in Plant Maintenance Post Diploma with an intake of 20 seats. By and large college level polytechnic education is being provided in 16 districts out of 32 districts of the State.

There is a provision of Rs. 1108.05 lakh in Annual Plan 1998-99 for various schemes under polytechnic education. Out of this amount Rs.874.60 lakh have been sanctioned for committed items while the remaining amount of Rs. 233.45 lakh has been kept for new schemes. The amount sanctioned for new schemes is kept for purchasing Plant & Machinery, Furniture and Books under World Bank Programme. An amount of Rs. 760.72 lakh has been spent upto November, 98.

In the year 1998-99 the achievements in the field of technical education are as given below: -

- (1) The intake capacity for Electronics Engineering Diploma course in Khetan Polytechnic College, Jaipur has been increased from 30 seats to 40.
- (2) New Electric Engineering diploma course with an intake capacity of 40 seats has been introduced in Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur.
- (3) A new Industrial Training Institute has been started in the Central Jail Campus, Jaipur.
- (4) A New Polytechnic college to be run by the year 2000 is proposed in Churu for which construction of college building is in progress.
- (5) The intake capacity for all the Diploma courses in Khetan Polytechnic college, Jaipur is proposed to be raised upto 40 from the existing 20 seats each.

The facility of Industrial Training Institute is available in all the 32 districts of the State. Under this, 88 Government Co-education Industrial Training Institutes and 8 Industrial Training Institutes for Women are running to provide handicrafts training. Apart from this, 15 Mini Industrial Training Institutes are functioning in tribal sub-plan area. Presently, the training is being imparted in 27 engineering professions and 14 non-engineering professions.

Rajasthan enjoyed a special, rather privileged, position in expansion of Sanskrit education in the State. 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.

## 7.2 MEDICAL & HEALTH

Medical and Health Department of the State is poised 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 through a network. Detailed position at the end of Dec. 1998 is shown below.

Table - 7.2.1

January 2000

Institutions	Number
1. Hospitals	219 ✓
2. Dispensaries	268 ✓
3. Primary Health Centres (Rural)	1674 <del>1662</del>
4. Community Health Centres (Urban)	29 263 ✓
5. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118 ✓
6. Aid Posts (Urban)	13 ✓
7. Sub- Centres	9928 <del>9851</del>
8. In-patients Beds	37918 <del>37746</del>

During the year <sup>1999-2000</sup> 1998-99, against the target of <sup>2500</sup> 1000 cases, <sup>1904</sup> 1964 leprosy cases were detected under the "Leprosy Eradication Programme" upto <sup>Oct-1998</sup> Dec. 1998. Under "T.B. Eradication Programme" upto <sup>Nov</sup> December, 1998, <sup>51493</sup> 40760 new cases were detected against the target of 69800 cases. Under "Blindness Eradication Programme" <sup>47.40</sup> 77803 (provisional) eye operations were performed upto <sup>Nov</sup> December 1998, against a target of <sup>40</sup> 19200 eye operations.

Under "Malaria Eradication Programme", <sup>77611</sup> 46.95 lakh (Provisional) blood slides were collected and examined upto <sup>Nov</sup> December, 1998 against the target of 44 lakh during 1998-99. Under the "National AIDS Control Programme", the blood of <sup>81653</sup> 401057 persons was tested upto <sup>Sept</sup> November, 1998 and HIV positive was detected in <sup>372</sup> 505 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 of which upto December 1998 is given in the table below: -

Table - 7.2.2

Item	Target (1998-99)	Achievements (Upto Dec.,98)
1. D.P.T. Inoculations	15,89979	910868
2. B.C.G. inoculations	15,89979	946280

Among  
collected  
49360  
Malaria  
cases  
were  
found.

3. Measles Inoculations	15,89979	1114760
4. Tetanus Injections	17,70177	1251268
5. Polio Drops	15,89979	901898

To attain the national goal of complete eradication of the polio disease, special "Pulse Polio" campaign was launched during the current year in two phases, first on 5th December, 1998 and second on 17th January, 1999.

Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, five hospitals, one each at Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali, 63 dispensaries at various places and one homeopathic dispensary at Jaipur are functioning in the State to provide medical facilities to the industrial labourers working in various industries and factories. 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 Pathies

*Revised provision of Rs 200.00 lakh spent 161.10 upto January, 2000*

An amount of Rs. 394.60 lakh has been approved in Annual Plan 1998-99 for Ayurved Department, out of which Rs. 195.07 lakh have been kept as committed expenditure and Rs. 199.53 lakh for new schemes/ items. Presently, under Ayurved Department (3733) hospitals/ dispensaries are functioning in the State as depicted in the table below: - 3823

Table - 7.2.3

Therapy	Category "A"		Category "A"		Category "B"		Total		Grand Total
	Hospital		Dispensary		Dispensary				
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1. Ayurved	(22) 25	(56) 53	493	70	(2800) 2876	(86) 87	(3313) 3394	212	(527) 115
2. Homeo-Pathy	-	2	-	7	(58) 56	(51) 50	(58) 56	(60)	(118)
3. Unani	-	3	3	6	(39) 44	(32) 41	(42) 47	(41)	(83) 97
4. Naturo-Pathy	-	2	-	-	1	(2)	1	4	5

*total 25 60 496 83 2877 - 182*

**7.3 FAMILY WELFARE:**

An Intensive Family Welfare Programme was launched in the State for achieving the goal of small family. Till December, 1998, 127706 sterilisation operations were performed and 150184 I.U.D. were inserted. Apart from this, 234514 oral pills were distributed upto December, 1998. There are about 2.77 lakh 'NIRODH' users in the State

at present, which would lead to an appreciable increase in the number of couples protected.

Besides, various birth control measures have been provided in every Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre, Community Health Centre, Dispensary and Hospital etc. The facilities relating to birth control measures have also been arranged in every village by opening contraceptive depots. Emphasis is also being given to the social marketing of contraceptive schemes. "Jan Mangal" has been extended to all the districts of the State.

**7.4 WATER SUPPLY:** *The Problem of non-availability of safe drinking water for the people in the State is very complex on account of and the limited availability*

Due to geographical diversities, ~~shortage of both ground and surface water, safe and clean drinking water~~ is always a crucial problem for the people of the State. With the continuous efforts of State Government in this direction, the problem is being solved gradually.

The number of villages benefited with different water supply schemes by the availability of conventional and non-conventional water resources are <sup>37554</sup> 37540. During the year 1998-99, against the target of 5500 habitations, water supply facility has been provided to <sup>4017</sup> 5017 habitations and 2964 partially covered habitations upto December, 1998.

**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 section, low income group and middle income group are being provided by the Rajasthan Housing Board. Activities of the Housing Board are given in the following table: -

Table -7.5.1

Activities	Year 1998-99	
	Target	Achievement upto Dec., '98
1. Houses taken for construction (No.)	2788	1243
2. Houses completed (No.)	7368	2294
3. Houses allotted (No.)	9974	858
4. Possession given (No.)	11436	1973
5. Recoveries (Rs. in crore)	165	

*The Village Housing scheme is being implemented by the State Govt. through panchayati raj, institutions under which assistance @ Rs 5200/- per beneficiary is being provided for the construction of house. ~~one rupee loan to shelter less 50 rural poor BPL families.~~ Against the target of ~~beneficiaries~~ <sup>16440</sup> beneficiaries during the year 1999-2000 (upto Dec. 99), ~~beneficiaries benefited~~ a provision of Rs. 164.40 lacs has been made to provide benefit to 3161 BPL families.*

16  
1404  
25-28  
40-27

7.6 SOCIAL WELFARE:

Various social welfare programmes for women, children, handicapped and old persons including pension schemes for old and handicapped persons are being implemented by the Social Welfare Department of the State.

The programmes and activities pertaining to welfare of the society run by the Social Welfare Department of the State are categorised into firstly upliftment and welfare of backward classes and secondly other welfare works including social safety and improvements.

The Social Welfare Department is launching various important schemes for educational, economic and social upliftment of SC/ST and other backward classes and homeless people. Under these, free hostel facilities, scholarships, book bank for pre examination training and resident school are main schemes for development of education. 20 thousand students are being benefited through 554 Government and subsidised hostels in the current year. Apart from this, there is a provision to open 50 new hostels, Pre-matric scholarship and swachhakar scholarship scheme are being run through Education Department. Boys and girls studying in colleges, vocational colleges and higher educational institution and belonging to SC/ST, whose family income is below Rs. 44500 per year, are awarded post matric scholarships. Thus about 6 lakh boy and girl students are getting benefit of scholarship scheme. During 1998-99 the students of weaker sections have been benefited by providing expensive text books worth Rs. 30 lakh. under the Book Bank Scheme. This scheme is shared equally by the State Government and the Central Government. Pre-examination training by higher educated senior lecturers is being imparted to the candidates belonging to weaker section through 37 Training Centres to prepare them for main competitive examinations such as RAS, IAS etc. 2275 candidates have been benefited under this scheme.

Various schemes for welfare of women and children, handicapped, old and helpless persons are also being implemented by Social Welfare Department in the State. The handicapped persons are provided training facilities for employment and travelling facilities etc. A new scheme for marriage of handicapped persons is also being undertaken through matrimonial introduction meet. An amount of Rs. 5000 is provided to each handicapped married couple.

The department is also providing pension to old aged <sup>POV</sup> and <sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup> widowers. Besides the old age pension the government of the State and bank, in the assistance of the State government. The government has also started <sup>SI</sup> centre for senior citizens with the help of <sup>SI</sup> papers. These are being run in 18 districts.



## 8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

### 8.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

*to enable them to lead better social and economic life*

*the w*

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 and more investment in rural areas and removal of rural disparity. A provision of Rs. 3884.00 crore was kept in Ninth Five year plan for Special Scheme and Integrated Rural Development Programmes, out of which Rs. 332.49 crore was received upto the month of December, 1998 while, during the period, expenditure has been of Rs. 343.44 crore. To achieve the objectives, various State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Programmes were under implementation during 1998-99. *at present*

#### 8.1.1 POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Indira Awas Yojana and Jeevan Dhara etc. are the main programmes for poverty alleviation.

##### Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

IRDP is a beneficiary oriented programme. Its main objective is to enable selected families to cross poverty line in rural areas. The annual income of families Below Poverty Line (BPL), was Rs. 11,000 by assessment of income from various sources/assets earlier, which has now been revised to Rs. 20,000 to be arrived through consumption method from 1997-98. Similarly per family investment under this programme was about Rs. 18,700 during the year 1996-97, now Rs. 20,000 per family has been fixed during the year 1997-98 for effective improvement in the programme. Under this programme, 31842 families have been benefited by providing them subsidies amounting to Rs. 23.59 crore and loans of Rs. 75.63 crore by the end of December, 1998.

##### Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

It is a facilitating component of the IRDP, which was launched by the Government of India for rural development on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1979. The objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical entrepreneurial skill to rural youth belonging to the families below poverty line to enable them to take up self employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and business activities. To strengthen the programme, State Government has taken up necessary steps to increase the duration of training up to a minimum of six months and payment of stipend to the trainees. Some new trades like fruit development, skilled artisanship and vehicle driving, etc. have also been added. Under this programme 3507 youths were trained in various

trades by spending an amount of Rs. 1.52 crore during the current year (upto December, 1998) and 2610 youth were under training. The training is imparted keeping in view the local needs and self-employment opportunities.

#### Identification and Rehabilitation of Bounded Labour Programme

This programme is being implemented with the assistance of the Central Government under bounded Labour Liberation Act, 1976. 33 bounded labourers have been rehabilitated upto Dec. 1998. A provision of Rs.15 lakh has been kept for the current financial year 1998-99.

#### Indira Awas Yojana

Indira Awas Yojana, which was previously a part of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented independently from the year 1996-97 for providing more houses in rural areas. In order to improve the quality of houses, the unit cost has been increased to Rs. 20,000 per house in general areas and Rs. 22,000 in hilly track areas. 17752 houses have been completed during the year 1998-99 (upto December, 1998) with an expenditure of Rs. 32.54 crore and 28574 houses are under construction.

#### Jeevan Dhara Yojana

Till 1995-96 Jeevan Dhara Yojana (JDY) was implemented as a part of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Presently, this scheme is being implemented independently. Under this scheme cent-percent Government subsidy is being provided to small and marginal farmers for construction of wells and minor irrigation works. During the current year, 1270 wells have been constructed by the end of December, 1998 and 5015 wells are under construction. An amount of Rs. 6.34 crore has been spent on construction works.

### **8.1.2 DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND GENERATION OF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME:**

Mainly, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Guarantee Scheme, 32 Zile 32 Kaam, Un-tied Fund, Apna Gaon Apna Kaam and Gramin Vikas Kendra Yojana etc. are covered under this programme.

#### Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

The primary objective of the scheme is to generate additional gainful employment opportunities for unemployed and under employed, both men and women and to create such public utility assets through construction works which strengthen social and economic infrastructure of villages. 92.41 lakh mandays have been generated by spending Rs. 58.75 crore under this scheme during the year under review (upto December, 1998).

### Employment Assurance Guarantee Scheme

This scheme was launched in the year 1993-94 in 122 blocks, which is being implemented now in all the blocks of the State. Under the scheme, employment is provided to atleast two persons of a family living below poverty line for 100 days during a year. During the current financial year (upto December, 1998) Rs. 101.42 crore were spent and 147.08 lakh mandays were generated. Almost half of the total budget allocation under this head is spent on the water-shed project.

### Apna Gaon Apna Kaam Scheme

This scheme was launched in 1991 with the basic objective to obtain true participation of people in the process of development and local planning. Under the scheme, 30 percent of the estimated cost of works comes through public participation while the remaining 70 percent funds are provided by the government. During 1998-99 an amount of Rs. 24.81 crore (including public contribution of Rs. 7.52 crore) has been spent (upto December, 1998).

### 32 Zile 32 Kaam Scheme

With a view to ensure best utilisation of available local resources by the district itself and to involve the public participation in the process of local planing and development upto 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. During the year 1998-99, Rs. 15.40 crore have been spent under this scheme (upto December, 1998) against a provision of Rs. 23.00 crore. *as 77% work done completed*

### Un-tied Fund Scheme

In order to give due importance to the needs and aspirations of the local people, both in urban and rural areas, the scheme is being implemented from 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 11.99 crore has been spent during the year under review (upto December, 1998) against a provision of Rs. 18.00 crore. *472 works were completed upto Nov 98*

### Parliamentary Constituency Area Development Programme:

Under this programme, there is a provision for undertaking various works amounting to Rs. 1.00 crore in each Parliamentary Constituency area in the State. During current year (upto December, 1998) 1129 works have been completed with an investment of Rs. 17.69 crore while 2432 works are in progress.

## Rural Growth Centres

With the object to enhance the pace of development and to improve the standard and quality of life of rural folk, this scheme is being implemented since 1995-96 in the State. Under the scheme, works relating to infrastructural development are being carried out in 1185 selected Rural Growth Centres and Rs. 5.87 crore have been spent by the end of December, 1998 during the year 1998-99.

### **8.1.3 AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:**

Desert Development Programme (DDP), Waste Land Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Mewat Vikas, Dang Vikas, Border Area Development Programme (BADP) are the main programmes/schemes of Area Development Programme.

#### Desert Development and Drought Prone Area Programme (DDP and DPAP)

Presently, these programmes are being implemented in the State on the basis of water shed area development works. 2505 water shed projects have been sanctioned so far. During the current financial year Rs. 39.84 crore under DDP and Rs. 2.24 crore under DPAP have been received.

#### Waste Land Development Programme

Under this programme, 16 projects costing Rs. 45.00 crore for developing 63000 hectares of land have been sanctioned during past 5 years for the districts of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Tonk, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Sikar, Ajmer, Jaisalmer and Pali. 6 projects and developmental works on 37700 hectares of land have been completed with an investment of Rs. 31.46 crore so far. Proposals for 8 projects costing Rs. 32.38 crore have been sent to Government of India in 1998-99 for sanction.

#### Mewat Area Development Programme

This programme covers 10 Panchayat Samities of Alwar and Bharatpur districts which are predominantly inhabited by the people of the Meo Community. Against a target of Rs. 2.90 crore for the year 1998-99, an amount of Rs. 1.67 crore has been spent upto December, 1998 on development of roads, availability of drinking water, education and medical & health institutions.

### Dang Area Development Scheme

This scheme is being implemented since 1995- 96 in 332 Gram Panchyats of 8 districts(Sawai Madhopur, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Kota and Bundi). The area under the scheme is mainly backward which needs infrastructural development at a faster pace so that the people of Dang Area may come at par with the people of other parts of the State. During the current year Rs. 2.67 crore have been spent on various developmental works upto December, 1998.

### Border Area Development Programme

This programme is being implemented since 1993-94 in 13 developmental blocks of four districts (Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Ganganagar) situated on international border of the State. Priority under this programme is on security measures alongwith infrastructural development through departments like Police, CID, BSF and Home Guard etc. These districts have poor socio- economic infrastructure, therefore, developmental activities relating to PWD, RSEB, PHED, Medical & Health, Sheep & Wool, Education, Animal Husbandry and Human Resources Development have been given due importance. An amount of Rs. 20.78 crore has been spent upto December, 1998 during the current financial year.

### **8.1.4 IRRIGATION POTENTIAL AND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :**

Under Agriculture Development Projects (ADP), Community Lift Irrigation Schemes are being implemented after training of the farmers in groups. With the implementation of this programme, the agriculture production is increased. Out of 312 projects sanctioned under A.D.P. in the State, the work has been started on 278 and 179 projects have been completed so far.

For development of non-conventional sources of energy in rural areas and for reducing the dependence on wood as fuel and procurement of advanced fertiliser, Bio-Gas Development Programme is being implemented in the State since 1981-82. Under the programme subsidy is provided for installation of Bio-Gas Plants. 574 Bio-Gas Plants have been installed and 434 plants were under construction during the current year upto December, 1998 against a target of 1000 plants. Besides, the dead plants are being taken on priority for making them functional and 115 dead plants have been re-started.

### **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 9184 Gram Panchayats, 237 Panchayat Samities and 32 Zila Parishads in 32 districts of the State.

Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is responsible for implementation of different developmental activities in rural areas in the State. 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.

The department is striving hard to provide amenities and necessities of life in rural areas through various schemes such as allotment of land for rural dwellings, rural sanitation programmes, distribution of Improved Chulhas, (construction of link roads), repairing of hand pumps, educational facilities etc. in rural areas. Besides, the amenities connected with water supply, electricity and drainage etc. are also being handled on priority basis.

(In order to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institution so that they could do various developmental works, the Central Government has made a provision of Rs. 5306 lakh for 1998-99) To impart training to village level workers and other public representatives, training centres are functioning in Ajmer, Dungarpur and Jodhpur (Mandore). There is a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakh for establishment and construction work at Ajmer and Dungarpur against which Rs. 15.42 lakh have been spent up to Nov., 98. A provision of Rs. 1560 lakh has been kept for providing subsidy to 30,000 below poverty line families for Rural dwelling units, against which first instalment of Rs. 390 lakh have been transferred to Panchayat Samities up to Nov., 98. In the same way provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh is for providing free residential land for such persons in rural areas.

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been kept for new Scheme of Rural Dwellings against which Rs. 9.01 lakh have been spent upto November, 1998. Under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Schemes of Family Benefit and Maternity Benefit under National Social Assistance Programme an amount of Rs. 373.25 lakh, Rs. 148.22 Lakh and Rs. 71.13 lakh respectively have been transferred to the State by Government of India against the targets of Rs. 936.00 lakh, Rs. 451.93 lakh and Rs. 338.73 lakh kept under respective schemes.

\*\*\*\*\*

The schemes in the interest of a individual and public at large in rural areas are being implemented through Panchayati Raj institutions. Presently, the programmes like poverty alleviation, ~~provision of~~ primary education, maintenance of hand pumps, rural sanitation, construction of rural dwelling and allotment of land, development of non-conventional energy sources e.g. distribution of kerosene chulhas, national ~~so~~ programme

## 9. OTHER PROGRAMMES

### 9.1 TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP) ✓

Alleviation of poverty has always been the main objective of Indian Socio-Economic Development Planning. Several programmes are being implemented to this effect. Twenty Point Programme was launched by the former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi on 1.7.1975 with a view to initiate a concerted attack on poverty, malnutrition and diseases and to provide all round improvement in the quality of life of the weaker sections of the society. The programme was revised on 14.1.1982. Taking into account, the past experience and to impart a new thrust, Twenty Point Programme was again reviewed and reconstructed in 1986.

The Twenty Point Programme, 1986 aims at bringing a number of important programmes having close bearing on eradication of poverty into sharper focus. State government has implemented the programme with commitment, which is evident from the fact that on the basis of performance, State ranked 1<sup>st</sup> among the other States in the country during the year 1997-98.

The progress during 1998-99 (upto Dec., 98) under 20-point programme has been depicted in the following table: -

Table 9.1.1

S.No	Item	Unit	Target (98-99)	Achievement Upto Dec., 1998	Percentage Achievement Upto Dec., 1998
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	Lakh	149.43 ✓	57.75	38.65
2.	Distribution of Surplus Land	Mandays	1362.00	450.49	33.08
3.	Drinking Water Problem Solved	Acres	8377	960	3354
4.	Community Health Centres	No. of Habitations	13 ✓	-	-
5.	Primary Health Centres	No.	65	12	100
6.	Immunisation (DPT, Polio & BCG)	000, No.	1586.00	1561.52	901.90
7.	ICDS Blocks	Cum.No.	191 ✓	190	99.48
8.	Anganbaris	Cum.No.	23765	20425	25592
9.	S.C.Families Assisted	No.	140000	92910	26019
10.	S.T.Families Assisted	No.	72000	32641	132358

			17243	15850		
11	Indira Awas Yojna	No.	35599	17297	48.59	91.92
12	EWS Houses Provided	No.	2000	1151	57.55	-
13	LIG Houses	No.	1000	1125	112.5	-
14	Slum Improvement (Population)	No.	40000	32074	80.19	58.44
15	Trees Plantation on Private Land	Lakh No.	400	306.09	76.52	59.42
16	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hectare	85000	63670	74.91	40.77
17	Villages Electrified	No.	450	173	34.60	29.33
18	Pump Sets	No.	16000	19330	120.8	63.92
19	Energised Improved Chullahs	No.	75000	17180	22.91	23.40
20	Bio Gas Plants	No.	1000	584	58.40	32.00

### 9.2 FAMINE/FLOOD RELIEF :-

During the financial year 1998-99, relief measures in famine affected areas were taken up from the month of May which continued upto 15<sup>th</sup> of July 1998. During this period employment was provided to 0.83 lakh persons and an amount of Rs. 60.80 crore was distributed to the districts/departments against flood control and relief works. 19580 villages of 18 districts were declared as famine affected and with a view to provide employment in these areas, relief works were again started from the month of October, 1998 and 0.61 lakh, 1.37 lakh and 2.18 lakh persons got employment respectively in the month of October, November and December, 1998. In the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 138.41 crore has been allotted to District Collectors in the State while in all Rs. 203.10 crore have been spent upto Dec. 1998 against the total amount of Rs. 311.56 crore provided for the Relief Works.

### 9.3 SMALL SAVINGS:

Role of small savings has become very important for mobilisation of resources and funds in the economy, as 75 per cent of the total collection can be utilised as long-term loans from the Government of India. Small savings contribute substantially to the financial resources of the State. The State Government has declared various incentives to create atmosphere for small savings, which has resulted into an appreciable increase in small savings. The savings of households, individuals, corporates and the institutions are channelised into investments for the economic development of the State.

A target of Rs. 1400 crore has been fixed for the year 1998-99. Out of this Rs. 1134.17 crore have been collected till December, 1998 which is 81.01 per cent of the target. It is expected to achieve cent-percent target by the end of March, 1999.



As against the target of Rs. 950 crore of 1998-99, the State Government has already availed Central Government loan assistance of Rs. 760.06 crore against the net small saving collections upto September, 98.

Collection position under various small saving schemes during 1997-98 and 1998-99 is given in the following table:

Table 9.3.1

**SMALL SAVING DEPOSITS**

Name of Security	(Rs. in lakh)			
	1997-98		1998-99	
	(April to Dec., 1998)		(April to Dec., 1998)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5
1. Post Office Saving Accounts	27471.47	-1419.98	28138.50	-2859.07
2. Recurring Deposits	32869.89	13014.83	40989.09	17776.12
3. CTD		-1.42		-0.12
4. Post Office Time Deposits	6263.96	3233.87	8190.83	836.91
5. Monthly Income Scheme	10014.15	8725.76	18822.52	16816.01
6. NSS	923.69	-1934.73	659.57	-1042.55
7. Indira Vikas Patra	19083.98	13912.66	36140.66	29535.72
8. Kisan Vikas Patra	38655.77	25248.00	53498.26	37657.09
9. VIII Issue NSC	9547.25	6741.52	9682.54	7369.24
10. Old Saving Certificates	110.38	-115.50	12.67	-115.42
11. P.P.F	9222.97	6247.77	10121.04	7434.15
12. Retd. Employees Scheme			9.05	9.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>154163.51</b>	<b>73652.78</b>	<b>206264.73</b>	<b>113417.13</b>

It is revealed from the above table that Monthly Income Scheme, Recurring Deposits, Kisan Vikas Patra and Indira Vikas Patra continued to be the most popular schemes. These four schemes accounted for 65.27 per cent of the total gross collection in 1997-98 and 72.46 per cent during 1998-99 (upto December, 1998).

## 9.4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Keeping in view the necessity of all round development of State, the Science and Technology Council was constituted on 11th August, 1983. This Council is empowered to take decisions on policy formations related to Science & Technology. The Science & Technology Department was established in August, 1983 to execute the policies of the Council and to implement the activities/ programmes/ projects in an efficient manner.

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~~Since its inception, it has been the endeavour of The Department~~ to initiate, support, promote and co-ordinate the activities in the field of Science & 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.

*To provide suitable facilities in the various fields of S.C.T. for betterment of the Society especially the poor. It is an aim of S.C.T. to provide facilities to the poor.*

*Rashmi* During the year 1998-99 a plan outlay of Rs. 235.00 Lakh was sanctioned for various activities of the department against which Rs. 34.04 Lakh have been spent upto October, 1998 and Rs. 24.75 Lakh was spent during the same period against a target of Rs. 46.90 Lakh under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. *9.8.27*

## 9.5 COMPUTERISATION

The Directorate of Information and Technology (DOIT), a Nodal Agency for computerisation in the State of Rajasthan, is working to promote computerisation in the Government Departments and Public Undertakings. The main objectives of the Department are to formulate policy and guiding principles regarding computerisation and monitoring, their implementation, to develop new areas for computerisation, to provide technical consultancy for selection, procurement, installation and implementation of hardware and software and to organise computer awareness and detailed training courses for officers / officials of the Government Departments.

The Directorate has developed a software for some of the activities, which are common to all Government establishments. These standard packages are modified as per the requirements of user departments.

The Committee for Information Technology Project Approval (CITPA) has been reconstituted by the Department of Administrative Reforms on 27.3.98. The purview of reconstituted CITPA has been raised to the projects worth Rs. 20.00 lakh and above.

For awareness and promotion of computer usage in Government Departments the Training Cell of the Directorate has arranged training programmes for 66 participants of ministerial staff under Incentive Scheme, for 54 State Government officers/officials and in-service training for 42 participants of computer services.

An Information Kiosk "RAJNIDHI" has been established at Yojana Bhawan, through which information of public utilities such as electric/water connections, vehicle registration related formalities, list of various Government dispensaries with their incharge & location, list of Police Thanas etc. can be accessed by general public. Seven more such Information Centre will be established by the end of 1998-99, DOIT has started a fortnightly Newsletter from June 1998.

## 9.6 TOURISM

The State of Rajasthan enjoys an unrivalled image in the field of tourism. The State has been instrumental in launching many new tourism packages like "Palace on Wheels", Heritage Hotels, and the Paying Guest Scheme. Besides, the attractions of Rajasthan are as below.

- Forests
- Colourful Fairs and Festivals
- The contrast of desert in the West and water & greenery in the East
- A Historical past with many tales of bravery and valour.
- Seven Schools of miniature paintings
- Handicrafts

The Fairs and Festivals of Rajasthan are living examples of its rich cultural heritage. The Tourism Department of the State has prepared a Calendar of the Fairs and Festivals well in advance upto the year 2001.

Following festivals are being marketed internationally:-

1. Summer Festival, Mount Abu.
2. Teej Festival, Jaipur.
3. Marwar Festival, Jodhpur.
4. Puskar Fair, Pushkar.
5. Chandrabhaga Fair, Jhalawar.
6. Camel Festival, Bikaner.
7. Nagaur Fair, Nagaur.
8. Desert Festival, Jaisalmer.
9. Elephant Festival, Jaipur.
10. Mewar Festival, Udaipur.
11. Gangaur Festival, Jaipur.

Department of tourism is undertaking the important activities of development and conservation of tourism sites and also to develop infrastructural facilities around the tourist places. A provision of Rs. 12.44 crore has been approved by the Government for development of Mewar Complex. The plan outlay of the department for the year 1998-99 is Rs. 14.20 lakh. Rajasthan has attracted 62.90 lakh domestic tourists during the year 1997 as against 57.26 lakh tourists in the last year. Arrivals of foreign tourists in the year 1997 have reached to 6.05 lakh against 5.61 lakh tourists visiting in the year 1996.

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During the year the development works are being carried on

## 10. ECONOMIC REFORMS IN RAJASTHAN

The State Government has given due priority to the programme 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 sectoral reforms carried out in the State are as follows: -

### 10.1 FISCAL MANAGEMENT

10.1.1 The State Government has been making constant efforts to step up the investment in developmental activities, despite the constrained fiscal environment. State Government has also been tapping more and more extra budgetary resources for fulfilment of Plan Commitments. In the Ninth Five Year Plan it is expected to have extra budgetary resources of Rs. 4938 crore.

10.1.2 The State Government is also mobilising external aid. During the Ninth Five Year Plan it is envisaged to tap Rs. 5778 crore through implementation of various externally aided projects.

### 10.2 TAX REFORMS

10.2.1 The State has taken initiatives for re-structuring the State Sales Tax system through rationalisation of the complex multilayered system to a simpler one. The number of tax slabs have been reduced from 16 in 1991-92 to 8 in 1995-96. The sales Tax Act in the State has been revised thoroughly and a new simplified and transparent Rajasthan Sales Tax Act 1994 has been introduced w.e.f October 1, 1995. A large number of commodities used by relatively low-income group people have either been exempted from tax or rates have been reduced considerably. Accordingly, after making necessary amendments in the Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, Rajasthan Sales Tax Rules, 1995 was made effective from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1995.

10.2.2 Self Assessment Schemes have been introduced both in respect of Commercial Taxes and Land & Building Taxes. Compounded Levy has been introduced for Sales Tax for few commodities. A new Self-Assessment Scheme, 1995 has been introduced.

10.2.3 In addition to the above, all check-posts of Commercial Tax Department and Transport Department have been abolished w.e.f. 1st May, 1995 to ensure free flow of trade and commerce. Computerisation of the department on a major scale is already underway.

10.2.4 'Deemed Assessment Scheme' was introduced during 1995-96 under which tax returns submitted by certain categories of dealers upto the year 1993-94 were accepted as such.

10.2.5 Clear-cut guidelines for survey / inspection of dealers have been laid down.

10.2.6 A separate Taxation Tribunal equivalent to High Court (SB) to hear appeals in respect of Sales Tax and other specified tax matters has become functional from 16th October, 1995.

10.2.7 Amnesty Scheme in Sales Tax was introduced for all court cases pending in Supreme Court, High Court, Rajasthan Sales Tax Tribunal, Revenue Board, Civil and Judicial Courts and any Court and Tribunal situated outside the State, filed before 31-3-98. On deposit of principal amount of tax, the Government announced the wavier of penalty and interest accrued thereon.

10.2.8 Single window for Registration forms made operational at Jaipur in Sales Tax matter. Issue of declaration forms also be computerised.

10.2.9 In order to promote industrialisation, Rajasthan Sales Tax New Incentive Scheme, 1998 and Rajasthan Sales Tax New Deferment Scheme 1998 were implemented.

10.2.10 A Grievances Redressal Cell has been set up for speedy disposal of complaints of assessee and taxpayers in the Sales Tax Department.

10.2.11 Tax Benefit to Industries: -

- I. Restriction on branch transfer of manufactured goods is removed, if raw material is purchased after payment of 4 per cent local tax.
- II. Women entrepreneurs in tiny sector, granted tax exemption facility.
- III. In order to provide relaxation in taxes to Mini Cement Plants, Composition Plan, 1998 was introduced.
- IV. Octroi has been discontinued.
- V. Relaxation under Sales Tax Act, Stamp Duty Act and Land and Building Tax Act has been allowed.

10.2.12 Revenue income which has been Rs. 1548.79 crore in the year 1991-92 has increased to 3123.76 crore in the year 1996-97. Similarly, the total revenue of the State has increased from Rs. 4128.76 crore in 1991-92 to Rs. 7559.72 crore in 1996-97 registering an increase of 83.10 per cent.

10.2.13 Similarly, recovery position of Registration Fees and Stamps Duty has also been improved. It has increased by 13 per cent in comparison to the year 1997-98.

### **10.3 INDUSTRIES SECTOR**

10.3.1 Automatic conversion of land is allowed up to 5 hectares. The land would be deemed to have been converted on expiry of 30 days from the date of application for conversion to appropriate Revenue Authority, after which, the concerned officer would issue a conversion certificate.

10.3.2 Land Allotment Rules of RIICO have been simplified for transfer, mortgage, subletting and sub-division for legitimate purposes. Vacant commercial plots in RIICO industrial area are allowed to be freely transferred on payment of 5 per cent transfer charges. Substantial powers have been delegated to Regional Managers for speedy decisions relating to allotment of land

10.3.3 NOC for land conversion beyond periphery of 1 km. of RIICO area is not required. Also peripheral development charges have been reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent and there would be no retention charges for delayed registration of lease deed.

10.3.4 Allotment of land for hospital/nursing homes will be made on industrial rates and not on commercial rates.

10.3.5 Requirement for approval of building plans of plot sizes upto 40000 sq. mtrs. has been dispensed with. Now 20 per cent utility areas in urban areas and 30 per cent in rural areas would be allowed for housing facilities and additional facility like porch, stair-case, DG set room, pump set room would be allowed in set backs of industrial plots.

10.3.6 Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environment Management Plan (EMP) would be approved by Department of Environment for an industrial areas or Zone of that area. An industrial unit being set up in such area will not be required to secure site clearance from the Department of Environment.

10.3.7 An Advisory Cell for Pollution Control has been set up in RIICO, Pollution Control Board has deputed a nodal officer to each District Industries Centre to help entrepreneurs seeking clearances.

10.3.8 For SSI and tiny units, nodal officers have been authorised to issue NOCs within 7 days if unit belongs to "Other Industries" category and is located in industrial area.

10.3.9 150 Small Scale Industries are exempted from securing NOC /consent from Pollution Control Board for setting up industry.

10.3.10 An industrial area shall be declared developed only after basic facilities are provided and service charges are to be recovered only from date of such declaration. This would include provision of social infrastructure facilities, especially in important industrial areas.

10.3.11 Development of industrial areas in private sector would be permitted even within 5 km. radius of RIICO industrial areas.

10.3.12 Stamp duty structure rationalised to provide relief to entrepreneurs. Some important changes are;

- I. Custom Bond: Reduced from 1 per cent to 0.1 per cent of the Bond amount subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 and maximum of Rs. 1000/-.
- II. Security Bond of Mortgage Deed: Reduced from 0.5 per cent to 0.1 per cent.
- III. Registration of documents fee of 1 per cent subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 25,000/-.

10.3.13 Land Building Tax (LBT) exemption limit for industries raised from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh which is applicable to tourism related projects also.

- I. LBT to be charged once in a year irrespective of changes of hands.
- II. LBT to be charged on market rate.
- III. In RIICO areas rates determined by RIICO to be taken as market rates.
- IV. For tourism projects, cost of land charged by RIICO/Department of Tourism to be considered as market value for computing LBT.
- V. New Industrial units exempted from LBT for 4 years from date of production.
- VI. Sick units exempted from LBT if revival scheme drawn by BIFR/financing institutions.
- VI The Department is considering to make various zones in the State for distribution of electricity and transfer the distribution work under private sector.

#### **10.4 POWER SECTOR**

10.4.1 The State Government has been making efforts to reform its power Sector with the objectives of creating conditions for sustainable development of its power Industry and improving efficiency and quality of electricity services in the State. Emphasis is being given for making improvement in the field of Power Sector by International Financial

Organisations and discussions are going on with Foreign Financial Institutions to provide financial assistance.

10.4.2 The main points of Economic Reforms that are under consideration with the State Government are as follows:

- I. Reorganisation of RSEB by corporatisation and commercialisation. The matter relating to constitute RSEB into a company, to be registered under company Act of India for undertaking the commercial activities of production, transmission and distribution by a single organisation.
- II. Private Sector participation in power production.
- III. To attract investment and expertise in power generation and distribution.
- IV. Establishment of independent Regulatory Commission. In order to establish independent Regulatory Commission, action is being taken to issue necessary notification in this regard. The proposed Commission will determine electricity charges also.
- V. Efficiency in power consumption, power conservation and utilisation of non-conventional sources of energy.
- VI. Development of rural engery by decentralisation of power distribution.i
- VII. The Department is considering to make various Zones in the State for distribution of electricity and transfer the distribution work under private sector.

## 10.5 ROADS AND TRANSPORT

10.5.1 The State Government has initiated several reforms in the road sector. In March 1994 it enacted the Rajasthan Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1994, through which private sector was permitted to invest in construction of bridges, Railway over bridges, Tunnels, bypasses, road improvement and construction projects and to recover such investment through collection of toll.

10.5.2 In Dec. 1994 A Road Development Policy was implemented in the State. The objectives of the policy are as follows: -

- I. Increased resources mobilisation through clubbing financial resources in the various development schemes.
- II. Upgradation of technology improving cost effectiveness of projects in the road sector.
- III. Better professional Management.
- IV. Revamping of construction procedures and management.
- V. Improved Technical Competence.

10.5.3 For rapid infrastructure development in the State, the private entrepreneurs have been attracted on BOT basis. At the end of Jan. 1999, 4 projects costing Rs.39 Crore i.e. Pali bypass, Udaipur bypass, Karaunti bridge and strengthening of Nasirabad-Kekri road have been completed. 2 projects costing Rs. 27 Crore i.e. Bharatpur and Sikar bypasses are in progress. In addition, 3 projects i.e. strengthening of Amet-kelwa road, ROB at Badanwara and Rayla on Ajmer-Bhilwara road costing Rs. 21 crore have also been sanctioned by the



State Government. Bids for strengthening of Nimbahera-Neemach road have been received at the estimated cost of Rs. 6 crore.

## **10.6 GREATER PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION**

10.6.1 Rajasthan has taken major initiatives to create a regulatory and policy environment conducive to the flow of private investment in infrastructure development. Private participation is encouraged in road and power sector, building of integrated industrial parks, ICDs, Industrial Technical Institutes, Dry ports and in other specialised projects which contribute to creation of an ideal working and living habitat.

10.6.2 A comprehensive IT Policy will also be declared shortly to boost investment by the private sector in IT. A Tourism Policy will also be announced, to attract private investment in Tourism.

10.6.3 To further hasten the process of private investment in infrastructure sector, the State Government has promoted a private sector company called PDCOR Limited to implement infrastructure projects in commercial format. It prepares and offers investment-banking reports of infrastructure projects to the private sector.

10.6.4 Another important step taken to provide impetus to this activity has been the decision to set up a Project Development Fund of Rs. 5 crore, for meeting the costs and expenses related to preparing such investment banking reports.

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आर्थिक स्थिति की तालिकाएं  
**TABLES OF ECONOMIC SITUATION**

1. राजस्थान की राज्य आय औद्योगिक उद्भव, प्रचलित कीमतों पर एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन  
STATE INCOME OF RAJASTHAN BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, AT CURRENT PRICES  
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

(लाख रूपये में)  
(Rs. in Lakhs)

क्षेत्र Sector	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (P)	1997-98 (Q)	1998-99 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. कृषि (पशुधन सहित) Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	1313696 (39.80)	1386631 (38.05)	1897913 (42.84)	1936314 (41.15)	1846048 (36.72)
2. वन Forestry	47723 (1.45)	53448 (1.47)	63833 (1.44)	70451 (1.50)	80578 (1.60)
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	4039 (0.12)	3799 (0.10)	4939 (0.11)	5262 (0.11)	5860 (0.12)
4. खनन Mining	57608 (1.75)	70358 (1.93)	68871 (1.55)	90584 (1.93)	106148 (2.11)
5. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	252973 (7.66)	260134 (7.14)	246705 (5.57)	246080 (5.23)	257552 (5.12)
6. विनिर्माण (गैर पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-registered)	102793 (3.11)	114638 (3.15)	128565 (2.90)	126705 (2.69)	133560 (2.66)
7. निर्माण कार्य Construction	213429 (6.47)	233548 (6.41)	266744 (6.02)	302666 (6.43)	349615 (6.95)
8. विद्युत्, गैस तथा जल पूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	71125 (2.15)	88692 (2.43)	117200 (2.65)	149200 (3.17)	189937 (3.78)
9. रेल्वे Railways	54379 (1.65)	63271 (1.74)	65810 (1.49)	75333 (1.60)	86233 (1.72)
10. अन्य यातायात तथा संग्रहण Other Transport & Storage	47158 (1.43)	56226 (1.54)	66741 (1.51)	79065 (1.68)	94564 (1.88)
11. संचार Communication	28170 (0.85)	32917 (0.90)	38013 (0.86)	46562 (0.99)	57034 (1.13)
12. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	604758 (18.32)	683569 (18.76)	771245 (17.41)	792815 (16.85)	821871 (16.35)
13. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking & Insurance	112583 (3.41)	144856 (3.97)	166543 (3.76)	191477 (4.07)	220144 (4.38)
14. स्यावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services	68462 (2.07)	75863 (2.08)	83803 (1.89)	92508 (1.97)	103524 (2.06)
15. सार्वजनिक प्रशासन Public Administration	112649 (3.41)	130951 (3.59)	155520 (3.51)	169440 (3.60)	242164 (4.82)
16. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	209557 (6.35)	245311 (6.73)	288258 (6.51)	331005 (7.03)	432281 (8.60)
शुद्ध राज्य उत्पाद, प्रतिकारक लागत पर Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost	3301102 (100.00)	3644212 (100.00)	4430703 (100.00)	4705467 (100.00)	5027113 (100.00)
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में) Per Capita Income (Rs.)	6951	7523	8974	9356	9819

कोष्ठकीय संख्याएं प्रतिशत को दर्शाती हैं Figures within bracket denote percentage.

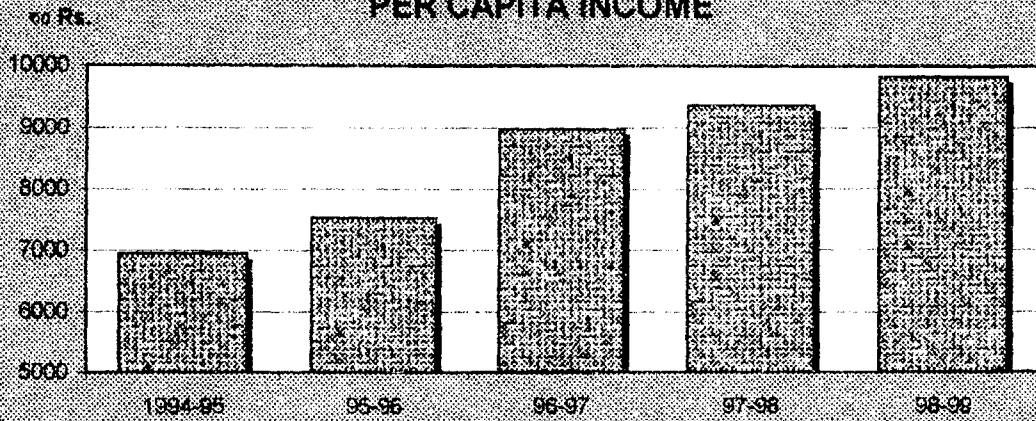
P प्रावधानिक अनुमान Provisional Estimates

Q त्वरित अनुमान Quick Estimates, A अग्रिम अनुमान Advance Estimates.

# राज्य आय - STATE INCOME -

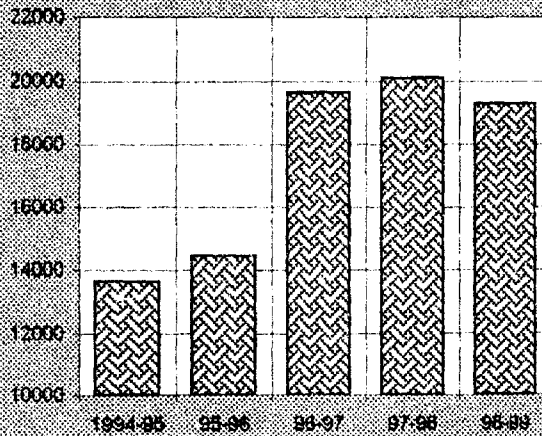
औद्योगिक उद्भव प्रचलित कीमतों पर  
BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

## प्रति व्यक्ति आय PER CAPITA INCOME

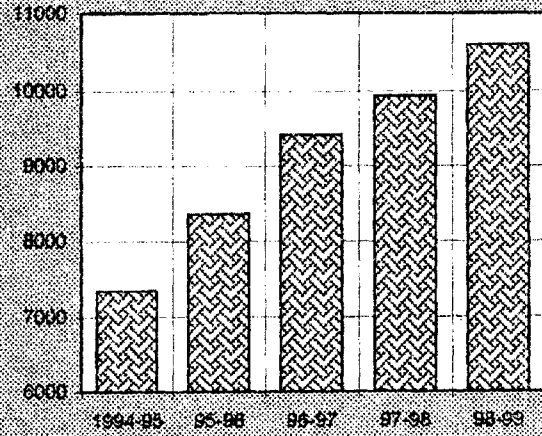


करों रु Crore Rs.

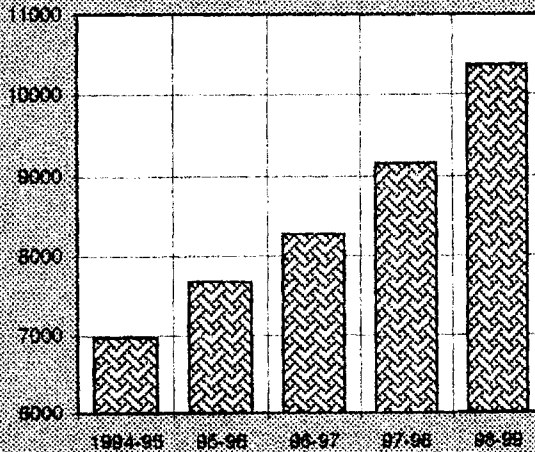
### कृषि एवं सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



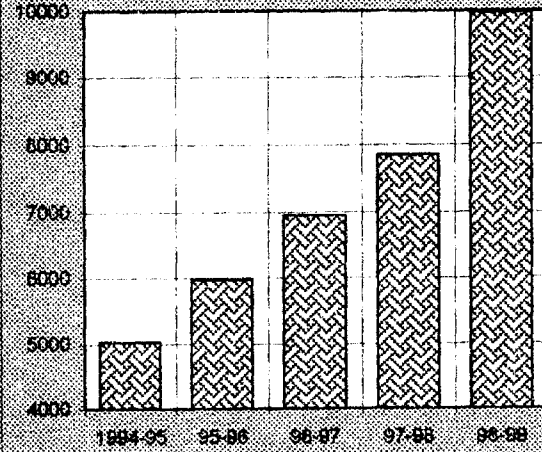
### परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



### खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र MINING & MANUFACTURING

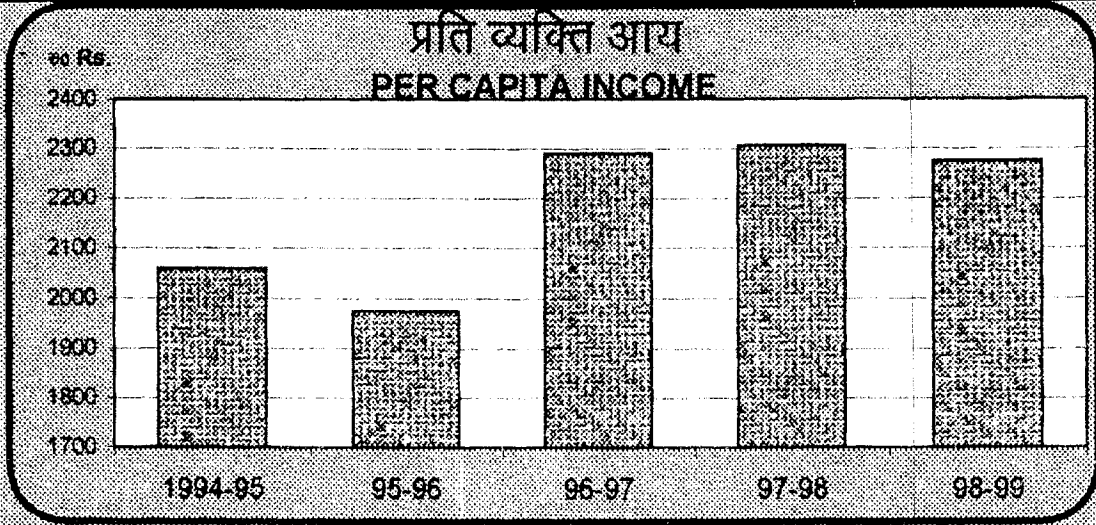


### परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION OTHER SECTORS

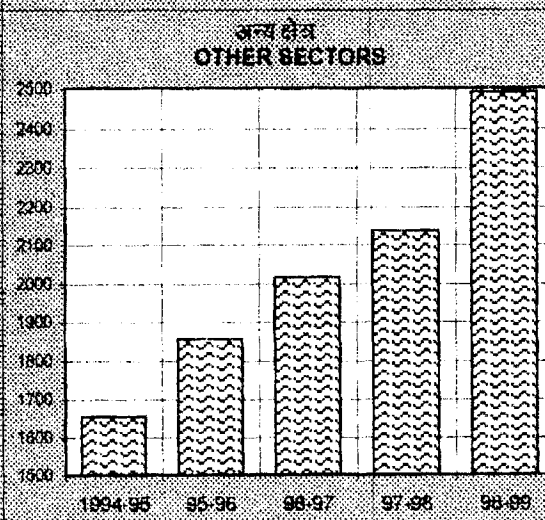
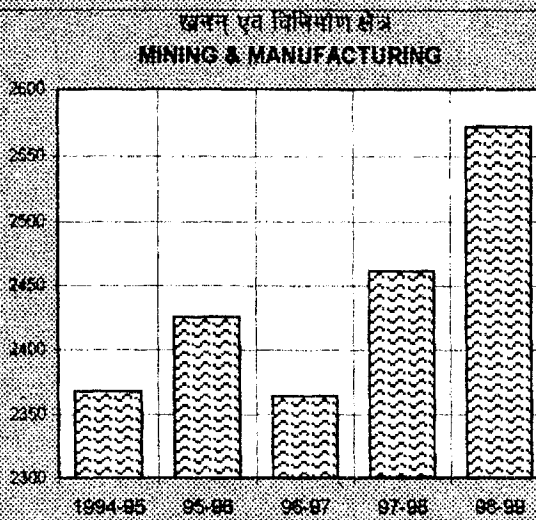
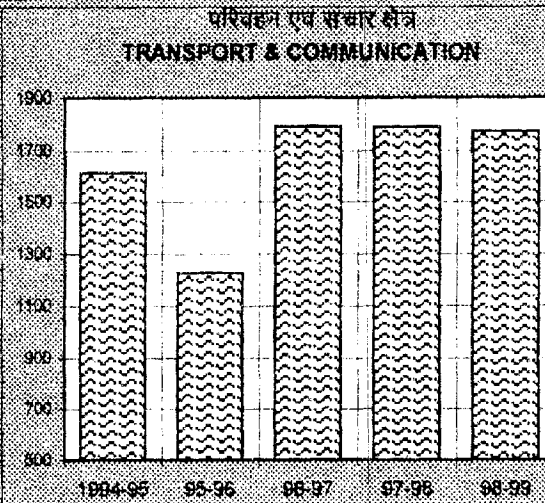
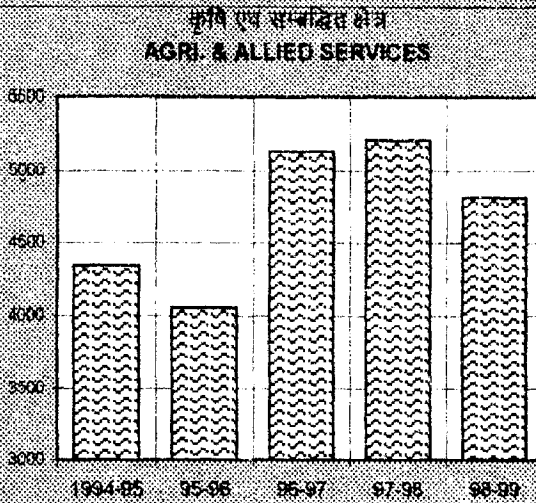


# राज्य आय — औद्योगिक उद्भव स्थिर(1980-81)कीमतों पर

## STATE INCOME - BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CONSTANT( 1980-81) PRICES



करोड़ ₹ Crore Rs.



2. राजस्थान की राज्य आय-औद्योगिक उद्भव स्थिर (1980-81) कीमतों पर  
एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन

STATE INCOME OF RAJASTHAN BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, AT CONSTANT  
PRICES (1980-81) AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

(लाख रूपये में)  
(Rs. in Lakhs)

क्षेत्र Sector	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (P)	1997-98 (Q)	1998-99 (A)
1	3	4	5	6	7
1. कृषि Agriculture(Incl. Animal Husbandry)	417473 (41.84)	388754 (40.66)	496207 (43.89)	503516 (43.41)	463239 (39.77)
2. वन Forestry	15667 (1.57)	16014 (1.67)	16306 (1.44)	16681 (1.44)	17068 (1.47)
3. मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	865 (0.09)	728 (0.08)	839 (0.07)	886 (0.08)	919 (0.08)
4. खनन Mining	18425 (1.85)	21749 (2.27)	20922 (1.85)	26785 (2.31)	30558 (2.62)
5. विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Regd.)	79164 (7.93)	92052 (9.63)	81509 (7.21)	79982 (6.90)	80769 (6.93)
6. विनिर्माण (गैर पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-registered)	45878 (4.60)	46317 (4.84)	47298 (4.18)	47679 (4.11)	47542 (4.08)
7. निर्माण कार्य Construction	74813 (7.50)	61634 (6.45)	61801 (5.47)	62817 (5.42)	65016 (5.58)
8. विद्युत्, गैस तथा जल पूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	18521 (1.86)	20813 (2.18)	24913 (2.20)	28829 (2.49)	33361 (2.86)
9. रेल्वे Railways	4423 (0.44)	5052 (0.53)	5208 (0.46)	5230 (0.45)	5252 (0.45)
10. अन्य यातायात तथा संग्रहण Other Transport & Storage	10976 (1.10)	11654 (1.22)	12841 (1.14)	13634 (1.18)	14500 (1.24)
11. संचार Communication	5462 (0.55)	6908 (0.72)	8250 (0.73)	9826 (0.85)	11702 (1.00)
12. व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	140542 (14.09)	98869 (10.34)	153001 (13.53)	150292 (12.96)	145904 (12.53)
13. बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking & Insurance	43436 (4.35)	54793 (5.73)	61048 (5.40)	68017 (5.86)	75782 (6.51)
14. स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों स्वामित्व एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services	30412 (3.05)	32949 (3.45)	34225 (3.03)	35554 (3.07)	36935 (3.17)
15. सार्वजनिक प्रशासन Public Administration	31871 (3.19)	34172 (3.57)	37418 (3.31)	37485 (3.23)	49122 (4.22)
16. अन्य सेवाएँ Other Services	59819 (6.00)	63629 (6.66)	68906 (6.09)	72733 (6.27)	87110 (7.48)
शुद्ध राज्य उत्पाद, प्रतिकारक लागत पर Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost	997747 (100.00)	956087 (100.00)	1130692 (100.00)	1159946 (100.00)	1164779 (100.00)
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपये में) Per Capita Income (Rs.)	2060	1974	2290	2306	2275

कोष्ठकीय संख्याएँ प्रतिशत को दर्शाती हैं। Figures within bracket denote percentage.

P प्रावधानिक अनुमान Provisional Estimates.

Q त्वरित अनुमान Quick Estimates A अग्रिम अनुमान 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	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 #
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. अन्न Cereals	195.56	118.37	192.00	161.33	217.08	224.64
अ - रबी Rabi	175.30	117.66	191.85	186.78	227.87	228.51
ब - खरीफ Kharif	231.61	119.68	192.37	116.23	198.02	217.89
2. दालें Pulses	124.10	90.65	166.65	123.19	156.66	223.09
3. कुल खाद्यान्न Total Food Grain	174.29	110.12	184.47	149.98	199.10	224.21
4. तिलहन Oilseeds +	500.99	455.26	551.29	613.62	714.07	583.67
5. रेशे (कपास एवं सप) Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	230.30	188.81	198.10	300.90	307.11	196.29
6. मसाले (ताल मिर्च एवं अदरक) Spices and Condi-ments (Dry Chillies & Ginger)	419.68	317.05	267.40	252.96	404.48	462.35
7. तरकारियां (आलू) Vegetables (Potato)	743.61	599.94	487.59	575.45	744.70	702.54
8. अन्य फसलें Other Crops *	90.28	81.81	79.85	109.45	102.53	91.81
9. कुल अखाद्य फसलें Total Non-Food	400.71	358.36	421.26	480.02	554.77	454.26
10. समस्त फसलें All Crops	216.67	156.59	228.80	211.77	265.68	267.27

\* गन्ना एवं तम्बाकू सम्मिलित हैं।

\* Includes Sugarcane and Tobacco.

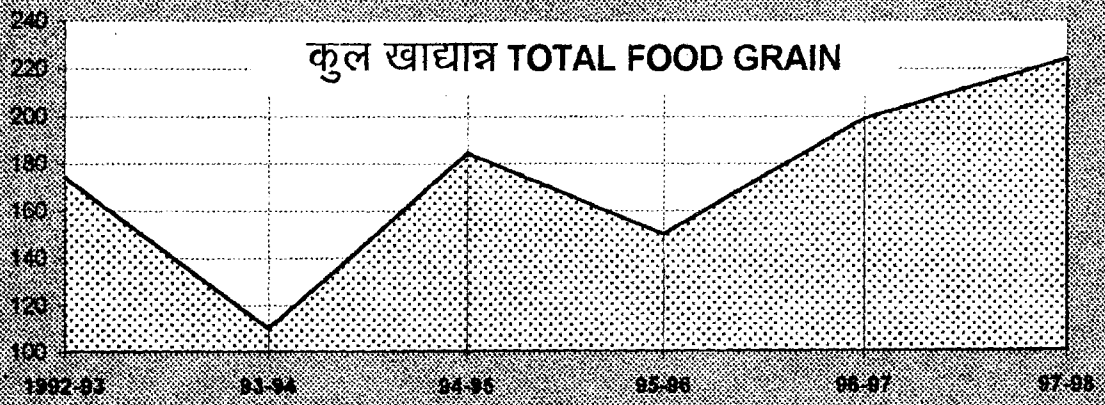
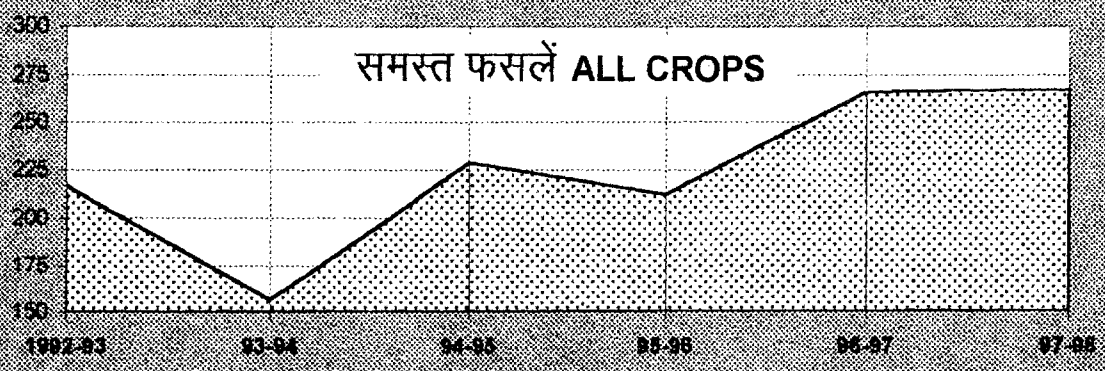
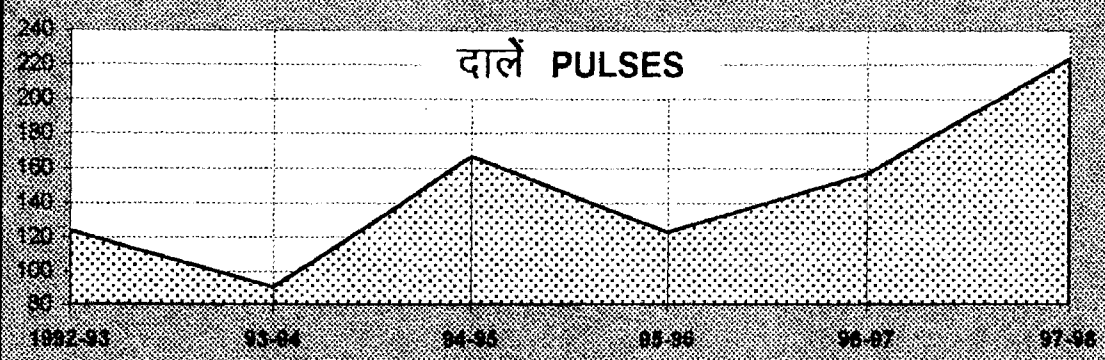
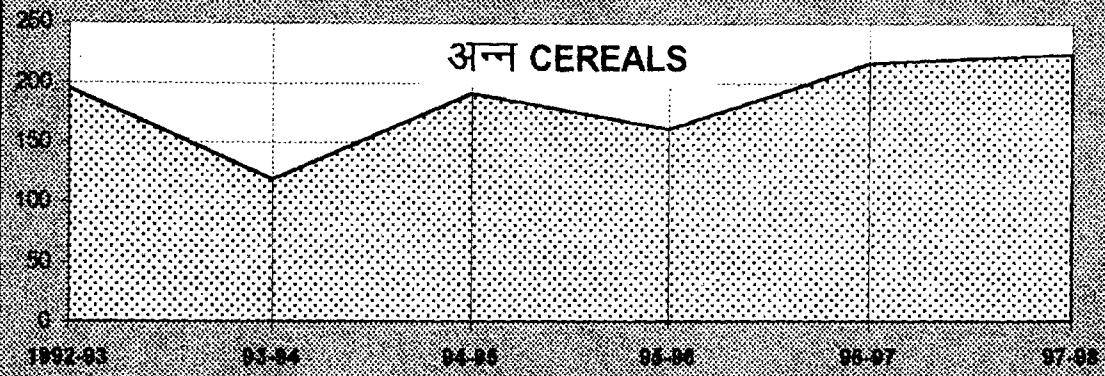
+ तिल, मूंगफली, अरण्डी, अलसी, राई एवं सरसो सम्मिलित हैं।

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

# प्रावधानिक Provisional

# कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांक INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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

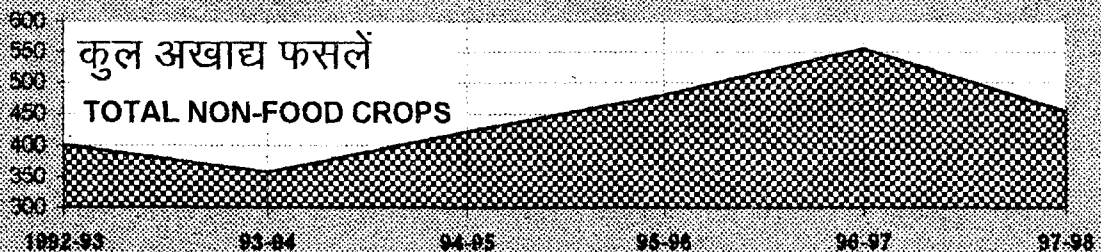
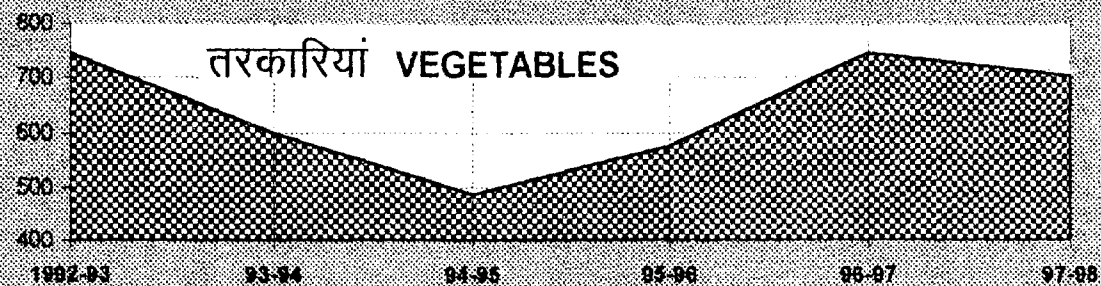
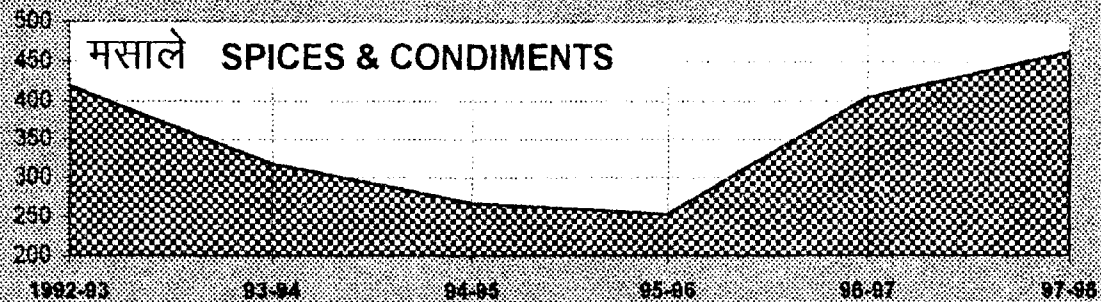
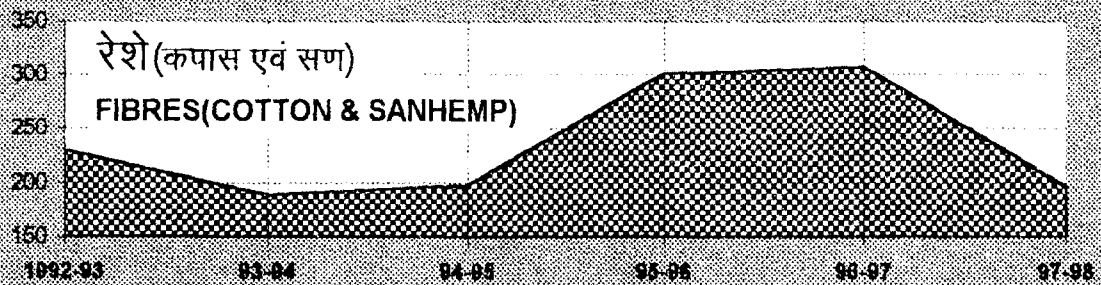
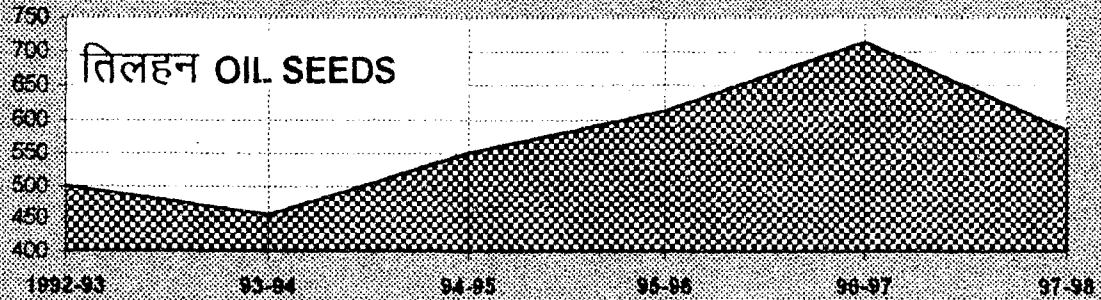




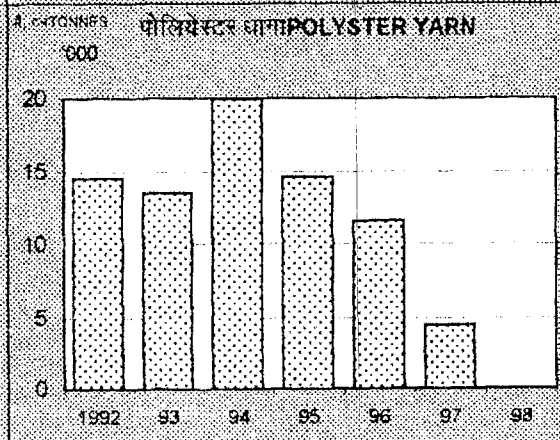
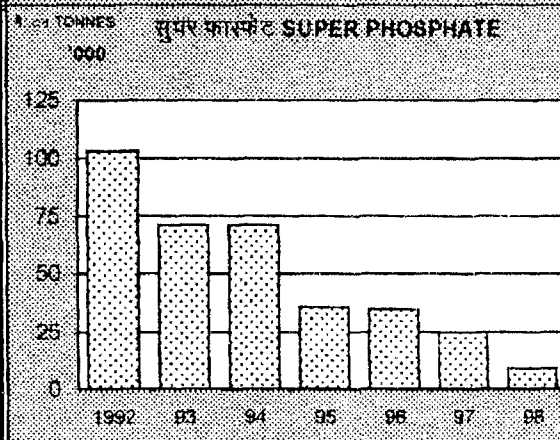
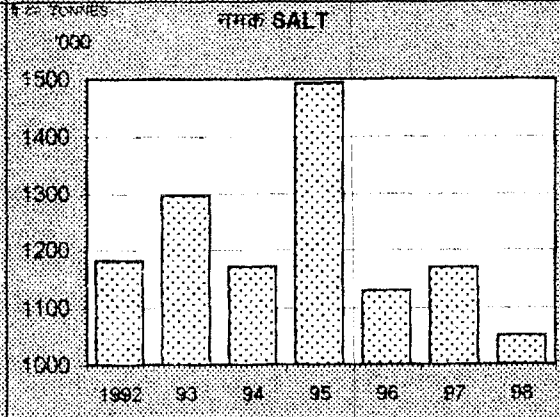
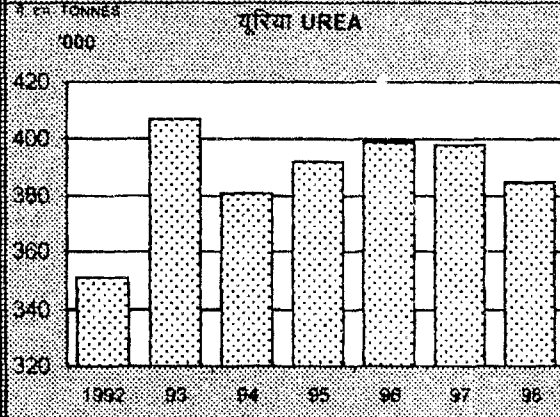
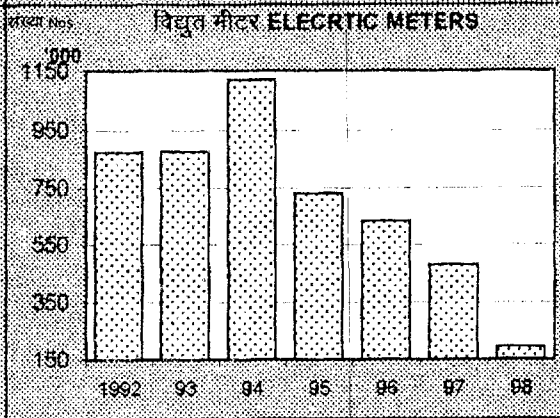
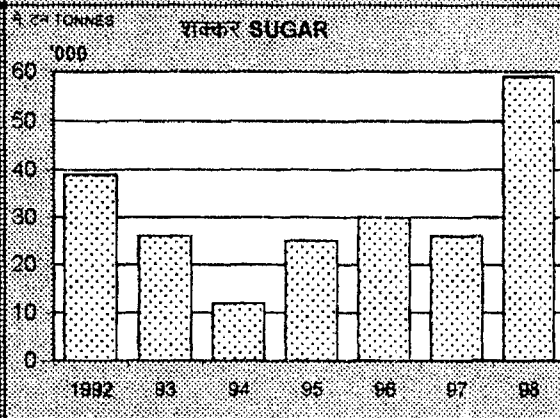
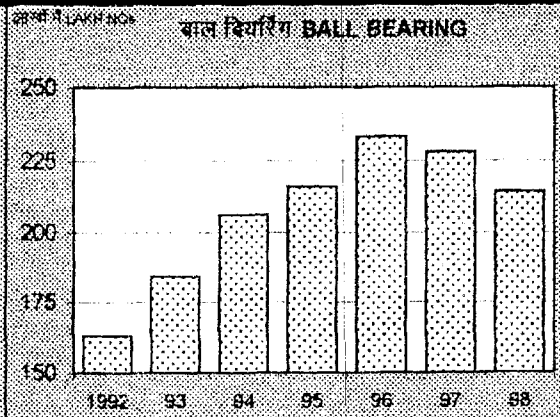
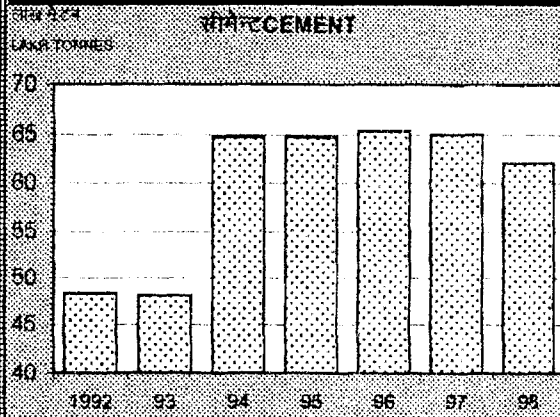


# कृषि उत्पादन के सूचकांक INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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



# औद्योगिक उत्पादन INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



4. औद्योगिक उत्पादन  
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

मद Items	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. सीमेन्ट Cement '000 टन '000 M. Tonnes	4828	4810	6567	6469	6535	6495	6206
2. शक्कर Sugar '000 टन '000 M. Tonnes	39	26	12	25	30	26	59
3. यूरिया Urea '000 टन '000 M. Tonnes	351	407	381	392	399	398	385
4. सुपर फास्फेट Super Phosphate '000 टन '000 M. Tonnes	103	71	71	36	35	25	9
5. बाल बियरिंग Ball Bearings लाख संख्या Lakh No.	163	184	206	216	233	228	214
6. विद्युत मीटर Electric Meters हजार संख्या '000 No.	875	877	1120	732	633	480	195
7. नमक Salt '000 टन '000 M. Tonnes	1181	1296	1171	1493	1129	1169	1052
8. पोलिग्रेस्टर धागा Polyster yarn '000 टन '000 M. Tonnes	14.51	13.51	19.96	14.59	11.58	4.47	-

\* प्रावधानिक

Provisional

5. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक  
INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN RAJASTHAN

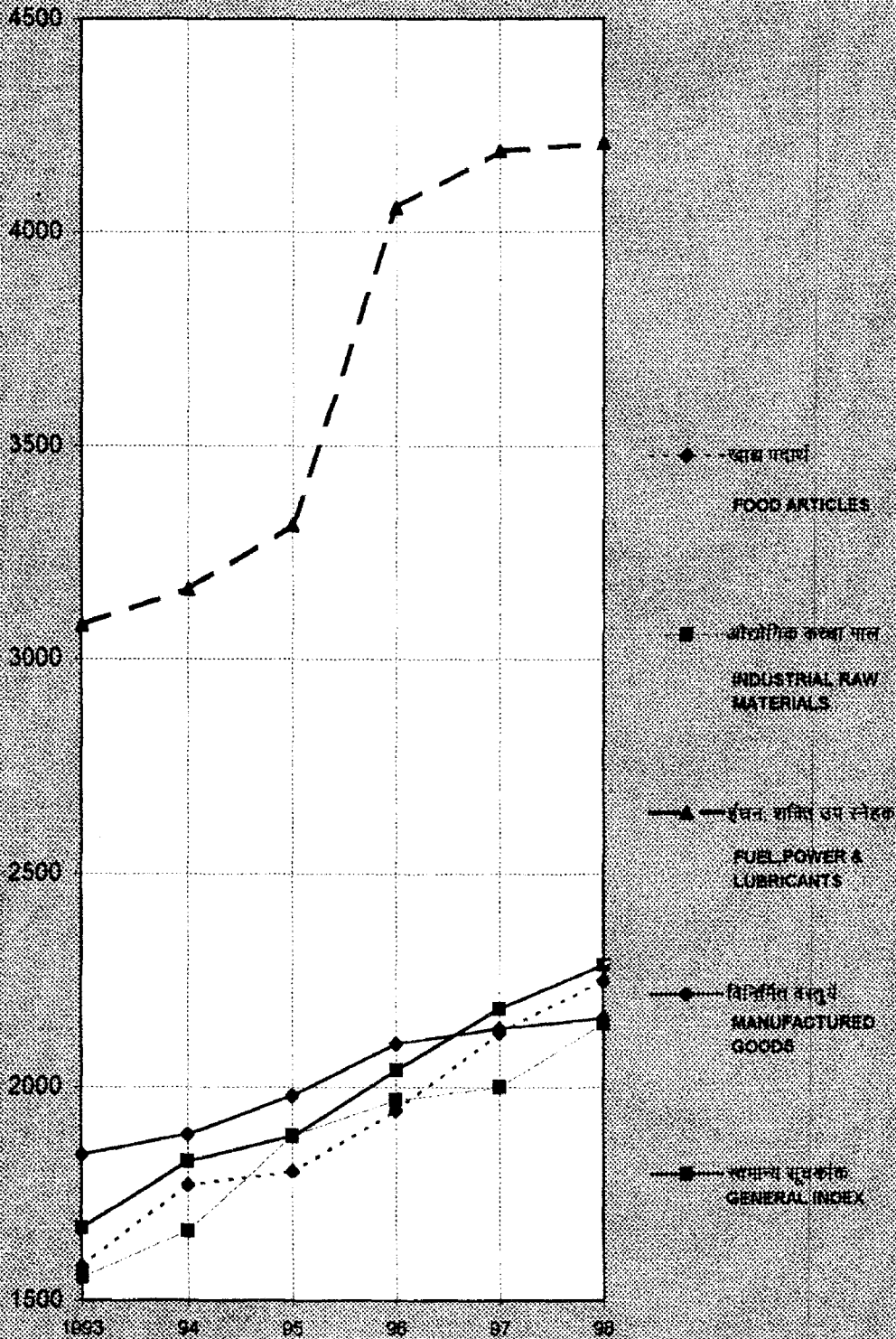
(आधार 1952-53=100)  
Base

वर्ग Group	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. खाद्यान्न वस्तुयें Food Articles	1578.80	1771.80	1803.71	1946.26	2123.96	2249.20
						2355.40
2. औद्योगिक कच्चा माल Industrial Raw Materials	1555.30	1660.80	1888.73	1970.26	1999.40	2146.19
						2178.31
3. ईंधन, शक्ति एवं उपस्नेहक Fuel, Power And Lubricants	3076.70	3160.91	3314.23	4055.94	4186.88	4206.09
						4557.57
4. विनिर्मित वस्तुयें Manufactured Goods	1843.40	1889.93	1979.56	2098.64	2134.35	2158.73
						2211.55
5. सामान्य सूचकांक General Index	1668.70	1827.61	1885.77	2038.82	2181.05	2287.07
						2317.57

# राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLE SALE PRICES IN RAJASTHAN

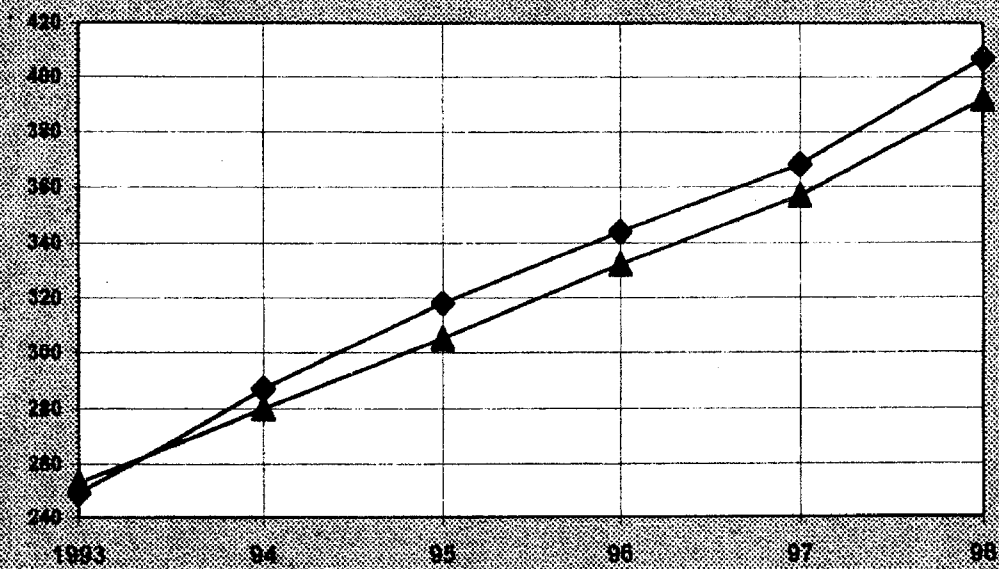
आधार BASE YEAR 1952-53=100



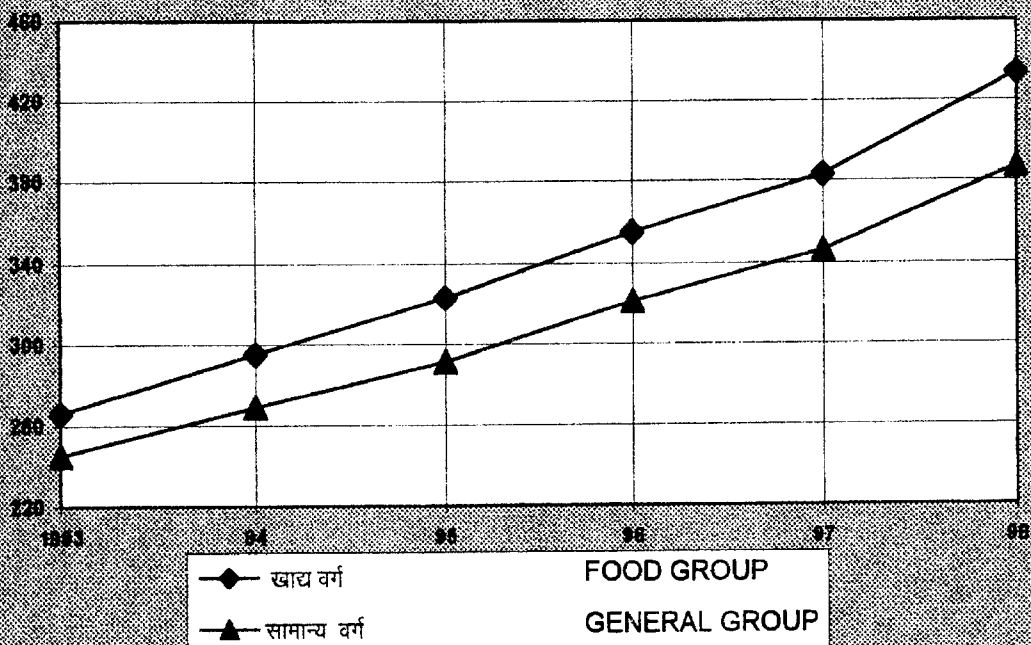
# उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

संघार BASE 1952=100

## अजमेर AJMER



## जयपुर JAIPUR



◆ खाद्य वर्ग      FOOD GROUP  
 ▲ सामान्य वर्ग      GENERAL GROUP

6. उपभोक्ता भाव सूचकांक  
INDICES OF CONSUMER PRICES

वर्ग Group	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

अजमेर  
Ajmer

(आधार 1982=100)  
Base

(i) खाद्य Food	249	287	318	344	368	407	420
(ii) सामान्य General	253	280	305	332	357	392	411

जयपुर  
Jaipur

(आधार 1982=100)  
Base

(i) खाद्य Food	266	295	323	355	383	434	423
(ii) सामान्य General	245	269	291	321	346	387	380



7. राजस्थान में अकाल/अभाव स्थिति से हुई क्षति  
LOSS DUE TO FAMINE/SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of Distts. Affected	प्रभावित ग्रामों की संख्या Number of Villages Affected	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में) Population Affected (in Lakh)	भू-राजस्व * निलंबित (लाख रु) Land Revenue Suspended (Lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	26	23246	200.12	646.15
1982-83	26	22606	171.62	515.68
1983-84	3	282	N.A	NA
1984-85	21	10276	92.02	237.19
1985-86	26	26959	219.00	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	20, 24	20069, 4633	215.07, 14.91	168.52, 2.79

1988-89 20 20069 215.07 168.52  
\* वित्तीय वर्ष के समक  
Figures For Financial Year  
1998-99 26 23406 261.79 227.95  
1999-2000

राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक  
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत Percentage of Area to total area of the Country	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत 1991 Percentage of Population to Total Population of India 1991	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मि. (1991) Density of Population Per Sq K.M. (1991)	नगरीय जनसंख्या का कुल जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत (1991) Percentage of Urban Population to total Population (1991)	साक्षरता का प्रतिशत (1991) Literacy Percentage * (1991)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.44 (5)	7.8 (5)	241 (10)	26.84 (7)	45.11 (12)
2. आसाम Assam	2.40 (13)	2.6 (12)	284 (8)	11.00 (16)	53.42 (10)
3. बिहार Bihar	5.30 (9)	10.2 (2)	497 (3)	13.17 (15)	38.54 (16)
4. गुजरात Gujarat	5.97 (7)	4.9 (9)	210 (12)	24.40 (2)	60.91 (5)
5. हरियाणा Haryana	1.35 (16)	1.9 (14)	369 (7)	24.79 (9)	55.33 (9)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.70 (14)	0.6 (16)	92 (16)	8.70 (17)	63.54 (4)
7. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.77 (6)	0.9 (15)+	76 (17)+	23.83 (10)+	N.A.
8. कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.85 (8)	5.3 (7)	234 (11)	30.91 (4)	55.98 (8)
9. केरल Kerala	1.18 (17)	3.4 (11)	747 (2)	26.44 (8)	90.59 (1)
10. मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	13.50 (1)	7.8 (5)	149 (14)	23.21 (11)	43.45 (13)
11. महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.38 (3)	9.3 (3)	257 (9)	38.69 (1)	64.87 (2)
12. उड़ीसा Orissa	4.75 (10)	3.7 (10)	202 (13)	13.43 (14)	48.55 (11)
13. पंजाब Punjab	1.54 (15)	2.4 (13)	401 (6)	29.72 (5)	57.14 (7)
14. राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.43 (2)	5.2 (8)	129 (15)	22.88 (12)	38.55 (15)
15. तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	3.96 (11)	6.6 (6)	428 (5)	34.20 (3)	63.72 (3)
16. उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	8.97 (4)	16.4 (1)	472 (4)	19.89 (13)	41.71 (14)
17. पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.68 (12)	8.0 (4)	766 (1)	27.39 (6)	57.72 (6)
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.0	267	25.71	52.21

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

\* The literacy rates relate to the population aged 7 and above.

+ राज्य की अनुमानित जनसंख्या पर आधारित।

Based on estimated population of State.

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

राज्य STATE	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर) Average size of holdings (Hect.) (1990-91)	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.) Graphical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	बोरो गन्ने क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि.ग्राम) consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare of cropped area (Kg.) (1994-95)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत राजगार (संख्या) Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Popu- lation (No.) 1995*	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति आय वृद्धि (रुपये) Per Capita value added in industries (Rs.) (1994-95)*
1	7	8	9	10	11
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.56	2.75	121.4 (4)	1065 (10)	1074 (8)
2. आसाम Assam	1.31	0.78	9.5 (16)	439 (16)	407 (15)
3. बिहार Bihar	0.93	1.74	64.6 (10)	551 (14)	473 (14)
4. गुजरात Gujarat	2.93	1.96	77.5 (7)	1822 (2)	2806 (2)
5. हरियाणा Haryana	2.43	0.44	126.4 (3)	1428 (6)	1717 (4)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.20	0.56	34.6 (14)	1176 (9)	1371 (6)
7. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.83	2.22	48.2 (11)	317 (17)	120 (16)
8. कर्नाटक Karnataka	2.13	1.92	64.9 (9)	1530 (4)	1242 (7)
9. केरल Kerala	0.33	0.39	66.7 (8)	1265 (7)	749 (11)
10. मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.63	4.43	37.4 (12)	789 (11)	866 (9)
11. महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	2.21	3.08	64.9 (9)	1528 (5)	2820 (1)
12. उड़ीसा Orissa	1.34	1.56	22.5 (15)	441 (15)	610 (13)
13. पंजाब Punjab	3.61	0.50	174.7 (1)	2004 (1)	1624 (5)
14. राजस्थान Rajasthan	4.11	3.42	34.8 (13)	687 (12)	750 (10)
15. तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	0.93	1.30	136.6 (2)	1760 (3)	2021 (3)
16. उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.90	2.94	99.3 (5)	600 (13)	722 (12)
17. पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.90	0.89	86.2 (6)	1237 (8)	750 (10)
अखिल भारत All India	1.57	32.87	75.7	1059	1200

\* प्रावधानिक. Provisional.

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

राज्य STATE	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत् उपभोग (कि.वा.) Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kuh.)* 1994-95(P)**	कुल ग्रामों से विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों का प्रतिशत Percentage of Electrified Villages to Total Villages March 95 (P)**	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vechiles per lakh of population (31-3-1996)	अष्टम योजना का उदबोध (करोड़ रुपये) (1992-97) 8th Plan outlay (Crore Rs.) (1992-97)
1	12	13	14	15
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	373.55 (6)	100.00 (1)	3469 (9)	10500 (7)
2. आसाम Assam	97.65 (17)	98.50 (2)	1449 (16)	4652 (14)
3. बिहार Bihar	133.74 (16)	70.71 (9)	1427 (17)	13000 (3)
4. गुजरात Gujarat	608.43 (2)	100.00 (1)	7487 (2)	11500 (5)
5. हरियाणा Haryana	466.78 (4)	100.00 (1)	5137 (3)	5700 (12)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	253.55 (11)	100.00 (1)	1985 (12)	2502 (16)
7. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	196.32 (14)	96.20 (3)	2187 (11)	4000 (15)
8. कर्नाटक Karnataka	363.92 (7)	100.00 (1)	4554 (6)	12300 (4)
9. केरल Kerala	236.54 (12)	100.00 (1)	3775 (7)	5460 (13)
10. मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	335.01 (8)	94.32 (4)	3109 (10)	11100 (6)
11. महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	500.36 (3)	100.00 (1)	4651 (5)	18520 (2)
12. उड़ीसा Orissa	332.64 (9)	71.16 (8)	1910 (13)	10000 (9)
13. पंजाब Punjab	759.37 (1)	100.00 (1)	8551 (1)	6570 (11)
14. राजस्थान Rajasthan	269.53 (10)	85.82 (5)	3551 (8)	11500 (5)
15. तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	429.97 (5)	100.00 (1)	4658 (4)	10200 (8)
16. उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	204.07 (13)	75.80 (7)	1897 (14)	21000 (1)
17. पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	175.16 (15)	76.57 (6)	1605 (15)	9760 (10)
अखिल भारत All India	320.10	85.95	3587	186235

P प्रावधिक \* उपयोगिता और अनउपयोगिता  
Provisional Utilities and Non-Utilities.

Source \*\* - Public Electricity Supply, All India Statistics, General Review 1994-95.  
By - Central Electricity Authority.

*S. Bhargava*

राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक  
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या (सितम्बर, 1998) No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population (Sept., 98)	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक जमा (रुपये) (सितम्बर, 1998) Per Capita Bank Deposit (Sept., 98) Rs.	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (रुपये) (सितम्बर, 1998) Per Capita Bank credit (Sept., 98) Rs.	स्थिर कीमतों (1980-81) पर 1995-96 की प्रति व्यक्ति राज्य आय (रुपये) Per Capita State Income 1995-96 At Constant Prices (1980-81) (+) Rs.	प्रचलित कीमतों पर वर्ष 1995-96 की प्रति व्यक्ति राज्य आय (रुपये) Per capita State Income (at current prices) 1995-96 (+)(Rs.)
1	16	17	18	19	20
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	6.6 (10)	4571 (11)	3064 (8)	2487 (9)	9274 (7)
2. आसाम Assam	4.7 (17)	2477 (16)	778 (16)	1606 (16)	6288 (13)
3. बिहार Bihar	4.9 (16)	2704 (15)	714 (17)	986 (17)	3524 (17)
4. गुजरात Gujarat	7.6 (7)	7820 (5)	3658 (6)	3375 (4)	11977 (4)
5. हरियाणा Haryana	7.5 (8)	7412 (6)	3512 (7)	3679 (3)	13573 (3)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	12.9 (1)	7941 (4)	1680 (11)	2518 (8)	8747 (9)
7. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	8.9 (5)	6720 (8)	2395 (10)	1926 (12)	6181 (15)
8. कर्नाटक Karnataka	9.2 (4)	6682 (9)	4313 (4)	2551 (7)	9384 (6)
9. केरल Kerala	9.8 (3)	9138 (3)	3762 (5)	2200 (10)	9004 (8)
10. मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	5.8 (13)	3171 (14)	1502 (13)	1791 (13)	6518 (12)
11. महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	6.7 (9)	13916 (1)	9315 (1)	4598 (1)	15457 (2)
12. उड़ीसा Orissa	6.0 (12)	2458 (17)	1046 (15)	1608 (15)	6192 (14)
13. पंजाब Punjab	10.9 (2)	13105 (2)	5014 (3)	4176 (2)	16053 (1)
14. राजस्थान Rajasthan	6.4 (11)	3582 (13)	1595 (12)	1974 (11)*	7523 (11)*
15. तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	7.8 (6)	7038 (7)	6311 (2)	2820 (5)	10222 (5)
16. उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	5.6 (15)	4112 (12)	1051 (14)	1654 (14)	5872 (16)
17. पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	5.7 (14)	6191 (10)	2740 (9)	2707 (6)	8409 (10)
अखिल भारत All India	6.7	6597	3542	8819 ++	10525

+ प्रावधानिक Provisional Estimates

\* संशोधित Revised

++ 1993-94 की कीमतों पर  
At 1993-94 Prices

राज्यावार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक  
STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व (रुपये) Per Capita Revenue 1998-99(B.E.) (Rs.)	प्रति व्यक्ति कर्ष राजस्व Per Capita Tax-Revenue 1998-99(B.E.) (Rs.)	केन्द्रीय करों का प्रति व्यक्ति अंश Per Capita Share in Central Taxes 1998-99(B.E.) (Rs.)	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व व्यय Per Capita Revenue Expenditure 1998-99(B.E.) (Rs.)	प्रति व्यक्ति विकास पर व्यय Per Capita Development Expenditure 1998-99(B.E.) (Rs.)
1	21	22	23	24	25
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश * Andhra Pradesh	1688.56 (12)	1225.47 (11)	446.17 (10)	1847.52 (11)	1194.11 (11)
2. आसाम * Assam	1727.34 (11)	906.25 (15)	550.16 (4)	1799.43 (12)	1155.68 (12)
3. बिहार * Bihar	996.97 (17)	760.26 (17)	451.89 (9)	1040.41 (17)	616.91 (17)
4. गुजरात Gujarat	2774.65 (5)	2176.85 (2)	378.14 (13)	2707.98 (7)	1771.85 (6)
5. हरियाणा Haryana	3382.66 (4)	1861.23 (6)	319.61 (15)	3973.21 (3)	2430.90 (2)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश * Himachal Pradesh	3578.15 (3)	1948.02 (5)	1256.34 (2)	4046.67 (2)	2564.87 (1)
7. जम्मू एवं कश्मीर* Jammu & Kashmir	4320.33 (1)	1656.30 (8)	1269.10 (1)	3409.35 (4)	2049.53 (3)
8. कर्नाटक Karnataka	2584.88 (7)	1980.50 (4)	454.21 (8)	2660.76 (8)	1668.15 (8)
9. केरल Kerala	2689.39 (6)	2276.50 (1)	584.17 (3)	2982.57 (6)	1854.67 (5)
10. मध्य प्रदेश* Madhya Pradesh	1535.85 (13)	994.00 (13)	395.25 (12)	1635.14 (15)	1029.38 (13)
11. महाराष्ट्र * Maharashtra	2376.35 (9)	1833.72 (7)	273.96 (17)	2455.12 (9)	1243.29 (10)
12. उड़ीसा * Orissa	1453.98 (14)	950.13 (14)	496.24 (6)	1719.54 (13)	982.40 (14)
13. पंजाब Punjab	3849.12 (2)	1599.60 (9)	307.08 (16)	4226.13 (1)	1964.47 (4)
14. राजस्थान Rajasthan	1990.12 (10)	1408.74 (10)	541.39 (5)	2250.29 (10)	1359.88 (9)
15. तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	2504.12 (8)	2155.23 (3)	486.20 (7)	3005.06 (5)	1669.20 (7)
16. उत्तर प्रदेश * Uttar Pradesh	1157.96 (16)	869.54 (16)	415.14 (11)	1652.19 (14)	832.80 (16)
17. पश्चिम बंगाल * West Bengal	1352.68 (15)	1088.69 (12)	365.94 (14)	1586.68 (16)	958.30 (15)

कोष्ठीय संख्या राज्य की श्रेणी को दर्शाती है।

Figure with in brackets denotes State Rankings.

आंकड़े वर्ष 1997-98 से सम्बंधित हैं।

\* Figures relates to year 1997-98.

राज्यवार तत्काल घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर [1980-81] कीमतों पर

STATE-WISE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES \*

करोड़ रुपये में Crore Rs.							प्रतिशत वित्थलन % change over previous year						वृद्धि दर (%) Gr. Rate (%)	State
91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	91-92 to 96-97	
13164	13575	13594	14856	15966	19458	20528	3.12	0.14	9.28	7.47	21.87	5.50	7.90	Andhra Pradesh
3769	3942	3997	4161	4246	4415	4557	4.59	1.40	4.10	2.04	3.98	3.22	3.22	Assam
11771	11295	10814	11163	11642	11537	12121	-4.04	-4.26	3.23	4.29	-0.90	5.06	0.56	Bihar
12505	11664	14976	14481	17575	17260	19239	-6.73	28.40	-3.31	21.37	-1.79	11.47	8.23	Gujarat
6299	6459	6469	6783	7280	7455	8293	2.54	0.15	4.85	7.33	2.40	11.24	4.75	Haryana
1285	1290	1362	1420	1495	1594	-	0.39	5.58	4.26	5.28	6.62	-	4.43	Himachal Pradesh
10260	11494	11810	12640	13156	13892	14609	12.03	2.75	7.03	4.08	5.59	5.16	6.11	Karnataka
6105	6251	6674	7280	7665	7921	8365	2.39	6.77	9.08	5.29	3.34	5.61	5.41	Kerala
2777	12072	12941	14198	14621	15280	16273	-5.52	7.20	9.71	2.98	4.51	6.50	4.23	Madhya Pradesh
9899	29986	34282	37433	39900	43835	47129	0.29	14.33	9.19	6.59	9.86	7.51	7.96	Maharashtra
1884	5457	5406	5766	6037	6283	6449	11.73	-0.93	6.66	4.70	4.07	2.16	4.73	Orissa
1378	8795	9210	9671	10104	10491	11279	4.38	4.72	5.01	4.48	3.83	7.51	5.09	Punjab
1467	8895	10117	9465	11246	10898	12695	-6.04	13.74	-6.44	18.82	-3.10	16.50	5.58	Rajasthan @
3960	14373	15140	16449	18181	18574	19439	2.96	5.34	8.65	10.53	2.16	4.66	5.71	Tamil Nadu
196	519	539	596	629	707	750	4.64	3.85	10.58	5.54	12.40	6.08	7.18	Tripura
1394	25721	26156	26905	27751	28625	30724	1.29	1.69	2.86	3.14	3.15	7.33	3.24	Uttar Pradesh
1837	17052	17593	18884	20590	21796	23505	7.67	3.17	7.34	9.03	5.86	7.84	6.82	West Bengal

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आवृत्ति संगठन SOURCE - C

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