



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Rajasthan

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2016-17

**Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Department of Planning
Rajasthan, Jaipur**



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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

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**CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN**



F O R E W O R D

The Economic Review is an annual document which is presented in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of presentation of the State Government Budget. The “**Economic Review, 2016-17**” attempts to present an overview of the State's economy as well as various development programmes being implemented in the State.

I hope that this publication will prove to be useful for public representatives, Government departments, various organizations, academicians and all those who are interested in the analysis of socio-economic scenario of the State.

(VASUNDHARA RAJE)

Chief Minister



**Principal Secretary
Department of Planning
Government of Rajasthan**

P R E F A C E

The Economic Review is brought out by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics every year. The “**Economic Review, 2016-17**” provides a bird's eye view of the State's economy for the financial year 2016-17. In this publication an attempt has been made to depict the improvement in socio-economic scenario of the State and performance under various programmes.

I am sure, this publication will be useful to all the stake holders.

(AKHIL ARORA)



**Director and Joint Secretary
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Department of Planning, Rajasthan.**

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The “**Economic Review, 2016-17**” indicates performance of the recent developments and prospects of Rajasthan's economy. This publication is presented in the State assembly at the time of presentation of the State Budget. This publication of Economic Review includes chapters on Public Finance, Macro Economic Indicators, Price situation in Rajasthan, Development in Agriculture, Industries and Infrastructure sector, Social Sector, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj etc.

It is hoped, that this publication will be useful to public representatives, administrators, planners, economists and all individuals who are interested in the study of State's socio-economic development status.

Suggestions for improvement of the publication are welcomed.

(OM PRAKASH BAIRWA)

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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

S. No.	Particular	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gross State Domestic Product at						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	₹Crore	455155	480982	511987	545991	582642
(b) Current Prices	493007		548391	606465	672707	749692	
2.	Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP at						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	Per cent	4.79	5.67	6.45	6.64	6.71
(b) Current Prices	13.50		11.23	10.59	10.92	11.44	
3.	Sectoral Contribution of GVA at Basic Constant (2011-12) Prices by						
	(a) Agriculture	Per cent	28.24	28.57	27.60	26.15	26.09
	(b) Industry		31.47	30.07	29.72	29.76	29.09
(c) Services	40.29		41.36	42.68	44.09	44.82	
4.	Sectoral Contribution of GVA at Basic current Prices by						
	(a) Agriculture	Per cent	28.93	27.87	27.08	26.32	26.49
	(b) Industry		31.07	30.05	29.03	28.08	26.89
(c) Services	40.00		42.08	43.89	45.60	46.62	
5.	Net State Domestic Product at						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	₹Crore	410394	429044	455500	485646	517815
(b) Current Prices	447203		490951	542657	602648	671659	
6.	Per Capita Income at						
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	58526	60315	63123	66342	69730
(b) Current Prices	63775		69018	75201	82325	90447	

Note: For the Year 2012-13 to 2015-16 - Revised Estimates I,
Year 2016-17- Advance Estimates (AE),
GVA: Gross Value Added

Figure 1

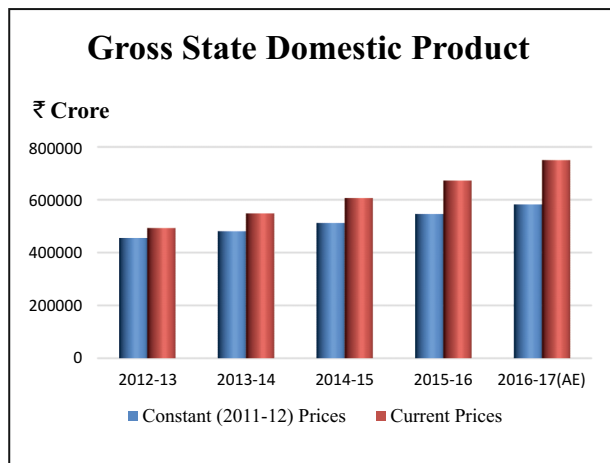


Figure 2

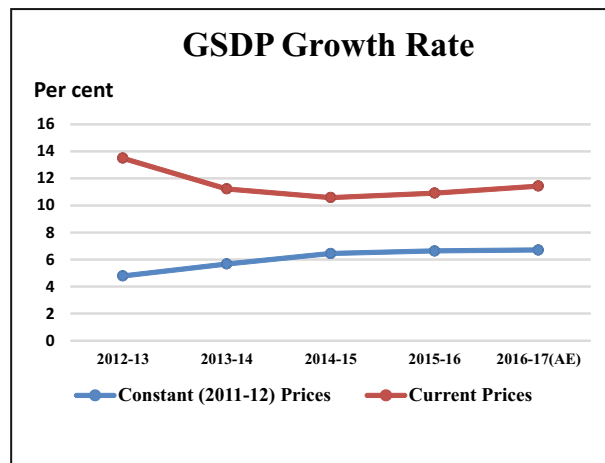


Figure 3

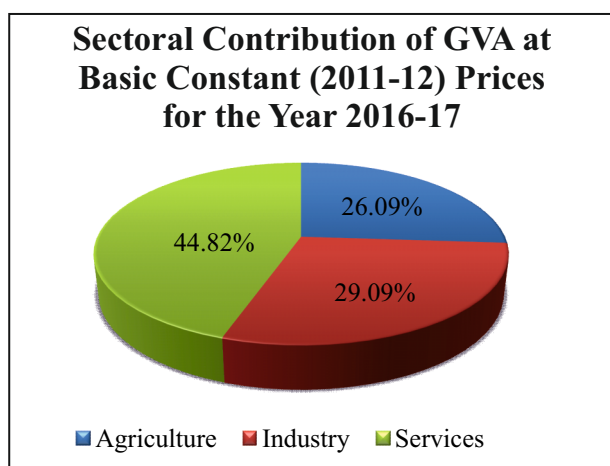


Figure 4

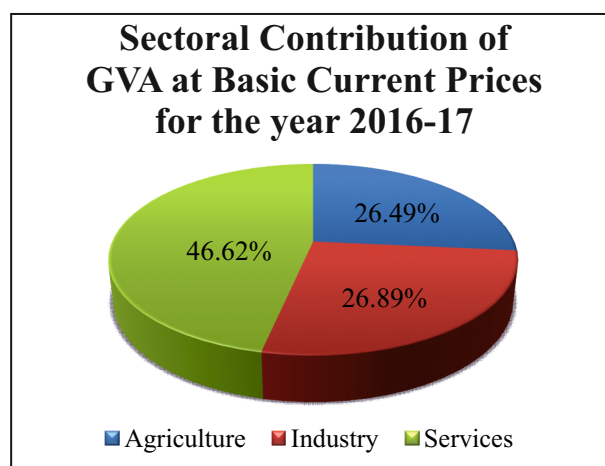


Figure 5

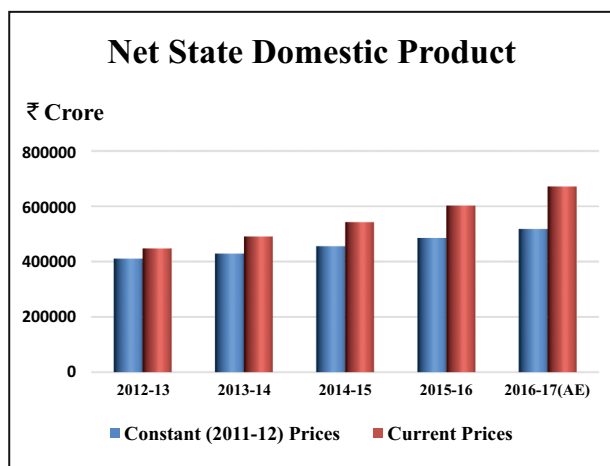
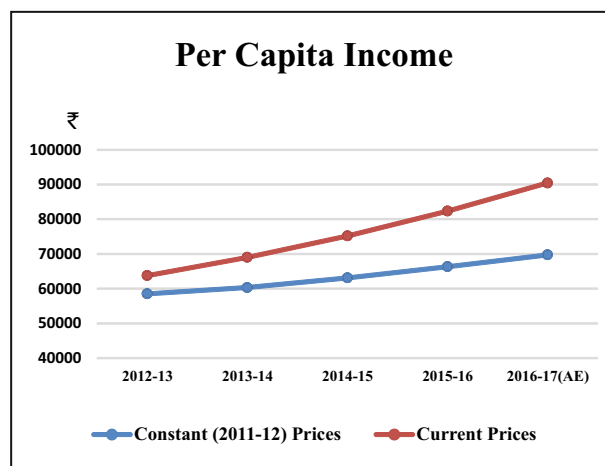


Figure 6



S. No.	Particular	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation At Current Prices [@]	₹Crore	162034	190936	211965	236428	-
8.	Index for Agriculture Production* (Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)		147.50	156.16	143.34	145.64 ⁺	-
9.	Total Food-grain Production*	Lakh MT	200.60	207.19	196.43	182.98 ⁺	213.12 [@]
10.	Index for Industrial Production** (Base Year 2004-05=100)		169.77	156.22	170.04	182.74	-
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100) Percentage change		253.21 13.72	259.88 2.63	267.97 3.11	273.55 2.08	286.56 ^{\$} 4.76
12.	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers ** (Base Year 2001=100)						
	(a) Jaipur Centre		214	230	238	245	257
	(b) Ajmer Centre		215	233	240	248	256
	(c) Bhilwara Centre		215	236	245	259	269
13.	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	12276	14372	15908	17440	17894 [£]
14.	Commercial Bank Credit (September)	₹Crore	143539	168641	178347	203902	196698

* Relates to Agriculture Year

+ Final

** Relates to Calendar Year

\$ Average of April to December, 2016

£ Upto December, 2016

@ Provisional

RAJASTHAN : AN OVERVIEW

RAJASTHAN: AN OVERVIEW

The State of Rajasthan, before its formation consisted of 19 princely States, the centrally administered territory of Ajmer-Merwara and two chiefships. The entire territory was then known as 'Rajputana'. After integration, the territory came to be known as Rajasthan. As being the largest State in terms of geographical area (3,42,239 Sq. Km.) of the country, Rajasthan is administratively divided into 7 divisions, 33 districts, comprising 295 panchayat samities,

9,894 village panchayats, 43,264 inhabited villages. It is located on northwest part of the country and bounded on the west and north-west by Pakistan, on the north-east by Punjab and Haryana, on the east by Uttar Pradesh, on the south-east by Madhya Pradesh and on the south-west by Gujarat. Rajasthan has varying topographic features with major part dominated by parched and dry region. The salient features of the State vis-a-vis India are given in the table 1.1

Table 1.1: Salient features of the State vis-a-vis India

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Geographical Area	2011	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.42	32.87
Population	2011	Crore	6.85	121.09
Decadal Growth Rate	2001-2011	Percentage	21.3	17.7
Population Density	2011	Population Per Sq. Km	200	382
Urban population to total Population	2011	Percentage	24.9	31.1
Scheduled Caste population	2011	Percentage	17.8	16.6
Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	Percentage	13.5	8.6
Sex Ratio	2011	Female Per 1,000 Male	928	943
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Year)	2011	Female Children Per 1,000 Male children	888	919
Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	66.1	73.0
Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	Percentage	79.2	80.9
Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	Percentage	52.1	64.6
Work Participation Rate	2011	Percentage	43.6	39.8
Birth Rate	2015*	Per 1,000 Population	24.8	20.8
Death Rate	2015*	Per 1,000 Population	6.3	6.5
Infant Mortality Rate	2015*	Per 1,000 Live Birth	43	37
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2011-13*	Per Lakh Live Birth	244	167
Life Expectancy at Birth	2010-14*	Year	67.7	67.9

*SRS bulletin: Office of Registrar General of India

STATE ECONOMY

The economy of the State is primarily agricultural and rural. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is one of the important indicators to measure the economic output and development of the State. It is defined as the aggregate of the monetary value of all the final goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the State, counted without duplication during a specified period of time, usually a year. The estimates of GSDP are prepared by Directorate of Economics and Statistics both at current and constant prices.

- As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices is estimated to be ₹7,49,692 crore for the year 2016-17 as compared to ₹6,72,707 crore during the year 2015-16, showing an increase of 11.44 per cent over the previous year.
- The advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices are worked out to be ₹6,71,659 crore for the year 2016-17 as compared to ₹6,02,648 crore during the year 2015-16, showing an increase of 11.45 per cent over the previous year. The year-wise estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic Product from the year 2011-12 at current prices are given in table 1.2 and figure 1.1.

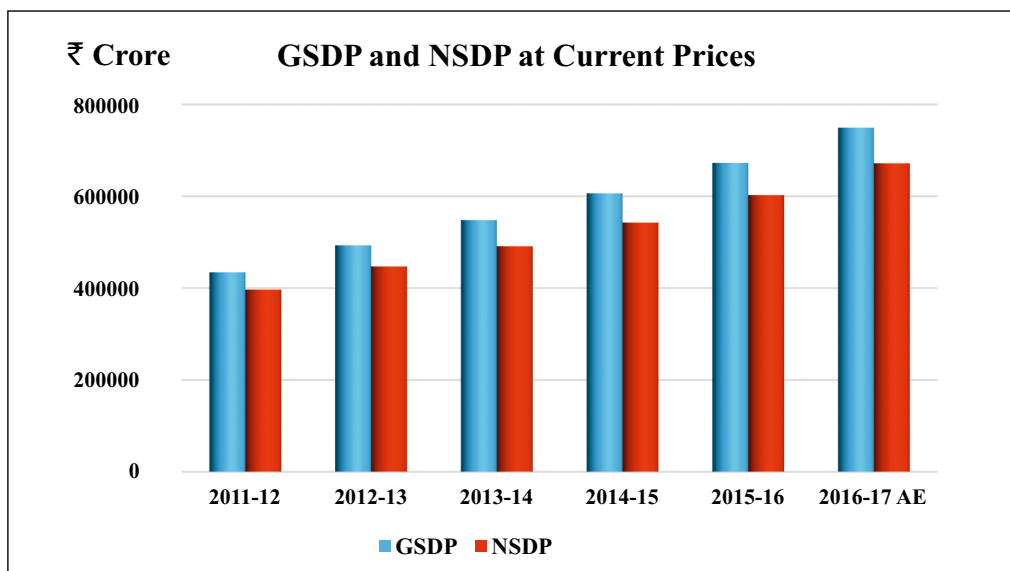
Table 1.2 GSDP and NSDP at Current Prices

Year	At Current Prices (₹ Crore)	
	GSDP	NSDP
2011-12	434366	396710
2012-13	493007	447203
2013-14	548391	490951
2014-15	606465	542657
2015-16	672707	602648
2016-17 AE	749692	671659

For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16 - Revised Estimates I, Year 2016-17 - Advance Estimates (AE)

- As per the advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of ₹5,82,642 crore, as against the estimates of GSDP for the year 2015-16 of ₹5,45,991 crore, registering an increase of 6.71 per cent over the preceding year.
- As per the advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices, in the year 2016-17 has been estimated at ₹5,17,815 crore as against ₹4,85,646 crore of the year 2015-16, showing an increase of 6.62 per cent over the previous year. The year-wise estimates of Gross and Net State Domestic

Figure 1.1



AE- Advance Estimates

Product at constant (2011-12) prices from the year 2011-12 are given in table 1.3 and figure 1.2.

Table 1.3 GSDP and NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices
(₹ Crore)

Year	At Constant Prices	
	GSDP	NSDP
2011-12	434366	396710
2012-13	455155	410394
2013-14	480982	429044
2014-15	511987	455500
2015-16	545991	485646
2016-17AE	582642	517815

For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16 - Revised Estimates I,
Year 2016-17 - Advance Estimates (AE)

The per capita income for the year 2016-17 (advance estimates) at current prices worked out to be ₹90,447 as against ₹82,325 during the year 2015-16

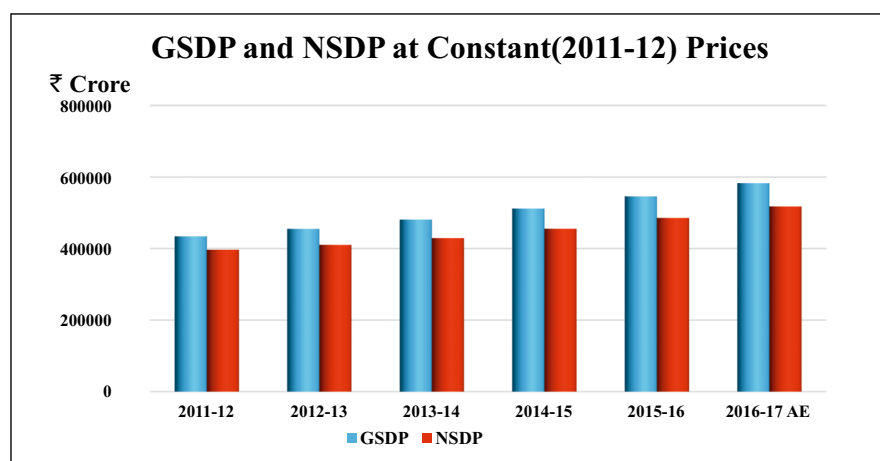
registering an increase of 9.87 per cent over the previous year. The per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices during 2016-17 is likely to be ₹69,730 as compared to ₹66,342 in the year 2015-16 registering an increase of 5.11 per cent over the previous year. The year wise details of per capita income are given in table 1.4 and figure 1.3.

Table 1.4 Per capita Income at Current & Constant (2011-12) Price (₹)

Year	Current Price	At Constant (2011-12) Prices
2011-12	57391	57391
2012-13	63775	58526
2013-14	69018	60315
2014-15	75201	63123
2015-16	82325	66342
2016-17AE	90447	69730

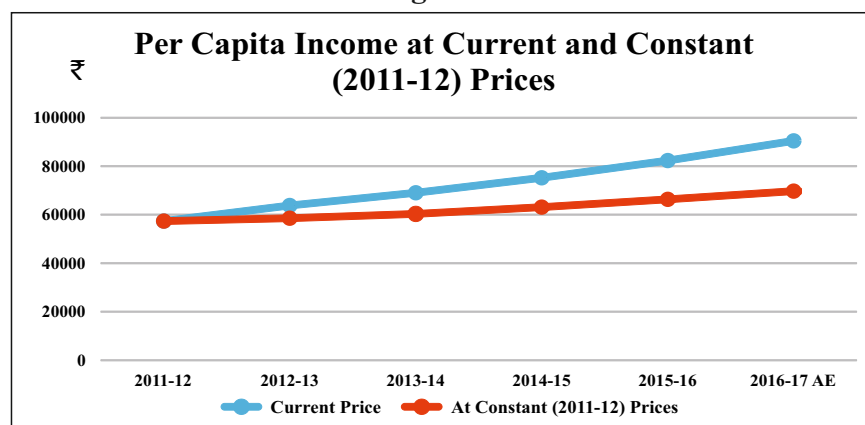
For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16 - Revised Estimates I,
Year 2016-17 - Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 1.2



AE- Advance Estimates

Figure 1.3



AE- Advance Estimates

WHOLESALE AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The General Index of Wholesale Prices (Base year 1999-2000=100) of the state during the year 2016 stood at 282.61 as against 272.75 in the year 2015, which shows an increase of 3.62 per cent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles Group registered an increase of 5.23 per cent, Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group increased by 4.65 per cent and Manufactured Product's Group increased by 1.70 per cent over the previous year. While at all India level, the General Index of Wholesale Prices (Base year 2004-05=100) increased by 1.95 per cent in the year 2016. A rising trend has also been observed in Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for the year 2016. General Consumer Price Index (Base year 2001=100) for the year 2016 recorded an increase of 4.90 per cent at Jaipur Centre, 3.23 per cent at Ajmer centre and 3.86 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year.

BANKING & FINANCE

The state has an extensive network of banking and financial system. As on September, 2016, there are total 6,822 bank offices/branches in the state, out of which 2,827 are nationalized banks, 1,546 of SBI and its associate banks, 1,460 of regional rural banks, 983 of private sector banks and 6 of foreign banks.

The deposits have increased by 15.74 per cent in Rajasthan in September, 2016 over September, 2015, while at all India level deposits increased by 12.93 per cent during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 70.61 per cent in Rajasthan and 74.46 per cent at all India level as on September, 2016, whereas it was 84.72 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.01 per cent at all India

level in September, 2015. Banking sector indicators have been shown in the table 1.5.

INDUSTRIES

- The department of Industries is working for the development of industries and handicrafts in the State and is providing necessary guidance, assistance and facilities for promotion of industrial activities. At present, 36 District Industries Centres and 8 sub-centres are working in the state for providing inputs and other facilities to the entrepreneurs.
- The Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) has been providing investment facilitation services, mainly for large projects by acting as an interface between the investors and the government for speedy clearances of new projects and redressal of issues.
- In a significant approach to promote the ease of doing business in the State, the Government has introduced an online portal “Advanced Single Window Clearance Service”. The Government through a gazette notification on 24th May 2016 has made the system fully online with online application, payments, tracking and issuance of certificates.
- In last three years, 41 investment proposals valuing ₹20,533.57 crore have been approved. The new investors include Shri Vallabh Pittie Group, Indo-Zinc, Yazaki India Private Limited, Daikin Air-conditioner, JSW Limited, Carya Chemicals and Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd, Bhagwati Products Ltd (Micromax), Mayur Uniquoters, Super-Gold, Galaxy Shoppe, Shelby Hospital, Hind Multigrains, M/S Dangayach Propmart & Resorts Pvt. Ltd among others.

Table 1.5 Banking Indicators

Indicators	Till September, 2015		Till September, 2016	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
Deposits (₹ in Crore)	240691	8940250	278585	10096540
Credit (₹ in Crore)	203902	6705977	196698	7517886
Credit Deposit Ratio (In %)	84.72	75.01	70.61	74.46

- In order to attract investment from private sectors and to sensitize them for investment in the State, Government of Rajasthan organized Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit in 2015. Upto December, 2016, 31 projects of worth ₹4,897 crore have been implemented.
- RIICO is an apex organization engaged in fostering the growth of industrialization in the State. The mission of RIICO is to catalyze planned and rapid industrialization of Rajasthan. RIICO has provided term loan assistance to industrial projects in the State. During the financial year 2016-17 upto December, 2016, term loan of ₹65.25 crore has been sanctioned, ₹181.75 crore disbursement and ₹149.18 crore is recovered.

POWER

- There is a huge potential for development of power generation projects in the state from Solar, Wind, Biomass, Lignite, Petroleum and Natural Gas. Total installed capacity has reached to 17,894.18 MW till December, 2016. Solar power plants of 1,304.10 MW have been commissioned in the state upto December, 2016. Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2014 and National Solar Mission prove to be the major tools for Rajasthan emerging as a solar energy hub of the country. State is having estimated 18,770 MW of Wind energy potential and out of it, 4,229.00 MW capacity has been installed with a total investment of ₹25,374.00 crore till December, 2016.
- The Government of Rajasthan had launched the "Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy-2014" and had also made amendments in the Wind Policy in March, 2014 for better development of wind power generation in the State. Rajasthan has Solar Radiation Intensity of about 6-7kWh/Sq.m/day and maximum sunny days (more than 325 days in a year) with a very low average rainfall. As per the assessment of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI, Rajasthan has a potential of 142 GW of electricity from solar source. The State, known for its dried desert is now fast emerging at biggest hub of solar power.

ROADS & TRANSPORT

- As on 31 March, 2016, state has a total road length of 2,17,707.25 km. The road density in the state is 63.61 km per 100 sq. km against the national average of 166.47 km. 2,648 km Black Top roads have been constructed under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Projects (RRSMP) and other programmes/projects during 2016-17 upto December, 2016.
- In Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) phase-I, construction works of 1,720 km GGP (CC road) have been completed with an expenditure of ₹796 crore in 1,972 Panchayat HQ's. Drain works were completed in 1,656 PHQ's and remaining works are in progress. In IInd phase, in 2,086 PHQ's construction works of 2,098 km GGP road (CC road), amounting to ₹1,253.42 crore have been sanctioned and works are under progress.
- In the Transport sector, during the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), ₹2,271.66 crore revenue has been collected, against the target of ₹3,900 crore. The total number of motor vehicles registered with transport department increased by 7.00 per cent from 136.32 lakh in 2015-16 to 145.86 lakh in December, 2016.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

- By December, 2016, Rajasthan Housing Board has taken up construction of 2,50,305 dwelling units.
- Out of 190 municipal towns, Master plans of 184 municipal towns have been prepared and got approved by the Government.
- Transportation through Metro Train on the route of Mansarovar to Chandpole has been completed and construction work from Chandpole to Badichopar is under progress.

OIL & GAS

- During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), 33 wells have been drilled, out of which Cairn

India Ltd has worked over 24 wells, Focus Energy Ltd has drilled 03 wells, OIL has drilled 04 wells and ONGCL has drilled 02 wells.

- During current financial year 2016-17, a total of 61.17 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil produced from Barmer- Sanchoe Basin by Cairn India Limited and approximately 480.47 MMSCM Natural Gas produced from Jaisalmer & Barmer Sanchoe Basin by Focus Energy, ONGCL and Oil India Limited,
- Commercial Production of crude oil has been commenced from Mangla Field on 29th August, 2009 and at present 1,65,000 – 1,70,000 barrels of oil per day is being produced from Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati & Raageshwari fields.
- During the current financial year 2016-17, revenue accrued ₹1,657.65 crore till December, 2016.

MINES AND MINERALS

- There are 156 mining leases for major minerals and 15,318 mining leases for minor minerals and 18,103 quarry licenses exist in the state.
- During the current year 2016-17, a revenue target of ₹4000.00 crore was assigned against which ₹2,748.70 crore has been earned upto December, 2016.

TOURISM

- The most popular tourist attractions in Rajasthan are its forts, palaces & havelis, fairs & festivals, handicrafts, heritage hotels, temples, architecture, folk music, dance, its rich heritage, vivid culture, desert safaris, sand-dunes etc. along with luxury trains such as Palace-on-Wheels & Royal Rajasthan on Wheels.
- During the calendar year 2016, the number of tourists visited in Rajasthan was 430.09 lakh (414.95 lakh domestic and 15.14 lakh foreign). Within the same period, 27 fairs and festivals were organised by the department of tourism.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

- Rajasthan Sampark, the project that aims to provide a single point of contact to the citizens to lodge and track grievances, is being implemented in the State. Under the project, multiple channels are available for registering complaints.
- Rajasthan Sampark Centers - with Video Conferencing equipments and facilities have been established at Atal Sewa Kendras in all the blocks across the State.
- A common Geographical Information System (GIS) platform has been set up for Education & Medical Department. Infrastructure mapping application has been developed for TSP and Dang area. The same has been made live for the departmental users.
- Work of 3D Modeling of Albert Hall, Jantar Mantar, Hawa Mahal, City Palace of Udaipur, 7 gates of wall city and City Palace of Jaipur has been completed.
- Presently, more than 270 services of government/private departments are being provided electronically through more than 40,000 e-mitra kiosks to the citizens of the State.
- Wi-Fi facility has been made available at 225 places of Secretariat and at 394 places within other Government buildings and at 291 blocks of the State.
- Approximately, 3,464 Government buildings, 4,249 offices and 7,240 officials have been connected through the State Wide Area Network and 162 buildings have been connected through SecLAN.

RAINFALL

- The period of monsoon is short in Rajasthan and the weather conditions are unstable. The monsoon was delayed by its normal date in the current monsoon season. During the period 1st June to 30th September, 2016, State witnessed 705.37 mm rainfall that is 33.07 per cent higher than the normal rainfall of 530.08mm.

- Rajasthan has presently experienced excess rainfall throughout the monsoon season except Sriganganagar district where only 135.57 mm rainfall has been received against the normal rainfall of 201.40 mm.
- During the year 2016-17, long-term crop loans of ₹169.22 crore, agricultural medium term loans of ₹437.75 crore and short-term crop loans of ₹9,621.60 crore have been disbursed to 21.70 lakh farmers upto December, 2016.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

- During the agriculture year 2016-17, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 213.12 lakh tonnes as compared to production of 182.98 lakh tonnes in the agricultural year 2015-16, which is showing an increase of 16.47 per cent over the previous year.
- Under National Horticulture Mission, Orchards of fruits and spices have also been established in 3,288 hectare and 1,341 hectare respectively.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, drips and sprinklers have been installed in 6,235 hectare and 3,748 hectare respectively during the year 2016-17, upto December, 2016.
- Agricultural Marketing Board has spent ₹310.13 crore on construction of mandi yards and roads and their repairing, cold storages and deposit works during the year 2016-17, upto December, 2016.
- To control diseases of livestock and for breed improvement, 215.75 lakh vaccinations have been executed during 2016-17. In the same period some of the important initiatives taken by department of Animal Husbandry are Camel breeding incentive scheme, Foot and Mouth Disease control programme and Poultry and quail farming development scheme.
- 14,046 Dairy Cooperative Societies which have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers Cooperative Unions spread over across the State and a State level Apex Body, Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur are functioning in the State. Along with its, RCDF and its associated District Milk Unions are providing insurance to Milk Producers named 'Saras Samoohik Arogya Bima'. Under this scheme 43,396 members have been insured upto December, 2016.

IRRIGATION

- During the financial year 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹1,187.08 crore has been incurred on various irrigation projects and 16,076 hectare (including IGNP) additional irrigation potential has been created upto December, 2016.
- During the year 2016-17, 2 major (Narmada Canal Project, Parwan), 1 modernization work (Gang Canal), 6 medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Piplad, Gagrin, Lhasi and Rajgarh) and 40 minor irrigation schemes are under progress. For the first time, sprinkler irrigation system has been made compulsory in Narmada Canal Project.

EDUCATION

- To provide facilities of building and drinking water in schools, 561 civil works have been completed and 1,653 works are in progress, on which an expenditure of ₹6,822.63 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2016.
- To promote girl education in the state, 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya (KGBV) are functional in which 19,578 girls are studying, 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya are also functional from which 428 girls are being benefitted and similarly Meena Manch, Adhyapika Manch and Academic Mela have been successfully implemented.
- To provide Technical Education in the State, 118 Engineering colleges with total admission capacity of around 52,753 students and 67 MBA institutions with an admission capacity of around 5,145 students are functional in the State.
- 197 Poly-technical colleges with the admission capacity of 50,585 students, are functional in the State.

- Craftsman Training through ITIs are being provided to 3,28,887 students in the state during the year 2016-17.

MEDICAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

- Till December, 2016, the State has established 114 Hospitals, 579 Community Health Centers (CHCs), 2,079 Primary Health Centers (PHCs), 118 Mother and Child Welfare Centers and 14,407 Sub Centers.
- With the objectives of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child deaths, population stabilization and family welfare programmes are being implemented in the State.
- In order to reduce infant mortality rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an intensive immunization program is being implemented throughout the state.
- During the Financial year 2016-17, 2 Sub Centers have been upgraded to PHCs, 8 PHCs have been upgraded to CHCs, 5 New PHCs have been sanctioned and 240 Beds have been sanctioned in various hospitals & CHCs.
- Under the scheme “Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojna” all outdoor and indoor patients are provided commonly used essential medicines, free of cost. In this scheme, during the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) an expenditure of ₹345.69 crore has been incurred.
- Government of Rajasthan has started a scheme for free distribution of sanitary napkins to all school going girls of classes 6 to 12 of rural areas and non-school going girls of 10 to 19 years age of BPL families.
- Under the Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana 13.65 crore Investigations have been carried out upto December, 2016.

WATER SUPPLY

- 990 habitations have been covered with Drinking Water, which include 422 quality affected, 73 SC dominated habitations, 106 ST

dominated habitations and 24 minority dominated habitations, during the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016.

- 4,655 Hand pumps and 1,360 tube wells have been commissioned and similarly 1,86,507 hand pumps have been repaired during the year 2016-17, till December, 2016.
- A programme for providing 2,066(Phase I and Phase II) Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants at an estimated cost of ₹476.33 crore in quality affected habitations of the State has been taken up by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and out of these, 1,176 RO plants are already commissioned.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMS

- Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), ₹3,817 crore have been spent and 1,795 lakh man-days were generated by providing employment to 39.76 Lakh households, 1.19 lakh households completed 100 days employment, during 2016-17 upto December, 2016.
- Under Indira Awas Yojana, during the year 2016-17 ₹316.84 crore have been spent and 1,05,597 new houses have been constructed upto December, 2016.
- Under Border Area Development Programme, ₹103.63 Crore have been spent and 628 works have been completed, similarly in MLA local area development fund ₹278.46 crore have been spent and 6,297 works have been completed during 2016-17 till December, 2016. Also under MP Local Area development fund, ₹91.92 crore have been spent and 1,113 works have been completed. Under various development programme, amount has been utilized for the development of various backward areas e.g. Mewat Area development fund ₹31.69 crore, under Magra Area development fund ₹25.93 crore, under Dang Area development fund ₹13.00 crore, under Swa-vivek Zila Vikas Yojana ₹1.90 crore during 2016-17 upto December, 2016.

SUPPORT FOR STATISTICAL STRENGTHENING

- With the technical & financial assistance of the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Program Implementation (MoS&PI), Government of India, Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan (RSSSP) is being implemented in the state for strengthening of State Statistical system. Now the assistance is provided by Government of India under Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS), a CSS Scheme. Revised MoU for State programme under SSS has been executed in October, 2015 with GoI. As per revised MoU, the total outlay of ₹51.12 crore is earmarked in which ₹34.61 crore has been provided by GoI as centre share and remaining ₹16.51 crore as state share is provided by GoR.
- Since inception, under the project till December, 2016, an expenditure of ₹45.87 crore has been incurred on its major activities i.e. Civil & Renovation works, Hardware and Software support, strengthening of key Statistics, Capacity Building of staff and statistical advocacy.
- Joint Review Mission (JRM) of ISSP from CSO, MoS&PI visited state in the month of December, 2016 and reviewed the progress made under the State Programme activities of SSS. JRM also reviewed the field activities and appreciated the efforts made in improvement of key statistics, Civil and IT infrastructure generated under ISSP.

BHAMASHAH YOJANA

The Government of Rajasthan is highly committed to provide efficient, reliable and transparent governance with emphasis on Gender Empowerment, Financial Inclusion and sustainability to the residents. Rajasthan has been a frontrunner in financial inclusion and women empowerment in the country – with the Flagship Scheme “Bhamashah Yojana”. Multiple cash benefit accessed through the Bhamashah Card and transferred to bank accounts of the beneficiaries. Non-cash benefits are also given directly to entitled beneficiaries.

In Bhamashah Scheme, more than 1.37 crore families and 4.94 crore persons have been enrolled. Benefits of different cash as well as non-cash schemes like Social Security Pensions, MGNREGA, Janani Suraksha Yojna, Rajshree Yojna, Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojna, Palanhar, Scholarships, Ration distribution etc. have been transacted through Bhamashah platform. More than 16 crore cash or non-cash transactions have been transacted and amounting to more than ₹5,600 crore are transferred directly to bank accounts of beneficiaries.

CHIEF MINISTER ADVISORY COUNCIL (CMAC)

CMAC has been constituted on 29 May, 2014 under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, with a view to suggest measures for sustainable, balanced and overall development of the state. Twenty two eminent personalities of different sectors have been nominated in the council. CMAC suggests measures especially for the sectors such as: Industries, Roads, Power, Water Resources, Education, Health, Livelihood and Employment, Women Empowerment, Tourism etc. Main emphasis of the council has been on:

- Sustainable, balanced and rapid economic growth & development of different sectors of the economy.
- Creation of social and economic infrastructure including urban infrastructure.
- Means of increasing Public-Private Partnership specially in delivery of social services, and
- Systems of review and effective implementation of schemes and programs to judge actual outcomes more substantially than just statistics.

OTHER IMPORTANT SCHEMES

A number of other schemes are also being implemented by the Central as well as State Government for sustainable development, reforms in Governance and to ensure reach of benefits of the Government Programs and Schemes to each and every citizen of the State. Some major schemes are as follows:

- Under the scheme “**Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**” in Rajasthan, Jan Dhan Yojana has been linked with Bhamashah scheme and Co-branded cards have been issued in the state. 1.91 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar Seeding of 68.12 per cent accounts have been completed upto December, 2016. In the State under the “**Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana (PMJJBY)**”, total 11.57 lakh person and in “**Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana**”, total 44.19 lakh person have been enrolled upto December, 2016.
- **Atal Pension Yojana (APY)** is a pension scheme for citizens of India focused on the unorganized sector workers. Under the scheme, guaranteed minimum pension is being given at the age of 60 years, depending on the contribution by the subscriber. In the State, under this scheme total 1.58 lakh persons have been enrolled upto December, 2016.
- **Swachh Bharat Mission:** Rajasthan is one of the leading states to work towards realizing Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to clean India, and the state's efforts have been recognized by Government of India. In Rajasthan 4,075 Gram Panchayats have attained ODF as on 31th December, 2016.
- **Mukhya Mantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA):** To overcome the problems of shortage of fodder, drinking water and fall of water table in the wells, State Government has initiated Mukhya Mantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan. The main aim of this Abhiyaan is to make approximately 21,000 villages water self-reliant, by raising funds through convergence, public contributions and donations etc. In first phase, 95,071 works have been completed and the second phase has been started from 9th December, 2016.
- **AMRUT Mission:** Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in June 2015. 29 cities in Rajasthan have been selected under AMRUT Mission. The sectors for development identified under this mission are Water Supply, Sewerage & Septage, Drainage, Urban Transport and Green Spaces.
- **Smart City Mission:** This mission aims to promote those cities, who provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to their citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. In Rajasthan 4 cities namely: Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota & Ajmer are shortlisted to be developed as Smart Cities.
- **Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Jan Kalyan Shivar:** For settling the grievances of rural people at panchayat level “Pandit DeenDayal Upadhyay Jan Kalyan Shivar” are being organized from 14th October, 2016 in the State with the objective to provide services to the rural people and provide an ease to the laymen by making settlements at their own panchayat itself.
- “**Rajasthan Yuva Vikas Prerak Internship Program (RYVP)**”: It has been initiated with an object of ensuring outreach of benefits of flagship government schemes to the beneficiaries residing in the state. State Government aims to develop a talented pool of Yuva Vikas Preraks (YVPs) who have a passion for working with all the stake holders, especially various segments of civil society and have the potential to become change catalysts. At present, 87 Preraks are in the field for this purpose.
- “**Young Interns Programs (YIP)**” is an internship program consisting of leveraging skill sets of students of reputed institutions or the young entrepreneurs to gain invaluable insight while working for the state Government departments/agencies to mutually benefit to both the stakeholders. The objective of the program is to strengthen the research and evaluation skills in the field of public administration and development services and also to develop operational and learning skills among young scholars, also to generate interest among youth towards public services. 55 YIPs have completed their internship and 47 YIPs are presently doing their internship in different departments.
- **Global Rajasthan Agritech Meet 2016 (GRAM 2016):** The state has organized GRAM 2016, an agri- technology and business event as a platform to transform and catalyse the

process of improving the sustainability and economic viability of agriculture and allied activities shapping globalised, market- driven and profitable ventures. The event was attended by representatives of Netherlands, Iran, Kazakishan, Papuaanugini, Nigeria, Japan, Israel and other countries. Approximately 58,000 farmers participated in the event.

- **Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana:** To develop a positive attitude towards the girl child in the society and to improve health and education status of the girl child in the State, this flagship scheme has been started which expects to bring

Women Empowerment and gender equality in the State. Under this scheme, a total grant of ₹50,000 is being provided in 6 instalments to the parents/guardians of the eligible girl. A total number of 3,16,066 girls have been benefitted with the first instalment of the scheme in a period from 1st June, 2016 to December, 2016.

To ensure that Rajasthan enters the golden era of development, State Government has initiated efforts for actualizing the dream of a New Rajasthan. State is also in follow up of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) set with a vision of completing them by 2030 so no one is left behind.

PUBLIC FINANCE

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

Due to creation of huge liabilities in earlier years, State remains into revenue deficit and fiscal deficit also increase to 3.13 per cent of GSDP in the year 2014-15. During 2015-16, there was a revenue deficit of ₹5,954 crore and fiscal deficit was 9.38 per cent of GSDP (with UDAY Scheme) and 3.42 per cent (without UDAY Scheme). The State could not achieve the target fixed under FRBM Act of revenue deficit and fiscal deficit. The performance of the State during 2015-16, in terms of key fiscal targets, prescribed under the FRBM Act, 2005 is given in table 2.1.

Trends in deficit :- The fiscal deficit was ₹63,070

crore in 2015-16 with UDAY scheme, as against ₹67,350 crore assumed in Revised Estimates 2015-16. Fiscal Deficit without UDAY scheme was ₹23,020 crore as against ₹24,386 crore estimated in Revised estimates 2015-16. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product ratio was 9.38 per cent with UDAY scheme in 2015-16, whereas it was projected 9.99 per cent in Revised Estimates 2015-16 and fiscal Deficit without the impact of UDAY scheme worked out to 3.42 per cent of GSDP as against 3.62 per cent projected in Revised Estimates of 2015-16.

The detailed fiscal position / parameters of finances of the State Government are summarised in table 2.2 and figure 2.1 to 2.11.

Table 2.1 Fiscal Variables 2015-16

Fiscal Variables	FRBM Act	As per MTFPS (Revised)	Actual
Revenue Surplus (+) / Deficits (-) (₹ crore)	Revenue Surplus or Zero Deficit	(-)5232	(-) 5954
Revenue Surplus /Deficit to Revenue Receipts ratio (Per cent)	-	(-) 4.90	(-) 5.94
Fiscal Deficit (With UDAY scheme) (₹ crore)	-	67350	63070
Fiscal Deficit (Without UDAY scheme) (₹ crore)	-	24386	23020
FD to GSDP Ratio (With UDAY scheme)	3.0% or Below + UDAY scheme	9.99 %	* 9.38%
FD to GSDP Ratio (Without UDAY scheme)	3.0% or Below	3.62%	*3.42%
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP (With UDAY scheme)	Not more than 36.50%	31.33%	* 31.13%
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP (Without UDAY scheme)		24.96%	* 25.17%

* GSDP based on 2011-12 series - ₹6,72,707 crore.
MTFPS - Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement

Table 2.2 Fiscal Position / Parameters

(₹ crore)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1. Revenue Receipt					
(i) Own Taxes	25377	30503	33478	38673	42713
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	9175	12133	13575	13230	10928
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	14977	17103	18673	19817	27916
(iv) Union Grant	7482	7174	8745	19607	18728
Total - Revenue Receipt	57011	66913	74471	91327	100285
2. Non Debt Capital Receipts	1245	1109	326	1019	1472
3. Total Receipts (Revenue Receipt + Non Debt Capital Receipts)	58256	68022	74797	92346	101757
4. Total Expenditure	61882	76557	89986	111346	164827
of which - UDAY scheme					40050
(i) Revenue Expenditure	53654	63462	75510	94542	106239
of which Interest payment	7892	8340	9063	10463	12008
(ii) Capital Outlay	7119	10683	13665	16103	21986
of which - UDAY scheme					5700
(iii) Loans & Advances	1109	2412	811	701	36602
of which - UDAY scheme					34350
5. Gross State Domestic Product (At current prices on 2011-12 series)	434366	493007	548391	606465	672707
6. Revenue surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	3357	3451	-1039	-3215	-5954
7. Fiscal Deficit	3626	8535	15189	19000	63070
7(a). Fiscal Deficit (without UDAY scheme)					23020
8. Primary surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	4266	-195	-6126	-8537	-51062
8(a). Primary surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (Without UDAY scheme)					-11012
9. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%)	0.83	1.73	2.77	3.13	9.38
9(a). Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%) Without UDAY scheme)					3.42
10. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)	24.13	17.37	11.30	22.63	9.81
11. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (%)	22.25	20.20	9.75	15.52	10.45
12. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (%)	13.13	13.57	13.58	15.06	14.91
13. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (%)	5.84	6.19	6.10	6.38	6.35
14. Expenditure on Salary & Wages	15847	17595	20604	23498	25872
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	27.80	26.30	27.67	25.73	25.80
(ii) as % of Revenue Exp. (net of interest Payments & Pension)	39.77	36.46	35.13	31.56	31.03
15. Expenditure on Interest Payments					
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	13.84	12.46	12.17	11.46	11.97
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure	14.71	13.14	12.00	11.07	11.30
16. Fiscal Liabilities	106560	117809	129910	147609	209386
16(a). Fiscal Liabilities (Without UDAY scheme)					169336
as % of GSDP	24.53	23.90	23.69	24.34	31.13
as % of GSDP (without UDAY scheme)					25.17

Figure 2.1

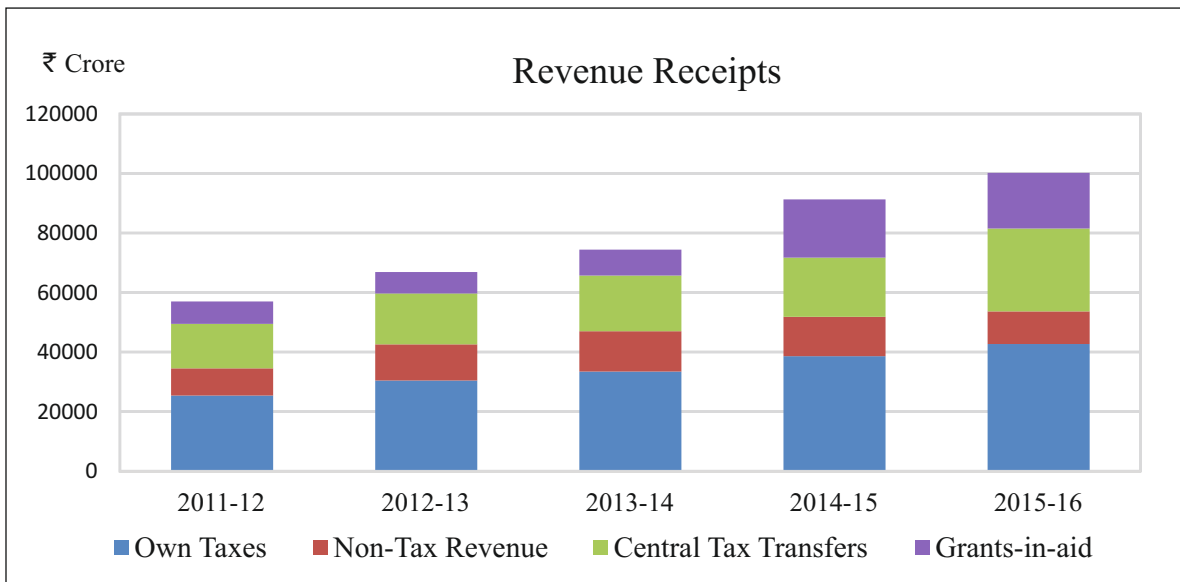


Figure 2.2

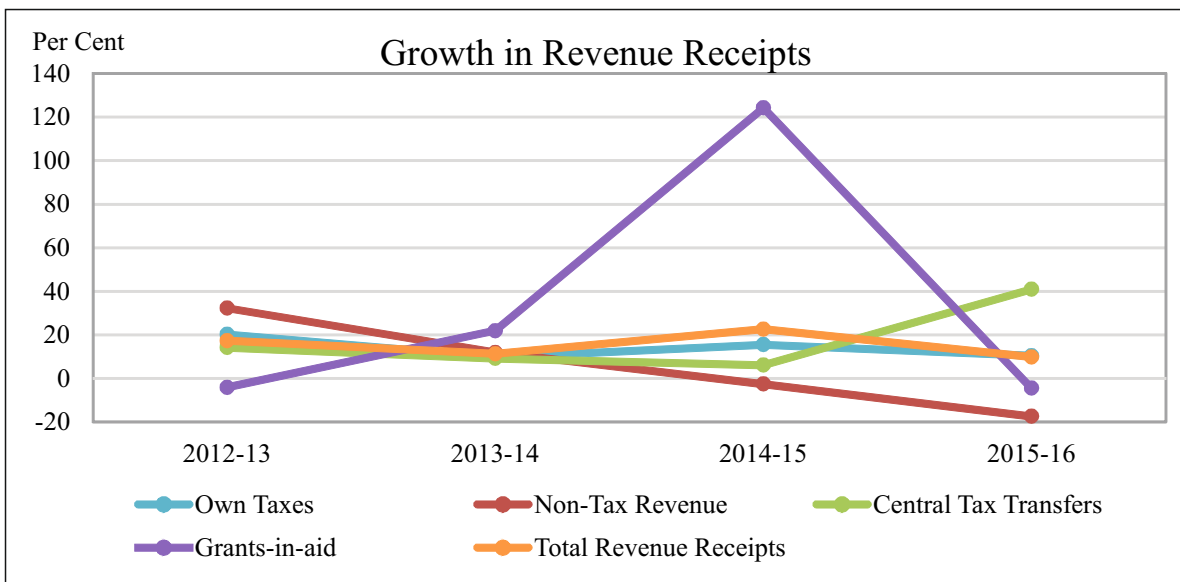


Figure 2.3

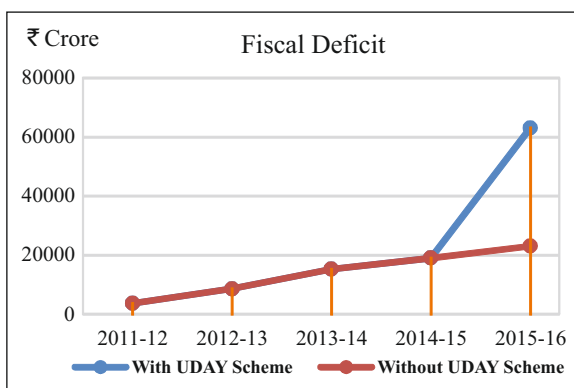


Figure 2.4

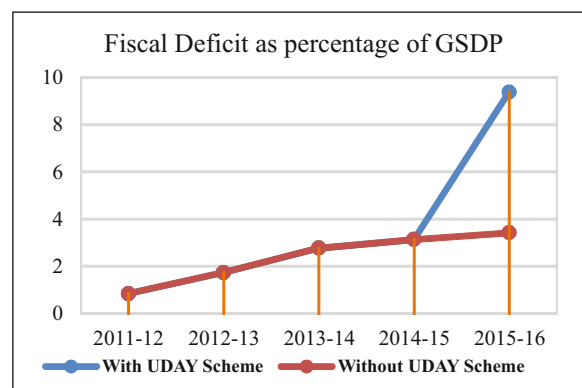


Figure 2.5

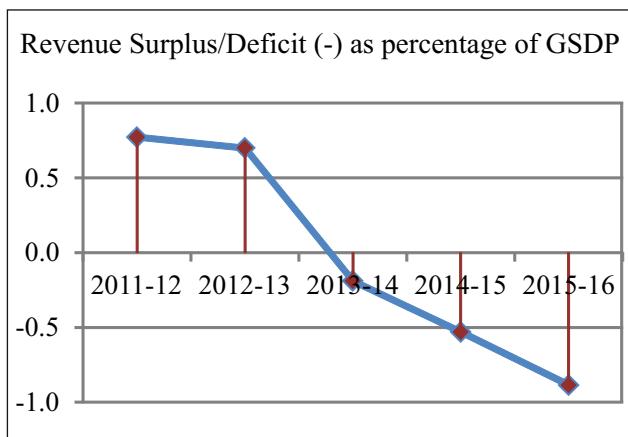


Figure 2.6

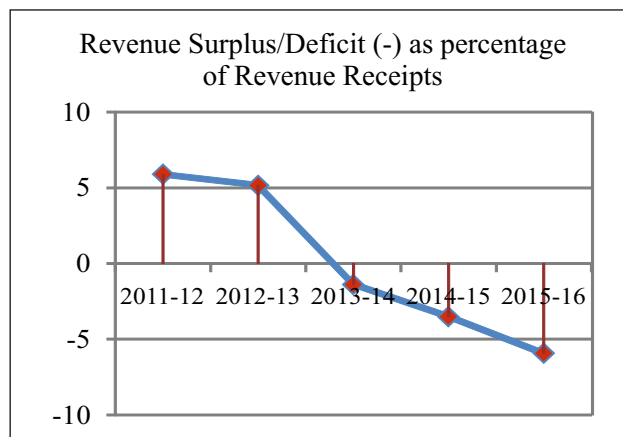


Figure 2.7

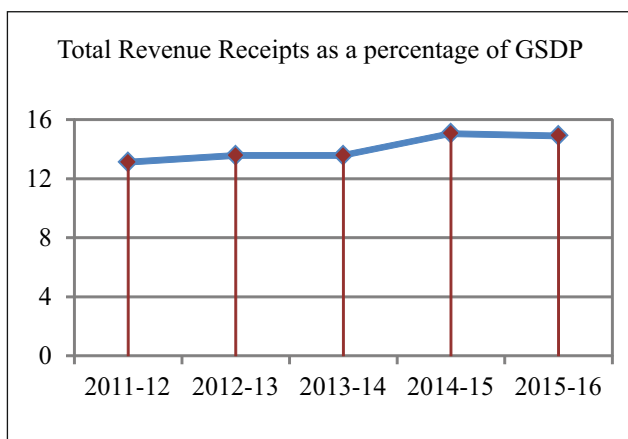


Figure 2.8

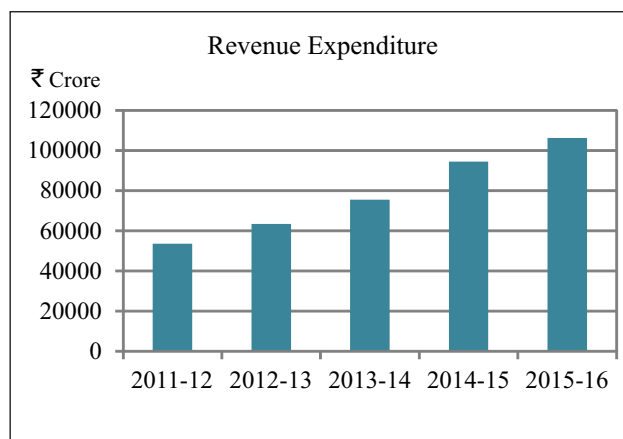


Figure 2.9

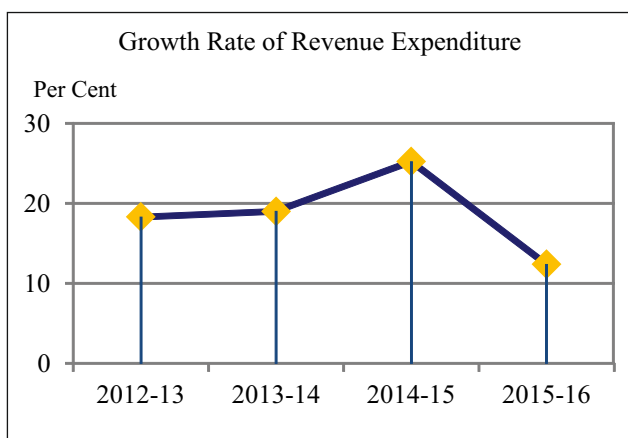


Figure 2.10

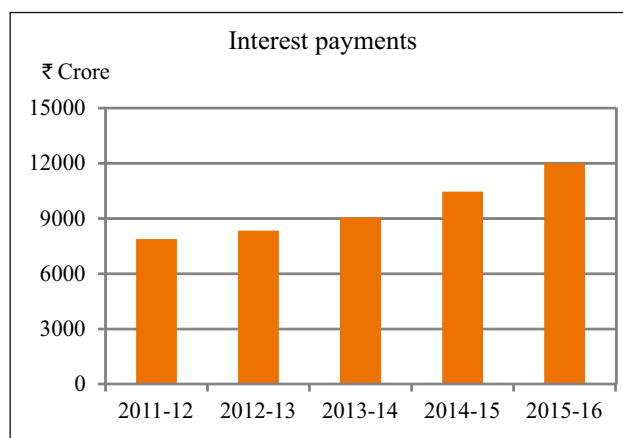


Figure 2.11

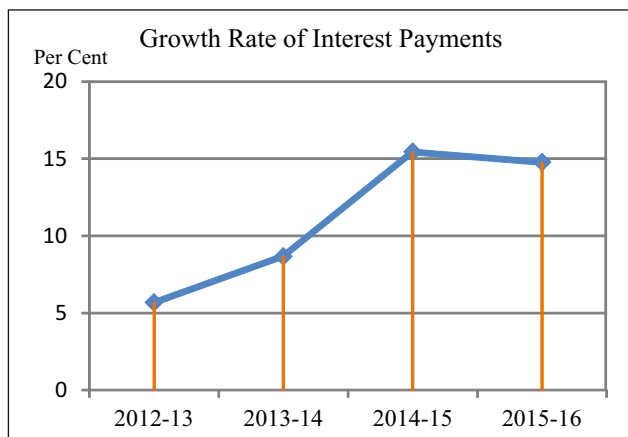
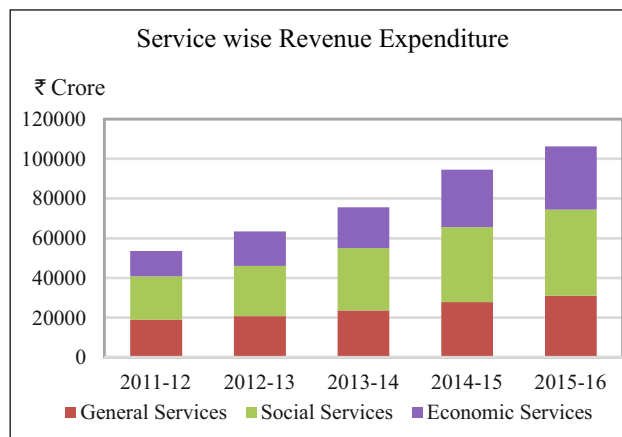


Figure 2.12



Revenue expenditure is given in comparative statement of service-wise revenue in table 2.3 and figure 2.12.

Table 2.3 Comparative statement of service-wise revenue expenditure

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total Revenue Expenditure	53654	63462	75510	94542	106239
General Services (including Grants-in-Aid & Contribution)	18982 (35.38)	20761 (32.71)	23588 (31.24)	27868 (29.48)	31016 (29.20)
Social Services	21928 (40.87)	25293 (39.86)	31486 (41.70)	37754 (39.93)	43349 (40.80)
Economic Services	12744 (23.75)	17408 (27.43)	20436 (27.06)	28920 (30.59)	31874 (30.00)

Note:-Figures in parentheses are the percentage of expenditure with respect to total revenue expenditure of the year.

Salient features of fiscal position are as under :-

Trends of receipts:- During the year 2015-16, the revenue receipts have increased by 9.81 per cent over previous year. The growth rate of own tax revenue is 10.45 per cent which is mainly due to growth of 50.37 per cent in entertainment & luxury tax, 25.21 per cent in Electricity Duty, 20.18 per cent in State Excise, 13.06 per cent in Vehicle Tax, 9.00 per cent in Sales Tax, 01.41 per cent in Stamps and Registration, (-) 11.37 per cent in Taxes on Goods & Passenger Tax and (-) 5.58 per cent in Land revenue over the previous year.

Trends of expenditure:- During the year 2015-16, 80.37 per cent of total expenditure excluding UDAY scheme was met from revenue receipts in comparison to 82.02 per cent in the year 2014-15 and the remaining from capital receipts and borrowed funds.

The budgeted plan expenditure has increased by ₹46,051 crore in the year 2015-16 showing 104.24 per cent increase over previous year which is mainly due to expenditure of ₹40,050 crore under UDAY scheme. The expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2015-16 was 31.03 per cent of total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payment). The increase in expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2015-16 is 10.10 per cent over previous year. The developmental expenditure which comprises expenditure on Economic and Social services, was ₹1,33,370 crore including UDAY scheme during the year 2015-16, which is 80.91 per cent of aggregate expenditure vis-a-vis developmental expenditure of ₹82,944 crore during the year 2014-15 which was 74.49 per cent of aggregate expenditure in that year. Details of Development expenditure are given in table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Details of Development expenditure

(₹ crore)

Details	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Social Services	23977	28449	36341	43866	49531
Economic Services	18719	27098	29722	39078	83839
of which UDAY Scheme					40050
Total Developmental Expenditure	42696	55547	66063	82944	133370
Total Expenditure	61882	76557	89986	111346	164827
Development expenditure as percentage to total expenditure	69.0%	72.6%	73.4%	74.5%	80.9%

Interest Payment:- Interest payment as a percentage of Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure was 11.97 per cent and 11.30 per cent respectively in the year 2015-16.

Capital Outlay:- The capital outlay with UDAY Scheme during the year 2015-16 was ₹21,986 crore, and ₹16,286 crore without UDAY Scheme which is higher than of ₹16,103 crore in the year 2014-15.

Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities):- The quantum of fiscal liabilities is ₹2,09,386 crore including ₹40,050 crore for UDAY scheme as on 31st March, 2016 showing net increase of ₹61,777 crore over the previous year (Without considering impact of UDAY scheme total fiscal liabilities as on 31st March, 2016 was ₹1,69,336 crore showing an increase of ₹21,727 crore over previous year). It comprises of (i) internal loan of ₹1,48,292 crore, (ii) loan of ₹8,258 crore from Central Government, (iii) liabilities of Provident Fund & State Insurance of ₹35,514 crore and (iv) other liabilities of Reserve Funds & Deposits of ₹17,322 crore. The growth of fiscal liability was 41.85 per cent during the year 2015-16 with UDAY scheme (Without UDAY scheme increase in fiscal liabilities is 14.72 per cent in the year 2015-16 over the year 2014-15). The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts was 208.79 per cent during the year 2015-16 with UDAY scheme and 168.85 per cent without UDAY scheme. The fiscal liabilities stood at 3.90 times of own (tax and non-tax) revenue with UDAY scheme and 3.16 times without UDAY scheme at the end of the year 2015-16. The

fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP in the year 2015-16 is 31.13 per cent with UDAY scheme and 25.17 per cent without UDAY scheme and it is lower than the ceiling of 36.5 per cent as mentioned in FRBMA Act, 2005.

Fiscal Consolidation:- Liabilities created in the 2013-14 adversely affected the State Finance in the year 2015-16. This resulted in to Revenue Deficit of ₹5,954 crore in the year and Fiscal Deficit of ₹63,070 crore with UDAY scheme, which is 9.38 per cent of GSDP. Fiscal Deficit without UDAY scheme in the year 2015-16 is ₹23,020 crore which is 3.42 per cent of GSDP.

Projections of resources for Twelfth Five Year Plan:- The size of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is estimated at ₹1,96,992 crore. A comparison of approved Annual Plans of Eleventh Plan with projections of Twelfth Plan (at current prices) will reveal that the State has estimated contribution of State's Own Funds at 16.87 per cent against 9.18 per cent approved during Eleventh plan period. Similarly, the borrowings have been projected to contribute 35.36 per cent in XIIth Five Year Plan against 33.24 per cent approved during Eleventh Plan period. While projecting resources, the dependence on I&EBR of Public Sector Undertakings and Local Bodies has also been reduced to 33.96 per cent against 42.94 per cent approved during Eleventh Plan period. The size of XIIth Five Year Plan is more than double of XIth Plan at current prices. Details of total resources for Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan are given in table 2.5.

**Table 2.5 Details of Total Resources for
Tenth Five Year Plan, Eleventh Five Year Plan and Twelfth Five Year Plan**

(₹ crore)

Items	Tenth Plan			Eleventh Plan			Twelfth Plan
	Projections at 2001-02 prices	Projections at current prices	Actual at current prices	Projection at 2006-07 prices	Approved Annual Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) at current prices	Actual Annual Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) at current prices	Projections at current prices
A. State's Own Funds (SOF)							
Balance from Current Revenue	-9233	-10354	-5531	8552	6166	16846	28579
Misc. Cap. Receipts (Net) (Exclu. repayment of loans)	-394	-366	-1418		1122	80	880
Plan Grants	716	827	362		1386	1376	3772
Additional Resources Mobilisation	636	776					
Adjustment of Opening Balance							
Total	-8275	-9117	-6587	8552	8674	18302	33231
B. State's Own Borrowings (SOB)	27470	31564	29246	31398	33311	31314	69650
Total State's Own Resources (SOR)	19195	22447	22659	39950	41985	49616	102881
SOB as %age of SOR	143.11	140.62	129.07	78.59	79.34	63.11	67.70
C. Central Assistance							
Grant Component	3310	3822	4565	9602	11954	10356	27204
D. Resources of Public Sector Enterprises & Urban Local Bodies	4813	5564	4480	22180	40587	34223	66907
Total Resources	27318	31832	31704	71732	94526	94195	196992
Non-Plan Revenue Receipts	64840	75774	78478	152414	160601	174653	347860
Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	74073	86128	84009	143862	154435	157807	319281
Balance from Current Revenues	-9233	-10354	-5531	8552	6166	16846	28579

REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR/ANNUAL PLANS

Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Five Year /Annual Plans are given in table 2.6

Table 2.6 Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Five Year /Annual Plans

(₹ crore)

Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
First Five Year Plan (1951 -1956)	64.50	54.15
Second Five Year Plan (1956 -1961)	105.27	102.74
Third Five Year Plan (1961 -1966)	236.00	212.70
Annual Plan (1966-1967)	48.87	48.90
Annual Plan (1967-1968)	43.65	39.88
Annual Plan (1968-1969)	40.08	47.98
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969 -1974)	306.21	308.79
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974 -1979)	847.16	857.62
Annual Plan (1979-1980)	275.00	290.19
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980 -1985)	2025.00	2120.45
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985 -1990)	3000.00	3106.18
Annual Plan (1990-1991)	961.53	975.57
Annual Plan (1991-1992)	1166.00	1184.41
Eighth Five Year Plan (1992 -1997)	11500.00	11998.97
Ninth Five Year Plan (1997 -2002)	27650.00	19566.82
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002 -2007)	31831.75	33951.21
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007 -2012)	71731.98	93954.34
Annual Plan (2012-13)	33141.35	32437.35
Annual Plan (2013-14)	40139.00	39576.53
Annual Plan (2014-15)	69820.05	54794.22
Annual Plan (2015-16)	71405.78	102535.82*
Annual Plan (2016-17)	99693.30	65185.47 [#]

*Tentative Expenditure, # upto December, 2016

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

An outlay of ₹1, 96,992 crore has been proposed for

Twelfth Five Year Plan. The major head-wise proposed allocations are given in table 2.7 and figure 2.13.

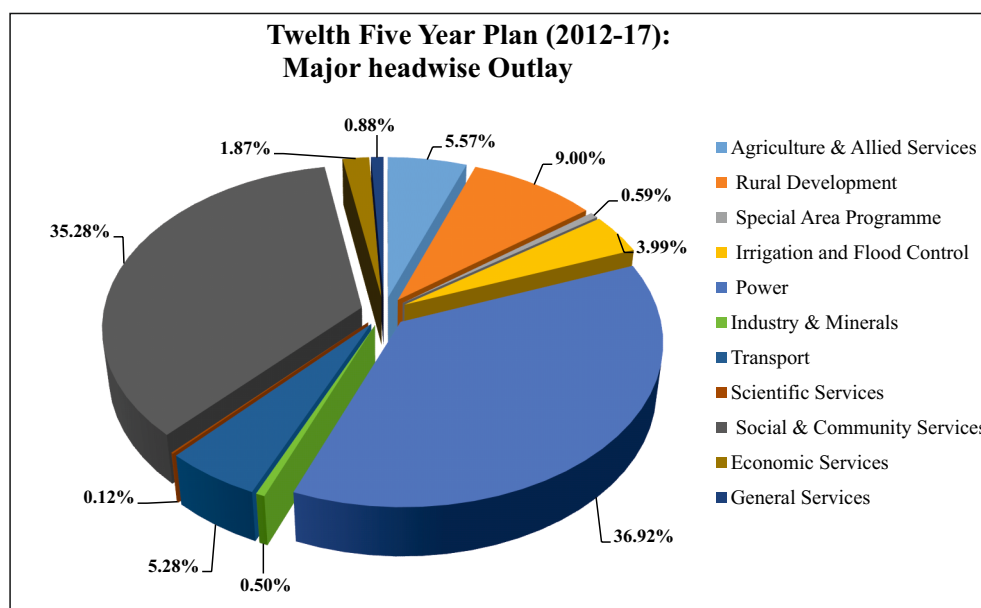
Table 2.7 Proposed Outlay of 12th Five Year Plan

(₹ crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Plan Proposed Outlay (2012-17)	Per cent to Total Outlay
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	10977.13	5.57
2. Rural Development	17738.39	9.00
3. Special Area Programme	1151.94	0.59

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Plan Proposed Outlay (2012-17)	Per cent to Total Outlay
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	7853.91	3.99
5. Power	72723.25	36.92
6. Industry & Minerals	993.52	0.50
7. Transport	10408.22	5.28
8. Scientific Services and Research	242.07	0.12
9. Social & Community Services	69490.58	35.28
10. Economic Services	3673.83	1.87
11. General Services	1739.16	0.88
Total	196992.00	100.00

Figure 2.13



There is a substantial increase in the outlay for Twelfth Plan as compared to that of the Eleventh. The Eleventh Plan total outlay was ₹ 71,731.98 crore, whereas size of Twelfth Plan is ₹1, 96,992.00 crore

which is 174.62 per cent higher than Eleventh Five Year Plan's approved outlay. The targeted economic growth and socio - economic monitorable targets are given in table 2.8 and 2.9.

Table 2.8 Economic Growth Targets

(Per cent)

Sector	Target for Twelfth Plan for Rajasthan
Agriculture	3.50
Industries	8.00
Services	9.50
Total Growth Rate	7.70

Table 2.9 Socio-Economic Monitorable Targets

S. No.	Social Indicators	Unit	Twelfth Plan Goals for Rajasthan
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Infant deaths per thousand live births	40
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Maternal deaths per lakh live births	200
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Birth per Woman	2.5
4.	Malnutrition among Children under 3 years	per cent	25.3
5.	Anemia among women (15-49 years)	per cent	24.3
6.	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Girls per thousand Boys	912
7.	Total Literacy Rate	per cent	79.57
8.	Male Literacy Rate	per cent	91.89
9.	Female Literacy Rate	per cent	66.22

Annual Plan (2016-17)

The Budgeted outlay for the year 2016-17 is

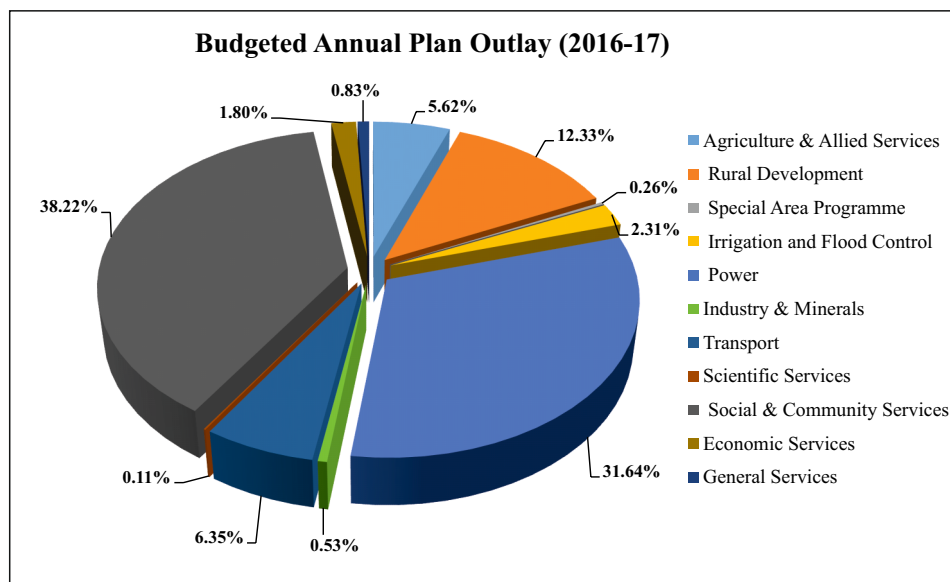
₹99,693.30 crore. The major head wise allocations for 2016-17 are given in table 2.10 and figure 2.14.

Table 2.10 Budgeted Annual Plan Outlay 2016-17

(₹ crore)

Major Head/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	5606.74
2. Rural Development	12292.44
3. Special Area Programme	260.00
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	2300.61
5. Power	31540.80
6. Industry & Minerals	530.45
7. Transport	6327.14
8. Scientific Services	111.28
9. Social & Community Services	38104.84
10. Economic Services	1789.30
11. General Services	829.70
Total including UDAY	99693.30
Provision under UDAY	20133.24
Total excluding UDAY	79560.06

Figure 2.14



The progress under State Plan during 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Progress under State Plan during 2015-16 and 2016-17

S. No.	Major Head	Expenditure (₹ Lakh)	
		2015-16*	2016-17 #
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	327182.77	175651.94
2	Rural Development	1087260.17	658618.04
3	Special Area Programme	22505.78	16674.09
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	139152.93	141672.63
5	Power	5494601.33	2990860.15
6	Industry & Minerals	29298.86	17113.03
7	Transport	392289.61	178044.95
8	Scientific Services	3542.95	1881.03
9	Social & Community Services	2535144.98	2192633.24
10	Economic Services	136413.02	76089.40
11	General Services	86189.66	69308.21
	Grand Total	10253582.06	6518546.71

*Tentative Expenditure, # upto December, 2016

BANKING

Financial Institutions are playing an important role in economic development of the State by mobilization of deposits and credit disbursement to various sectors. The Government has increasingly begun to tap institutional finance from banks and other term

lending institutions for financing various developmental programmes in the State, in view of the need to supplement plan financing. Banks/ Financial institutions have an important role in this regard. However, credit should be utilized in optimum manner to maximize returns and spread the benefit over a wider section of the population.

Credit through banks is an important source of investment for development in the State. Various credit-based programmes, like; National Rural Livelihood Mission-Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY), National Urban Livelihood Mission-Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY), Prime Minister Employment Generation programme 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 the banks. The banks including the Regional Rural Banks, have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support and thus they are fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at national level, as on September, 2015 and 2016 is presented in the table 2.12.

Table 2.12 Comparative data of bank branches, Deposits & Credits

S. No.	Item	Rajasthan		India	
		September, 2015	September, 2016	September, 2015	September, 2016
1.	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	1327	1460	19936	20858
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	16029	18320	273556	321543
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	12064	14611	185748	218761
2.	SBI & its Associates				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	1513	1546	23680	24493
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	85705	99469	2014899	2298890
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	52707	61091	1440930	1587404
3.	Nationalized Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	2689	2827	64420	66577
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	101553	114985	4439468	4734265
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	106211	78478	3208733	3420179
4.	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	7	6	322	315
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	698	653	418397	495752
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	770	727	348974	368401
5.	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	872	983	20793	23020
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	36707	45158	1793930	2246090
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	32150	41792	1521592	1923141
6.	All Scheduled Commercial Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	6408	6822	129151	135263
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	240691	278585	8940250	10096540
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	203902	196698	6705977	7517886

It is observed from the above table that the total deposits have increased and credits have decreased during the year 2016 (upto September) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto September, 2015. The deposits have increased by 15.74 percent in Rajasthan in September, 2016 over September, 2015, while this increase was 12.93 per cent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 70.61 per cent in Rajasthan and 74.46 per cent at all India level, as on September, 2016, whereas it was 84.72 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.01 per cent at all India level in September, 2015. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto September, 2016, over corresponding period of 2015 has decreased by 3.53 per cent while the credit increased by 12.11 per cent at the all India level. One bank branch in Rajasthan is catering to the needs of 10,777 persons on an average, as per estimated population of 735.23 lakh (as on 1 October, 2016) and covers an average area of 50 sq.km. of the State.

BHAMASHAH YOJANA – RAJASTHAN **(Public Welfare Benefits Delivery Scheme)**

To build a better society, empowerment of every woman is imperative, since the empowerment of the woman is empowerment of the society and thus of the State. A path breaking scheme of Financial Inclusion and Women Empowerment, Bhamashah Scheme was first launched in the year 2008. Bhamashah Scheme, an end-to-end service delivery platform to transfer cash and non-cash benefits to the targeted beneficiaries in a transparent manner was relaunched in the year 2014 with broader objectives.

The Scheme is family-based programme of financial inclusion, where each family is issued a 'Bhamashah Card'. Multiple cash benefits are accessed through the Bhamashah Card and transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. Non-cash benefits are also given directly to the entitled beneficiaries.

Bhamashah card holders can get services at the doorstep at several different service-points. Cash benefits are being transferred to their bank accounts, withdrawal and digital payment facilities are available at more than 23,500 e-Mitra kiosks, Business Correspondents & ATMs along with bank branches. E-Mitra is a multi-service, single-window network for providing governmental information and

services to the citizens. Further, Mobile Wallets such as Paytm, m-pesa and Oxigen Wallet have been integrated with Bhamashah Platform to provide mobile payment facility to beneficiaries.

In case of Non-cash benefits, such as ration distribution, the Fair Price Shops (FPS) have been I.T. enabled with deployment of approximately 25,000 points of service (PoS) terminals. Similarly, for Bhamashah Health Insurance, more than 1,125 health institutions have I.T. enabled receptions.

Bhamashah Scheme is unique in number of ways:

- To empower women by making them Head of the Family and also to empower them with freedom to decide, what to spend their money on.
- The Bhamashah Card issued to a family under the Bhamashah scheme is linked to a bank account, that is in the name of the lady of the house as the head of the family.
- To provide all cash/non-cash benefits (Individual/ Family) can be accessed through the Bhamashah Card. Cash benefits are directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries and non-cash benefits/services are provided directly into the hands of the beneficiaries using biometric authentication.
- By replacing the manual system of service delivery by electronic system, the system has been rendered completely transparent. The transaction mapper and receipt of messages on mobile generates transparency and trustworthiness of the system.
- No need for multiple surveys and validations. The beneficiaries have been identified and authenticated and have been verified through the two-layered system of verification and hence making the data cleanest possible.
- The Administrative Report on the benefits transferred through the Bhamashah platform is presented twice for social audit, during a financial year in the Gram Sabha at each Gram Panchayat.
- The departmental databases as well as the applications are being integrated with the Bhamashah Application to avoid the repetitive steps and to remove bottlenecks and duplication.

Achievements of Bhamashah Yojana upto 6th February, 2017 are presented in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13 Achievements of Bhamashah Yojana

S. No.	Particulars	Achievement
1.	Bhamashah Enrolment - Families	1.37 Crore
2.	Bhamashah Enrolment-Individuals	4.94 Crore
3.	No. of Transactions (Cash & Non-Cash)	16 Crore
4.	DBT-Cash transferred to beneficiaries in bank account	₹5600 Crore

- Benefits of different cash as well as non-cash schemes like Social Security Pensions,

MNREGA, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Rajshree Yojana, Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana, Palanhar, Scholarships, Ration Distribution etc. have been transacted through Bhamashah platform.

- The Administrative Reports of the benefits transferred through the Bhamashah platform were presented for social audit on 24.04.2016 and 28.11.2016 in the Gram Sabha at each Gram Panchayat.

Digital Payment through Bhamashah Platform :- Bhamashah platform leverages the JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhar and Mobile) trinity for electronic service delivery, which eventually digital the payments. Initiatives undertaken to promote digital payments are summarized below:-

- Extension of banking services
- Appointment of Additional BCs
- Development of Merchantile PoS
- IEC campaign
- Integration of Digital Payment mode in e-Mitra.

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has revised the base year from the year 2004-05 to 2011-12 of National Accounts. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, has also revised the base year of State Domestic Product from the year 2004-05 to 2011-12 as per guidelines of CSO. The purpose to revise the base year is to:

- Capture the structural changes that has taken place in the Nation/State's economy and to depict a true picture of the State's economy through macro aggregates like; Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), Per Capita Net Domestic Product i.e. Per Capita Income (PCI) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF).
- Update the database of results of surveys and census in New base year series
- Capture the new economic activities.
- Introduce new concepts and methodological improvements.

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

Gross State Domestic Product is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of volume of all the goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during the given period of time, accounted without duplication. The estimates of GSDP are prepared on current as well as constant prices. The economy of the State is mainly based on agriculture and the growth of the economy varies with the

production in agriculture sector. The State economy has continued to consolidate the gains achieved in restoring macro-economic stability.

GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices:

As per advance estimates, the real GSDP or Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of ₹5.83 lakh crore, as against ₹5.46 lakh crore in the year 2015-16 showing an increase of 6.71 per cent in the year 2016-17 against the growth of 6.64 per cent in the year 2015-16.

GSDP at Current Prices:

As per advance estimates, the nominal GSDP or Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices for the year 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of ₹7.50 lakh crore, as against ₹6.73 lakh crore in the year 2015-16 showing an increase of 11.44 per cent in the year 2016-17 against 10.92 per cent in the year 2015-16.

The Estimates of GSDP and its growth are being presented in the Table and Figure 3.1.

GSDP OF RAJASTHAN AND GDP OF INDIA

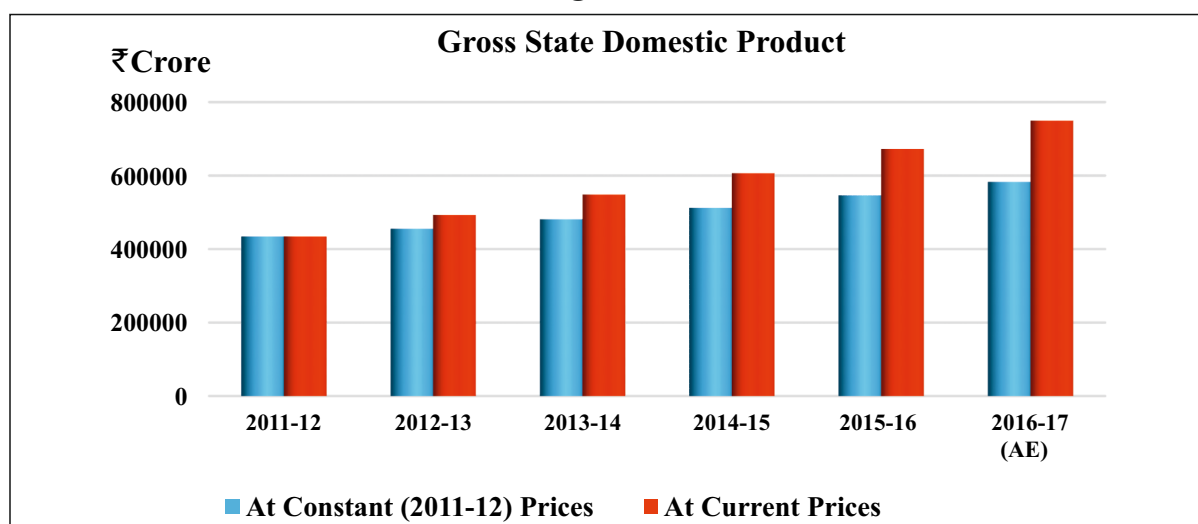
The Domestic Products of India as well as Rajasthan shows an increasing trend over the years. GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India at constant (2011-12) prices are shown in the following table 3.2 and its growth in figure 3.2.

Table: 3.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Rajasthan

(₹Crore)

Year	At Constant (2011-12) Prices		At Current Prices	
	GSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	GSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2011-12	434366		434366	
2012-13	455155	4.79	493007	13.50
2013-14	480982	5.67	548391	11.23
2014-15	511987	6.45	606465	10.59
2015-16	545991	6.64	672707	10.92
2016-17(AE)	582642	6.71	749692	11.44

For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2016-17 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 3.1

AE- Advance Estimates

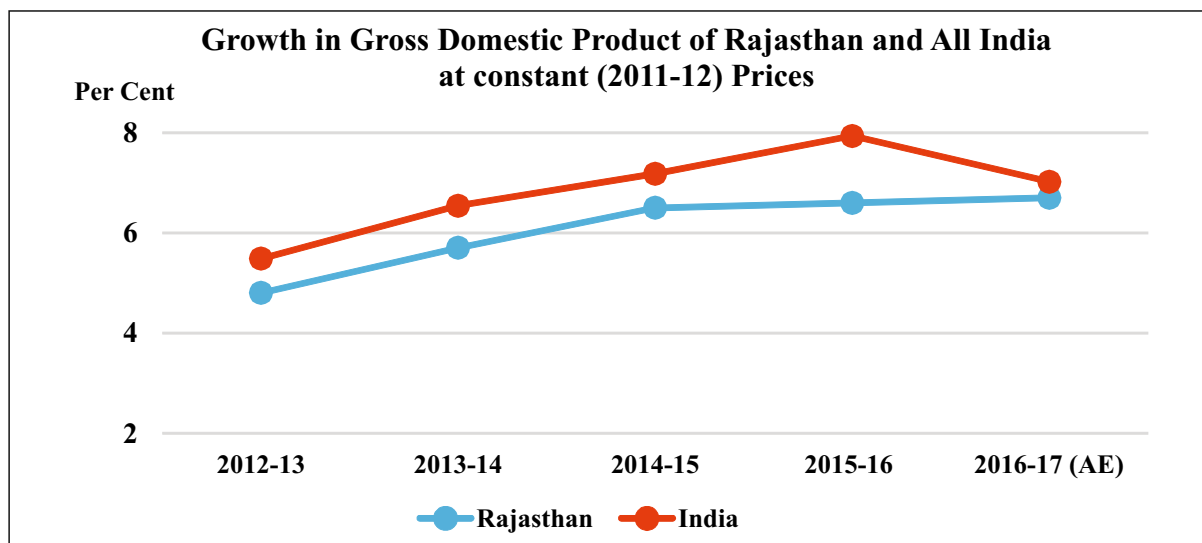
Table 3.2 GSDP of Rajasthan and GDP of All India at constant (2011-12) prices

(₹Crore)

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	GSDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)	GDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)
2011-12	434366		8736039	
2012-13	455155	4.8	9215125	5.5
2013-14	480982	5.7	9817822	6.5
2014-15	511987	6.5	10522686	7.2
2015-16	545991	6.6	11357529	7.9
2016-17 (AE)	582642	6.7	12154797	7.0

For State- For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16 -Revised Estimate-I, Year 2016-17 -Advance Estimates (AE), For All India - For the Year 2012-13 to 2013-14-Revised Estimate-III, Year 2014-15 is RE-II, Year 2015-16-RE-I, Year 2016-17 - Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 3.2



AE- Advance Estimates

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices:

As per advance estimates of the year 2016-17, the real NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices is likely to attain a level of ₹5.18 lakh crore, as against ₹4.86 lakh crore in the year 2015-16 showing an increase of 6.62 per cent in the year 2016-17 against the growth 6.62 per cent in 2015-16.

NSDP at Current Prices:

As per advance estimates, the nominal NSDP at Current Prices for the year 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of ₹6.72 lakh crore, as against ₹6.03 lakh crore in the year 2015-16 showing an increase of 11.45 per cent in the year 2016-17 against 11.06 per cent in the year 2015-16.

The Estimates of NSDP and its growth are being presented in the table and Fig.3.3.

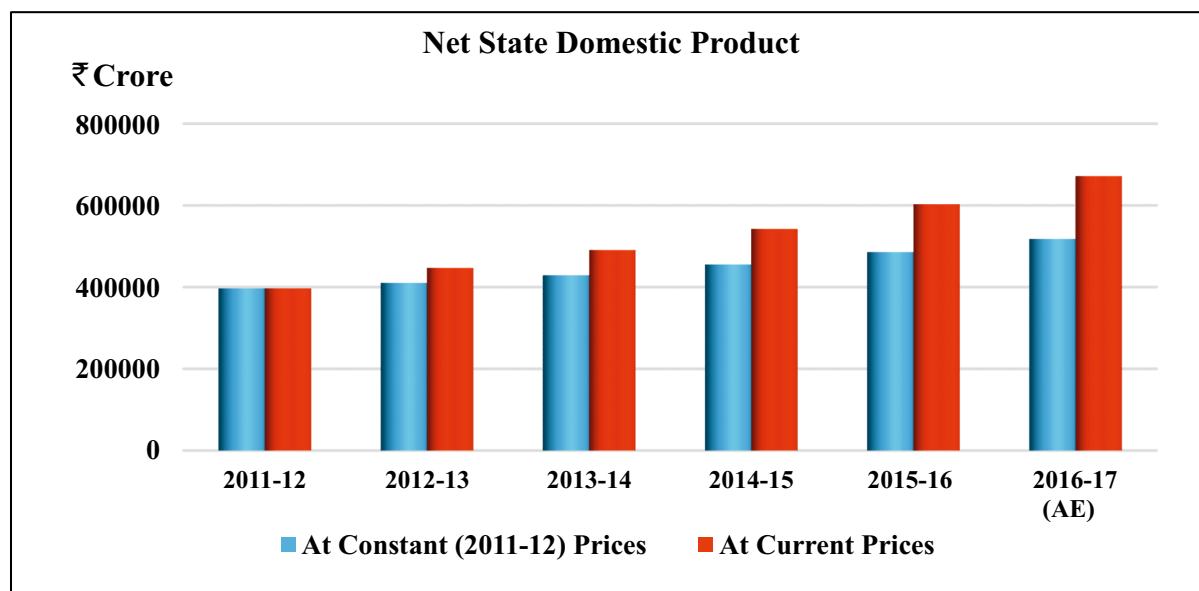
Table: 3.3 Net State Domestic Product of Rajasthan

(₹Crore)

Year	At Constant (2011-12) Prices		At Current Prices	
	NSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	NSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2011-12	396710		396710	
2012-13	410394	3.45	447203	12.73
2013-14	429044	4.54	490951	9.78
2014-15	455500	6.17	542657	10.53
2015-16	485646	6.62	602648	11.06
2016-17 (AE)	517815	6.62	671659	11.45

For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2016-17 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure : 3.3



AE- Advance Estimates

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)

GVA at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices:

The real GVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 5.53 lakh crore, as against ₹5.19 lakh crore for the year 2015-16 showing an increase of 6.62 per cent in 2016-17 against the growth 6.38 per cent in 2015-16.

The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 6.37 per cent in Agriculture, 4.19 per cent in Industry and 8.41 per cent in Service sector in the year 2016-17 over 2015-16.

The composition of Gross Value Added at constant (2011-12) basic prices by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2011-12 onwards, is given in the following table and figure 3.4.

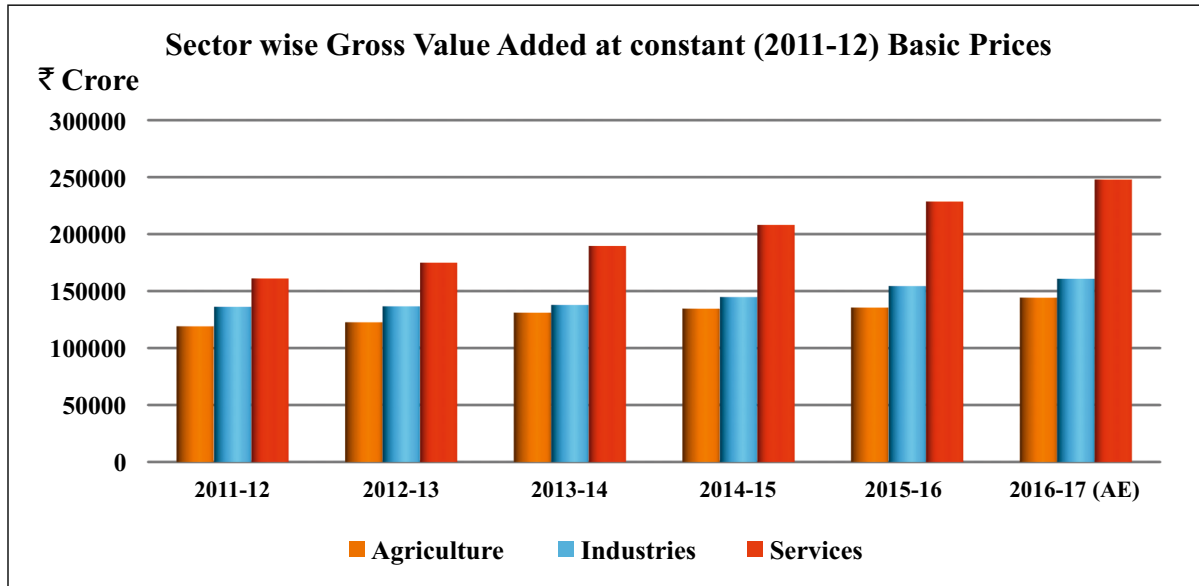
Table 3.4 Sector wise Gross Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

Years/Sector				(₹Crore)
	Agriculture	Industries	Services	GVA
2011-12	119103.03	136305.79	161104.14	416512.95
	(28.60)	(32.73)	(38.67)	(100.00)
2012-13	122642.17	136679.56	174928.37	434250.11
	(28.24)	(31.47)	(40.29)	(100.00)
2013-14	131023.62	137868.96	189636.60	458529.18
	(28.57)	(30.07)	(41.36)	(100.00)
2014-15	134553.41	144876.10	208065.75	487495.26
	(27.60)	(29.72)	(42.68)	(100.00)
2015-16	135599.09	154373.37	228612.45	518584.90
	(26.15)	(29.76)	(44.09)	(100.00)
2016-17 (AE)	144232.29	160834.09	247839.96	552906.34
	(26.09)	(29.09)	(44.82)	(100.00)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Gross Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices, For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2016-17 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure : 3.4



AE- Advance Estimates

Certain distinct characteristics of the sector wise Gross Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic prices are:

The contribution of agriculture sector, which includes Crops, livestock, forestry, and fishing sector decreased to 26.09 per cent in the year 2016-17 from 27.83 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2015-16. The GVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹1,44,232.29 crore in the year 2016-17 showing an increase of 6.37 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of industries sector which includes mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & remedial services and construction sector decreased to 29.09 per cent in the year 2016-17 from 30.75 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2015-16. The GVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹1,60,834.09 crore in the year 2016-17 showing an increase of 4.19 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of Service sectors which includes railways, other transport, storage, communication, trade, hotels & restaurant, real estate, ownership of dwellings, public administration, financial and other services sectors increased to 44.82 per cent in the year 2016-17 from 41.41 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2015-16. The GVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2,47,839.96 crore in the year 2016-17 showing an increase of 8.41 per cent over previous year. Service Sector, with its consistently surging

share in the GVA, is to act as the engine for pushing overall growth in the State.

GVA at Basic Current Prices

The nominal GVA at Basic Current Prices for the year 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of ₹7.02 lakh crore, as against ₹6.34 lakh crore in the year 2015-16 showing an increase of 10.76 per cent in the year 2016-17 against 10.05 per cent in the year 2015-16. The corresponding sectoral growth are 11.47 per cent in Agriculture, 6.06 per cent in Industry and 13.25 per cent in Service sector in the year 2016-17 over the year 2015-16.

The composition of Gross Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Basic current prices from the year 2011-12 onwards is given in the following table and figure 3.5.

NET VALUE ADDED

NVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

The real NVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of ₹4.88 lakh crore, as against ₹4.58 lakh crore for the year 2015-16 showing an increase of 6.51 per cent in 2016-17 against the growth 6.32 per cent in the year 2015-16. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 6.22 per

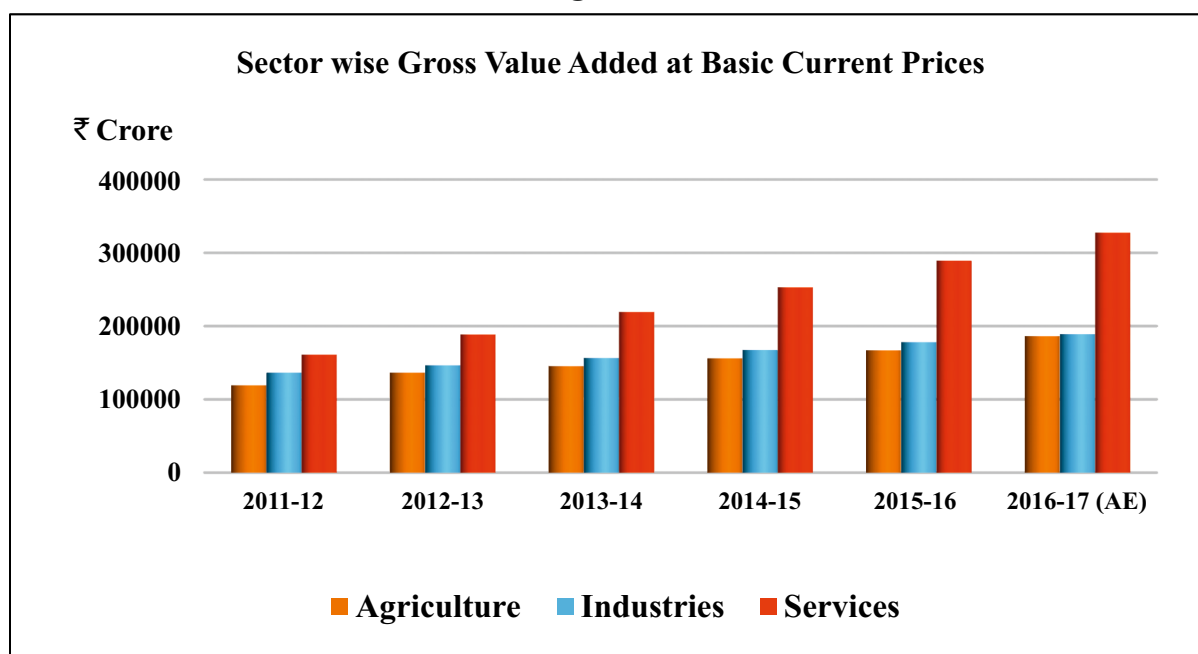
Table 3.5 Sector wise Gross Value Added at Basic Current Prices

(₹Crore)				
Years/Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	GVA
2011-12	119103.03	136305.79	161104.14	416512.95
	(28.60)	(32.73)	(38.67)	(100.00)
2012-13	136410.13	146513.44	188595.04	471518.61
	(28.93)	(31.07)	(40.00)	(100.00)
2013-14	145164.64	156547.30	219213.93	520925.87
	(27.87)	(30.05)	(42.08)	(100.00)
2014-15	156053.00	167320.48	252947.01	576320.49
	(27.08)	(29.03)	(43.89)	(100.00)
2015-16	166957.58	178102.82	289152.37	634212.77
	(26.32)	(28.08)	(45.60)	(100.00)
2016-17 (AE)	186104.58	188891.49	327463.12	702459.19
	(26.49)	(26.89)	(46.62)	(100.00)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Gross Value Added at Basic Current Prices, For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2016-17 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 3.5



AE- Advance Estimates

cent in Agriculture, 3.97 per cent in Industry and 8.30 per cent in Service sector in the year 2016-17 over 2015-16.

The composition of Net Value Added at constant

(2011-12) Basic Prices by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2011-12 onwards, is given in the following table and figure 3.6.

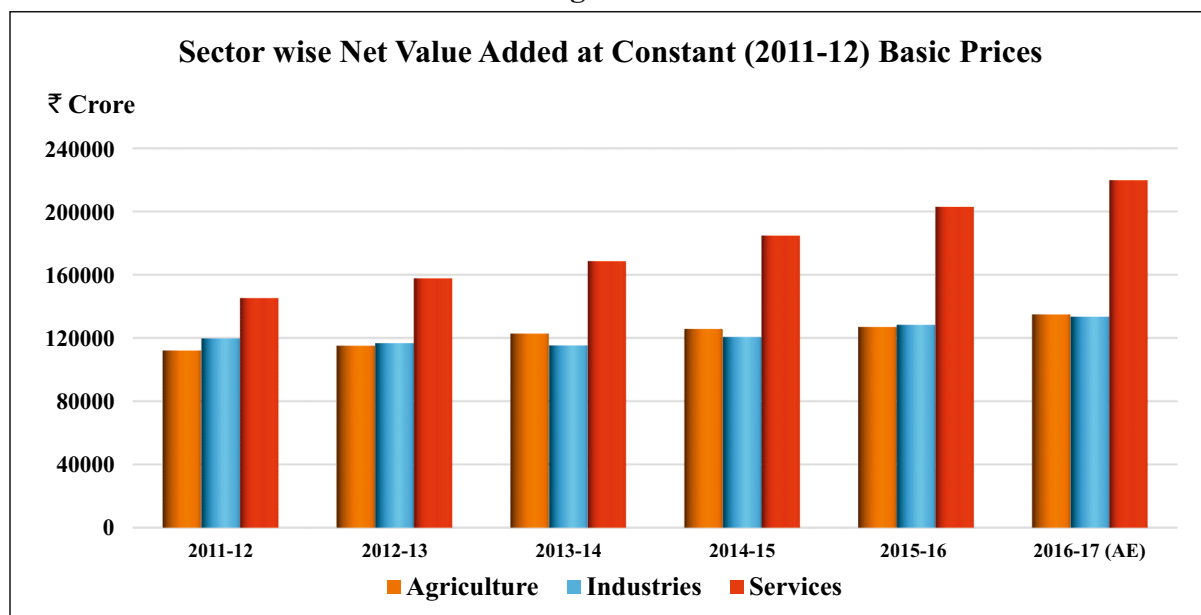
Table 3.6 Sector wise Net Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

Years/Sector				(₹Crore)
	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Net Value Added
2011-12	112057.81	119684.61	145264.84	377007.25
	(29.72)	(31.75)	(38.53)	(100.00)
2012-13	115080.44	116706.26	157701.55	389488.26
	(29.56)	(29.96)	(40.48)	(100.00)
2013-14	122723.31	115240.36	168627.55	406591.22
	(30.18)	(28.35)	(41.47)	(100.00)
2014-15	125674.59	120629.05	184705.24	431008.88
	(29.16)	(27.99)	(42.85)	(100.00)
2015-16	126995.43	128332.19	202913.07	458240.70
	(27.71)	(28.01)	(44.28)	(100.00)
2016-17 (AE)	134896.98	133432.57	219750.06	488079.60
	(27.64)	(27.34)	(45.02)	(100.00)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Net Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices, For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2016-17 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 3.6



AE- Advance Estimates

NVA at Basic Current Prices

The nominal NVA at Current Basic Prices for the year 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 6.24 lakh crore, as against 5.64 lakh crore for the year 2015-16 showing an increase of 10.68 per cent in the year

2016-17 against 10.08 per cent in the year 2015-16. The corresponding sectoral growth are 11.17 per cent in Agriculture, 5.94 per cent in Industry and 13.12 per cent in Service sector in the year 2016-17 over 2015-16.

The composition of Net Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at current prices from the year 2011-12 onwards, is depicted in the following table and figure 3.7.

Table 3.7 Sector wise Net Value Added at Basic current Prices

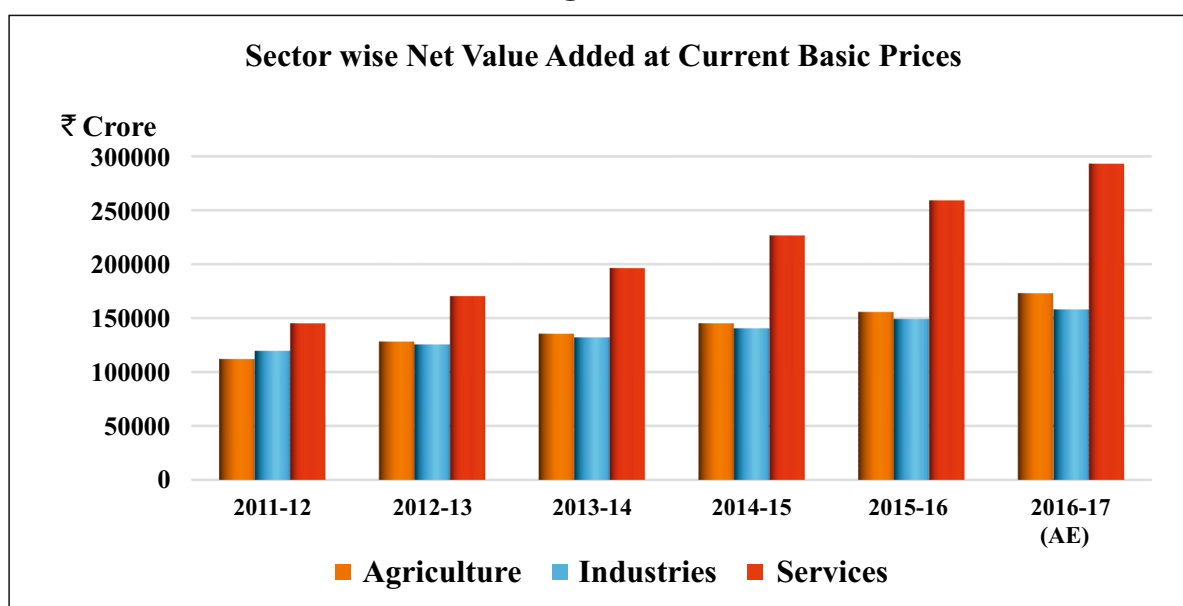
(₹ crore)

Years/Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	Net Value Added
2011-12	112057.81	119684.61	145264.84	377007.25
	(29.72)	(31.75)	(38.53)	(100.00)
2012-13	128257.97	125674.68	170416.88	424349.53
	(30.22)	(29.62)	(40.16)	(100.00)
2013-14	135514.09	132229.38	196387.17	464130.64
	(29.20)	(28.49)	(42.31)	(100.00)
2014-15	145173.31	140619.80	226719.77	512512.88
	(28.33)	(27.43)	(44.24)	(100.00)
2015-16	155710.88	149189.10	259253.87	564153.85
	(27.61)	(26.44)	(45.95)	(100.00)
2016-17(AE)	173100.48	158050.26	293275.51	624426.25
	(27.72)	(25.31)	(46.97)	(100.00)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to total Net Value Added at Basic Current Prices, For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2016-17 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 3.7



AE - Advance Estimates

PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)

The Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic product by the mid year's total population of the State. Per capita Income is a pointer for standard of living and the well-being of people. As per advance estimates, the per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2016-17 is estimated to be ₹69,730 as compared to ₹66,342 for the year 2015-16, showing a growth of 5.11 per cent in

2016-17 over the previous year 2015-16. As per advance estimates, the per capita income at current prices for the year 2016-17 is estimated to be ₹90,447 as compared to ₹82,325 for the year 2015-16 showing a growth of 9.87 per cent in 2016-17 over the previous year 2015-16.

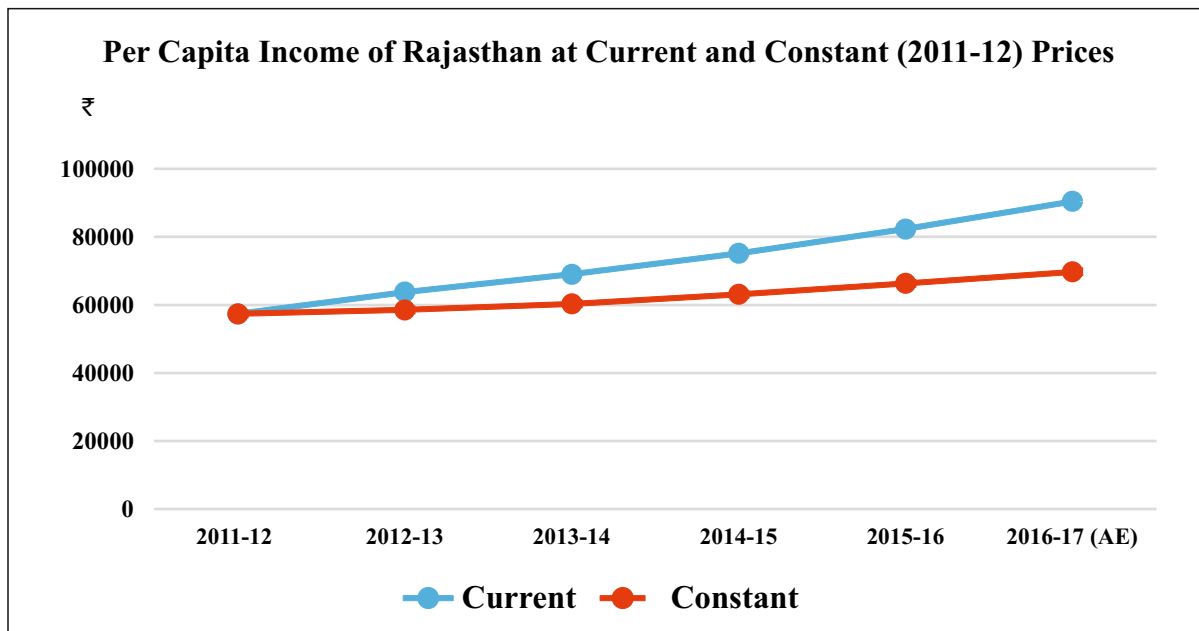
The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan at Current and at Constant (2011-12) Prices are depicted in table and figure 3.8.

Table 3.8 Per Capita Income of Rajasthan

Year	At Constant (2011-12) Prices		At Current Prices	
	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2011-12	57391		57391	
2012-13	58526	1.98	63775	11.12
2013-14	60315	3.06	69018	8.22
2014-15	63123	4.66	75201	8.96
2015-16	66342	5.10	82325	9.47
2016-17(AE)	69730	5.11	90447	9.87

For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2016-17 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 3.8



AE- Advance Estimates

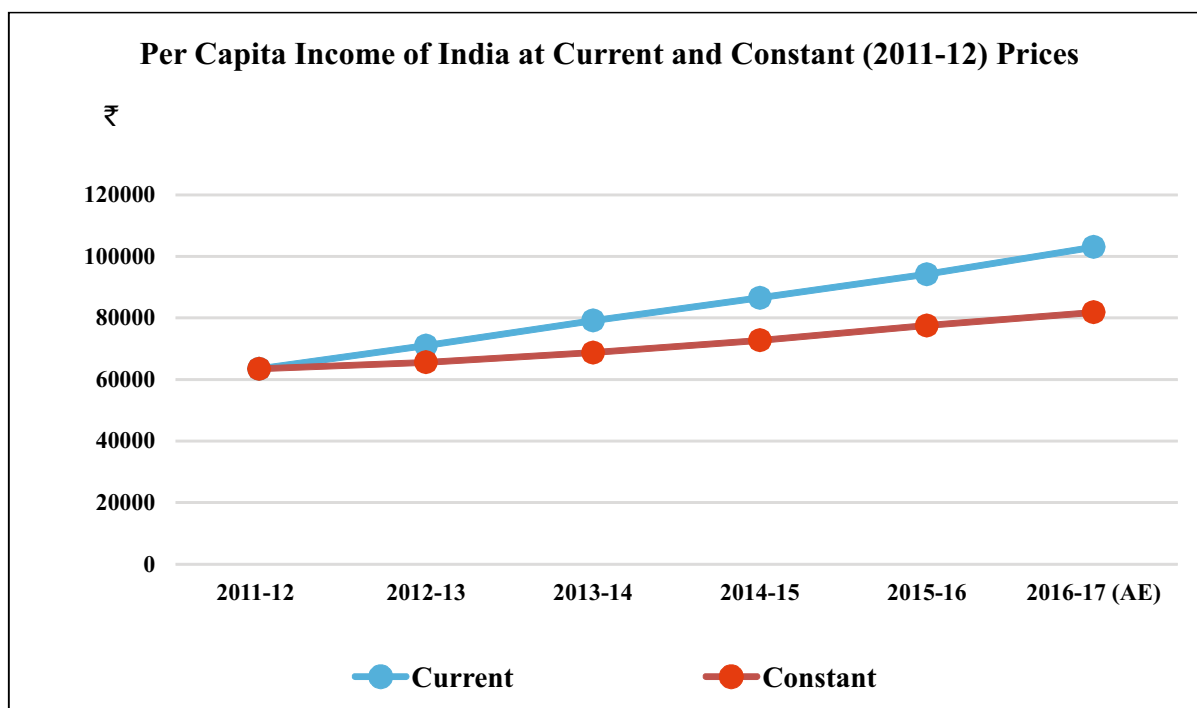
The Per Capita Income of All India at Current and at Constant (2011-12) Prices are depicted as below in table and figure 3.9.

Table 3.9 Per Capita Income of All India

Year	At Constant (2011-12) Prices		At Current Prices	
	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2011-12	63460		63460	
2012-13	65568	3.3	71011	11.9
2013-14	68717	4.8	79146	11.5
2014-15	72712	5.8	86513	9.3
2015-16	77524	6.6	94178	8.9
2016-17 (AE)	81805	5.5	103007	9.4

For the Year 2012-13 to 2013-14-Revised Estimate-III, Year 2014-15 is RE-II, Year 2015-16-RE-I, Year 2016-17 - Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 3.9



AE-Advance Estimates

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisition less disposal, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

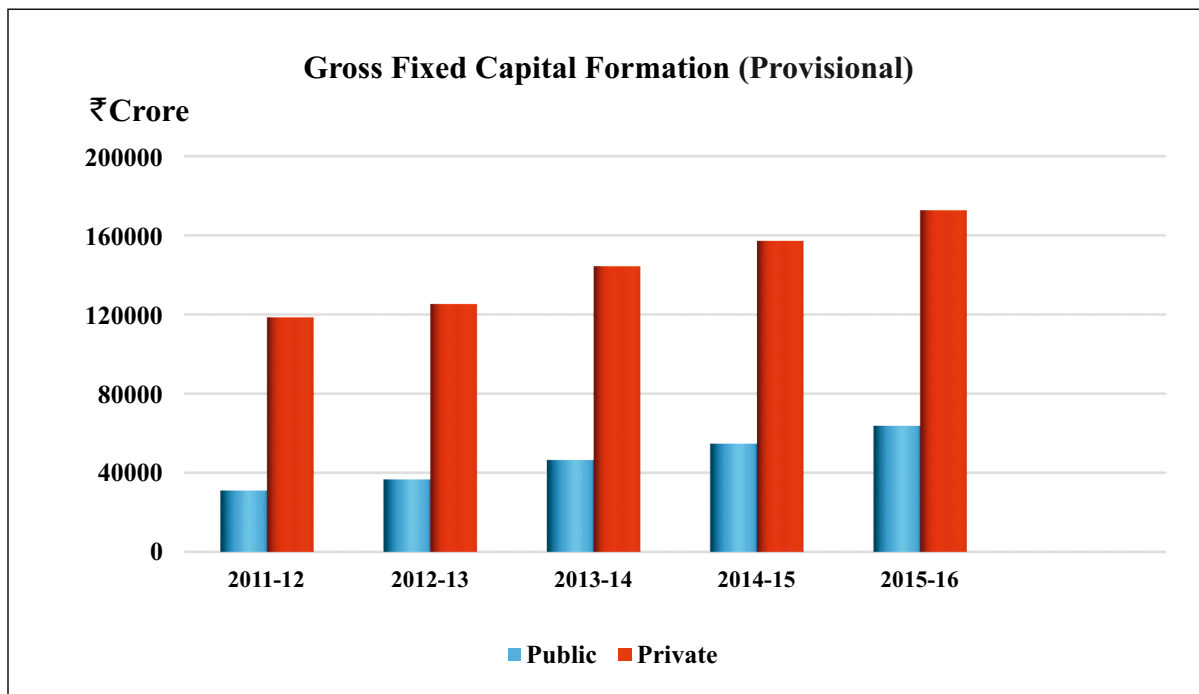
At the end of the year 2015-16, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹2,36,428 crore, which is 35.15 per cent of the GSDP (₹6,72,707 crore). The GFCF in the year 2015-16 increased by 11.54 per cent over the previous year 2014-15. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2011-12 has been shown in the following table and figure 3.10.

Table-3.10 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)

(₹ crore)

Sector/Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Public	31016	36698	46466	54732	63736
Private	118605	125336	144470	157233	172692
Total GFCF	149621	162034	190936	211965	236428

Figure 3.10



The contribution of Private sector and Public sector in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the year 2015-16 are 73 and 27 per cent respectively.

Sector wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation since 2011-12 is shown in the table 3.11.

Table-3.11 Sectorwise Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)

(₹ crore)

S.No.	Industry/Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	5162	5949	6652	7679	8072
2	Forestry	74	53	269	226	237
3	Fishing	1	1	3	4	1
4	Mining	1444	2442	2479	2578	2573
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	12271	12291	11769	12940	13988
6	Construction	63675	63070	72588	78137	86425
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	8498	10217	12817	16757	16222
8	Railways	1152	780	1699	1169	1352
9	Communication	2655	3335	10234	12081	14134
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Services	4533	5367	7538	7903	11548
11	Banking & Insurance	859	1063	851	873	963
12	Residential Building	34353	40126	42589	46200	49585
13	Public Administration	14944	17340	21448	25418	31328
	Total	149621	162034	190936	211965	236428

PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

Price is one of the key indicators in the economic planning process. Price index numbers are a convenient tool to observe and monitor price changes. Changes in prices have a direct bearing on all sections of the society, irrespective of their standard of living. One of the foremost concerns of any Government is to have a regular and periodic check on the movement of prices of essential commodities, since a change in the price level is likely to have an impact on the pattern of consumption of the consumers. This attaches greater importance to the price collection and its analysis. Price index is a statistical tool to measure relative changes in the price levels of commodities or services in a given region, during a given interval of time. To measure inflation at wholesale and retail levels, the commonly used indicators are Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Price Situation in Rajasthan

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been collecting the wholesale and retail prices of the essential commodities regularly, since 1957 from selected centres across the State on weekly basis. The prices of livestock products & by-products and building construction material rates & labour wages are also collected from all districts of the state. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared. The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres of the State. The DES also prepares Building Construction Cost Index for Jaipur Centre.

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Rajasthan (Base Year 1999-2000=100)

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the only general index capturing price movements in a comprehensive way and is an indicator of movement in prices of commodities in all trades and transactions. Price index numbers are used for several purposes. The primary use of the state level WPI is in computation of GSDP as an indicator. These are used to measure the rate of inflation in the economy. They are also useful in monitoring changes in relative prices of different groups of commodities like primary articles, agricultural commodities, raw material prices, prices of industrial products, food prices and other non food prices. Price index numbers at state level help in comparing price changes at the state level vis-à-vis at national and global level. These are used as an indicator for computation of several other economic parameters too.

Wholesale price Index (WPI - Base Year 1999-2000=100) serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal and other economic policies by the government. It is also widely used by the banks, industries and business circles. It is released on monthly basis. It covers 154 commodities, of which 75 are from 'Primary Articles' group, 69 from 'Manufactured Products' group and 10 from 'Fuel and Power' group. The weight assigned to 'Primary Articles' group is 33.894, for 'Manufactured Products' group, it is 49.853 and for 'Fuel and Power' group, it is 16.253.

The Wholesale Price Index for 'All Commodities' increased from 272.75 in the year 2015 to 282.61 in the year of 2016, registering an increase of 3.62 per cent. It increased from 286.93 to 301.94 for 'Primary Articles' group, from 374.32 to 391.74 for Fuel,

Power, Light and Lubricants and from 229.99 to 233.89 for 'Manufactured Products during the year. The index of Primary Articles, Fuel Power Light & Lubricants and 'Manufactured Products' Group registered an increase of 5.23 per cent, 4.65 per cent and 1.70 per cent respectively over the previous year. The all India index of WPI registered an average

increase of 1.95 per cent.

The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2012 to 2016 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following tables 4.1 & 4.2 and figure 4.1 & 4.2 respectively.

Table 4.1 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

Major Groups		Annual Average Index				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.	Primary Articles	262.33	266.70	270.77	286.93	301.94
(a)	Agricultural Articles	265.63	269.04	272.00	287.50	303.29
(b)	Minerals	237.36	248.96	261.49	282.62	291.72
2.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	299.29	347.02	377.13	374.32	391.74
3	Manufactured Products	222.22	222.13	228.17	229.99	233.89
All Commodities		248.34	257.55	266.82	272.75	282.61

Table 4.2 Groupwise Wholesale Price Index variations in the State

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

Major Groups		Annual Average Per cent Variation (Year to Year basis)				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.	Primary Articles	22.58	1.67	1.53	5.97	5.23
(a)	Agricultural Articles	24.87	1.28	1.10	5.70	5.49
(b)	Minerals	6.13	4.89	5.03	8.08	3.22
2.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	8.76	15.95	8.68	-0.75	4.65
3	Manufactured Products	11.33	-0.04	2.72	0.80	1.70
All Commodities		14.56	3.71	3.60	2.22	3.62

Figure 4.1

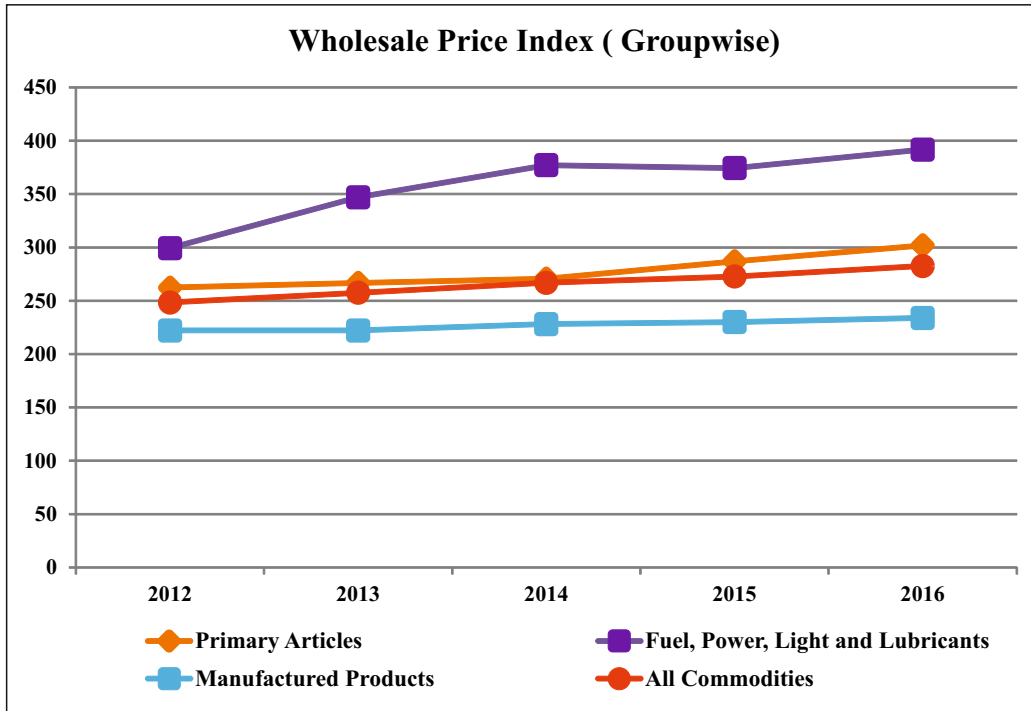
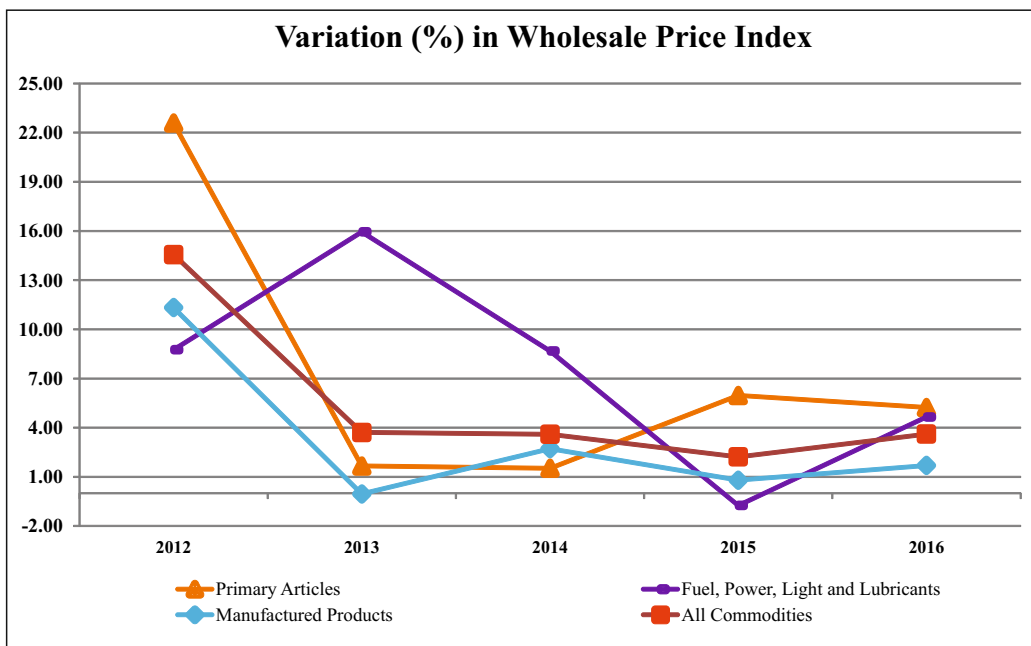


Figure 4.2



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Now a days, more attention is given to CPI, earlier much focus was on WPI inflation. WPI series has a wider commodity basket with commodity weights reflecting the underlying economy-wide inflation better. Some economists, however, prefer to target

consumer price inflation rather than the WPI, because the former is what each consumer experiences. Moreover, generalized and persistent CPI inflation could generate high inflationary expectations amongst the public. At present there are four different types of Consumer Price Indices are being constructed every month. They are Consumer Price

Index for (a) Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (b) Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) (c) Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and (d) Rural and Urban (CPI-R&U). The first three indices are constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla and the fourth one by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), New Delhi.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base Year 2001=100)

The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) measures the temporal change in the retail prices of fixed basket of goods and services being consumed by an average working class family and thus, is an important indicator of the change in consumption level of average industrial worker in the country. The target group of CPI-IW includes, workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, docks, railways and electricity (production and distribution). This Index is mainly used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) for the employees in both the public and private sectors. At

the national level, CPI (IW) for central series is constructed for 78 selected industrially developed centres across the country, with three of these centers based in Rajasthan (Jaipur, Ajmer & Bhilwara). The Base year CPI (IW) is 2001=100. The consumer price indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by Labour Bureau Shimla for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres of the State.

A rising trend with some monthly fluctuations is observed in consumer prices during the year 2016. At the average all India level CPI (IW) moved to 274 in the year 2016 from 261 of the year 2015. The annual average rate of inflation during the year of 2016 was recorded 4.98 per cent whereas it was 5.67 per cent during the calendar year 2015. The average General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2016 recorded an increase of 4.90 per cent at Jaipur centre, 3.23 per cent at Ajmer centre and 3.86 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year. Consumer Price Indices of all the commodity groups for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres are summarized in the table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Groupwise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base Year 2001 = 100)

S. No.	Group	Jaipur Centre		% Variation over 2015	Ajmer Centre		% Variation over 2015	Bhilwara Centre		% Variation over 2015
		2015	2016		2015	2016		2015	2016	
1	Food	267	282	5.62	293	307	4.78	295	303	2.71
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	301	314	4.32	338	366	8.28	309	329	6.47
3	Fuel & Light	191	200	4.71	217	221	1.84	279	272	-2.51
4	Housing	242	250	3.31	269	281	4.46	200	216	8.00
5	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	193	201	4.15	188	192	2.13	168	174	3.57
6	Miscellaneous	226	235	3.98	192	189	-1.56	220	237	7.73
General Index		245	257	4.90	248	256	3.23	259	269	3.86

It is revealed from the above table that the general index registered an increase in the year 2016 over the year 2015 at all the 3 centres. The average yearwise

General Consumer Price Indices (Base year 2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India, since the year 2012 are given in table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Year wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base Year 2001 = 100)

Year	Jaipur		Ajmer		Bhilwara		All India	
	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year
2012	214	11.46	215	12.57	215	11.98	209	8.85
2013	230	7.48	233	8.37	236	9.77	232	11.00
2014	238	3.48	240	3.00	245	3.81	247	6.47
2015	245	2.94	248	3.33	259	5.71	261	5.67
2016	257	4.90	256	3.23	269	3.86	274	4.98

General Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL) (Base Year 1986-87=100)

The Consumer Price Index for the Agricultural

Labourers & Rural Labourers is also prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87=100 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2012-13 are given in table 4.5 and figure 4.3.

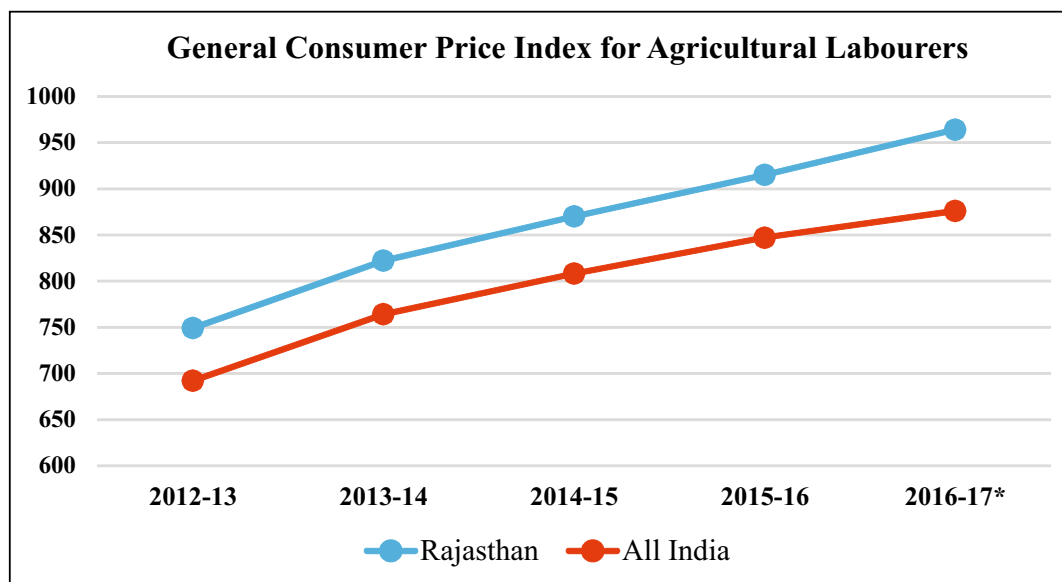
Table 4.5 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

Base year 1986-87=100 (Agriculture year - July to June)

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
2012-13	736	749	679	692
2013-14	797	822	750	764
2014-15	832	870	783	808
2015-16	887	915	820	847
2016-17*	951	964	850	876

* Provisional and based on average of months (July to December, 2016)

Figure 4.3



* Provisional and based on average of months (July to December, 2016)

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation releases Consumer Price Indices (CPI) with year 2012=100 as base year for all India and States/UTs separately for

Rural, Urban and Combined every month. The details of general index from year 2015 to 2016 are given in the table 4.6

Table 4.6 General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined

(Base year - 2012=100)

Year	Rajasthan			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
2015	125.58	121.55	124.14	124.31	121.69	123.11
2016	132.81	127.92	131.08	131.28	126.83	129.20

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS) AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

The primary objective of the Department of Food, Civil Supply & Consumer Affairs is to ensure food security for the state through timely and efficient procurement and distribution of foodgrains. The public distribution system (PDS) is one of the main instruments of the Government to provide food security to economically weaker sections of the society. PDS involves management of procurement of various foodgrains, building up and maintenance of food stocks, their storage, movement and delivery to the distributing agencies and monitoring of production, stock and price levels of foodgrains. The

focus is on the distribution of foodgrains to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and covering poor households at the risk of hunger, establishing grain banks in food scarce areas and involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Public Distribution System (PDS). It also focus on incentivizing the farmers through fair price of their produce by way of Minimum Support Price mechanism.

The Public Distribution System (PDS) was institutionalized in the state to achieve multiple objectives, such as ensuring stability of prices, rationing of essential commodities in case of shortage in supplies and ensuring availability of basic commodities to the poor & needy sections of the society at affordable prices. Procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of commodities are

the responsibilities of GoI. The responsibilities of creating the network of fair price shops, allocation and distribution of foodgrains, identification of families below poverty line (BPL), issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of fair price shops, etc. lies with the State Government. Essential commodities like Wheat, Rice, Sugar and Kerosene are distributed regularly on monthly basis through a network of fair price shops.

Fair Price Shop (FPS) is opened by taking into consideration, the convenience of the ration card holders and topography of the area to ensure availability of foodgrains even in remote areas. There were 22,991 fair price shops in the State in December, 2009, now about 25,155 fair price shops are operating in the State in December, 2016.

Implementation of NFSA 2013

National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 provides

quality foodgrain at the reasonable price to common man and ensures food and nutrition security. The orders regarding constitution of Task Force headed by Additional Chief Secretary (Infrastructure) has been issued to suggest reformative measures as per the expectations of people. There are two categories of beneficiaries viz “Antyodaya” and “Other Priority Household under NFSA. 35kg Wheat per family per month to antyodaya families and 5kg wheat per unit per month to other priority household is being provided at the rate of ₹2 per kg under NFSA. As per recommendations of the Task Force, inclusion and exclusion lists have been divided in two parts and few categories have been added and excluded from the list. At present, a total of 4.43 crore beneficiaries are benefitted under NFSA.

The Yearwise Allotment and Off-take under NFSA is given in Tables 4.7.

Table 4.7 Yearwise Allotment and Lifting under NFSA (including AAY)

(Quantity in MT)

Year	Allocation	Off-take
2013-14 (Oct.,2013 to Mar.,2014)	1347905	1323859
2014-15	2789423	2767955
2015-16	2734287	2701887
2016-17 (Apr.,2016 to Nov.,2016)	1767828	1761249

Annapurna Bhandar Yojana

Annapurna Bhandar Yojana was announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister in the Budget for the year 2015-16. It is a unique project in India under PPP mode for modernization of Public Distribution System. The process of development of fair price shops into Annapurna Bhandars has already started in the State, where multi brand quality consumer goods are being provided to consumers at reasonable & competitive prices. In first phase, 5,008 Fair Price Shops have been converted as “Annapurna Bhandars” out of 25,000 FPS in the State till 30th November, 2016.

To create a sustainable model for employment and income under Annapurna Bhandar Yojana, a convergence model is being developed to provide

services such as Pay-point/Banking Correspondent (BC), e-Mitra and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Bank Loan. Loans to the tune of ₹130.13 lakh have been disbursed to 36 Bhandar dealers so far and 125 loan applications are under process.

Distribution of Digitized Ration Cards (DRCs) through e-mitra

Online distribution of ration cards through e-Mitra / CSC has been started in the State since 1st April, 2015. In all, 61.60 lakh applications have been disposed off, out of 68.86 lakh applications received on e-Mitra till December, 2016. Authorized Officers have disposed off 4.40 lakh applications, out of 5.83 lakh applications received in their office and 1.98 crore digitized ration cards have been distributed in the state till now.

Deployment of PoS machines at Fair Price Shops

The procurement of PoS machines has already been completed by the RISL, Department of IT and Communication, Government of Rajasthan. PoS machine have been deployed on every Fair Price Shop of the state in a phased manner and distribution of PDS commodities has been started through these machines. The transactions through PoS machines have been increased from 52 lakh in month April, 2016 to 142.71 lakh in December, 2016.

The measures to control the prices of Essential Commodities

Imposition of stock limits on Essential Commodities:

To control the prices of Essential Commodities, a Committee of Secretaries has been constituted in compliance of meeting held on 07 July, 2014 under the chairperson of Hon'ble Chief Minister on the issues related to prices of essential commodities. According to the recommendations of the Committee, a notification has been issued regarding amendment of "Rajasthan Trade Articles" (Licensing and Control) Order, 1980 by inserting "Onion and Potato" in Part E of Schedule-I. In view of rising prices of pulses, the State Government has issued notifications to fix stock limits and turnover for wholesalers and retailers on 15th July, 2015 and 20th October, 2015 and for edible oils and oilseeds on 23rd November, 2015 and 08th December, 2015 respectively, which are applicable till 30th September, 2016 for pulses, oils and oilseeds. A notification has been issued to fix stock limit of 25 quintal sugar for retailers on 06th May, 2016. The stock and turn over limit has been withdrawn for Moong and Moong dal vide notification dated 02nd November, 2016 and 30th November, 2016 respectively while stock limit for rest of the pulses still persists. Whereas stock limit on edible oils has been withdrawn vide notification dated 26th February, 2016.

Distribution of pulses to Consumers at Fair Price:

Pulses had been provided to the consumers at subsidized prices through counters established by the State Government with the assistance of Dal Millers Association when prices of pulses were very high. The prices of Urad and Tur (Arhar) was fixed ₹120/Kg. for Moong ₹82/Kg., Gram ₹70/Kg. and Matar to ₹40/Kg. The consumers have been supplied

4,889.82 quintals of pulses with an amount of ₹2.98 crore till 21st October, 2016.

Distribution of Iodine and Iron mixed fortified salt:

Iodine and Iron mixed Double Fortified Salt is being distributed through Fair Price Shops at ₹15 Per Kg. through Rajasthan State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation.

Distribution of Vitamin A and Vitamin D mixed fortified edible oil:

Workshops had been organized to inspire the oil millers to provide Vitamin A & Vitamin D mixed fortified edible oil voluntarily to the consumers of the State till 30th June 2016. In all, 189 Oil mills and Repackers units within the state have voluntarily started fortification of edible oil.

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation (RSFCSC)

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation was established in 2010 under the Companies Act-1956 and commenced its business from 27th December, 2010. The authorized capital of the corporation is ₹100 crore and the present paid up capital is ₹50 crore. The main objectives of the Corporation are:

- To ensure effective and smooth lifting, transportation and distribution of PDS Commodities to the targeted Groups.
- To make available Non-PDS items of daily use at reasonable price, in right quantity and of good quality to the consumers through FPS.
- Supply of food grains to all Fair Price Shops in the state by lifting the food grains allotted by Central Government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).
- Hiring of warehouse facilities/godowns at Tehsil level, where godown facilities of central / state warehousing corporation are not available /existing.
- Acts as a wholesaler of wheat and sugar and as the nodal agency of the State for decentralized procurement of wheat.
- In the event of sudden price rise in consumer food products i.e. pulses, oil, sugar etc., the Corporation will carry market intervention to provide the above goods at reasonable prices to consumers.

Corporation is currently taking care of distribution of PDS items like wheat, rice, sugar, and kerosene and Non-PDS items like free flow Iodize Salt, Tea, Turmeric, Red Chilly, Coriander Powder and washing soap through a network of Fair Price Shops (FPS) established across the state. The Corporation is providing the above mentioned items with its own brand name 'RAJ'.

Establishment of Directorate of Consumer Affairs

The separate department of Consumer Affairs was established on 26th September, 2013 and has started functioning. Main object of the establishment of separate department is to bring out all the Consumer Fora, State Commission, Circuit benches, Circuit benches of State Commission, Consumer Helpline, Legal Metrology and circuit benches of National Commission etc. under single roof for quick redressal of the consumers grievances. Land has already been allotted by the General Administration (Gr. II) department for the new buildings of Consumer Affairs Department vide order dated 29th October, 2015 and the Rajasthan State Road Development and Construction Corporation Limited (RSRDC) has been authorized for construction of the building. The construction work has to be complete before 31st March, 2018.

Notification has been issued on 24th July, 2015 for exclusion of Legal Metrology from Industry

department (in Rules of Business of State) and handed over to Consumer Affairs Department with respect to cabinet Memo 117/2015 dated 03rd June, 2015. Training of Legal Metrology to the employees of food department (at Ranchi) has been imparted for the requisite knowledge and educating them about their roles and responsibilities.

The State Level Consumer Protection Council has been re-constituted. The State level Upbhokta help line (Toll Free no. 1800 180 6030) has been allotted to "CANS", a NGO of the State, which is functioning since March, 2011. Till now, 34 thousand cases have been resolved through the helpline. Complaints can also be registered online on the web portal www.consumeradvice.in.

Strengthening of Rajasthan State Consumer Redressal Commission and District Fora: Strengthening of State Commission and District Fora is the priority of the State Government. A proposal of ₹16.66 crore received from Rajasthan State Consumer Redressal Commission has already been sent to GoI for allocation of subsidy after approval of Chief Secretary. A sum of ₹7.39 crore has been received from GoI in three installments. Administrative and financial sanction for ₹3.71 crore has been issued after approval of competent authority. The process of selection has been started for 9 chairman and 17 Members in Consumer Fora.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR

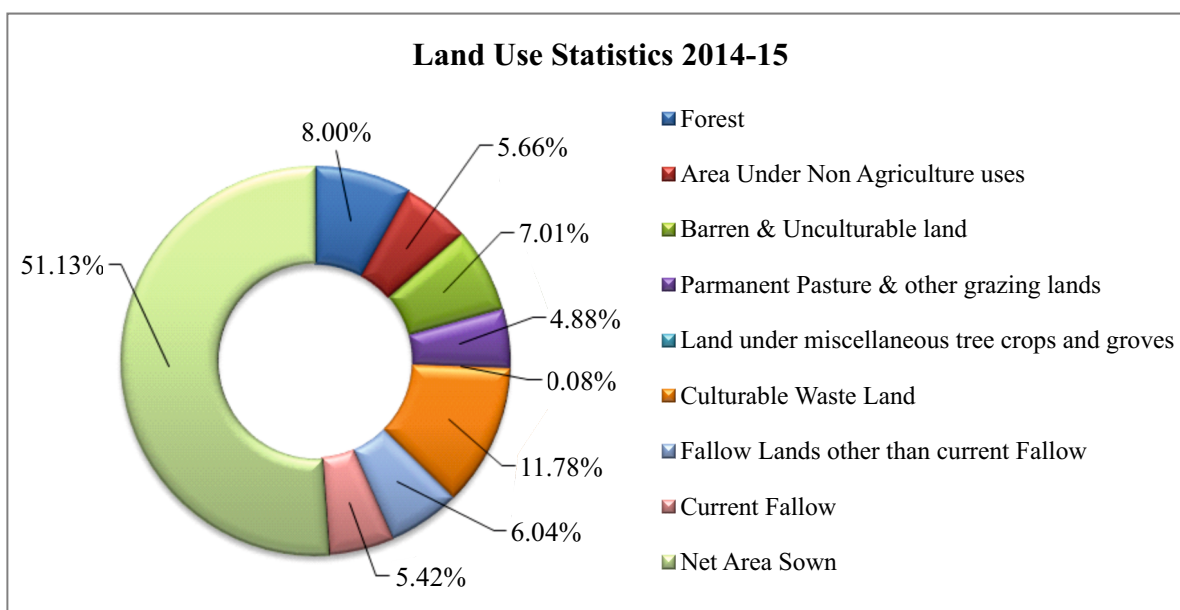
AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Agriculture and allied sector continues to be the backbone of the State's economy and endures to be the large contributor of the GSDP. 75 per cent population of the State resides in the rural areas and about 62 per cent depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Agriculture and allied sector activities primarily refers to Crops, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry. There are a large number of agro based industries which can provide vast employment opportunities to people who would thus be in a position to produce wealth and contribute to the development of the State.

LAND UTILISATION

The total reporting area of the State during the year 2014-15 is 342.67 lakh hectare. Out of this, 8.00 per cent under forests (27.40 lakh hectare), 5.66 per cent area is under non-agriculture use (19.40 lakh hectare), 7.01 per cent under barren and uncultivable land (24.03 lakh hectare), 4.88 per cent under Permanent pasture (16.74 lakh hectare), 0.08 per cent land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (0.26 lakh hectare), 11.78 per cent under culturable waste land (40.38 lakh hectare), 6.04 per cent under fallow lands other than current fallow (20.69 lakh hectare), 5.42 per cent under current fallow (18.56 lakh hectare) and 51.13 per cent area is under net area sown (175.21 lakh hectare).

Figure 5.1



OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDINGS

As per Agriculture Census 2010-11 total number of operational land holdings in the State was 68.88 lakh whereas it was 61.86 lakh in 2005-06, showing a growth of 11.35 per cent. The ratio of classified land holdings of marginal, small, semi medium, medium and large holdings to total land holdings is 36.45 per cent, 21.94 per cent, 19.38 per cent, 16.36 per cent, and 5.87 per cent respectively. There is an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi medium and medium land holdings and a decrease in number of large land holding in the year 2010-11 in comparison to the year 2005-06. Large land holdings have seen a significant decline of 5.83 per cent. This indicates that there is an increase in number of mutation due to splitting of joint families.

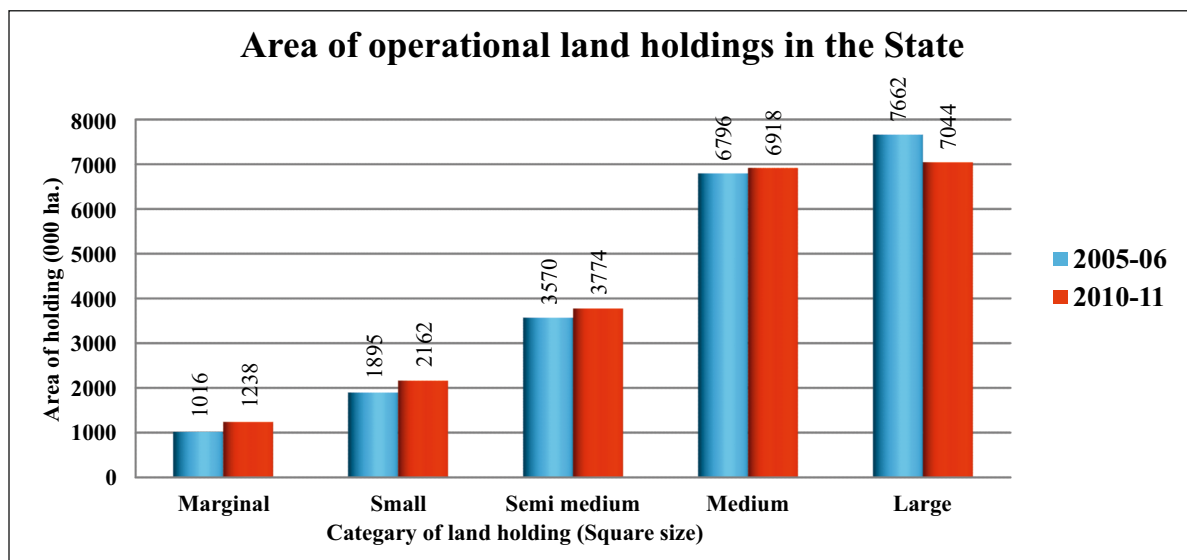
Total area under land holdings has increased to 211.36

lakh hectare in the year 2010-11 in comparison to 209.39 lakh hectare in the year 2005-06, thus registering a growth of 0.94 per cent in total land holding area.

It is evident from figure 5.2 that there an increase in area under land holdings of marginal, small, semi medium and medium categories in the year 2010-11 has recorded an increase of 21.85 per cent, 14.09 per cent, 5.71 per cent and 1.80 per cent respectively in comparison to the year 2005-06, on the other hand total area under large land holdings has recorded a decrease of 8.07 per cent.

The data on land holdings in the State reveals that the average size of land holding has decreased by 9.17 per cent during the year 2010-11 as compared to the year 2005-06.

Figure 5.2



MONSOON

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed and the period of monsoon is short. Due to unstable weather conditions, farmers have to depend on both rain-fed and ground water agriculture. Although, several remarkable efforts have been made in the State for development of agriculture, it still continues to depend upon the mercy of the monsoon in most parts of the State. The rainfall patterns indicate that during current monsoon season, the onset of monsoon was with 7 days delay than its normal date of 15 June. It covered entire the State, by 30 June, 2016. During the period 1 June to 30 September, State witnessed 705.37 mm rainfall, that is 33.07 per cent higher than

the normal rainfall of 530.08 mm.

Rajasthan has presently experienced excess rainfall throughout the monsoon season except Sriganganagar district where only 135.57 mm rainfall has been received against the normal rainfall of 201.40 mm.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The production of agriculture in the State largely depends on timely arrival of monsoon. In kharif crops, production and productivity, not only depend upon the quantum of rainfall but also on proper and

even distribution of rains over an adequate time span and its intensity.

and rabi crops for the last three years is shown in the following table 5.1.

The detailed position of the production under kharif

Table 5.1 Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

Crops	Area in Lakh Hectare			Production in Lakh Tonnes		
	2014-15	2015-16 Final	2016-17 (Advance)	2014-15	2015-16 Final	2016-17 (Advance)
(A) Cereals	95.16	91.04	93.13	176.93	163.08	180.78
Kharif	58.52	57.36	58.57	69.04	50.70	63.96
Rabi	36.64	33.68	34.56	107.89	112.38	116.82
(B) Pulses	33.63	38.67	56.23	19.50	19.90	32.34
Kharif	20.39	28.31	41.00	9.63	10.47	17.96
Rabi	13.24	10.36	15.23	9.87	9.43	14.38
(A+B) Food Grains	128.79	129.71	149.36	196.43	182.98	213.12
Kharif	78.91	85.67	99.57	78.67	61.17	81.92
Rabi	49.88	44.04	49.79	117.76	121.81	131.20
(C) Oil Seeds	44.61	48.31	45.91	53.21	55.05	60.61
Kharif	19.84	22.80	20.08	24.22	22.38	25.94
Rabi	24.77	25.51	25.83	28.99	32.67	34.67
(D) Sugar cane	0.06	0.06	0.07	4.05	5.31	3.65
(E) Cotton *	4.87	4.48	4.71	15.27	12.14	13.25

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

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2016-17, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 213.12 lakh tonnes which is showing an increase of 16.47 per cent as compared to production of 182.98 lakh tonnes during the previous year.

The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2016-17 is expected to be at the level of 81.92 lakh tonnes as against 61.17 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing an increase of 33.92 per cent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2016-17 is expected to be 131.20 lakh tonnes as against 121.81 lakh tonnes during the year 2015-16, showing an increase of 7.71 per cent.

Production of kharif cereals during the year 2016-17 is expected to be 63.96 lakh tonnes which is higher by 26.15 per cent than that of 50.70 lakh tonnes during the previous year. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2016-17 is expected to be 116.82 lakh tonnes

against 112.38 lakh tonnes during the year 2015-16, showing an increase of 3.95 per cent.

The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 17.96 lakh tonnes in the year 2016-17 against 10.47 lakh tonnes in the year 2015-16, which is showing an increase of 71.54 per cent.

Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2016-17 is estimated at 60.61 lakh tonnes against 55.05 lakh tonnes in the year 2015-16, showing an increase of 10.10 per cent as compared to the previous year.

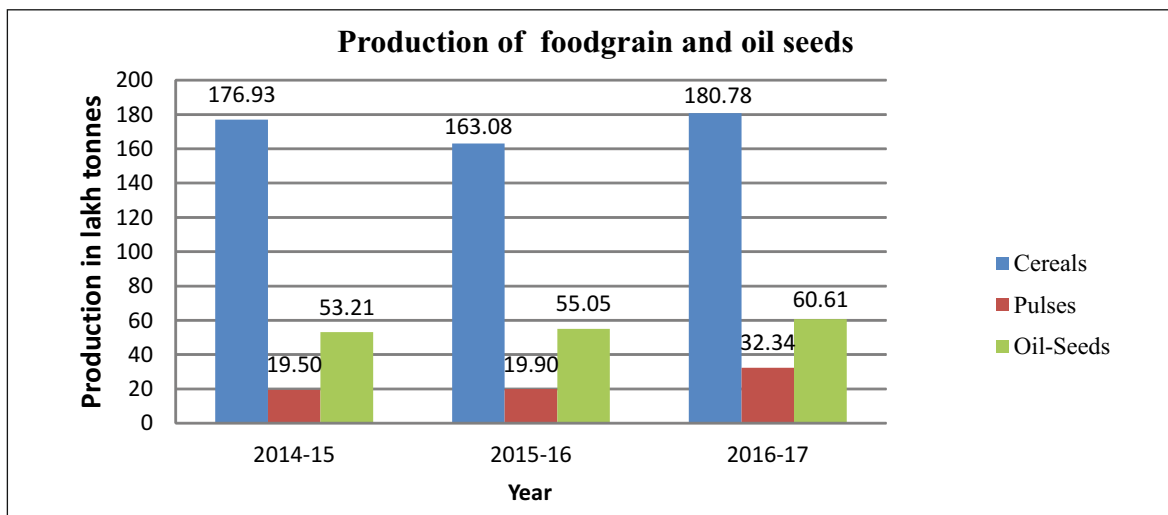
The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 25.94 lakh tonnes in the year 2016-17 as against 22.38 lakh tonnes in the year 2015-16, showing an increase of 15.91 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is

likely to be 34.67 lakh tonnes in the year 2016-17 as against 32.67 lakh tonnes during the year 2015-16, showing an increase of 6.12 per cent.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 3.65 lakh tonnes in the year 2016-17 as against 5.31 lakh tonnes

in the year 2015-16, showing a decrease of 31.26 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 13.25 lakh bales during the year 2016-17 as against 12.14 lakh bales in the year 2015-16, showing an increase of 9.14 per cent.

Figure: 5.3



The major schemes and programmes implemented by Agriculture Department are:-

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

- National Food Security Mission on Wheat and Pulses had been launched in Rajasthan in the year 2007-08 as a centrally sponsored scheme by the Central Government. During the year 2015-16, GoI has changed the funding pattern and now GoI: GoR ratio is 60:40.
- The major interventions of NFSM-Wheat and Pulses during 2015-16 relates to distribution of certified seeds, demonstration on improved production technology, INM bio-fertilizer, micronutrients, gypsum, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), agricultural implements, sprinklers, pump sets, pipe line for carrying irrigation water, mobile raingun, cropping system based training.
- NFSM-Wheat is implemented in 14 districts of the State viz Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sawai-Madhapur, Sikar, Tonk and Udaipur.

- NFSM-Pulses was initially started in 16 districts viz Ajmer, Bikaner, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Sikar, Tonk and Pratapgarh. Presently all the districts of the State have been included in the scheme.
- NFSM- Coarse Cereal is being implemented in 12 Districts (Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Sikar) of the State.
- NFSM- Commercial Crops is being implemented in 16 Districts (Ajmer, Alwar, Bikaner, Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jalore, Jodhpur, Hanumangarh, Kota, Pratapgarh, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar and Sriganganagar) of the State.

During the year 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹39.18 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹323.06 crore upto December, 2016.

National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP)

This mission envisages increase in production of

vegetable oil sourced from Oilseeds, Oil Palm and TBOs, and self sufficiency in foodgrains and food security. Mission consists of 2 Mini-Missions (MM-I on Oilseeds, and MM-III on TBOs) are implemented in Rajasthan.

Main Components of this mission are production of foundation seed and certified seed, distribution of certified seed, crop demonstration, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), plant protection chemical, distribution of PP Equipments bio-fertilizer, Gypsum, pipes for carrying water, farmers trainings, agriculture implements, innovative, seed treatment drums, sprinkler set, distribution of minikits, infrastructure development etc.

During 2015-16, GoI has reduced the funding pattern and now the ratio of funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40. During the year 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹19.30 crore has been incurred, against the provision of ₹81.65 crore upto December, 2016.

National Mission On Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)

The aim of the Mission is to restructure and strengthen agriculture extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practice to the farmers. During the year 2015-16, GoI has reduced the funding pattern between GoI and GoR to 60:40. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET) Consists of 5 sub missions:

- Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
- Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
- Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
- Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)
- National e-governance plan in agriculture

During the year 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹16.16 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹75.58 crore, upto December, 2016.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

NMSA is one of the restructured schemes subsuming

National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Project on Organic Farming, National Project on Management of Soil health and Fertility and Rainfed Area Development Programme to focus on Climate change adaptation since the year 2014-15. The funding pattern during 2015-16 was 60 per cent Central share and 40 per cent State share. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) consists of 3 sub missions:

- Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture
- Soil Health Management

During the year 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹1.90 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹38.99 crore upto December, 2016.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY/ National Agriculture Development Programme)

To achieve the 4 per cent growth rate in Agriculture and allied sector during 11th five year plan Government of India has started a scheme i.e. RKVY in the year 2007-08 in all the States of the country including Rajasthan. In this scheme Government of India provided 100 per cent central assistance from 2007-08 to 2014-15. Project base assistance is being provided to prepare Integrated District Agriculture plan in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Poultry, Horticulture and Dairy considering the agro climatic conditions and natural resources of the State. During the year 2015-16, GoI has reduced the funding pattern to 60:40 (GoI: GoR). An expenditure of ₹254.70 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹650.00 crore, upto December, 2016.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

Organic agriculture is production of agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticides residues, by adopting eco-friendly low cost technologies. "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana" is an elaborated component of Soil Health Management (SHM) of major project National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under PKVY Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS certification. PKVY

funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40. During the year 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹1.59 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹35.56 crore, upto December, 2016.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

PMKSY has been conceived as an amalgamation of ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM). PMKSY is being implemented in the state, since 2015-16. PMKSY funding pattern between GoI: GoR is 60:40. During the year 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹95.36 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹484.67 crore, upto December, 2016.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

PMFBY was restructured by the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) during the year 2016-17. This scheme has been implemented since kharif crops 2016.

Global Rajasthan Agritech Meet (GRAM)

Global Rajasthan Agritech Meet was successfully organized from 9th to 11th November, 2016 at Jaipur Exhibition and Convention Centre (JECC), Sitapura, Jaipur. During the event, 38 MOUs worth ₹4,400 crore have been signed for an investment in agriculture and allied sectors. Representatives of Netherlands, Iran, Kazakistan, Papua New Guinea, Nigeria, Japan and other countries participated in the event besides the Israel participated as the partner country. Approximately 58,000 farmers participated in the event. During the event 5 conferences/ seminars were organized and 4 sessions at three places of Jajam Chaupal under the chairmanship and co-chairmanship of central government/ state government ministers and renowned persons of sector concerned were also organized. All the participants including farmers, businessmen, academicians, scientists, students, educationists, researchers, etc accepted the usefulness of the techniques shown in the exhibition about agriculture, smart farm, animal husbandry and dairy sectors.

During the year 2016-17, the major physical progress of important components of Agriculture Department is showing in table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Physical Progress of Important Components during the year 2016-17

Name of Component	Unit	Target	Achievement*
Pipe Line	Km	7403	2524
Diggi	No	7500	1668
Farm Pond	No	9000	2453
Water Tank	No	1000	519
Agriculture Implements	No	21094	5267
PP Equipments	No	47660	7539
Gypsum Distribution	MT	225000	91717
Olive Area Increase	Hectare	500	59
Crop Demonstration	No	383425	352003
Crop Mini kit Distribution	No	755085	624475
IPM Demonstration	No	500	283
Farmer's Exposure visit	No	1611	1732
Farmer's Training (1 and 2 days)	No	16026	8332
Incentive to agri-edu girls	No	-	5429
Soil Health Cards/samples	No	5765046	1364545

* Upto December, 2016

PRODUCTIVITY

Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity in major crops. The sincere efforts by the

State Government and financial assistance from the Central Government attained the new height in agriculture productivity. Following table 5.3 shows the comparative position of productivity:

Table 5.3 Productivity (kg/ha) of Agricultural crops

Crops	1991-92	1997-98 to 2001-02	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08 to 2011-12	2015-16 (Final)
		(Average)	(Average)	(Average)	
Cereals	835	1189	1294	1617	1791
Pulses	324	472	407	481	515
Food grains	707	991	1058	1291	1411
Oilseeds	762	866	1086	1144	1140
Sugarcane	43871	46184	51707	61432	86511
Cotton	303	337	286	428	461
Gaurseed	131	221	277	409	464

Table 5.3 shows that productivity of cereals has increased by 114.49 per cent between the years 1991-92 to 2015-16. Productivity of pulses and oilseeds has increased by 58.95 and 49.61 per cent respectively between the years 1991-92 to 2015-16. Productivity of cotton has been increased by 52.15 per cent from 303 kg per hectare in 1991-92 to 461 kg per hectare in the year 2015-16.

HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has large scope for development of horticulture. It provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people, while diversifying the rural economy to agro processing and other ancillary activities. Looking to the ample opportunities of horticulture development, a separate Directorate of Horticulture was established in 1989-90, with the objective of growth in area, production & productivity of fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers and medicinal plant crops in a planned way.

During the year 2016-17, ₹444.92 crore is proposed under state plan, against which a sum of ₹119.18 crore has been utilized upto December, 2016. Establishment of fruit orchards in 58 hectare, plant protection measures in 2,812 hectare and 2,888 demonstrations of vegetables have been laid out under state plan schemes. The following schemes are also being implemented to promote horticulture activities in the State:

National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices and flowers in selected 24 districts namely Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sri-Ganganagar this scheme is being implemented. For this scheme provision of ₹96.20 crore (₹52.92 crore as central share and ₹43.28 crore as state share) for was made 2016-17. An expenditure of ₹33.94 crore (₹20.36 crore as central share and ₹13.58 crore as state share) has been incurred upto December, 2016 under NHM. Orchards of fruits and spices have been established in 3,288 hectare and 1341 hectare respectively during this period. A total of 314 hectare has been covered under Integrated Pest Management Programme. 2.79 lakh square meters area has been covered under green houses and 157 vermi compost units have been established, 56 water harvesting structure have been built upto December, 2016.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Micro Irrigation (PMKSY-MI)

Water is a limited and valuable resource in the State. In view of it, drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation are the efficient water management practices to enhance crop yields and quality along

with water saving. To increase the adoptability of the system, Government of India has launched Micro Irrigation Scheme under PMKSY. The ratio of central share and state share for all categories of the farmers is 60:40. For the year 2016-17 a provision of ₹203.45 crore (₹107.46 crore as central share and ₹95.99 crore as state share) was made. Additional subsidy of an amount of ₹34.80 crore is on drip and mini sprinkler re-appropriated from the budget of state share. An expenditure of ₹26.20 crore (₹15.72 crore as central share and ₹10.48 crore as state share) and additional subsidy of ₹8.13 crore has been incurred upto December, 2016. Under Drip and Sprinkler irrigation an area of 6,235 hectare and 3,748 hectare has been covered respectively upto December, 2016.

National Agro-Forestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM)

Under this scheme the districts of Karauli, Swai Madhopur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Baran, Jhalawar, Bhilwara, Rajasmand and Pratapgarh were taken up for promoting bamboo cultivation. For implementing this scheme in the year 2016-17, a provision of ₹2.90 crore has been made for new plantation of bamboo and maintenance of previous year plantation. Recently GoI has discontinued the scheme and only maintenance of previous year plantation is been considered for release.

National Mission on Medicinal Plants (NMMP)

To promote cultivation of medicinal plants raw materials to pharmacy sector could easily be available in sufficient quantity along with several other objectives the Government of India has launched this mission in the State since 2009-10. The mission is being implemented in all districts of the State since its inception. For the year 2016-17, a provision of ₹0.03 lakh has been made to provide assistance on cultivation of medicinal plants. During 2015-16 Government of India has renamed the mission as National Ayush Mission and designated the Ayush Department of Rajasthan as nodal agency for implementing the scheme. Accordingly Department of Horticulture has submitted an annual action plan of ₹181.39 lakh to Ayush Department. The new funding pattern of this mission is 60:40 between the central and the state, respectively.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Looking at the consistent decrease in investments in agriculture and allied sectors the Central Government has introduced RKVY to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology. Under this scheme, the State level sanctioning committee sanctioned the horticulture development project worth ₹87.87 crore during the year 2016-17 and ₹12.72 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

After setting up of Directorate of Horticulture in the State, area, production and productivity have increased tremendously. The details of area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetable and spices are shown in table 5.4.

AGRICULTURE MARKETING

In order to provide better marketing facilities and adequate returns on farmers produce, the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is functioning in the State to implement 'Mandi Regulation and Management' effectively.

Under "Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Yojana" financial assistance for farmers /agricultural labourer and hamals have been increased from ₹1 lakh to ₹2 lakh in case of work side accidental death. ₹26.22 crore have been distributed to 1,938 farmers during the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016. "Kisan Kaleva Yojana" has been introduced for farmers to provide them quality food on subsidized rates in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class krishi upaj mandi samities of the State. 19.16 lakh farmers and labourers have taken food in the market yards at subsidized rate from April to December, 2016. Oil testing labs have also been functioning in 21 selected krishi upaj mandi samities.

During the year 2016-17, expenditure of ₹310.13 crore has been incurred on construction of mandi yards and roads etc., out of which ₹185.69 crore have been spent on construction of mandi yards, ₹124.44 crore on roads and its repairing upto December, 2016. Eight Agmark labs are being operated by the Agriculture Marketing Department.

"Mahatma Jyotiba Phoolle Mandi Sharmik Kalyan Yojana 2015" has been launched in the State. Important features of the scheme are:

Table 5.4 Area, Production and Productivity of Fruits, Vegetable and Spices

Year	Fruit			Vegetable			Spices		
	Area Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare
1985-86 to 1989-90 (Average)	9397	41563	4423	51260	203485	3970	299595	209119	698
1992-93 to 1996-97 (Average)	20460	220390	10772	70615	340819	4826	429517	305320	711
2002-03 to 2006-07 (Average)	24503	297563	12144	115388	606632	5257	453719	416021	917
2007-08 to 2011-12 (Average)	31936	473238	14818	145183	890147	6131	668692	653742	978
2012-13	36418	559497	15363	133264	878911	6595	803266	705304	878
2013-14	39113	655235	16752	149642	1107611	7402	808863	668734	827
2014-15	39438	735601	18652	153916	1433228	9312	851465	608828	715
2015-16	40569	651358	16056	194645	2020957	10383	1001737	1050169	1048

- **Pregnancy Assistance:** Pregnancy assistance of rupees equivalent to 45 days non skilled labour rate is being provided to licence holder lady labourer for two pregnancy period. Further rupees equivalent to 15 days non skilled labour rate are also being provided to the father of newly born child.
- **Marriage Assistance:** Licensed lady labourer will be entitled for a sum of ₹20,000 for marriage of her girl. This assistance is limited for marriage of upto 2 girls only.
- **Scholarship/Merit Award for students:** The son/daughter of licenced labourer obtaining 60 per cent or above marks is entitled for scholarship under this scheme.
- **Medical Assistance:** Financial assistance of ₹20,000 will be given to licensed labourer in case of serious disease (Cancer, Heart attack, Liver, Kidney etc.) if he might have been admitted for treatment in government hospital.

WATER RESOURCES

Water Resources Department of Rajasthan has done a very important work by utilizing, managing and exploiting its meager water resources in the form of major, medium and minor irrigation projects. With the consistent efforts of the Department, irrigation potential has been raised to 38.32 lakh hectare by 2015-16 while before independence it was only 4 lakh hectare surface irrigation. During financial year 2016-17, 16,076 hectare (including IGNP) additional irrigation potential has been created upto December, 2016.

Looking to the importance of irrigation schemes, a provision of ₹1,705.19 crore has been made in the State during 2016-17. This provision is additional to IGNP allocations, out of ₹1,705.19 crore, ₹103 crore for Narmada Project, ₹11.19 crore for Gang Canal Modernization, ₹82.33 crore under European State Partnership Programme (EU-SPP) have been taken up to enhance state irrigation potential. ₹1,187.08 crore have been incurred upto December, 2016

against the total provision for the year 2016-17. Out of which ₹60.14 crore on Narmada Canal Project, ₹10.26 crore on Gang Canal Modernization Project and ₹3.03 crore on State Partnership Programme funded by European Commission have been spent.

During the year 2016-17, 2 major (Narmada Canal Project, Parwan), 1 modernization work (Gang Canal), 6 medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Piplad, Gagrin, Lhasi and Rajgarh) and 40 minor irrigation schemes are under progress.

For the first time, sprinkler irrigation system has been made compulsory in Narmada Canal Project. Revised cost of this project is ₹2,481.49 crore. In this project 2.456 lakh hectare additional irrigation potential has been created by March, 2016. During 2016-17, Irrigation Potential of 200 hectare has been created against the target of 360 hectare and ₹60.14 crore have been spent against the budget provision of ₹103 crore upto December, 2016.

In Ganganagar District, Gang Canal Modernization work is under progress. Since inception, ₹642.49 crore has been spent on this project upto March, 2016. On completion of this project, water losses of 710.45 cusec shall be saved and irrigation efficiency shall be increased. By March 2016, additional irrigation potential of 96,510 hectare has been created. During the year 2016-17, ₹10.26 crore have been spent upto December, 2016, against the provision of ₹11.19 crore.

Under European Commission Aid, European Union State Partnership Programme is an effort to take up the works as per State Water Policy. Its purpose is to associate Panchayati Raj Institutions in the field of water management and to help the State in taking up the measures related to optimum utilization of the state water resources. 26 NGOs have been selected under Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). In 3,182 Gram Panchayats of 82 blocks of 11 selected districts (Pali, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Rajsamand, Bikaner, Jalore, Jaisalmer and Churu), trainings have been imparted under IWRM. For preparing plan at Gram Panchayat level, taking up works related to increasing efficiency of Water User Associations (WUA), Infrastructure development of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Participation of WUAs in water management, ₹450.00 crore grant has been sanctioned by European Commission. By March, 2016, ₹338.91 crore has been spent on this project. During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), ₹3.03 crore have been spent

on this project against the budget allocation of ₹82.33 crore.

COLONISATION

Land covered in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted by Colonization Department under general and special allotments in equal 50:50 proportion. Since inception, 14.51 lakh hectare of land has been allotted upto December 2016. During the year 2016-17, Colonization Department has collected ₹35.34 crore of revenue, and khatadari sanad have been distributed to 2,373 allottees upto December, 2016.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme of Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, works of construction of pucca water courses for land development works, have been taken up in Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project, Amar Singh Sub Branch, Gang Canal Phase I and II and Bhakhra canal project, Bisalpur Project and Chambal Project. Construction of pucca water courses have been completed in 36,314 hectare at a cost of ₹96.46 crore, under these projects upto December, 2016. For the first time in the State, the prescription service “Nanta Krishi Salah Parchee” aimed to provide expert advice to the farmers for crop problems has been started in Chambal Project. 3,262 farmers were benefitted under the scheme from January, 2014 to December, 2016.

INDIRA GANDHI NAHAR PROJECT (IGNP)

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project is an excellent example of courageous fight of man against oddness of nature. Aim of this ambitious project is to irrigate the thirsty desert land of Western Rajasthan with Himalaya's water and provide drinking water to crores of inhabitants of this area. The project has been taken up in two phases. The work of the first stage has been completed and the work of the second stage is in progress. The State Government took the decision to complete canal construction works in 16.17 lakh hectare culturable command area. Out of this, 16.06

lakh hectare (5.46 lakh hectare in stage-I and 10.60 lakh hectare in stage-II) has been opened for irrigation upto March, 2016.

Total cost of works of stage-II according to revised project estimate 2010 is ₹6,921.32 crore. Cost of works excluding water courses is ₹5,887.56 crore, out of which ₹4,105.59 crore have been spent upto March, 2016 since inception. Total expenditure incurred by IGNP department on stage-I and II of the project upto March, 2016 is ₹4,679.21 crore.

For the year 2016-17, ₹287.90 crore under state plan has been sanctioned, in which ₹2.90 crore have been kept for Kanwarsen lift scheme and ₹285 crore have been allotted for operation, maintenance and other necessary works of canals of Stage-II in Bikaner and Jaisalmer zone. Out of this ₹129.71 crore have been spent upto December, 2016.

For efficient and optimum use of water available in project, it has been decided to establish sprinkler irrigation system in lift schemes of stage-II. A pilot project of sprinkler irrigation was taken up in 27,449 hectare in the year 2007-08, in which all works to be executed by department have been completed. All Water User Associations (WUA) proposed in this area have been constituted and irrigation with sprinklers has been started in 21,262 hectare after taking electric connections. For remaining 3.20 lakh hectare area of stage-II, lift schemes, sanction has been received from GoI for project amounting to ₹1658.81 crore under CAD & WM programme. During the year 2016-17, 66 Water User Associations (WUA) have been constituted upto December, 2016.

GROUND WATER

Ground Water Department is playing an important role in the development and management of ground water resources of the State. In Rajasthan, where drought conditions exist, ground water plays an important role in solving the water problem to a great extent. Due to rigorous and successful efforts, availability of fresh drinking water along with additional ground water resources for irrigation purpose has increased in desert and rocky districts of the State. The Ground Water Department mainly performs the following activities:

- Design of tube wells and Piezometer for investigation, assessment and development of water resources under Survey and Research

Programme.

- Construction of tube wells and hand pumps for drinking and other purposes.
- Deepening of wells by rock drilling and blasting under various individual beneficiary schemes of the Government.

During the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016, 176 Tube wells, 167 Hand pump Bore wells, 1 Piezometer and 5 wells were deepened for cultivators. Apart from this, under survey and research programme, 14,620 well inventories, collection of 11,488 water samples, chemical analysis of 8,351 water samples and 274 geophysical soundings were completed. Under European Commission State Partnership Programme, a provision of ₹1.55 crore has been made for ensuring people participation in management of ground water resources of the State.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

The name of IWMP has been changed to “Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component). Government of India provides 60 per cent funds and balance 40 per cent is state matching share. An expenditure of ₹2,336.47 crore has been incurred upto November, 2016, since inception. Total 53,182 farmers have been benefitted by creating 13,946.42 hectare additional irrigated area by constructing 988 anicuts, 9,402 percolation tanks, 32,931 tanka and khadin etc. In all, total 44,380 water harvesting structures were constructed under IWMP, since inception.

Four Water Concept

The Four Water Concept is integral part of IWMP. During the year 2016-17 a provision of ₹50 crore has been made for work execution based on four water concept. The department has received ₹47.92 crore for treatment of catchment of 247 minor irrigation tanks selected in Mahi and Chambal Basins and an expenditure of ₹25.10 crore has been incurred upto November, 2016.

Mukhyamantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA)

The main purpose of this Abhiyaan is to make

approximately 21,000 villages water wise self reliant in four years by raising funds through convergence, public contributions and donations etc. for financial gap filling for MJSA. Under this, State Government has decided to initiate MJSA by covering various line department activities and funds as well as by providing separate budget form State. In the first phase of MJSA covered 3,529 villages and out of 96,709 works, 95,071 works completed. For the second phase approximately 1,38,257 works have been identified in approximately 4,214 villages and second phase has been inaugurated on 9th December, 2016.

STATE WAREHOUSING

The main activity of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) is to build godowns and warehouses in the state for scientific storage of agricultural produces, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and other notified commodities of the farmers, co-operative societies, traders, Government and other institutions. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is ₹800 lakh and paid-up share capital is ₹785.26 lakh.

The Corporation is operating 91 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with total storage capacity of 10.90 lakh metric tonnes during the year 2016-17 and its utilization of the storage capacity was 85 per cent upto December, 2016. The Corporation is providing 70 per cent, 60 per cent and 10 per cent rebate for storage

charges respectively to SC/ST farmers, general farmers and co-operative societies, which is the highest as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation. During the year 2015-16, the Corporation has constructed 60,600 metric tonnes storage capacities. During the year 2016-17, upto December, 2016, 5.57 lakh metric tonnes storage capacity is under construction. Achievements of RSWC are summarized in table 5.5.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In Rajasthan, animal husbandry is not merely a subsidiary to agriculture but it is a major economic activity, especially in arid and semi-arid areas, thus providing the much needed insurance against frequently occurring scarcity conditions. Parallel to crop production, animal husbandry is the most important activity in Rajasthan. Livestock rearing is the major component of arid agriculture. Animal husbandry enhances the economic viability and sustainability of farming systems particularly in rain fed areas. In arid western region, livestock farming essentially works as an insulating factor against vagaries of drought and famines, and provides a kind of stability and sustainable livelihood to the rural poor.

The State is endowed with finest drought hardy milch breeds (Rathi, Gir, Sahiwal and Tharparkar), dual purpose breeds (Kankrej and Haryana) and the famous drafts breeds of Nagori and Malvi. The State

Table 5.5 Achievement made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation

S. No.	Items	Achievements				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1.	Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	8.39	9.70	12.02	10.99	10.90
2.	Average Utilization (Lakh MT)	8.41	9.54	11.32	8.68	9.31
3.	Percentage of Average Utilization	100	98	94	79	85
4.	Constructed Storage Capacity (MT)	14540	70200	47700	60600	1800
5.	No. of Warehouses	89	90	91	91	91
Total Income (in lakh ₹)		5995.57	7848.88	11105.14	7537.01	7321.84

*Upto December, 2016

of Rajasthan is rich in livestock wealth. State is blessed with the best breeds of cattle, sheep and camels of the country.

The livestock Census-2012 has placed total livestock population at 577.32 lakh and poultry birds at 80.24 lakh. The State has about 11.27 per cent of the livestock of the country. The State accounts for about 6.89 per cent of cattle, 11.94 per cent of buffaloes, 16.03 per cent of goats, 13.95 per cent of sheep and 81.31 per cent of camels of the country. The State contributes 11.90 per cent of milk and 30.78 per cent

of wool to the nation's production in the year 2015-16.

Efforts of the Animal Husbandry Department are focused on increasing the out stretch through creation of institutions and infrastructure to provide an integrated package of services for efficient health care and genetic improvement of livestock along with awareness building programmes to ensure better participation of the livestock owners, expansion of veterinary institutions in the State has been quite remarkable, as may be visualized by the following table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan

Institutions	1992	2003	2008	2013	2015	2016*
Polyclinic	8	12	14	34	34	35
I st Grade Veterinary Hospitals	21	175	174	775	775	775
Veterinary Hospitals	988	1238	1545	1518	1611	1718
Veterinary Dispensary	350	285	-	202	198	198
Veterinary Sub Centre	120	1727	1862	2167	2380	3428
District Mobile Veterinary Unit	0	6	6	34	34	102
Tehsil Mobile Veterinary Unit	0	0	0	288	314	0
TOTAL	1487	3443	3601	5018	5346	6256

*Upto December, 2016

In the following table 5.7 the production level of various animal husbandry products has been depicted. The production of milk has increased from 7,455 thousand tonnes in the year 2000-01 to 18,500

thousand tonnes in the year 2015-16 showing an increase of 148.16 per cent. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has increased from 572 million in 2000-01 to 1,385 million in 2015-16.

Table 5.7 Livestock Production

Year	Milk Production (thousand tonnes)	Meat Production (thousand tonnes)	Egg (Millions)	Wool Production (lakh Kg)
2000-01	7455	51	572	194
2005-06	8581	68	710	153
2010-11	13900	104	670	123
2012-13	13946	152	1034	140
2013-14	14573	175	1190	150
2014-15	16934	181	1320	145
2015-16	18500	180	1385	134

Same trend is visible in meat production. Meat production was estimated at 51 thousand tonnes in 2000-01 and it has increased up to 180 thousand tonnes in 2015-16. However, the production of wool has decreased from 194 lakh kilograms in the year 2000-01 to 134 lakh kilograms in the year 2015-16.

In order to control diseases of livestock, 215.75 lakh vaccinations have been executed. For breed improvement, 2.97 lakh large animals and 4.04 lakh small animals have been castrated and 14.88 lakh artificial inseminations have been executed upto December, 2016.

Major initiatives taken by the Animal Husbandry Department during the year 2016-17:

- Bhamashah Livestock Insurance policy has been launched in the State to protect farmers and livestock owners from the loss caused by the untimely death of livestock. According to the scheme, livestock owners under SC/ST and BPL category will be granted 70 per cent rebate of the premium and rest will be granted 50 per cent of the premium.
- Through livestock owners honoring ceremony sanctioned under RKVY, an incentive amount of ₹50,000 each for two livestock owners including one women were rewarded at state level, 68 livestock owners including 12 women were rewarded with an amount of ₹25,000 each at district level and 243 livestock owners including 37 women were rewarded with an amount of ₹10,000 each at panchayat samiti level. A total amount of ₹42.30 lakh has been awarded to 313 progressive livestock owners of the State. A total amount of ₹45.80 lakh has been awarded to 348 progressive women livestock owners selected at the state/district/panchayat samiti level during women livestock owners honouring ceremony.
- Foot and Mouth Disease control programme is initiated in the State with the assistance of GoI with the aim to control and contain Foot and Mouth Disease. Under the programme 130 lakh animals have been vaccinated upto December, 2016.
- Camel breeding incentive scheme has been launched on 2nd October, 2016 in order to curb the constantly falling number of camels and to encourage camel breeding in the State.
- Poultry and quail farming development scheme has been launched in 23 districts of the State under RKVY.
- During Global Rajasthan Agritech Meet (GRAM) 2016, Animal Husbandry Department exhibited different activities like superior livestock asset of the State, “Low input technology poultry and pilot quail farming development scheme” etc.

GOPALAN DEPARTMENT

The aim of the Directorate of Gopalan is to act rigorously for promotion, conservation programmes and development of the cattle population of the State including cattle reared in gaushalas of the State by means of various training programmes for imparting managerial skills to gaushala managers in the fields of organic farming and fodder production, marketing of cattle products, renewable energy use of Panchgavya and value addition etc.

During the year 2016-17, budget of ₹1.86 crore has been allotted to 20 district collectors for the cattle saved from slaughter. Assistance is being given at the rate of ₹32 per large cattle head and ₹16 per small cattle head for the period of detention of the cattle in gaushalas or for one year whichever is less. Under RKVY scheme, Agriculture Department has allotted ₹1.5 crore to Directorate of Gopalan for bull registration and castration programmes. 67 new goshalas have been registered by Directorate of Gopalan upto December, 2016.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme, 14,046 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers Cooperative Unions spread over in the State and a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur.

With financial assistance under various schemes and own resources, the installed milk processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants have been increased to 20.35 lakh liters per day. In the financial year 2016-17, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured total average milk 23.84 lakh kilograms per day. Presently, 7.8 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme

and are receiving round the year remuneration for milk. Milk unions have paid ₹2,130.75 crore to milk producers upto December, 2016 in the year 2016-17.

The achievement of key activities in Dairy Development Sector have been given in the following table 5.8.

Table 5.8 Dairy Activities during the year 2016-17

Activity	Unit	Target 2016-17	Achievement*
Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg.	11113	6557
Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt.	7607	5285
Cattle Feed Sale (Union)	000' MT	280	193
Revived Societies	Number	1151	364
New Societies	Number	711	171
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	516	315

* Upto December, 2016

RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2016-17, 2,45,355 MT cattle feed have been produced and 2,44,276 MT cattle feed sold to the milk producers of the State. Dairy Federation is also producing products, like ghee, chhach, lassi, sri khand, paneer, curd and cheese etc. During the year 2016-17 around 15,401 MT of Ghee has been marketed by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited. To fulfill the social obligations RCDF and its associated District Milk Unions are providing insurance to Milk Producers. 'Saras Surksha Kavach' (Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana) 13th phase has been completed and 14th phase is started from October, 2016. Under 13th phase insurance cover has been provided to 1,72,071 milk producer's and 'Saras Surksha Kavach' (Accidental Insurance), insurance cover has been provided to 1,63,773 milk producers upto December, 2016. Under 11th phase of 'Saras Samoohik Arogya Bima', milk unions and United India Insurance Company signed the MOU. Under it, total 43,396 members have been insured upto December, 2016. Further, Raj Saras Surksha Kavach Bima Yojana-I (RSSKBY-I) scheme has been launched w.e.f. 1st January, 2017. Under this scheme in case of any casualty/full disability nominee/beneficiary will get ₹5 lakh and in case of partial disability beneficiary will get ₹2.5 lakh from United India Insurance Company.

FISHERIES

Besides utilizing state water resources for fisheries

development, fisheries sector is also providing low cost food rich in protein & employment to rural weaker sections. In Rajasthan a good number of water bodies are available covering about 4.23 lakh hectare water spread area. In addition to it, about 70 rivers and canals exist in the State covering about 30,000 hectare along with about 80,000 hectare water logged area and water resources of Rajasthan stands on 11th position in the country. As per the study conducted by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai (2010) the fish production potential of Rajasthan is more than 80,000 metric tonnes annually while production achieved in the year 2015-16 is only 42,461 metric tonnes in the State.

Table 5.9 reveals that fish production in the State. The Department has started implementation of ambitious scheme on 'livelihood model', which is a 'zero revenue' model, for the upliftment of tribal fishermen in three reservoirs namely Jaisamand (Udaipur), Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and Kadana Backwater (Dungarpur). A total of about 3,700 fishermen of 37 fishermen cooperative societies are being benefitted under this model and the earning of tribal fishermen working on regular basis has increased manifold.

The work for the modernization of government fish farms namely Soorsagar (Kota), Siliseth (Alwar), Lakhuwali (Hanumangarh), Sagrod (Banswara) and Gilva (Tonk) is undertaken out of which fish farm of Sagrod (Banswara) and Gilva (Tonk) have been completed and rest of the farm work is in progress. Renovation work of fish farm Chandlai (Tonk) is in progress, which will cost ₹275.00 lakh. This will lead

Table 5.9 Fish Production

S. No.	Year	Fish Production (Metric tonnes)	Fish Seed Production (Million fry)
1	2012-13	32760	703.00
2	2013-14	35100	776.00
3	2014-15	46314	826.26
4	2015-16	42461	871.84
5	2016-17*	28221	905.69

*Upto December, 2016

to self-sufficiency in fish seed production.

Under National Mission for Protein Supplement scheme, a cage culture project has been sanctioned by Government of India at a cost of ₹3.44 crore for the dissemination and demonstration of modern fisheries techniques at Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and 56 cages have already been installed and seed stocking in cages and rearing work is also started in some cages.

Apart from this, National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad, GoI has sanctioned a project of ₹2.23 crore towards raising of fish seed in 162 cages in 14 reservoirs of Rajasthan to augment the fish production of the State.

Under Aquaculture through integrated approach component of National Mission for Protein Supplement (NMPS), the fish seed stocking in Jaisamnd and Kadana Back Water Project at cost of ₹2.50 crore is approved for three years. 38 lakh fish fingerling seed have been stocked in Jaisamand (Udaipur) and Kadana Back Water (Durgapur) during the year 2015-16.

Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) an amount of ₹15.30 crore has been approved for the modernization/construction of 41 fish landing centres of Rajasthan to reduce the post harvest losses. The construction of fish landing centres at Ramsagar (Dholpur), Bisalpur (Tonk) and Rana Pratap Sagar (Rawatbhata) have been completed. Construction of landing centres at Jawaidam (Pali) and Jaisamand (Udaipur) is under progress.

Water bodies are being developed by stocking of quality fish seed and conservation of fish stock. Waters are leased out for fish production to earn revenue for the State. During the year 2015-16, revenue of ₹52.97 crore has been earned by leasing out water bodies and revenue of ₹32.29 crore has been earned by the Department during the year 2016-17

upto December, 2016.

Training is being organized on regular basis 468 fish farmers have been trained upto October, 2016. In addition, 11,027 active fishermen have been covered under Group Accident Insurance Scheme and 1,283 fisherman were benefited under saving cum relief scheme in 2015-16. Presently, about 17,500 fish farmers are directly dependent on fisheries and allied activities in the State. 678 fisherman will be benefited under saving cum relief scheme in the year 2016-17. ₹2.00 crore has been sanctioned for Ornamental Fish Project and it is under construction as an innovative work at Bisalpur Dam (Tonk).

A vision to achieve the fish production of 50,000 MT annually by the end of 12th five year plan have been prepared and accordingly efforts are being made with a focus on reservoir fisheries development through stocking of fish seed of fingerling instead of small fry seed for better survival and innovative fisheries culture tools such as cage culture with the help of the various centrally sponsored/sector schemes, such as Fish Farmers Development Agencies of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen, Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Mission for Protein Supplements and National Fisheries Development Board.

FORESTRY

Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the state's economy. As per the report of the Forest survey of India, Rajasthan has registered an increase of 85 sq. km of forest cover during biennial assessment period between 2013-15.

Special emphasis has been given to the conservation

of bio-diversity, soil and water, fulfillment of the needs of the people and getting active cooperation of the masses in forest protection and management. Employment generation in far-flung areas of the State is also an important activity of forest department. Under Joint Forest Management Programme, 6,186 Village Forest Protection and Management committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 11.47 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department. 489 Eco-Development Committees around sanctuaries and national parks have been constituted to get participation of local people in wild life management. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) have been empowered to get income from the collection of minor forest produce from forest as well as non-forest areas. Planting activities on non-forest land also vests with PRIs.

To conserve medicinal plants, which are on the verge of extinction, 16 Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCA) have already been established. Plantation on 66,442 hectare of land has been achieved by December, 2016, against the Twenty Point Programme target of 57,103 hectare during the year 2016-17.

An expenditure of ₹190.88 crore has been incurred on various development works upto December, 2016, against the provision of ₹524.03 crore. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes development works, are being carried out, which inter alia include ecological development, soil conservation works, conservation and development of Sambhar wetland, fire protection, development of sanctuaries, national parks, zoo etc. Besides, various works such as creation of new forest protection and management committees, self-help groups, women self-help groups, community development, conservation of wild life etc. are also being carried out.

The State has ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 National Parks, 26 Wild Life Sanctuaries and 10 Conservation Reserves in the State.

CO-OPERATIVE

Co-operative Credit Structure

At present, there are 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 37 Upbhokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 6,485 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies and 268 Marketing Fruit & Vegetable Societies in the State. A

total of 33,654 Co-operative societies are registered in the State. Farmers of the State are being facilitated with short-term agriculture loans for crop production. During the year 2016-17 long-term crop loans of ₹169.22 crore have been distributed, against the target of ₹251.69 crore, ₹437.75 crore as agricultural medium term loans and short-term crop loans ₹9,621.60 crore have been distributed to 21.70 lakh farmers upto December, 2016. 37 Urban Cooperative Banks are also providing banking service in the state.

Co-operative Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCC) :

Short term agricultural loans are distributed in the state through Kisan Credit Cards. 35.54 lakh Kisan Credit Card have been issued during the year 2016-17 till December, 2016.

Gyan Sagar Credit Scheme : This scheme has been started to provide entrance to rural and urban students in professional and technical courses and to provide financial assistance to students and their parents. The maximum loan limit for acquiring education in India and abroad is ₹6.00 lakh and 10.00 lakh, respectively. There is a provision of 0.50 per cent relief to students on interest rate. As per the plan, in the financial year 2016-17, loans amounting to 8.42 lakh have been distributed till November, 2016.

Credit assistance to Self Help Groups : Central Co-operative Banks distributed loan of ₹14.65 crore to 1,269 self help groups in the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016.

Agriculture Insurance Scheme : Agriculture Insurance Scheme was started since 2003-04, under which, compulsory insurance of crops of farmers of enlisted areas was done. Proportionate contribution as assistance is paid by the State Government for it. In Rabi season of 2016-17, all Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs) have been directed for crop insurance according to notification issued by the State Government.

Personal Accident Insurance Scheme : It is a personal accident scheme upto ₹5.00 lakh on optional basis for loanee members of Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank branches and on optional basis for employees and the shareholders. A premium of ₹816.57 lakh was paid to insurance company for 17,37,395 members and claims of ₹402 lakh of 270 members have been disposed off between May 2016 to December, 2016.

Self-employment Credit Card Scheme : Loan of ₹50,000 has been provided for non agricultural societies under sponsored self employment credit cards scheme run by National Banks. For the year 2015-16 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB) have distributed loans of ₹2.78 crore in 683 cases. For the year 2016-17, a loan of ₹1.38 crore has been distributed in 212 cases. The term of loan is 5 years. Under this scheme, for the year 2016-17, CCBs have distributed loans worth ₹9.87 crore till November, 2016.

Women Development Credit Scheme : Land Development banks through Women Development Credit Scheme are creating sources of income for women by providing loan of ₹50,000 for non agricultural and dairy business through guarantee of 2 persons, even without security on agricultural land. In the year 2015-16, a loan of ₹3,319.39 lakh was provided to 1,653 women and in 2016-17 a loan of ₹2,133.09 lakh was distributed to 965 women.

Co-operative Life Insurance Scheme : This scheme was started on 13th October, 2008 to provide life insurance benefit to co-operative banks, loanee members of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), shareholders and staff. MoU has been signed by Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank (RSCB) with State Bank of India (SBI) life on 01-10-16 for continuing the said scheme till 31st March, 2017.

Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme : Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme has been started by State Government through Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs) branches and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) to meet agricultural credit requirements of farmers along with crop loan requirements. As per the scheme, CCBs provide maximum loan amount of ₹10.00 lakh on non-irrigated land and ₹20.00 lakh on irrigated land for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes. Under this scheme, during the year 2016-17 loan of ₹349.52 crore has been distributed upto December, 2016.

Interest Subsidy of 5 per cent under long term structure : 5 per cent interest subsidy is being provided to Primary Land Development Banks for loan distributed for agriculture and agriculture allied activities after 01.04.2014. Interest subsidy of ₹3.50 crore has been given to 6,734 loanee farmers in 2015-16 and ₹4.77 crore have been given to 7,018 Loanee farmers during 2016-17, upto December, 2016.

Co-operative Marketing Structure

There are Kraya Vikraya Samities at every mandi yard in the State and at apex level, RAJFED is functional. They are working to make available high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers at fair prices and ensuring fair prices to the farmers for their crops. During the year 2016-17, cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural Produce of ₹1,033.42 crore, ₹504.63 crore and ₹631.33 crore respectively upto December, 2016. During the year 2016-17, RAJFED has distributed 3,438.50 metric tonnes of seed to farmers upto December, 2016. Cooperative societies are purchasing agriculture produce under Minimum Support Price (MSP) and also through open market intervention. Cooperative societies of Jaipur and Bharatpur zone are participating under Decentralised Purchase Scheme of Food Department, where all the operations are online and payment to the farmers is being made on the day of purchase itself.

Women Co-operative Societies

For the empowerment of women in rural areas, cooperative societies are playing an important role by making serious efforts. 4,907 women cooperative societies have been formed by co-operative department. During 2016-17, ₹15.00 lakh has been provided as financial assistance to women co-operative societies.

Co-operative Consumer Structure

To resuscitate the consumers from black marketing and simulated deficiency in the market, cooperative institutions are working effectively, like providing consumer products on reasonable prices. For this purpose, 36 cooperative wholesale bhandars are working at district level and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd (CONFED) is working as Apex institution in the consumer sector. Business of consumer sector for the year 2015-16 was ₹583.92 crore while during the year 2016-17 it is ₹450 crore upto December 2016.

Mini Uphaar Market

30 Mini Super Markets had been opened in Udaipur

zone after selection of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) /Large Area Multi Purpose Societies (LAMPS) and 54 mini super markets have been opened in other districts during 2015-16. Thus, total 84 Mini Super Markets have been opened in the state.

Mahila Uphaar Super Stores

CONFED and district wholesale consumer co-operative stores have been opened 19 Mahila Uphaar Super Stores in the state.

Marketing of Organic Products

Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd (CONFED) and District wholesale consumer co-operative stores have opened organic marketing stores in Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Kota districts.

Co-operative Housing Scheme

The main objective of Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Federation established in 1970 is to provide long term loans to members of housing societies/ Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) for construction of houses and providing house on cheap rates by developing well planned colonies.

Presently after amendment in bye-laws of Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Federation (RCHF), personal housing loans are given to applicants after making them nominal member. Under this scheme loan of ₹10.00 lakh for period of 15 years is given for construction/purchase/extension of house. Baby Blanket Scheme has been started since 1998 for

repair/maintenance. Under this scheme, loan of ₹2.00 lakh for period of 7 years is given for repair/maintenance of house. The State Government has given ₹108.60 lakh as share capital to RCHF. Total share capital is ₹252.18 lakh. During the year 2015-16, a loan of ₹51.90 lakh was distributed. During the year 2016-17 a loan of ₹36.23 lakh has been distributed upto December, 2016.

Urban Co-operative Banks

37 Urban Co-operative Banks are functioning in the state. Out of which 3 are Railway Salary Earner Co-Operative banks. Aadarsh Co-operative Bank & Fingrowth Co-operative Bank Ltd is registered under Multi-State Co-operative Act. 2002 The deposits of these banks are ₹6,195.21 crore having 1 per cent extra interest rate than the commercial banks and insurance facility is also provided on deposits. Loans of ₹3,639.00 crore have been advanced by urban banks till March 2016. Urban Co-Operative Banks are providing Banking facility to near about 46,924 members.

Storage

There are 8,522 finished godowns under co-operative societies/ institutions. These godowns are used for agricultural produces, Public Distribution System (PDS) and food storage under various schemes of Rural Development Department. ₹1,000.00 lakh were provided for construction of godowns and office building in 100 new Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) and Large Area Multi Purpose Societies (LAMPS).

INDUSTRIES

Development of industries has the vast potential of providing substantial employment and generating the income and improving the standard of living and over all well being of people. Rajasthan had inherited poor status in respect of development of industries. Hence, to boost up the economy of the State through planned development, both the State Government and the private sector are making sincere and dedicated efforts for speedy development of various type of Industries, since the very beginning of five year plans.

Industrialization is considered one of the foremost modus to stimulate the overall growth of the country. "Make in Rajasthan", the endeavor for industrial accretion in the State, has emerged on the same ground of industrial revolution, the "Make in India" in the country. For substantial employment generation, revenue creation and contribution to State Domestic Product, industrial sector of the State is committed towards.

Various departments/corporations /agencies are functional in the state to promote industrial development and for facilitating establishment and expansion of small, medium and large scale industries and meeting their various requirements, either directly or by discharging the responsibility as the strong facilitators.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Commissionerate of Industries is the nodal department with prime motive to promote the development of industries and handicrafts in the State and providing necessary guidance, assistance and facilities for industrial activities. Presently, 36 District Industries Centres and 8 sub-centres are working in the State for providing inputs and other facilities to the entrepreneurs.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

MSMEs constitute an important segment in the economy as their contribution towards State's industrial production, export, employment and creation of entrepreneurship base is quite significant. The achievements under various programmes / schemes of industrial development are as follows:

Registration/Memorandum of micro, small and medium Industrial Units

Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum Acknowledgment Act, 2015 has been implemented in Rajasthan State and online Registration has been started, since 18 September, 2015. Hence the registration through district industrial centres has been stopped.

During the year 2016-17 against the annual target of 15,959 units, 60,960 industrial units have been registered upto December, 2016. These units with a total investment of ₹10,332.88 crore have generated direct employment for 3,82,366 persons.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum

78 proposals for establishment of major and medium industries with an investment of ₹5,077.00 crore have been submitted upto December, 2016 to the Government of India.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

This scheme aims to provide new employment opportunities by promoting large number of

gramodhyog services and commercial activities in rural and urban areas of the State. During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), 871 applications have been sanctioned and provided loans to 389 persons to share their venture.

Industrial Promotional Camp

Industrial Promotional Camps are organized at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to promote industrial development and to make people aware about the procedure relating to establishment of industrial units. During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), 49 camps at district level and 189 camps at panchayat samiti level have been organized.

Leather Training Industries

During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), 105 persons have been trained, against the annual target of 195 to promote leather industry (leather dyeing/leather related product improved techniques).

Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana

Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana is being implemented in the State for the benefit of handloom workers. During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), 795 bunkers have been benefitted against the annual target of 4,350 bunkers.

Bhamashah Rojgar Srijan Yojna

To provide bank loans on Subsidised interest of 6 Per cent to 7 per cent, a new scheme named “Bhamashah Rojgar Srijan yojna” has been launched on 13.12.2015 to benefit young educated unemployed youth, female, SC/ST, specially abled persons. 2,991 applicants have been benefitted by the loan amount of ₹44.46 crore upto December, 2016.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme – 2014

In this scheme, 1534 applications have been accepted during the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016 for the investment of ₹18,056.16 crore.

Other Schemes

- Artisans Identity Card
- Export Promotion Scheme
- Salt labour welfare Scheme

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rajasthan

As per Section 135 of the companies Act, 2013 every company having net worth of ₹500 crore or more or turnover of ₹1000 crore or more or a net profit of ₹5.00 crore or more during any financial year shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two percent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility. For identifying and evaluation of companies, Rajasthan Government has created CSR web portal with the URL – csrrajasthan.gov.in, In the CSR portal 418 corporates, 21 Implementing agency, 27 Individual and 9 Government bodies are linked. Total spent by top 50 profitable companies in Financial Year 2015-16 was to the tune of ₹3,465.40 crore. Rajasthan stands with regards to the CSR project at 5th position and 2nd most emerging State in percentage increase of CSR amount in India.

RURAL NON-FARM DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RUDA)

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in November, 1995 by the Government of Rajasthan as an independent agency to promote the Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) in the state. RUDA follows a sub-sectoral, integrated and cluster based approach for promoting self-employment for artisan families as viable avenues of sustainable livelihoods. Effective use and abundant availability of local resources promoted RUDA to adopt a focused developmental approach in Wool, Leather and Minor Minerals sub sectors. The intervention based on market demands aim at bridging the gaps in the value addition chain by organizing the artisans, skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product development, credit and market facilitation/support through organizing fairs and training camps. The artisans also

participate in SARAS Mela, Hemtextile Fair New Delhi, Gandhi Shilp Bazars, National Handicraft Expos, IITF New Delhi, Leather fair Chennai, CII Chandigarh, Shilpangan New Delhi, Agha Khan New Delhi, Vastra Jaipur, Stone Mart Jaipur, Stona Bangaluru etc. for marketing of their products. By these activities, sustainable employment is being provided to large number of artisans, weavers, potters, stone sculptors.

The impact of these interventions of RUDA can be visualised as a source of alternate avenue of sustainable incomes through self-employment with enhanced capabilities to the participating artisans in core sub sectors like Wool, Leather and Minor Minerals, in drought prone state like Rajasthan. This is a unique organization working in non-farm sectors in India.

Geographical Indication (GI) Registration :

RUDA has obtained GI Registration for craft like Blue Pottery, Kota Doria and Sanganer & Bagru Handblock print under its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) initiatives. The process of obtaining GI

Registration for Pokaran Pottery has been initiated and is in progress with the help of Government of India.

RUDA carries out its activities in 3 major sub sectors which are as follows:

- Leather
- Wool & Textile
- Minor Mineral (SCP)

In addition to the above, sector market support and co-ordination is another major activity of RUDA.

Other Schemes:

- Kota doria Cluster Development Project
- Shekhawati Tie & Dye Cluster
- Kota doria Hadoti Area Cluster Development Project
- Barmer Kashidakari CSR Project

Physical and Financial progress of RUDA in last 5 years is given in table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Physical and Financial Progress of RUDA

Year	Allotment (₹lakh)	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Target of benefiting artisans	Beneficiaries
2012-13	275	275	2500	4386
2013-14	378	378	2500	3989
2014-15	300	265	2500	2165
2015-16	300	300	2500	2571
2016-17	290	117*	2500	358*

*Upto December, 2016

BUREAU OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION (BIP)

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP), is the nodal agency for investment promotion in the state, was established in 1991 to facilitate large investment in the state. BIP serves as a one-stop knowledge house with respect throughout the 'conceptualization-to-commissioning' stage. The most important role of BIP is in facilitating speedy clearances from various

departments, addressing investment concerns and clearing bottlenecks.

Rajasthan Single Window Enabling & Clearance Act was enacted to provide a single window facility to investors by ensuring a time bound response on investment applications. BIP is the nodal agency for investments of more than ₹10 crore under the Single Window System. In a significant approach to promote the ease of doing business in the State, the

government has recently introduced an online portal – Advanced Single Window Clearance Service. Government through a gazette notification on 24th May, 2016 which has made the system fully online with online application, payments, tracking and issuance of certificates.

From 1st April 2016 to 31st May, 2016, 34 applications were received amounting to ₹3,624.03 crore, out of which 5 applications were cleared amounting of ₹160.75 crore in the old single Window system.

In last three years, due to BIP's concerted effort, the cabinet has approved 41 investment proposals of value ₹20,533.57 crore. The new investors include Shri VallabhPittie Group, Indo-Zinc, Yazaki India Private Limited, Daikin Air-conditioner, JSW Limited, Carya Chemicals and Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd, Bhagwati Products Ltd (Micromax), Mayur Uniquoters, Super-Gold, Galaxy Shoppe, Shelby Hospital, RSWM, Hind Multigrains, M/S Dangayach Propmart & Resorts Pvt. Ltd among others.

Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit 2015

In an effort to renew the image of Rajasthan as the preferred investment destination, the second edition

of the Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit was organized on 19th and 20th November, 2015 at Jaipur Exhibition & Convention Centre.

As a result of the proactive effort to reach out to investors and through road shows, and Resurgent Rajasthan Summit, a total of 470 MoUs worth ₹3.38 lakh crore were signed.

A concerted effort was made to ensure the implementation of the MoUs with regular review meetings. For timely fructification of MoUs, a mechanism for monitoring of MoUs was also set up through Chief Minister's Information System (CMIS), an online monitoring mechanism. Upto December 2016, 31 projects of worth ₹4,897 crore have been implemented and 87 projects worth ₹65,358 crore in different sectors are under implementation. The MoU's signed prior, during & post Resurgent Rajasthan 2015 are shown in table 6.2.

Participation & Representation by BIP

As a core responsibility to promote Rajasthan as an investment destination, BIP participated in key conferences throughout the year.

BIP also coordinated meetings with business

Table 6.2 MoU's signed prior, during & post Resurgent Rajasthan 2015

S.No	Sector	No. of MoUs	Proposed Investment (₹ Crore)	Proposed Employment
1	Agriculture	20	4143	9674
2	Ayurveda	52	4017	84395
3	Education	8	1807	12010
4	Energy	12	193720	1900
5	Infrastructure	49	20739	107675 & 75.15 lakh man-days
6	Roads & Highways	1	10000	1000
7	Manufacturing	56	14272	63204
8	Medical & Health	14	2916	10850
9	Petroleum & Mines	26	76462	25347
10	Skill Development	11	–	–
11	Tourism	221	10412	40905
	Total	470	338488	356960 & 75.15 lakh man-days

delegations from Singapore, Australia, China, Russia, Taiwan and Brazil among others.

RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (RIICO)

RIICO is an apex organization engaged in fostering the growth of industrialization in the State. The mission of RIICO is to catalyze planned and rapid industrialization of Rajasthan.

Infrastructure Development

RIICO develops industrial areas and infrastructure facilities for the industrial units. During the Financial Year 2016-17, RIICO has acquired 1,513.58 acres of land and has developed 248.98 acres of land upto December, 2016. During this period, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of ₹550.53 crore on industrial areas and has recovered ₹544.07 crore.

Financial Assistance

RIICO provides financial assistance to small, medium and large-scale units for industrial development in Rajasthan. It also provides rebates and incentives for development of small, medium and large-scale units in Rajasthan. It also provides technical and managerial assistance/services to entrepreneurs.

The major activity of RIICO is to provide term loan assistance to industrial projects in the state. During the financial year 2016-17 upto December, 2016, term loan sanctioned is ₹65.25 crore, term loan disbursement is ₹181.75 crore and recovery is ₹149.18 crore.

ASIDE Scheme

ASIDE scheme is aimed at development of infrastructure facilities for export promotion with the assistance of Central Government. Out of 31 schemes approved, work on 26 schemes has been completed and work is in progress on 5 schemes. An expenditure of ₹351.62 crore has been incurred on these projects during financial year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016).

Mini Growth Centres

To provide integrated infrastructure in rural and undeveloped areas for the small scale industry, mini growth centres have been established. At present 15 projects with cost of ₹10,435.46 lakh have been sanctioned with a grant of ₹3,361.54 lakh. Government of India has released ₹2,377.68 lakh for the projects and upto December, 2016 an expenditure of ₹8,960.55 lakh has been incurred.

Development of Special Parks by RIICO

Japanese Park

RIICO has signed a MOU with JETRO, a Japanese Organisation wherein Japanese companies will set up their industrial units at Neemrana Industrial Area, District Alwar, Rajasthan. Several multinational companies such as Nissin, Mitsui, Daikin, Mitsubishi and Dainichi color have already got land allotted in this industrial area for establishing their units. RIICO has so far allotted 433 acre land to 47 Japanese companies in this area. Out of it, 43 companies have started commercial production. A total investment of ₹4,226 crore is expected on the already allotted land and employment opportunities generated is approximately for 9,600 persons.

Korean Investment Zone

RIICO has signed an MoU with Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA). In pursuance of this MoU, a Korean Investment Zone in Ghiloth Industrial Area, District Alwar has been set up.

Innovative Schemes/Initiatives taken up by the Corporation

Mahindra group has established an SEZ in partnership with RIICO in Jaipur with an expected investment of ₹10,000 crore. In this SEZ, various zones shall be established for industrial units of different sectors. Presently IT, Engineering and Handicraft SEZ's have been established in the State. Gems & Jewellery SEZ and IT (Second Phase) SEZ also have been notified by the Government of India. An investment of ₹3,120.00 crore has been made in Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Ltd. In Financial Year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), export of around

₹686 crore has been made from here and direct employment of 8,316 persons and indirect employment of 20,000 have been generated.

Electronic Manufacturing Cluster has been developed to attract investments in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) in Industrial Areas of Karauli and Salarpur of District Alwar.

Two Special Economic Zones (SEZs) based on Gems & Jewellery have been established at Sitapura, Jaipur by RIICO. During the financial year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) the exports have reached over ₹698.11 crore and 11,000 employment have been generated.

At present, enough raw material is available in Rajasthan for Ceramic and Glass industry, for giving

pace to this industrial sector, RIICO has allotted, 2,54,855 sq.m. land to ceramics & glass units in Ghiloth near Neemrana. RIICO has also established a special industrial area for ceramic & glass sector at Sathana, Ajmer.

"VASTRA – An International Textile and Apparel Fair 2016" (VASTRA-2016) was organized by RIICO in collaboration with FICCI from 20th to 23rd October, 2016 at Jaipur.

As per declaration of Rajasthan Startup Policy, to promote entrepreneurship through startups in the State, the corporation has organized mini startups fests at Udaipur and Kota. Financial assistance to 9 proposals amounting to ₹77.20 lakh has been approved. Physical and Financial achievements of activities of the Corporation are given in table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Physical and Financial achievements of RIICO

Particulars	Target 2016-17	Achievement 2016-17*
Financial assistance Term loan(₹ crore)		
Sanction	400.00	65.25
Disbursement	250.00	181.75
Recovery	190.00	149.18
Infrastructure development		
a) Land Acquired (Acre)	7180.00	1513.58
b) Land Developed (Acre)	2542.00	248.98
c) Plots allotted (Number)	550	131
Others (₹ crore)		
Exp. on Infrastructure Development	1001.42	550.53
Recovery of Infrastructure dues	950.00	544.07

*Upto December, 2016

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RAJSICO)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited was established in June, 1961 mainly to provide assistance to small scale industries and artisans, to facilitate marketing of their products. The corporation is continuously providing such facilities, taking in view, the prevalent situations. Being a commercial organization, it is trying to introduce changes in design and introduce new products with new

technology, looking to the market demand. Corporation also provides direct benefits to the artisans through welfare schemes with the objective of uplifting and promoting the rich handicrafts of the state. The turnover of RAJSICO from 2011-12 to 2016-17 is shown in table 6.4.

Corporation has been providing employment, both directly and indirectly to around 10,000 persons in a year.

The corporation is providing export infrastructure

Table 6.4 Turnover of RAJSICO

Year	Turnover (₹crore)
2011-12	119.69
2012-13	126.04
2013-14	82.69
2014-15	112.12
2015-16	110.59
2016-17	68.91*

*Upto December, 2016

services to the Rajasthan exporters/importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi. At present, only export/import facilities are provided from Inland Container Depots (ICD), Jodhpur and Jaipur. Besides this, the corporation is also providing import/export facilities by Air through Air Cargo Complex situated at Sanganer Airport, Jaipur.

Corporation provides marketing assistance to small scale industries and supplies the Small Scale Industries (SSI) products, like barbed wires, desert Coolers, RCC Pipes, Tents and Tarpaulin, Steel furniture, Polythene bags, Angle iron posts etc. to the Government departments. Approximately 90-100 industrial units are being provided such facilities during the year. Besides this, the Corporation procures raw materials, like iron & steel and coal from Steel Authority of India and Coal India Ltd. respectively and distributes to approximately 50 SSIs of the State in a year.

The Corporation purchases selected handicraft items directly from the craft persons through its central stores and markets them through its outlets RAJASTHALI situated at Jaipur, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Amber, Agra, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai. Handicraft items are procured from 450 artisans all over Rajasthan. The corporation has organized 35 exhibitions all over India to promote the craft persons during last ten years. Turnover of handicraft items during 2011-12 to 2016-17 is shown in table 6.5.

On the lines of the Central Government National Award Scheme for craftsman/artisans, the State Government has also started award scheme for craftsman/artisans of Rajasthan, since 1983. The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. selects craftsman/artisans for awards/merit certificates given

Table 6.5 Turnover of Handicraft Items

Year	Turnover(₹Lakh)
2011-12	1040.24
2012-13	975.12
2013-14	981.43
2014-15	867.69
2015-16	905.34
2016-17	574.27*

*Upto December, 2016

for outstanding artisans/craftsman in different fields of handicrafts. Cash award is ₹25,000 to the State Award winner and ₹5,000 to State Merit Certificate winners.

Indian International Trade Fair

Since last 30 years, The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd participates in India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan New Delhi every year. During this fair, products of small scale industries are displayed/sold.

RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the basic object of fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing one, upto ₹20 crore. Keeping in view, the needs of the entrepreneurs, following loan schemes are being operated by the Corporation :

- General Project Loan Scheme
- Scheme for Service Sector
- Scheme for Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Sector
- Special Service sector Scheme
- Scheme for specified class/persons i.e. SC/ST/ Specially abled persons/Women Entrepreneurs
- Single Window Scheme. (For tiny and SSI units having project cost upto ₹200 lakh)

- Scheme for qualified professionals
- Financing Against Assets Scheme
- Assets Financing Scheme (SME)
- Switch Over Loan Scheme
- Saral Scheme
- Natural Calamities Scheme
- Top up Loan Scheme for existing borrowers of MSME
- Scheme for financing Solar Power Projects
- Scheme for financing against land allotted by RIICO for Industrial units, Hotels and Hospitals
- Special Loan Scheme for Marble Processing Units having Import License
- Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY)

To accelerate Industrialization in the State and to provide relief to the entrepreneurs, during the Financial Year 2016-17, following decisions have also been taken:

- Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY) was

started by Government of Rajasthan to promote Young entrepreneurs. Some modifications have been incorporated in the scheme to make it more broad-based. Now, the entrepreneurs' upto age of 45 years and having qualifications of ITI/Diploma/ Graduate may avail loan upto ₹500 lakh on liberal terms under the scheme.

- The Corporation has reduced its interest rate to promote MSME in the State and at present, interest rate is 11 per cent for MSME with effect from 02.01.2017.
- The Corporation has introduced a scheme under which financing on the plots allotted by RIICO for industries, hotels and hospitals are considered.
- The Corporation has started a scheme namely financing to Solar Power Projects looking to the availability of Solar Energy in the State.
- The Corporation has reduced its processing charges to 0.50 per cent to extend relief to the entrepreneurs.

Financial and physical targets and achievements during last five years are shown in table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Financial & physical targets and achievements

(₹ crore)

Years	Sanctions		Disbursements		Recoveries	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2012-13	125	114.22	125	138.76	360	405.82
2013-14	300	84.47	200	90.56	350	327.73
2014-15	225	219.41	150	163.82	215	251.23
2015-16	325	328.20	225	223.21	260	263.06
2016-17	350	203.75*	300	133.55*	260	164.48*

*Upto December, 2016

Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compares the growth in the general level of industrial activities in the economy with reference to a comparable base year. The IIP is the leading Indicator for industrial

performance in the State, compiled on a monthly basis. The IIP series (Base 2004-05) is based on 294 items / product groups aggregated into three broad groups of Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity. Overall industrial performance as per IIP from the

calendar year 2012 to 2015 is given in table 6.7 and figure 6.1.

A web portal has been developed for IIP for data entry, through District Statistical Offices. Revision of IIP base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 is being done as per the guidelines of CSO, Kolkata.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

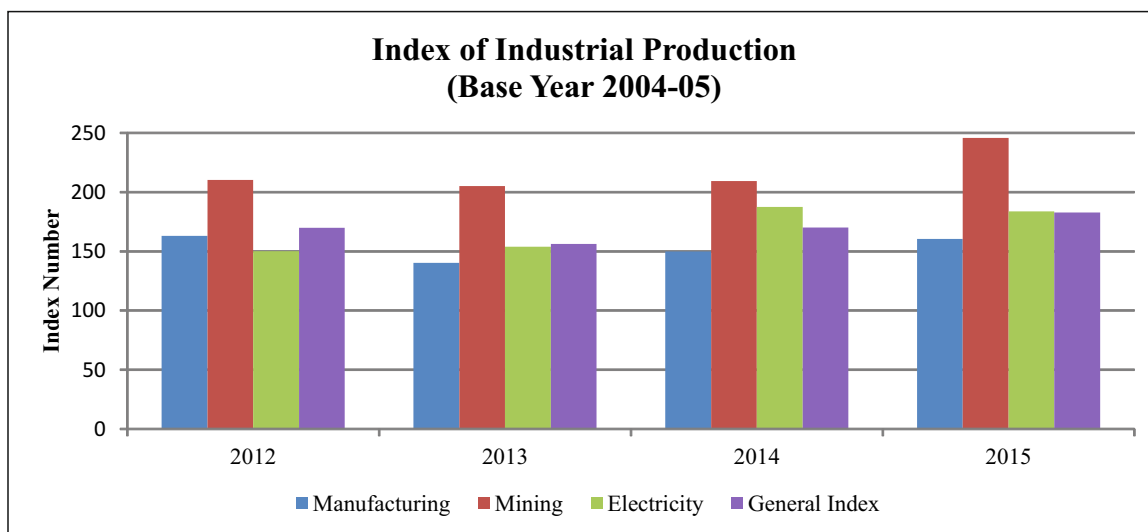
Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board has played important role in providing self employment in rural areas of Rajasthan. Khadi & Village Industries

Table 6.7 Index of Industrial Production

(Base Year 2004-05)

Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015
Manufacturing	163.15	140.24	149.86	160.56
Mining	210.33	205.00	209.42	245.84
Electricity	150.02	153.85	187.52	183.68
General Index	169.77	156.22	170.04	182.74

Figure 6.1



Board was established to provide employment to artisans of unorganized sector, to provide help in production of high quality products, to provide training to artisans, and to inculcate the feeling of self-reliance. At present, following schemes are being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries in the State:

Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme [PMEGP]

Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme [PMEGP] is being conducted by the Khadi and

Village Industries Board, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government of India. Under this scheme 133 Village Industries units have been sanctioned and 782 persons have been provided additional employment upto December, 2016.

Training

Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board is providing trainings to rural & urban youth in the Pushkar [Ajmer], Sanganer [Jaipur] and Mount Abu [Sirohi] training centers. During the year 2016-17, an

expenditure of ₹100.00 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2016 and 2,853 persons have been trained.

Innovative Schemes

- State Government has appointed MS Bibi Rasel a international fashion designer (Dhaka, Bangladesh) as a consultant and facilitator of design to improve quality. Under the supervision of the consultant new designs have been developed for the Fashion Show. A fashion Show was organized on 1-3 December, 2016 at Diggi Palace, Jaipur.
- Training of skill development provided to 50 Khadi institutions and individuals by National Institute of Fashion Technology, Jodhpur.
- 72 sales executives have also been imparted training for commercial management through Industrial Training Institute [ITI], New Delhi.

- Renovation work of 7 khadi and Village Industries bhandars has been executed.

The financial and physical progress of Khadi and Village Industries during last five years is given in table 6.8 and 6.9 respectively.

Table 6.8 Financial Progress
(₹ Lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2012-13	1036	353
2013-14	2681	2401
2014-15	747	638
2015-16	502	427
2016-17*	488	201

*Upto December, 2016

Table 6.9 Physical progress

Year	Sanction / Disbursed Units				Employment No.				Production (₹Lakh)	
	Target		Achievement		Khadi		Village Industries		Khadi	
	Physical	Financial(in lakh)	Physical	Financial(in lakh)	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2012-13	879	2021	934	1822	30290	23656	7035	5946	6329	4715
2013-14	1523	1999	525	1192	18392	20962	12184	3666	5949	4651
2014-15	1523	1999	686	1309	15426	19940	12184	3982	5100	4790
2015-16	789	1578	477	982	13450	19931	6312	2819	5158	5287
2016-17	825	1650	133*	304*	10659	5968*	6600	782*	6716	2034*

*Upto December, 2016

FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The main function of this department is to enforce the provisions of Factories Act, 1948, Boilers Act, 1923 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and safety, provisions of Building and other Construction

Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996. For the enforcement of the provisions of the above Acts and rules made there under, inspections of factories are carried out by the officers of the department from time to time and guidelines are issued to the factory managements.

During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) 2,879 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out by the departmental officers.

During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) 230 new factories and 107 new boilers have been registered by the department in which approximately 23,197 workers have got employment.

The department has published website at www.rajfab.nic.in to guide the new entrepreneurs regarding important provisions of the Acts enforced by the department and RajFAB web application for registration, renewal and map approval granted under the above Acts in time.

Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has been established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment and to check the occupational diseases in the factories. During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) 919 samples from 134 factories have been collected and analyzed. Suggestions have been issued and got implemented in case where the contents of air polluting hazardous chemicals have been found beyond permissible limit in the work environment of hazardous factory.

Organizing the safety training programmes is very important to improve the safety consciousness amongst the factory personnel and there by reducing industrial accident rate. For minimizing the industrial accidents, the training centre has conducted 28 programmes in which 308 participants have been benefited by these programmes during the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016.

MINES AND MINERALS

The main functions of the Directorate of Mines and Geology are as follows:

Mineral Survey and Prospecting

The mineral survey and prospecting includes preliminary reconnaissance, detail exploration of mineral deposits and their grade-wise assessment and to suggest establishment of related mineral-based industries. The prospecting and mineral survey activity is a continuous process and new areas as well as new minerals are taken up in a phased manner.

Construction of Approach Roads in Mining Areas

Department prepares approach roads through PWD in

the mining areas to facilitate mineral transportation. For the year 2016-17, sanction of ₹6,000 Lakh for construction of 12 roads through REHAB (Rajasthan Environment and Health Administrative Board) fund is received.

Mineral Resources of Rajasthan

Rajasthan is the richest state in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the Country. It has deposits of 82 different types of minerals. Out of these, 57 Minerals are being currently mined. Rajasthan is the sole producer of lead and zinc ores and concentrate, Selenite and Wollastonite. Almost entire production of Silver, Calcite and Gypsum in the country comes from Rajasthan. Rajasthan is also the leading Producer of Ball Clay, Phosphorite, Ochre, Steatite, Felspar and Fire Clay in the Country. It also has prominent position in the Country in the production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as Marble, Sandstone, Granite etc. The State is leading Producer of Cement Grade & Steel Grade Limestone in India.

As per the approved Field Programme of Mineral Survey and Prospecting Scheme for the year 2016-17, a total of 55 projects were kept for Geological investigation under 8 exploration programmes. The target-wise physical achievement upto December, 2016 are given in table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Progress of Mines and Minerals

Name of Work	Annual Target	Achievement*
Regional Mineral Survey (Sq .km.)	5100.00	3770.00
Regional Geological Mapping (Sq .km.)	440.00	281.00
Detail Geological Mapping (Sq .km.)	68.50	43.25
Drilling (mts)	14600.00	6356.90
Geophysical Survey (Line km.)	120.00	104.00

*Upto December, 2016

Mineral Administration and Development of Mineral Resources

The Mineral Administration Wing is engaged in granting minerals concessions, collection of revenue, ensures proper development of mines and mineral properties, protection of environment and conservation of minerals by way of regular inspections and proper guidance to the lease holders.

There are 156 Number of mining leases for major minerals and 15,318 mining leases for minor minerals and 18,103 quarry licenses exist in the state. During the current year 2016-17, a target of ₹4,000 crore was assigned against which ₹2,748.70 crore has been achieved upto December, 2016.

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML)

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited is one of the premier public sector enterprises of Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals in the State. The prime objective of the company is to achieve cost effective technological innovations in the mining of minerals and to diversify into mineral-based downstream projects. Since inception, RSMML has been taking initiatives for developing new avenues in the field of mining for the purpose of exploration/excavation of minerals. Consequently, the company has been paving way for increased productivity and yielding high profits.

Table 6.11 Physical and Financial Performance during 2016-17

Mineral	Actual Achievement (Upto December, 2016)	
	Physical Performance (Lakh MT)	Gross Revenue (₹Crore)
SBU & PC Gypsum	6.90	53.78
SBU & PC Limestone	15.98	114.43
SBU & PC Rock Phosphate	4.00	282.31
SBU & PC Lignite	3.03	54.50
106.3 MW Wind Power Plant (Units in lakh MW)	1003	77.83

During the year 2016-17, the company estimates gross revenue of ₹1,24,629.02 lakh and expects to earn a pre-tax profit of ₹23,648.06 lakh. The financial performance in terms of gross revenue earned and physical performance during 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) is given in table 6.11.

OIL AND GAS

The Directorate of Petroleum was setup to expedite the exploration and development programme of Oil and Natural Gas in the State. During 2016-17 upto December, 2016, following activities have been undertaken:

Wells for Oil & Gas Exploration

- During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), 33 wells have been drilled, against the target of 30 wells. Out of it, Cairn India Ltd has worked over 24wells, Focus Energy Ltd has drilled 03 wells, OIL has drilled 04 wells and ONGCL has drilled 02 wells.
- During current financial year, a total to 61.17 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil has been produced from Barmer- Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Limited and approximately 480.47 MMSCM Natural Gas has been produced from Jaisalmer & Barmer Sanchore Basin by focus Energy, ONGCL and Oil India Limited.
- The State Government had sanctioned 11 Petroleum Mining Leases for exploitation of Crude Oil, Heavy Oil and Natural Gas and has granted Petroleum Exploration Licenses for 21 Blocks. Out of it, exploration is underway in 12 Blocks and 9 blocks are under relinquishment.
- Commercial Production of crude oil had been commenced from Mangla Field on 29th August, 2009 and at present 1,65,000 – 1,70,000 barrels of oil per day is being produced from Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati & Raageshwari fields.
- A total of about 4.1 billion barrels of crude oil i.e 500 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) in-place reserves have been assessed in 38 discovered fields of Barmer-Sanchore Basin. According to the latest estimates of Cairn India, Barmer-Sanchore Basin has resource potential of 6.5-7.2 billion barrels (i.e. about 900-1000 MMT) of oil equivalent.

- A total of about 30 billion cubic meter of lean & rich gas reserves in-place have been proved by OIL, ONGC, Cairn India & focus Energy in Jaisalmer Basin & Barmer-Sanchore Basin.
- M/s Cairn Energy has commenced production of Natural gas from Raageshwari Deep Gas Field of Barmer Basin at the rate of 0.7mmscmd and out of which about 0.3mmscmd is utilized for company's internal petroleum production operations and about 0.4mmscmd is being supplied to GNFC and KRIBHCO.
- Revenue accrued during financial year 2015-16 was ₹2,341.43 crore. During the current financial year 2016-17, Revenue accrued is ₹1,657.65 crore till December, 2016.
- As per Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), resource potential of rich gas in the Block RJ-ON-06 is estimated to the order of 328 BCF gross in place, in which 246 BCF (i.e. about 7,000 million cubic meter) reserves are recoverable with production rate of 42 BCF per day.
- M/s Focus Energy has commenced the production of natural gas from 8th July, 2010 and is presently producing 15 lakh cubic meter per day to supply to Ramgarh Power Plant (110+160 MW).
- M/s Focus Energy Ltd. has drilled a total of 116 wells in Block RJ-ON-6 and in RJ-ONN-2003/2 in district Jaisalmer and Barmer respectively till December, 2016.

Development for Exploitation of Heavy Oil

Oil India has entered into an agreement with Venezuelan Company PDVSA for the exploitation of proved in-place Heavy Oil Reserves of 25.00 million

tonnes and Bitumen Reserves of 53.00 million tonnes in Baghewala area.

- Trial production of heavy oil was carried out between August, 2009 to November, 2009 and about 470.00 barrels (i.e. 1,428 Metric Tonne) heavy oil has been evacuated from Baghewala area, District Jaisalmer.
- Commercial production shall commence after successful completion of pilot test to establish producibility.
- Oil India Limited has planned to drill 3 more pilot wells to establish producibility under Poonam discovery in Bikaner- Nagaur Basin.

During the year 2016-17, ₹5,123.80 crore investment was made upto september, 2016, against the target of Investment of ₹30,530 crore for development of City Gas distribution (CGD), pipe network and Exploration and production (E&P) activities.

Other Activities

- Rajasthan has immense investment opportunities in Upstream, Midstream & Downstream sectors.
- A total of 21 blocks were identified in about 60,000 sq.km. area of Rajasthan under 4 petroliferous basins viz. Jaisalmer Basin, Barmer-sanchore basin, Bikaner-Nagaur basin & Vindhyan basin. Presently, 11PML & 12 PELs have been granted for development of E & P activities.
- Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG), Government of India has included 4 new blocks of Rajasthan in NELP-X bidding from Barmer-Sanchore & Jaisalmer Basin.

Production and revenue accrued from petroleum is given in table 6.12.

Table 6.12 Production and Revenue accrued from Petroleum Sector

Year	Crude Oil			Natural Gas		PEL fee Dead Rent etc. (₹crore)	TOTAL (₹crore)
	Royalty (₹crore)	Production (Lakh metric tonnes)	Production million barrels	Royalty (₹crore)	Production MMSCM		
2012-13	5041.46	86.00	62.03	10.03	269.38	18.39	5069.88
2013-14	5905.31	90.70	65.61	31.49	449.12	16.31	5953.11

Year	Crude Oil			Natural Gas		PEL fee Dead Rent etc. (₹crore)	TOTAL (₹crore)
	Royalty (₹crore)	Production (Lakh metric tonnes)	Production million barrels	Royalty (₹crore)	Production MMSCM		
2014-15	4782.38	87.62	63.38	51.55	572.80	15.74	4849.67
2015-16	2262.95	83.66	60.30	67.02	667.00	11.57	2341.43
2016-17*	1600.84	61.17	44.27	49.24	480.47	7.57	1657.65

*Upto December, 2016

LABOUR

Labour department is functional in the state to prepare cordial atmosphere to maintain high industrial Production and timely Payment of wages & allowances to the workers and protect their interests according to the terms and conditions of employment through enforcement of various labour laws enacted.

Achievements during 2016-17 (upto December, 2016)

- State Government vide its notification dated 5.7.2016 has revised the rates of Minimum Wages for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and Highly Skilled workers to ₹201, ₹211, ₹221 and ₹271 per day respectively with effect from 01.04.2016.
- For effective implementation of unorganized sector's workers rights and thereby creating awareness "Facilitation and information centre" has been started in Jaipur district.
- 'Welfare Board' has registered 4,21,535 construction workers as beneficiaries and 36,300 beneficiaries have been benefited during the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016.
- New Scheme for construction Workers-"Nirman Shramik Aujar/Toolkit Sahayata Yojna" was notified on 25-04-2016. Under this scheme, registered construction workers, who have completed 3 year of registration, are reimbursed the actual cost of tools purchased which are related to their work or ₹2,000, whichever is less.
- Assistance amount under "Nirman Shramik sulabhya Aawas Yojna" was enhanced through notification dated 09-09-2016. In case of constructing dwelling house on own land, the assistance amount is now 50 per cent of actual construction cost or ₹1.50 lakh, whichever is less.
- Through Notification dated 09-09-2016 an amendment in "Maternity Assistance Scheme" was introduced, where by scheme benefit is extended to male beneficiary, even if his wife is not registered with the board.
- On the lines of assistance through REHAB (Rajasthan Environment and Health Administrative Board) to Mining workers a notification dated 16-11-2016 was issued by Building and other Construction works (BOCW) board, where by all District Collectors are authorized to sanction scheme's benefit under Board's Silicosis assistance scheme.
- Out of 1,682 Industrial complaints, 898 have been disposed and out of 586 industrial disputes, 405 cases have been settled during the financial year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016).
- Under the Trade Union Act, 1926, workmen & employers are registered. During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), 97 trade unions have been registered in which number of members were 25,828.
- Labour Tribunals/Industrial Courts have disposed off 1,767 cases during the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016).

EMPLOYMENT

During the period between January, 2016 to December, 2016 the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges was 1,12,920 among them there were 26,844 women, 17,365 scheduled caste, 8,260 scheduled tribes and 36,136 other backward class persons. During this period, 36,192 vacancies were notified. Against it, 38,013 applications of candidates were submitted to the employers for interview and 48 persons were placed.

During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) 289 Monthly Rozgar Sahayta Shivirs (including special rozgar sahayata shivirs) were organized in the State and 1,08,443 job seekers were benefited through Employment, Self Employment and training

opportunities.

The department also executes the activities of vocational guidance and career talks in the schools and colleges throughout the state.

A newspaper namely "Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh" is being published fortnightly by the Directorate of Employment in which information regarding vacancies, competitive examinations training facilities, scholarships and information regarding different technical education is being disseminated for employment seekers.

According to the data collected under Employment Marketing Information programme, the position of employment in organized sector (public and private) in recent years has been presented in the following table 6.13 and figure 6.2.

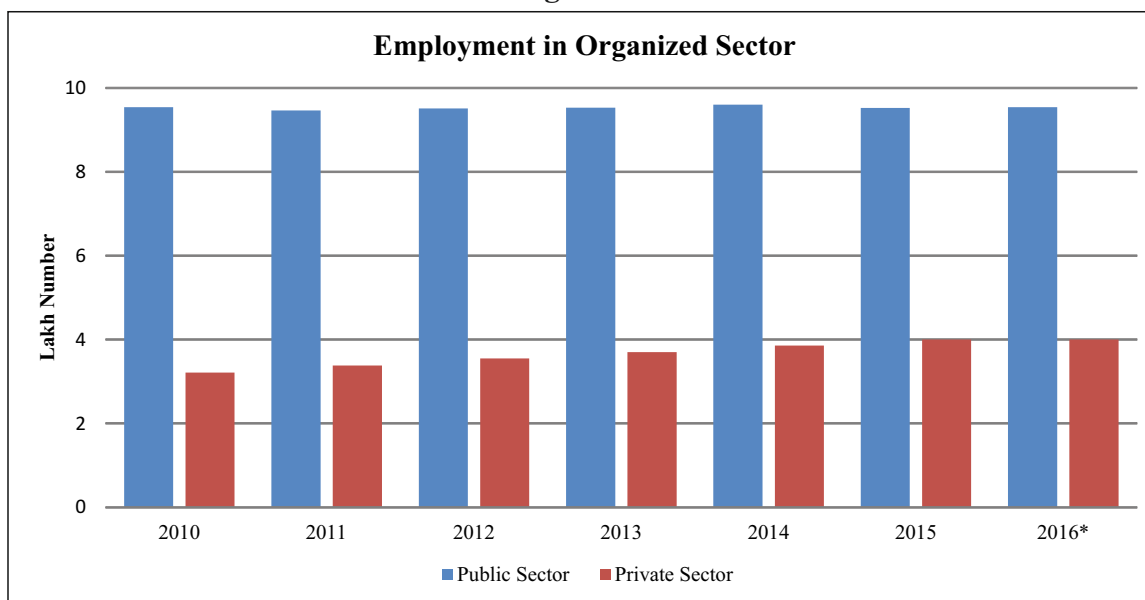
Table 6.13 Employment in Organized Sector (Public & Private)

(Lakh Number)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
2010	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012	9.51	3.55	13.06
2013	9.53	3.70	13.23
2014	9.60	3.86	13.46
2015	9.52	4.00	13.52
2016*	9.54	4.00	13.54

*upto June,2016

Figure 6.2



*upto June,2016

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE

Extensive, efficient and quality infrastructure network, mainly including electricity, transportation and communication is the prime requirement for sustainable and inclusive growth of almost all sectors of the economy. High class infrastructure certainly accelerates the pace of development. Now, when the Indian economy is emerging as a fast growing economy, the Government of Rajasthan has also taken several initiatives for the growth and development in infrastructure sector. It is evident by the fact that the total road length in the state which was just 13,553 km in 1949 has reached to 2,17,707 km by March, 2016 as an outcome of the efforts of the State Government. Similarly in power sector, the installed capacity which was just 1,328.00 MW in 1981-82 has gone up to 17,894.18 MW in December 2016. In railway sector the length of railway routes in the state has reached to 5,898 km at the end of March 2015 and in postal and telecommunication sector number of post offices in the state was 10,318 at the end of 2015-16.

POWER

Power sector of India as also of Rajasthan is one of the most diversified system in the world. Sources of power generation range from conventional sources such as coal, lignite, natural gas, oil, hydro and nuclear power to viable non-conventional sources, such as wind, solar and agriculture & domestic waste.

The main sources of energy generation in the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Projects, Dholpur Gas Thermal Project, Mahi Hydel, Wind farms, Biomass, Captive Power Plants, Bhakra, Vyas, Chambal, Satpura Inter-State Partnership Projects Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and Singroli, Rihand, Dadri,

Anta, Auriya, Dadri Gas plants, Unchahar thermal, and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel projects from Central Sector.

Installed Capacity

The installed capacity of the State as on March, 2016 was 17,439.78 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) is 454.40 MW. As such; the installed capacity as on December, 2016 was 17,894.18 MW. The year wise installed capacity is shown in table 7.1 and figure 7.1.

Trends in Energy Availability

The energy availability in the State upto March, 2012 was 5,005.38 crore units which had increased to 6,939.52 crore units by March, 2016. The total energy availability has increased by 38.64 per cent from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Trend in Transmission Network

The total Extra High Voltage(EHV) Transmission network of the State as on March, 2012 was 28,363.29 Ckt.km (circuit km) which has increased to 33,959.92 Ckt.km upto March, 2016. The total Transmission network has increased by 19.73 per cent from 2011-12 to 2015-16. In the financial year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) total 308.68, 500.75 and 262.78 Ckt. km has been added in the transmission network of 400 KV, 220 KV and 132 KV respectively.

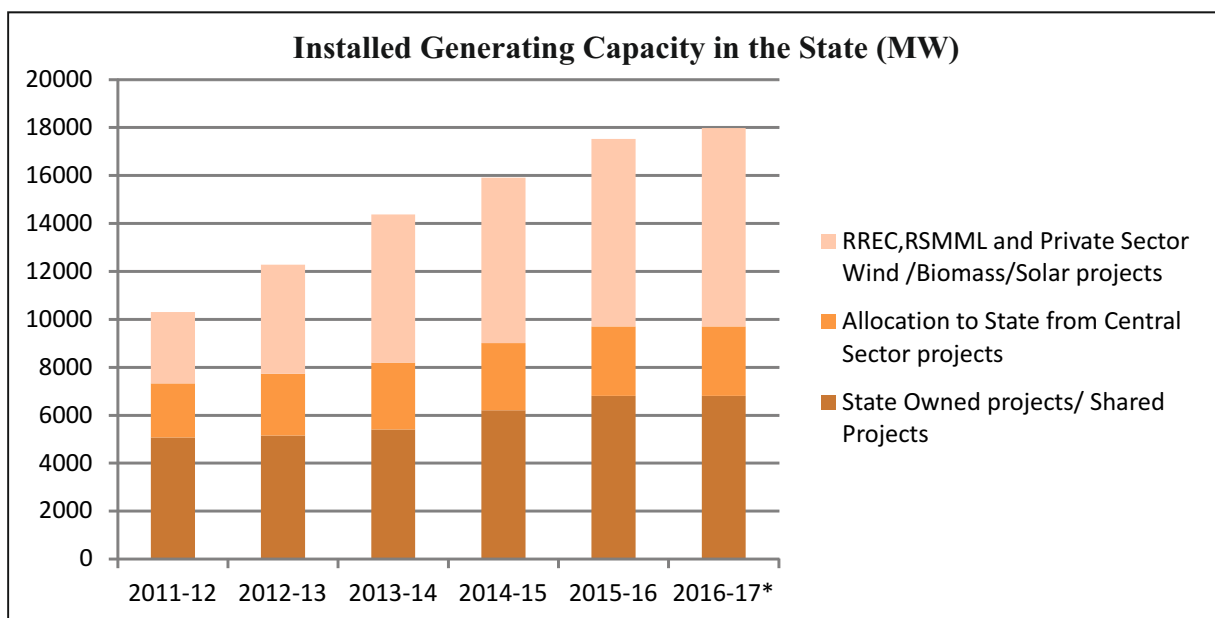
Transmission network in the State is shown in table 7.2 and figure 7.2.

Table 7.1 Year-wise Installed Capacity (MW)

S. No.	Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 *
1.State Owned projects/ Shared Projects							
(a)	Thermal	3615.00	3590.00	3840.00	4590.00	5190.00	5190.00
(b)	Hydel	1011.80	1011.80	1011.80	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29
(c)	Gas	443.50	553.50	553.50	603.50	603.50	603.50
	Total (1)	5070.30	5155.30	5405.30	6210.79	6810.79	6810.79
2.Allocation to State from Central Sector projects							
(a)	Thermal	983.88	1261.49	1404.41	1379.41	1394.41	1394.41
(b)	Hydel	503.58	537.15	614.41	646.22	738.79	738.79
(c)	Gas	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10
(d)	Atomic	556.74	556.74	556.74	556.74	456.74	456.74
	Total (2)	2265.30	2576.48	2796.66	2803.47	2811.04	2811.04
3.RREC,RSMML and Private Sector Wind /Biomass/Solar projects							
(a)	Wind	2067.05	2682.55	2797.85	3032.95	3851.00	4073.70
(b)	Biomass	91.30	91.30	99.30	97.00	97.00	101.95
(c)	Solar	198.50	310.25	480.50	603.60	733.95	740.70
(d)	Thermal	616.00	1460.00	2792.00	3160.00	3136.00	3356.00
	Total (3)	2972.85	4544.10	6169.65	6893.55	7817.95	8272.35
	Total (1+2+3)	10308.45	12275.88	14371.61	15907.81	17439.78	17894.18

*Upto December,2016

Figure 7.1



*Upto December,2016

Table 7.2 Transmission Network in the State

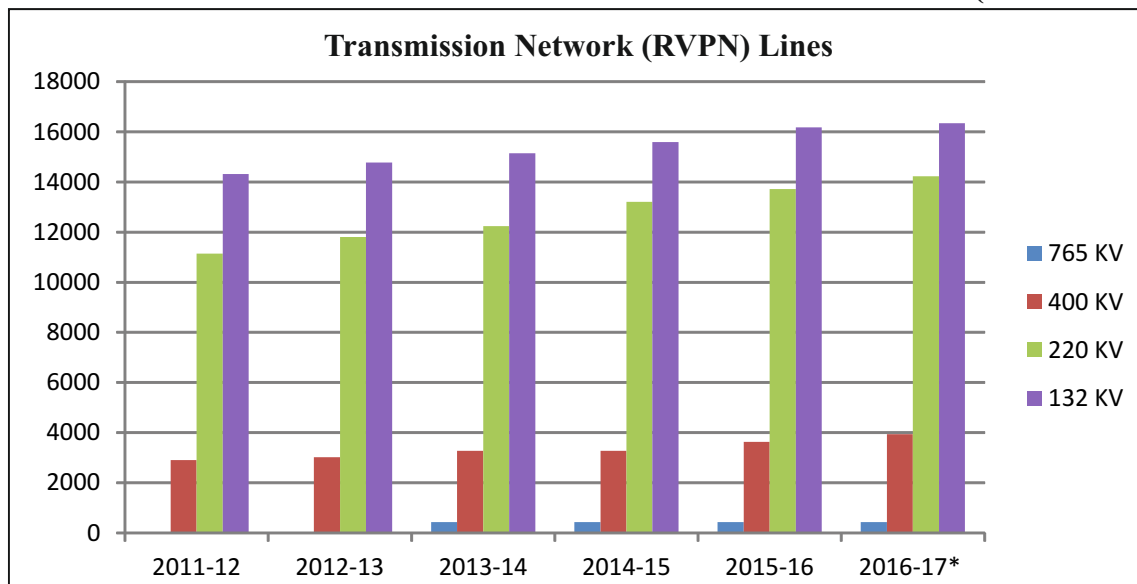
(in Ckt. Km)

Year/ Voltage	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
765 KV	-	-	425.50	425.50	425.50	425.50
400 KV	2904.79	3019.00	3278.35	3278.35	3628.65	3937.33
220 KV	11143.09	11805.46	12235.83	13211.95	13724.68	14225.43
132 KV	14315.41	14781.00	15154.24	15599.17	16181.09	16443.87
Total	28363.29	29605.46	31093.92	32514.97	33959.92	35032.13

*Upto December,2016

Figure 7.2

(in Ckt. Km)



*Upto December,2016

The number of EHV Sub-stations and capacity are presented in table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Number of EHV Sub-Stations and Capacity

(In No. / MVA)

Year/ Voltage	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
765KV	-	-	-	2/6000	2/6000	2/6000
400 KV	9/4845	9/5475	9/6420	9/7235	10/7550	11/7865
220 KV	80/18425	86/19815	93/22105	101/24075	111/26645	115/27225
132 KV	329/21202.5	348/23222	360/24724	370/26068.5	393/27841	400/28957.5

*Upto December,2016 MVA - Mega Volt AMP

Innovative Schemes

132 KV GIS substation at MNIT, Jaipur, old power house, Jodhpur, MBM Engineering College, Jodhpur, 132 KV Hybrid GIS sub-station at Kudi-Bhagatasni and Pratap Nagar at Jodhpur have been commissioned along with its associated 132 KV EHV cable circuits. 132 KV Hybrid GIS sub-station at SMS stadium, Jaipur, 132 KV GIS sub-station PWD bungalow and 220 KV GIS at Indira Gandhi Nagar at Jaipur have already been commissioned and absorbed in the grid system.

Transmission and Generating Projects to be developed through Private Sector Participation

In Transmission and Generating Projects, participation of private sector to develop power facilities in the State is an important intervention to boost up the activities in power sector.

(A) Transmission Projects

Some new transmission projects are being taken up on Public Private Partnership mode under VGF scheme. In projects LOA have been issued after selection of successful bidder, M/s Adani Transmission Ltd.. Transmission agreement has been signed with concessionaire M/s Adani Transmission, Rajasthan Ltd. on 09.05.2016 for development of 400 KV D/C Suratgarh-TPS-Bikaner transmission projects. One project of 220 KV GSS and 16 projects of 132 KV GSS along with associated lines are also decided to be constructed under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects in the state and it is under progress.

(B) Generating Projects

The State Government has adopted the competitive bidding guidelines of Government of India and has approved procurement of 5,665 MW power by RVPN through private developer.

Atomic Power Plant

The Department of Atomic Energy has accorded in principle, the approval for setting up of 4x700 MW Nuclear Power Plant at Mahi, Banswara in Rajasthan. The project would be taken up on twin unit basis in a phased manner. As per policy, 50 percent of power is

allocated to Rajasthan by production of this project. This year, District administration of Banswara has started the process of land acquisition for this Project.

JAIPUR, AJMER AND JODHPUR VIDYUT VITARAN NIGAM LIMITED

Some programmes and schemes implemented by Discoms are given below:

(1) Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

- Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana for financially turn around of Power Distribution Companies has been launched by the Government of India with an objective to improve the operational and financial efficiency of the State Discoms.
- UDAY Scheme notified by Ministry of Power, Government of India on 20.11.2015 with an objective of operational and financial turnaround of the Discoms, be measured by reduction in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses & elimination of gap between Average Cost Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR).
- Tripartite MoUs among Government of India, State Government and each Rajasthan Discoms were signed on 27 January, 2016 with stipulating the responsibilities of all three stakeholders.
- As per MoU of UDAY Scheme on 27 January, 2016, Government of Rajasthan has to take over 75 per cent of debts outstanding as on 30 September, 2015 over two years i.e. 50 per cent in Financial Year 2015-16 & 25 per cent in Financial Year 2016-17.

(2) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Joyti Yojana (DDUGJY)

Main schemes proposed under DDUGJY for rural areas are:

- Separate 3 phase feeders for villages having population of more than 3,000 and less than 4,000.
- Strengthening of Sub-Transmission & Distribution System.
- Replacement of defective feeder metering equipment.

- Rural Electrification Works – Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) project subsumed in DDUGJY.
- (3) **Discom Apke Dwar** - In their endeavor to supply electricity access to the maximum possible number of households, the Rajasthan state electricity distribution companies have organized a set of four electrification Camps under the program 'Har Ghar Bijli Discom Aapke Dwaar'. 2.84 lakh Domestic connections have been released during these camps and 92,422 connections were released on the spot.
- (4) **Bijli Sabke Liye Yojna** – To provide electricity to all rural households not covered under DDUGJY camps are being organized, since 19th June, 2016 at each rural Sub-Division (first and third Sunday of each month). Under this scheme 24,147 BPL and 49,488 APL domestic connections have been released.
- (5) **Mukhya Mantri Grameen Gharelu connection Yojna (MMGGY)** - To provide electricity to Domestic households in uninhabited areas & scattered Dhanies, Mukhya Mantri Grameen Gharelu connection Yojna was started in October, 2016. In First Phase, interested villagers depositing ₹100 as registration fees upto November, 2016 have been covered.
- (6) **Mukhya Mantri Vidhyut Sudhar Abhiyan (MMVSA)**- MMVSA programme has been launched in the state with the aim to provide reliable, uninterrupted & quality power supply to rural and Agriculture consumers with ensuring fast solution of consumer complaints related to electricity, power safety and controlling power tariff by bringing down AT&C losses to 15 per cent.
- The programme will be executed in three

phases– I Phase- December, 2016, II phase- June, 2017 and III phase- December, 2017.

- (7) **Integrated Power Distribution System (IPDS)** - The 185 statutory towns have been covered under this scheme for Urban Areas. The following works are taken up in this scheme.
- Strengthening of Sub Transmission & Distribution System
 - Metering.
- (8) **Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)** - In an effort to spread the message of energy efficiency in the country, Government of India is promoting the adoption and use of energy efficient appliances - LED bulbs, Tube Lights and Fans. In the first phase in 7watt LED-based energy efficient programme, known as “Domestic efficient lighting programme” (DELP) was launched in January, 2015. In the Rajasthan between May, 2015 to May, 2016, total 1.16 crore 7-Watt LEDs were distributed to more than 21 lakh consumers in all districts of State under the programme.

In the second phase of the Programme, 9 watt LEDs (scheme named as UJALA- Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs For All), Tube Lights and Energy Efficient Fans (scheme named as PAWAN) distribution has started. Under energy efficient schemes - 9Watt LEDs, Tube Lights and Fans are provided to all domestic consumers of Rajasthan only on upfront payment. This phase has started, since September, 2016 and is planned to be rolled out in all districts of Rajasthan.

In all Discoms, number of consumers as on March, 2016 were 129.03 lakh which has increased by 4.32 per cent and has reached by 134.62 lakh upto December, 2016. Category wise Consumers in Discoms are given in table 7.4.

Table 7.4 Category wise Consumers

S.No.	Category	Consumers as on 31.03.2016	Connections released During 2016-17 (upto December, 2016)	Total Consumers upto December, 2016 (Tentative)
1	Domestic Supply	10007423	465950	10473373
2	Non-Domestic Supply	1218188	66462	1284650
3	Industries	255191	2868	258059

S.No.	Category	Consumers as on 31.03.2016	Connections released During 2016-17 (upto December, 2016)	Total Consumers upto December, 2016 (Tentative)
4	Agriculture	1306795	17662	1324457
5	P.H.E.D.	60237	1960	62197
6	Street Light	15609	464	16073
7	Mixed Load	39600	3286	42886
Total		12903043	558652	13461695

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RRECL) is the State Nodal Agency of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for generation of energy from non-conventional energy sources in the State and is also the State Designated Agency for promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation. The Government of Rajasthan had launched the "Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy-2014" on 08.10.2014 and has also made amendments in the Wind Policy in March, 2014 for better development of wind power generation in the State. The status of implementation of various schemes by RREC upto December, 2016 is as follows:

Solar Power Generation

Rajasthan is blessed with Maximum Solar Radiation Intensity of about 6-7kWh/ Sq.m/day and maximum sunny days (more than 325 days in a year) with a very low average rainfall. As per the assessment of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) Government of India, Rajasthan has a potential of 142 GW of electricity from solar source. Further, state government has issued an investor friendly Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2014 for setting up an ambitious target of 25 GW solar capacity in the State. Hence, the State known for its dried desert is now fast emerging as biggest hub of solar power. Solar Power plants of 1,304.10 MW have been commissioned in the State upto December, 2016.

Development of Solar Parks and Mega Solar Power Projects

Taking a big leap in the direction of fulfillment of 25 GW Solar Capacity addition in Rajasthan, State Government has signed Joint Venture Agreements/MoUs for development of Solar Parks of

26,000 MW capacity with some companies in which equity of State Government will be in the form of cost of land.

Government has also signed MoUs with some companies for setting up of Solar Power projects of total 24,000 MW capacity and Solar-Wind Hybrid Project of 1,500 MW capacity in a phased manner.

MNRE has issued a scheme for development of 5 Solar Parks at Bhadla of 680 MW (phase-II), 1000 MW (phase-III), 500 MW (Phase-IV), Fathehgarh phase 1B of 1500 MW & Phalodi-Pokaran of 750 MW capacity is to be developed by the Joint Venture Companies.

Solar Roof Top Power Generation Scheme

In order to promote generation of solar energy on Roof Top, net metering regulation has been issued by RERC on 26th February, 2015. RREC has also taken up the programme to install Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Grid connected Power Plants to promote Solar Roof Top Power Generation in the State with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) support from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in the State. MNRE, GoI has sanctioned 6 MW PV capacity project to Rajasthan. The implementation of this project for other than individuals in Institutions/ Hotels/ Resorts/ Government Organisations/ Hospitals/ Nursing Homes/ Commercial Organisations/ Industrial Organisations etc. has been completed. RREC has also commissioned at Solar Roof Top system at seven Government residential buildings as pilot project having aggregate 62 KW capacity under the programme of Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), Government of India. Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI has also conveyed sanction in January, 2016 for 25 MW PV Capacity allocation of Solar Roof Top Projects for Rajasthan. The implementation of the same is under progress.

Solar Energy electrification in Rural Areas

RREC has also taken up the programme to electrify un-electrified Villages/Dhanies of Rajasthan through off-grid solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Home lighting systems (HLS) as per mandate given by Government of India and Government of Rajasthan. Under this programme nearby 58,000 HLS will be installed in un-electrified Villages/Dhanies with total 95 per cent subsidy support classified as 75 per cent by REC and 20 per cent by Government of Rajasthan. At present, 6200 HLS in un-electrified Villages/Dhanies have been installed & remaining work is under progress.

Rural Electrification Programme (Solar Photovoltaic Off-grid Programme)

The objective of the scheme is to promote solar Photovoltaic (SPV) technology for decentralized electricity generation in remote areas. Under this, RREC is installing domestic lighting system with subsidy support of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India.

SPV Water Pumping Programme

SPV Water Pump Program is being implemented in Rajasthan by Rajasthan Horticulture Development Society (RHDS) with technical support of RREC. Presently 25,000 SPV Pumps have been installed & remaining work is in progress.

Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)

The wind energy potential in the state is estimated to be about 18,770 MW at 100 M hub height. A total of 4,229 MW wind power capacity has been installed upto December, 2016 in the state with a total investment of about ₹25,374.00 crore.

Biomass Energy

Among different renewable energy sources, Biomass is a versatile energy source, which is clean, reduces greenhouse gas emissions. The main source for biomass energy in the State of Rajasthan is mustard husk and Julie Flora.

Studies regarding availability of surplus biomass such as mustard husk, rice husk and other agro wastes

as well as Julie Flora, has been conducted in all the districts of the State to determine the generic tariff by the Regulator. A Biomass fuel supply study is being conducted by RREC through Independent Agency for determining generic tariff for years 2017-18 & 2018-19 by RERC. Till December, 2016, thirteen Biomass Power Generation Plants of 120.25 MW capacity have been established in the State.

Energy Conservation Programme

RREC is also implementing energy conservation programme to promote uses of energy efficient appliances through different promotional activities and is establishing pilot projects time to time, to showcase the energy savings in the State. To recognize the sincere efforts towards Energy Conservation, RREC is organizing, Rajasthan Energy Conservation Awards (RECA) since 2009 an every 14th December i.e. Energy Conservation Day. So far seven Awards are given to different categories like industries, Government Buildings, Hospitals, Energy Auditors/ Managers, Individuals, Institutes etc.

ROAD AND TRANSPORT

Transport, an important component of the tertiary sector is of immense significance in a country's economic development. With the advancements complexities and sophistication of the modern world, a country cannot think of attaining economic prosperity in the absence of a rapid development of the transport sector. Transport is an essential economic infrastructure for the rapid development of any region. The lack of transport facilities retards the process of economic development even if a region is endowed with rich natural resources. Transport has been recognized as an indispensable ingredient of a State's overall development.

Healthy transport system is indicator of economic health and development of a nation. It is well known fact that road is harbinger of development in present road transport system. All development sectors get benefits of improved transport and communication. In a vast State like Rajasthan, an integrated and efficient transportation mode is absolutely necessary for rapid economic development. Roads carry larger share of traffic.

ROAD

While significant advances have been made in improving the road network in the state in the recent years, yet there are huge gaps which need to be considered. By keeping in view of this objective, the State Government is committed and endeavor to improve the road infrastructure in the State in

coming years.

The total road length which was just 13,553 km in 1949 increased to 2,17,707.25 km upto March, 2016. The road density in the state is 63.61 km per 100 sq. km at the end of 31 March, 2016, which is much below the national average of 166.47 km. The total classified road length is given in table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Road Length in the State as on 31.03.2016

(km)						
S.No.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	8115.56	33.70	18.94	0.00	8168.20
2	State Highways	15522.59	4.20	19.36	60.90	15607.05
3	Major District Roads	7512.51	1.00	28.00	104.70	7646.21
4	Other District Roads	28401.07	885.61	899.27	127.28	30313.23
5	Village Roads	116930.26	1109.14	35296.49	2636.67	155972.56
	GRAND TOTAL	176481.99	2033.65	36262.06	2929.55	217707.25

(BT- Black Top, MR- Metal Road, GR- Graveled Road, FW-Fair Weather)

There are 39,753 villages in the state as per 2001 census. The connectivity of villages by BT road in different population groups at the end of 2015-16

and likely by the end of 2016-17 is shown below in table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Road connectivity of Villages

S.No.	Population Group	Total number of villages	Villages connected as on March, 2016	Villages connected upto March, 2017 (Likely)	Per cent of Villages connected
1	1000 & Above	14198	14180	14180	99.87
2	500-1000	11058	10966	10966	99.17
3	250-500	7713	7390	7440	96.46
4	100-250	3852	1845	1845	47.90
5	Below- 100	2932	939	939	32.03
	Total	39753	35320	35370	88.97

During the year 2016-17, the important achievements of road development upto December, 2016 are given below:

- 2,648 km BT roads have been constructed under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)-XVIII, XIX, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP) and Rural Roads.
- 259 habitations (Dhani/Majara) having population 250 and above connected by 787 km BT roads with an expenditure of ₹305 crore under PMGSY.
- 48 villages having population 250 to 499 connected by BT under NABARD RIDF-XVIII/XIX and RRSMP.
- In Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) phase-I, work on 1,972 PHQ's to constructing 1,720 km GGP (CC road) was completed with expenditure of

₹796 crore. Drain work completed in 1,656 PHQ's. Remaining works are in progress.

Some new works of 2016-17

New works taken up in 2016-17 relates to State Highway, District Roads, Rural Roads, Urban Roads and others are as follows:

- One work amounting to ₹120.60 crore to construct High Level bridge in Chambal river (Makhida-Genta Road) in Kota and Bundi district was sanctioned in June, 2016. Worked started.
- One work for up-gradation and strengthening on Kishangarh-Kotkasim in Alwar district is amounting to ₹4.12 crore sanctioned.
- One work for widening and strengthening of approach road, bridge with divider from Nimaj on Balara and Tunkara village road up to Ultra Tech Cement Ltd. in Pali district amounting to ₹28.36 crore with 50 per cent contribution from Ultra Tech Cement Ltd., sanctioned.
- One work for construction of Rani-Nadol road in 16 km amounting to ₹1.80 crore in Pali district sanctioned.
- In II phase of Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) 2,086 works (PHQ's) amounting ₹1,253.42 crore to construct 2,098 km GGP road (CC road), sanctioned. Work under progress.
- 806 Works of missing link amounting to ₹662.68 crore to construct 1,806 km road in various districts sanctioned.
- 36 works amounting to ₹25.44 crore to develop 86.75 km urban roads in Ajmer and Jhalawar sanctioned.
- 1,265 works amounting to ₹693.09 crore to renew 4,218 km non-patchable village roads sanctioned.
- 1,467 works amounting to ₹1,611.92 crore to construct 4,293 km road for connecting 1,480 habitations having population 250 and above are in progress.

BOT/PPP/Annuity Project

Public Private Partnership (PPP) –PWD

Development work of 20,000 km State Highways on

Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode is to be executed in next 2 years. In the first phase, 8,910 km length of State Highways and Major District Roads has been identified. It includes 132 roads in 29 packages. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of all these roads are completed. Present status of these roads are as under :-

PPP-Viability Gap Fund (VGF) - Total 3 roads of 99.10 km are under process amounting ₹202.67 crore.

PPP-(Annuity) - Total 80 roads of 5,264.07 km are under process in different packages.

PPP-(EPC) - 4 roads 234 km bid document submitted to Asian Development Bank (ADB) for approval.

PPP(Others) – 45 roads for 4,314 km under process.

Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC)

- 17 projects under Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) and Annuity pattern for development of State Highways and Major District Roads all the works have been completed and 1,426.08 km roads developed with an expenditure of ₹2,488.25 crore.
- All six works of Widening and strengthening to State Highway/Major District roads allotted on BOT/Annuity basis have been completed and 435.56 km roads developed with an expenditure of ₹856.95 crore.
- The 3 work amounting to ₹595.96 crore was allotted to develop 193.60 km road State Highway and Major District Road. All works are in progress.
- One work amounting to ₹320.12 crore for development of Dudu-Malpura-Todaraisingh-Chhan in 103 km has been allotted during this year and work has been started.

PPP-NH-PWD

The works of 6 projects amounting to ₹2,751.05 crore to develop 855.02 km NH length on PPP basis is under progress. Out of this, 4 works completed and 2 road works are under progress.

National Highway-World Bank- National Highway Infrastructure Interconnectivity Programme (NH-WB-NHIIP)

The works of 2 projects amounting to ₹492.45 crore funded by World Bank under NHIIP to develop 182.5 km NH are in progress. 98 per cent work completed.

National Highway-Engineering Procurement Contract (NH-EPC) Mode with PWD

The works of 5 projects amounting to ₹1,686.90 crore are in progress under Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) mode.

National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

- Six lane work of Jaipur-Gurgaon NH-8 of ₹1,897.00 crore having length of 225.60 km is under progress in which length under Rajasthan State is 161.30 km 95.60 per cent work has been completed.
- Four lane work of Jaipur-Deoli-Kota NH-12 of ₹1,431.24 crore having length of 232.40 km is under progress. 99.5 per cent work (231.24 km) has been completed.
- Four lane work of Jaipur-Reengus-Sikar NH-11 of ₹687.51 crore having length 99.99 km is completed.
- Two lane work of Karauli-Dholpur NH-11B of ₹261.00 crore having length of 100.90 km is under progress and 99 per cent work completed.
- Two lane work of State Border Fatehpur-Salasar NH-65 of ₹530.07 crore having length

of 154.14 km is under progress and work of 72.20 km has been completed.

- Two lane work of Bhim-Parasoli NH-148D of ₹80.36 crore having length of 33 km is under progress and work of 29.29 km. has been completed.
- Two lane work of Ladnun-Degana-Merta city NH-458 of ₹273.78 crore having length of 139.90 km is under progress and work of 124 km has been completed.
- Two lane work of Bhilwara-Ladpura NH-758 of ₹353.42 crore having length of 67.75 km is under progress and work of 64.72 km has been completed.
- 10 projects amounting to ₹7,789 crore to develop 888 km National Highway in 2, 4 and 6 lanes was awarded during this year.

RAJASTHAN STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (RSRTC)

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) was established on 1st October, 1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950. Presently Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) is operating to run a total of 4,607 own and on contract Private buses. The vehicles are operated on 2,263 routes in the States, plying 15.92 lakh km and carrying 8.65 lakh passengers per day. The vehicle fleet status and actual operational results from 2012-13 to 2016-17 is shown in table 7.7 and 7.8 respectively.

Table 7.7 Year wise Vehicle fleet status

Description/Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 **
Corporation Vehicles	4271	4451	4493	4343	4281
Contract Vehicles	209	223	211	186	326
Total	4480	4674	4704	4529	4607
Average Fleet Age (in year)	4.07	3.67	4.18	5.03	5.47
Addition of new vehicles in fleet	448	767	301*	10	49
Condemned vehicles	538	701	298	102	221

*-Including Midi buses, **upto December, 2016

Table 7.8 Year wise Actual operational results

Description/ Year	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
Km (In Cr.)	60.25	59.04	60.00	59.96	62.80	62.62	59.00	59.02	45.00	43.79
Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/ Day)	402	397	391	391	400	397	403	402	405	395
Fleet Utilization (%)	93	91	92	90	93	92	90	89	92	87

(Tar.- Target, Ach.-Achievement) *upto December, 2016

Some new Innovations of RSRTC

- Development of bus stands and public amenities on BOT model and PPP mode to reduce capital expenditure.
- Addition of new Super Luxury, AC, Non AC and sleeper bus services for inter and intra state operations.
- 5 Scania buses with latest technology and amenities have been inducted in fleet.
- Growth and expansion of services to various destinations in and out of state locations.
- RSRTC has fully implemented the RSRTC Smart Card scheme for passengers availing free/concessional journey. Currently, all the concessional/free journey is allowed only with RSRTC Smart Card instead of the printed paper card.
- To ease and simplify online ticket booking experience, RSRTC has launched a mobile ticket booking application.
- Complaint filing facilities with mobile has been introduced.
- Vehicle tracking system and fuel monitoring system and installation of CCTV Cameras in RSRTC 2,382 vehicles for effective monitoring to reduce revenue leakage and improve revenue of corporation.
- Use of Sugam portal for online disposal of complaints by passengers and quick respond by SMS on mobile.

Rajasthan Rural Transport Service

In this scheme, 1,434 Gram Panchayats in 64 clusters of 18 districts have already been inter-connected by 370 vehicles under PPP mode. In addition, the Corporation's 45 Midi buses are also operational, making 352 gram panchayats connected via rural transport services. At present, 5,375 Gram Panchayats covered by Corporation through its regular services.

Registration of Motor Vehicles

Transport System is an indicator of economic health and development of a State. Increase in registration of motor vehicle shows structure of transportation facilities in the State. The total number of motor vehicles registered with the transport department of the state was 136.32 lakh in the year 2015-16, which has reached to 145.86 lakh by the end of December, 2016 which shows an increase of 7.00 per cent. The details of various categories of vehicles registered in State are given in table 7.9 and figure 7.3.

Against the target of revenue earning of ₹3,900.00 crore during the Financial year 2016-17, the achievement upto December, 2016 is ₹2,271.66 crore, which is 58.25 per cent of the target.

New Innovations

- Smart Cards issued for Vehicle registration certificate and driving license.
- A scheme has been started for online license.

- In three District Transport Offices Web based vehicle registration software also introduced.

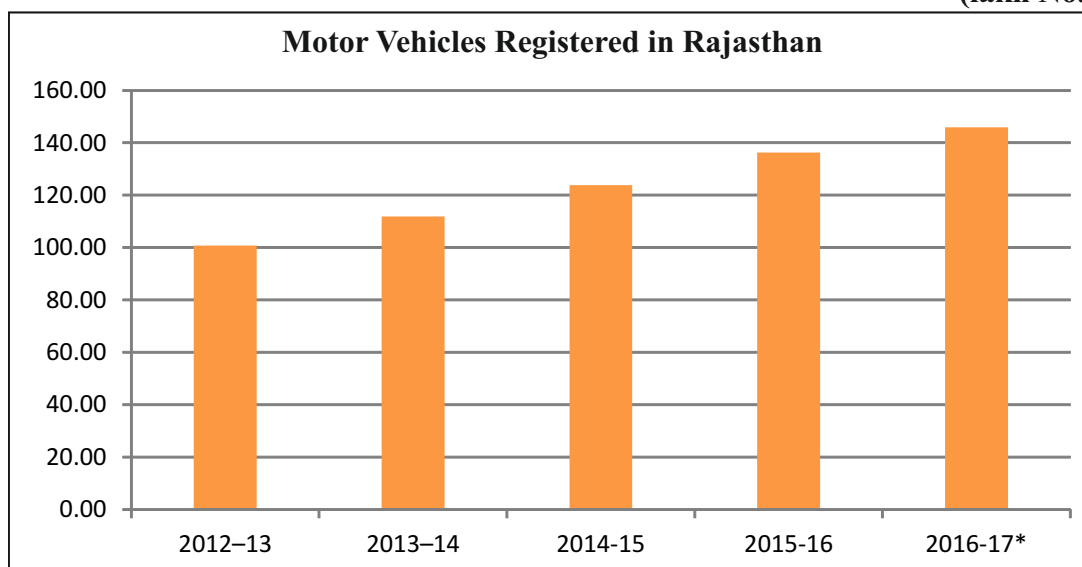
Table 7.9 Motor Vehicles Registered in Rajasthan

S. No.	Type of Vehicle	Cumulative Numbers by the end of Year				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1	Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90	90	90
2	Two Wheelers	7465863	8331142	9272233	10258009	11010934
3	Auto Rickshaws	117990	125638	133006	141576	149069
4	Tempo carrying goods	53418	56668	60736	64959	68194
5	Tempo carrying passengers	27432	31031	34498	38531	42057
6	Car	659542	733916	814079	899307	963548
7	Jeep	288056	319490	357188	396572	425284
8	Tractor	768645	841290	907139	969287	1014613
9	Trailer	73732	74568	75709	76707	79056
10	Taxis	103690	114615	123275	131912	139645
11	Buses and Mini Buses	88616	93892	97650	102818	107088
12	Trucks	401983	434379	472365	517604	548671
13	Misc.	22978	27711	31051	34804	38034
	Total	10072035	11184430	12379019	13632176	14586283

*upto December, 2016

Figure 7.3

(lakh No.)



*upto December, 2016

RAILWAYS

The total length of railway routes in the State was 5,870 km in March, 2014, which increased by 28 km and reaches 5,898 km at the end of March, 2015. The Railway length in State is 8.93 per cent of all India route length.

POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Telecommunication is one of the prime support services needed for rapid growth and modernization

of various sectors of the economy. It has become more important in recent years because of the rapid growth of information technology and its significant impact on the economy.

Postal and telecommunication services are instrumental to develop the economy and to provide communication connectivity among various areas, segments and communities in the State. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,318 and Telephone Exchanges were 2,099 at the end of March, 2016. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State in 2015 and 2016 are given in table 7.10.

**Table 7.10 Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State
(as on March)**

S.No	Item	Unit	2015	2016
1.	Post Offices	Number	10329	10318
2.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2132	2099
3.	Customer services centers	Number	265	265
4.	Working telephone connection (All types)	Lakh Nos.	39.92	46.66
5.	Public Call Offices			
	(i) Local PCO	Number	2007	1825
	(ii) STD / PCO	Number	9562	8075
	(iii) Village PT	Number	39131	24821

SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Social Sector Development is one of the most rewarding investments available to promote national development. With this view, the State Government has been making all possible efforts to develop social sector in the state, according to desired priorities. Development of social activities like education, health, family welfare, housing, urban development, drinking water facilities etc. have assumed fairly important. The Government is committed towards overall development of all sections of society.

EDUCATION

Education contributes to improving national and individual welfare through multiple pathways. In every sense, education is one of the most important contributory factors for development. No country can achieve sustainable economic and social development without substantial investment in human capital. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and the world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and the society. Education increases people's productivity and creativity and also promotes entrepreneurship and technological advancements.

Rajasthan inherited a very weak educational set up and system in the state, at the time of its formation. The State Government is making concentrated efforts for improving the socio-economic status of people through better development of education and providing better educational infrastructure. The State is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy and quality education through various programmes/ schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education Programme & Saakshar Bharat Mission etc.

Elementary Education

In elementary education, the State has achieved remarkable progress during last decade. There are 40,184 Primary Schools (PS), 37,034 Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 28,243 Secondary/Sr. Secondary schools with elementary classes wherein the total enrolment in Government schools is 62.87 lakh. The status of enrolment and number of teachers of elementary education for the last five years (Government schools) is given in table 8.1 and 8.2.

Table 8.1 Enrolment and Number of Teachers of Primary Schools

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)
2012-13	48.67	1.56
2013-14	45.01	1.58
2014-15	41.18	1.16
2015-16	42.50	1.17
2016-17	40.92	1.08

Table 8.2 Enrolment and Number of Teachers of Upper-Primary Schools

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)
2012-13	20.66	1.19
2013-14	20.38	1.15
2014-15	19.57	1.42
2015-16	21.39	1.38
2016-17	21.95	1.38

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Under the National Education Policy, priority has been given to universalisation of elementary education. A centrally sponsored scheme namely 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is being implemented in the State to provide education to children in the age group of 6-14 years. This also includes activities to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the help of public participation in school management.

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2010. Following activities have been taken for implementation of this policy:

- The State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) has been constituted in the State.
- The State Institute of Educational Research and Training, Udaipur is functioning as the State Academic Authority of the State for implementing this Act.
- A State Advisory Council has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Education Minister with 15 members to advise the State Government on effective implementation of Right to Education (RTE) Act.
- School Management Committees (SMCs) have been constituted and reconstituted in all the Government Primary and Upper Primary Schools. The SMC members have been imparted requisite training.
- 25 per cent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged group. 5.95 lakh children have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools with 0.90 lakh new admissions in year 2016-17.
- The State Government has developed a web portal rte.raj.nic.in for effective monitoring and timely reimbursement to private schools (as per State norms) for 25 per cent free admissions in private schools as per section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act.
- The amount of ₹204.04 crore has been reimbursed in year 2016-17 upto December, 2016 to private schools by the State Government.

The State Government has also taken number of steps to promote Girls Education:-

- 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) are functional and 19,578 girls are studying in these schools.
- Never enrolled and drop out girls are given priority to be enrolled in KGBVs. These girls have been provided with condensed course teaching, so that they can achieve the basic competencies that are required to start with syllabus of VI standard.
- Ten Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidyalaya for Girls are functional. These residential schools are established for girls in Mewat region which are largely educationally backward. The Mewat hostels in Alwar district which have been constructed by Mewat Area Development programme. During the year 2016-17 enrollment is 428 against total capacity of 500.
- **Meena Manch:** Meena Manchas have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII of 21,181 Upper Primary Schools and 1,340 Adarsh Schools and 200 KGBVs to create awareness in the community on the social issues viz child marriage, dowry system etc and to motivate the parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girl's to send their daughters to school.
- **Adhyapika Manch:** Adhyapika Manch has been established to enhance the academic level of girls and to provide friendly environment to girl child in schools. 301 Adhyapika Manch have been formed at block level. Adhyapika Manch is the group of maximum 100 teachers.
- **Academic Mela:** The major objective of academic mela is to build an academic environment and to develop creative learning approach among children with special focus on science and mathematics. 25-30 academic stalls of various games based on English, Mathematics, Science, Hindi and Social Studies are setup in each Mela. 200 Academic Melas are being organized at block level during the year 2016-17.
- **Innovation for girls education (Under SSA):** "Saksham" (self-defensive training to girls), "Abhyas" (promoting reading habits), Sports for development (promoting sports among girls

in 100 schools in each district) and “Jagriti” (Awareness among community for girls education in Selected 14 districts) schemes are being implemented to promote enrolment, retention and learning enhancement of girls.

- **Utkrist Vidhyalaya Yojana:** Under the Rajasthan's Adarsh Vidyalaya scheme, one selected Government Senior Secondary/ Secondary School is being developed as "Adarsh Vidyalaya", total 9,894 schools will be developed in every gram panchayat. Adarsh School (Class I to XII/ X) will work as a “Mentor School” and “Resource Centre” for this Utkrist Vidhyalaya. One selected Upper Primary/Primary School in each Gram Panchayat is to be transformed into as “Utkrist Vidhyalaya”. In this regard, Utkrist Vidhyalaya will be developed as a “center of excellence” for elementary education. In Ist phase total 4,256 schools (by Academic Session 2016-17) and in IInd phase 5,375 (by Academic Session 2017-18), total 9,631 Schools shall be developed as Utkrist Vidhyalaya.

Quality Interventions

- **School Management Information System (Shala Dharshan):** School Management Information System (SMIS) has been implemented to collect basic information and statistical data from Government elementary schools (State/district/block) through school login system.
- **Teacher Performance Appraisal Programme:** Teacher performance appraisal programme has been started for quality improvement in education system.
- **The programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation :** The programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is operational in 66,563 schools.
- **Teacher's training programmes :** Teacher's training programmes are undertaken every year with a view to maintain the excellence in teaching in schools. As a result, the department ensures improved teaching capabilities, changes for better in the teacher's thought process and awareness among them about the improvement and innovations in the teaching

sector. Approximately 1,63,334 teachers have been trained during 2016-17 upto December 2016.

- **Activities for Children with Special Need (CWSN):** During the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016, the Brail books have been distributed to 1,494 sight impaired children. 2,793 sets of large print books have been distributed to low vision children. Polio corrective surgeries of 49 children have been performed. 12,232 CWSN have been provided transport allowance and 6,130 CWSN have been provided escort allowance.
- **School Facility Grant (SFG)** has been set up under the project, for effective functioning and to meet day-to-day needs of schools. During the year 2016-17 every Government Primary School (PS) received ₹5,000 and Upper Primary School (UPS) Class VI to VIII ₹7,000 and UPS class I to VIII ₹12,000 under the SFG. During the year 2016-17, ₹60.46 crore have been sanctioned to 1,06,876 schools upto December, 2016.
- To provide facilities of building, drinking water and major repair, 561 civil works have been completed and 1,653 works are in progress, on which an expenditure of ₹6,822.63 lakh has been incurred during the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016.

State Government has provided maintenance and repairing grant to all Government PS and UPS. An amount of ₹50.62 crore for 69,060 schools have been provided during the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016.

Free Text books were made available to 4,95,802 boy students of SC/ST groups of classes VI to VIII in the year 2016-17.

Literacy & Continuing Education:

Literacy Mission has been constituted in the year 1988. Total Literacy Campaigns were organized in the state under the guidance of National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) since 1990-91. The main function of Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education is to impart functional literacy for the age group 15 and above illiterate persons, with due emphasis on national integration, family welfare, women equality, future development, vocational

skills, health care and education on social evils like child marriage etc. Education has played an important role in the overall progress of the state. According to census 2011 literacy position of Rajasthan State is given in table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Literacy Percentage in 2011

Year	RAJASTHAN		INDIA	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Person(%)	60.41	66.11	64.83	72.99
Male (%)	75.70	79.19	75.26	80.89
Female(%)	43.85	52.12	53.67	64.64

Saakshar Bharat Programme: Saakshar Bharat Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme of Department of School Education and Literacy (DSEL), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), to further promote and strengthen adult education, specially among women by extending educational opportunities to those adults, who have lost the opportunity to have access to formal education and have crossed the standard age for receiving such education is also being implemented in the state.

In the context of Government's overall policy of empowerment of women and in recognition of the fact that literacy, especially female literacy, is a prerequisite to socio-economic development, it was considered imperative that the National Literacy Mission (NLM), as a programme instrument, be recast with an enhanced focus on female literacy. The Scheme links Panchayati Raj Institutions also along with the Government and the Community Groups are also working to educate the illiterate. The share of funding between Central and State Government is in the ratio of 60:40. In Saakshar Bharat Programme 9,021 Lok Shiksha Kendras are being run in 9,021 Gram Panchayats by 16,989 Preraks. To educate the illiterates, a training programme of 21 Resource Persons (RP's), 1,302 Master Trainers (MT's) 20,101 Voluntary Teachers (VT's) has been conducted in 2016-17. Against the Target of 16.74 lakh, 15.30 lakh illiterates have been enrolled in the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016.

Mahatma Gandhi Library : Government of Rajasthan has announced that every Lok Shiksha Kendra will maintain Mahatma Gandhi Library. The additional honorarium of ₹500 will be paid to the

Prerak for maintenance of Mahatma Gandhi Library in Lok Shiksha Kendra. ₹676.84 lakh were spent and 8,869 libraries were established upto December, 2016.

Mahila Shikshan Vihar : Mahila Shikshan Vihar are the residential schools up to X standard for the women in the age group of 15-30 years who are divorcee, widow and deprived educational opportunities. Along with basic literacy, these women are also imparted vocational training for their being self-reliant and self-dependent. Presently, this Shikshan Vihar Programme is being run in district Jhalawar. 100 women were enrolled during the year 2016-17 and ₹14.64 lakh were spent upto December, 2016.

Secondary Education

Secondary Education is a consistent, uniform bridging link between elementary and higher education. In order to prepare students for employment and entrepreneurship, presently there are 13,527 senior secondary/secondary schools and 132 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in Government sector and 14,957 senior secondary/secondary schools in Private Sector are operational in the state. Total 43.74 lakh students are enrolled in classes I to XII, which includes 21.66 lakh girls.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme. The primary object of this programme is to ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 and universal retention by 2020. To achieve this vision and to enhance the quality, following measures have been taken in 2016-17 upto December, 2016:

- In each gram Panchayat, one secondary/Senior Secondary school has to be developed as Adarsh School. Under this scheme 1,340 schools have been developed in year 2015-16 and 3,097 schools are being developed during the year 2016-17
- A new scheme namely "Mukhya Mantri Jan Sahbhagita Vidyalaya Vikas Yojana" has been launched for infrastructure strengthening and development in secondary schools. Under this scheme in the year 2016-17, 292 development tasks of ₹10.11 crore are being carried out.

- In 186 Educationally Backward Blocks, Swami Vivekanand Government Model Schools are being setup in English medium. Total 132 schools are currently set up which includes 66 schools in year 2014-15, 5 schools in year 2015-16 and 61 schools in year 2016-17. Within these total 36,013 students have been registered.
- Under Transport Voucher scheme, girl students of Government schools are provided transport facility. 30,055 girls are provided with this facility In the year 2016-17.
- Mukhya Mantri 'Hamari Betiya' Scheme started in 2015-16. As a part of this scheme, two meritorious girl students securing 1st and 2nd position and one BPL Family Girl Student securing 1st Position in each district (minimum 75% marks) in RBSE exams will be eligible for scholarship. In class XI-XII, ₹15,000 annually is given for text books, stationary, uniforms and ₹25,000 one time grant at undergraduate and postgraduate level. For class XI-XII maximum grant of ₹1 Lakh and after class XII till post graduation, maximum ₹2 Lakh per year would be given. For the year 2015-16, 99 girl students and In the Year 2016-17, 198 Girl Students have been benefitted.
- In financial Year 2016-17, 380 new schools have been started with 3 additional trades namely Micro Irrigation Technician, Electricals & Electronics and Apparel made ups & Home Furnishing. Presently vocational training is being provided in 670 schools in which 50,184 students are enrolled.
- In 407 secondary/senior secondary schools Smart Classrooms have been developed & 363 classrooms are to be developed up to March, 2017.
- 'Shala Darpan Online MIS Portal' has been launched to provide online information of schools, at which data for Secondary Schools, teachers and students is available.
- In order to strengthen IT infrastructure in government schools, under Digital Literacy Programme in the year 2016-17, including 54,528 teachers, total 1,47,534 teachers have been enrolled for RSCIT course by Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL).
- Raj e-Gyan portal has been established to provide digital material to students of class I to XII at which books, video and other data is digitally present.
- Under Leadership training Programme, training to 700 principals in 2013-14, 700 principals in 2014-15, 1,500 principals in 2015-16 and 3,673 principals in 2016-17 have been provided.
- In all the 13,238 composite schools of the state, State Initiative for Quality Education programme has been launched as a joint venture of RCSE, Bodh, Unicef, Directorate of Secondary education and SIERT. The programme aims to improve the learning outcomes of students of class I to V and would benefit 12.25 lakh students.

Higher Education

Higher Education Department caters to the management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence, there were only 7 colleges of General Education in the state, but during last six decades, the number of colleges have exceeded a thousand in the State.

As a result of the rapid spread of education in Rajasthan, now there are total 1,729 colleges of General Education, out of which there are 192 Government Colleges, 15 Government Law Colleges, 1,509 Private colleges, 7 Self Financing Institutions and 6 Colleges established with Private partnership. 814 B.Ed. colleges are also being run by the department. There are 24 State Financed Universities, 43 Private Universities and 7 Deemed Universities in the State. Approximately 15 lakh students are enrolled as regular and non-collegiate students in the Higher Education Institutions. Following are the major activities of the year 2016-17:

- 12 New Govt. Colleges - Khinwsar, Mangalana (Nagaur), Chhabra, Mangrol (Baran), Rawatbhata (Chittorgarh), Pidawa, Choumehla (Jhalawar), Karanpur (Sri Ganganagar), Chhoti Sadri (Partapgarh), Khajuwala (Bikaner), Gogunda (Udaipur) and Rajakhera (Dholpur) have started.
- 5 Govt. Degree Colleges have been upgraded in PG College viz. Govt. College, Abu Road, Govt. Girls College, Pali, Dausa, Ratangarh and Sardulshahar.
- 19 New Subjects at P.G. level have been started in 13 Govt. Colleges namely Govt. College, Nimbahera- History, Dausa-Sociology,

Kaladera and Jhunjhunu- Political Science, Gangapurcity-ABST, Abu Road-English Literature, Sikar- Zoology, Botany, Physics, Geography and Sociology, Churu- Physics, Sanskrit and Maths, Girls College Pali and Dausa- ABST, Girls College Ratangarh and Sardulshahar- Home Science, Girls College Ajmer- Drawing & Painting.

- In Year 2016-17, 13 New Subjects at Degree level have been initiated in 13 Government Colleges namely Government College, Dungarpur- Geology, Bhilwara and Bilara - Sanskrit, Churu- Public Administration, Chimanpura-Economics, Barmer-Urdu, Rajasmand- Geography, Girls College Balotra-Geography, Girls College Piparcity, Swai Madhopur, Neem Ka Thana and HoD- Home Science, Girls College Sardulshahar- Punjabi.
- Three new faculties at Degree level have been initiated in 3 Government Colleges namely Govt. College, Kapasan- Commerce, Behror- Science and Girls College Nagaur- Science.
- One College under Public Private Partnership has been started in Weir District Bharatpur.
- In 10 Government Girls Colleges, the facility of Sanitary Napkin Vending Machine has been provided for hygienic purposes.
- In compliance of Hon'ble CM Budget Announcement for 2016-17, the amount of ₹81.00 lakh has been transferred to Department of IT&C, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur for providing Wi-Fi Facilities in 7 Govt. Colleges.
- Under the UGC E-Library scheme, all the Government Colleges have been linked with Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET), through which students will have access to 97,000 e-books & 6,000 journals.
- Online Admission Process (OAP) was implemented for Part I U.G. courses in 2016-17 in 190 Government Colleges at Degree level and in 98 Government Colleges for PG level Courses.
- 25 per cent seats were increased in Ist year Science, Arts & Commerce faculty in all the Government Colleges.
- Department of College Education has sent a requisition of 1,339 college lecturers to RPSC,

Ajmer out of which, the process of finalization for 1,248 posts is under process at RPSC level.

- As per CM Budget Announcement in 2016-17, 50 Scooties per district will be distributed to the meritorious girls students.
- Under the Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme, ₹45 crore have been distributed to Govt. Colleges .
- Employment Centers have been established under Youth Development Cell in all the Government Colleges, to provide employment related information to the students.
- Schemes, like - Blood donation, Tree plantation, Sadvakya lekhan and Book Bank have been launched in Government Colleges under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan.
- Provision of ₹37,129.74 lakh has been made in Plan Budget for the year 2016-17, out of which, an expenditure of ₹11,337.29 has been incurred up to 31st December, 2016.
- On the occasion of Jayanti of Pt. Deen Dayal on 25th September 2016, 1.25 lakh Sankalpikarta were filled and 10,052 Unit Blood had been donated.
- Senior/Selection Scales have been sanctioned to 341 Lectures and 10 Librarians.
- The DPC of PG Principals/Joint Director, Degree Principals/Deputy Director and Vice Principals (Degree/PG) for the years 2015-16 & 2016-17 have been conducted and 412 officers have been promoted.
- The DPC of 18 OS and 34 other personnel for the year 2015-16 have been conducted and the benefit of promotion has been provided to them.
- For the development of Universities and Colleges in the State in Higher Education sector, under Rashtriya Uchatar Shikha Abhiyann (RUSA) in 2016-17, the provision of amount ₹14,249.06 lakh have been made.

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit is known as the Dev Vaani, the language of God. It not only nourishes Indian culture but is also a source of knowledge. It is the oldest language of the world and still retains the same form and structure as it was thousand years ago. It is the most scientific

language with an amazing potential for word formation.

Efforts were started for protection and promotion of Sanskrit language soon after the independence of the country. Today, there are 15 Sanskrit Universities working in India. Rajasthan is the leading State where a separate Directorate for Sanskrit language has been functioning since its establishment in 1958. The Directorate has been working for promoting Sanskrit through its institutions right from school level to Post Graduate level.

The number of educational institutions during the year 2016-17 is given in table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Number of Institutions for Sanskrit Education

Level	Government	Private
Primary	425	15
Middle	969	258
Praveshika	229	73
Varisth Upadhyaya	143	26
Shastri (Graduation Level)	18	13
Acharya (Post Graduation Level)	11	14

Enrolment:- A total number of 1.83 lakh students are studying in these institutions. The department is also running STC & Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) institutions in Government & Private Sectors. During the Year 2016-17, One Government and 15 private STCs colleges are working, while 67 Shiksha Shastri Colleges are working in the private sector.

Technical Education

India is witnessing the age of science and technology. There is huge demand for technical education in

modern age. The pattern of life evolving in this age is very much different from the one we would have find in our society, even some fifty years back. Technical Education imparts knowledge of specific trade, craft or profession.

Engineering/ Management Education : To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 118 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State. Out of these, 9 are Government aided and 109 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity of around 52,753 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 67 MBA Institutions (5 Government/ Government aided and 62 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 5,145 students per year. All these U.G. and P.G. level Engineering and MBA institutions are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota. In addition to it, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur and one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are also functioning in the State.

Polytechnic : To provide technical education in the State, 197 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 50,585 students have been functioning in the year 2016-17, Out of these, 34 are Government co-educational polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 4,420, eight government women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), with intake capacity of 1,050 and 155 Private polytechnics are also functioning with intake capacity of 45,115.

Under the technical education (polytechnic), during the year 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹2,185.36 lakh has been incurred on various schemes upto November, 2016. Physical Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years is given in table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years

Year	Total Polytechnic Colleges			Total Intake Capacity		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
2012-13	36	143	179	6080	41330	47410
2013-14	41	164	205	5960	48185	54145
2014-15	41	175	216	6080	51655	57735
2015-16	42	172	214	6280	50455	56735
2016-17	42	155	197	5470	45115	50585

Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) : These are working under Skill, Employment & Entrepreneurship (SEE). Craftsman Training facilities in the state are provided through 223 sanctioned Government ITIs having total sanction seats 72,979 till the year 2016-17. Out of which, 9 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes, viz Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur. Presently admissions are being offered in 138 Government ITIs on 32,359 training seats. In addition to this, 1,653 Private ITIs are also providing training on 2,96,528 seating capacity. Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) training is provided through various Engineering and Non- Engineering trades of duration of one to two years. During the year 2016-17, upto December, 2016, ₹2,837.16 lakh have been spent on various schemes of ITIs.

Medical Education

There are 16 Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, out of which eight are in the Government sector including one under Government Society and remaining eight are in the private sector. There are 15 Dental colleges in the state, one in Government sector and 14 in Private sector.

The Government Medical Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,450 students in UG, 829 students in PG course and 93 in Super-Specialty courses. The private medical colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,150 students in UG and 173 students in PG courses. The Government Dental College has an annual admission capacity of 40 UG and 14 PG students. The private dental colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,400 students in UG and 299 students in PG courses. For upgradation of 7 other district hospitals Alwar, Bharatpur, Churu, Barmer, Bhilwara, Pali and Dungarpur having bed capacity of 300 beds into medical colleges, except Alwar, construction is under progress in State. Establishment of state cancer institute under Sawai Man Singh (SMS) Medical College Jaipur, Two Tertiary Cancer Care Centers, one in Bikaner and other at Jhalawar are under process. Metro Manas Arogya Sansthan at Mansarovar Jaipur is running on PPP mode. The hospitals associated with Government Medical Colleges are playing a vital role in patient care for both indoor and outdoor patients and cater to the medical/health care needs of a large segment of the population.

Department's achievements & innovative achieves during year 2016-17:

- Three new private Medical Colleges opened (Ananta Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Udaipur, Jaipur National University, Jaipur and American Institute of Medical Sciences, Udaipur) with admission capacity of 150 each aggregating 450 MBBS Seats.
- 50 MBBS Seats increased in Jhalawar Medical College.
- Recruitment of 8 Assistant Professors in ophthalmology, 20 Assistant Professors in Pathology, 3 Assistant Professors in polymyalgia rheumatica (PMR), 10 Assistant Professors in Bio-Chemistry, 24 Assistant Professors in General Surgery, 50 Sr. Demonstrator in Bio-chemistry and 121 Sr. Demonstrator in pathology in the State.
- Underground parking is under progress in superspeciality wing of R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur.
- Cardiothoracic & vascular surgery started in Ajmer.
- To strengthen the medical services and to provide diagnostics services on fair prices to the people in the state, C.T. Scan & M.R.I. started on PPP mode in Ajmer and C.T. Scan on PPP mode in Jhalawar. In addition to this, Dialysis and skill training started in Ajmer and Jhalawar.
- Trauma centre and M.C.H. wing started in Bikaner and Viral disease Institute started in Jodhpur.
- Nursing College on PPP mode started in Jhalawar.

Language and Library Department

The Department of language and library has been established to promote the use of Hindi and administration of public libraries. At present, there are 1 state central library, 7 divisional level libraries, 33 district level libraries, 6 Panchayat Samiti level libraries (under control of language and library department), 276 panchayat samiti level libraries (under control of Secondary Education Department) are working.

Library Awareness Programme: Serious efforts are being made to enhance the numbers of readers in the libraries. Various other activities are also being organized for the same purpose. Library services are being provided to all age group of male and female readers. Senior citizen corner, women corner, children section, Neo-Literate corner reading facilities for visually impaired users are also available in the selected libraries.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The State Government is having focus on the medical sector to promote health status of the people of the State especially for the weaker sections of the society. The State is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases and for providing curative and preventive services to the people of the State. A number of initiatives have been taken to bring them into the mainstream.

Medical & Health Department is committed to make Health facilities available to every common man of Rural and Urban areas in a planned manner for which Medical Infrastructure Development & Strengthening is being done in accordance with the National Health Policy through Health Institutions. The Position of government allopathic medical institutions (excluding Medical College Hospitals) at the end of December, 2016 is given in table 8.6.

Details of the new activities in the Financial year 2016-17 are as follows:-

- 2 Sub Centers have been upgraded to PHC &

5 New PHCs have been sanctioned.

- 8 PHCs have been upgraded to CHCs.
- 240 Beds have been sanctioned in various hospitals & CHCs.

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana

“Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojna” was launched on 2nd October, 2011. The scheme aims to benefit all the patients coming to government hospitals. Under this scheme, all outdoor and indoor patients visiting medical college attached hospitals, district hospitals, community health centers, primary health centers and sub centers, are provided commonly used essential medicines, free of cost. Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation (RMSC) has been constituted as a central procurement agency for purchase of medicines and surgical sutures for medical department and Medical Education department. RMSC is supplying medicines etc. to all Government health institutions through District Drug Ware Houses (DDWH) established in all 33 districts of the State. Quality of drugs being supplied is ensured by testing of drugs at empanelled drug testing laboratories. The list of drugs which is provided by Free Drug Distribution Centers has been displayed in Government Medical Institutions. Medicines are available for Outdoor patients according to OPD timings and 24 hour for Indoor and Emergency patients. In this scheme, according to need of hospitals, 10 per cent of annual budget can be used for local purchase. Under the scheme, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease are also available like 37 drugs for Cancer, 53 drugs for heart

Table 8.6 Details of Medical Institutions

S.No.	Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions upto 31 st December, 2016
1	Hospitals	114
2	Community Health Centers (CHC)	579
3	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Rural)	2079
4	Dispensaries	194
5	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118
6	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Urban)	52
7	Sub Centers	14407
8	Aid Post (Urban)	13
9	Beds*	47241

*Beds of Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges are not included.

diseases, 20 drugs for Diabetes and 20 drugs for Asthma. Under the scheme, E-aushdhi software is established for tendering, indent sending, to know the status of drug consumption at medical hospitals, to ensure the quality of drugs, to submit the information about the debar medicines etc. On this scheme, during the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) an expenditure of ₹345.69 crore has been incurred.

Nishulk Sanitary Napkins Distribution Scheme

Government of Rajasthan started a scheme for free distribution of sanitary napkins to all school going girls of class 6 to 12 of rural areas and non-school going girls of 10 to 19 years age of BPL families. In this scheme Ist phase of the free sanitary napkins distribution scheme for adolescent school girls of rural area and non-school going girls of BPL families has been completed. About 20 lakh adolescent girls are being benefitted under the scheme. These are the main objects of this scheme:-

- To make aware the adolescent girls of rural areas about menstrual hygiene.
- To improve the health of adolescent girls.
- To increase the attendance of adolescent girls in schools.
- To reduce the MMR and IMR in rural areas in the long term.
- To make clean and healthy Rajasthan.

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana

This scheme has been started for strengthening of existing laboratories and other diagnostic facilities in all the public health institutions and also to provide the essential diagnostic services free of cost to all patients visiting government hospitals. To meet the gaps and to provide quality diagnostic services, adequately equipped diagnostic facilities are available at various levels of health care. In this scheme, 13.65 crore Investigations have been done upto 31st December, 2016.

National Mental Health Programme

Government of India had selected Six Districts

(Jaipur, Hanumangarh, Chittorgarh, Churu, Jhalawar, Baran) in Rajasthan under the National Mental Health Programme in the financial year 2014-15 under the Ist phase. In the financial year 2015-16, one more district Sikar had also been approved. The programme is being implemented in 7 Districts in Rajasthan. In the financial year 2016-17, all 33 districts have been sanctioned by Government of India. Under the programme total 19,760 OPD patients have been seen, while 6,577 follow up patients were also seen, 465 outreach camps were organized and total 2,674 staff have been trained upto December, 2016. For this scheme, ₹112.80 lakh have been incurred upto December, 2016.

National Oral Health Programme

Government of India had selected one District, Hanumangarh, in Rajasthan under the National Oral Health Programme in the financial year 2014-15 in the Ist phase. In the financial year 2015-16 two more districts Tonk and Jhalawar had been approved. The programme is being implemented in 3 districts of the state. During the financial year 2016-17, 30 new districts have been added in the programme. For this scheme, ₹22.96 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2016.

Doda Post

Government of India has given directions to the state government to stop renewal of Doda Post permits after 31 March, 2016 and de-addict all the Doda Post users in the State. As per direction of Government of India, State Government has launched a new programme 'Naya Savera (Swastha Jeevan Ki Aur)'. In the financial year of 2016-17, Finance Department has given approval of ₹300.00 lakh for 250 de-addiction camps. Against the target, 8,411 OPDs and 2,541 IPDs Doda Post users have been de-addicted in 150 camps upto 31st December, 2016.

Adarsh Primary Health Center

Adarsh PHC Yojna has been launched to provide high quality health care services in rural areas of the State. In the Phase-I of this Yojna, 295 Adarsh PHCs have been launched on 15th August, 2016 with one Adarsh PHC in each block of the State. Availability of

adequate staff, equipments and supplies has been ensured at all Adarsh PHCs. These 295 PHCs are being monitored continuously through e-Aushadhi software. Daily data on medicines issues, diagnostics and staff attendance are being entered by the PHCs and monitored at state level on daily, weekly as well as monthly basis. Quarterly performance goals for OPD per day, deliveries per month, complete ANC coverage and Immunization have been allocated for these PHCs, which will be tracked on a monthly basis. In the Phase-II of this Yojna, 600 PHCs have been identified to make the Adarsh PHC.

Public Private Partnership

E-tender was released for 243 PHCs to run on PPP mode, as a result of which, 77 PHCs are running on PPP mode. In the Ist Phase 44 PHCs are running under PPP mode as on performance base, after evaluation of performance of these PHCs, then extended further other PHCs. In 19 District Hospitals and one Sub District Hospital, CT-Scan machines are already established, out of which in 16 District Hospitals, CT-Scan machines are running under PPP mode. In 14 District Hospitals of Rajasthan there was no facility of CT-Scan machines, out of which, in 9 District hospitals CT-Scan machines are running under PPP mode. Out of 33 District Hospitals where MRI machines are not established, in 3 District Hospitals new MRI machines are established and running under PPP mode. Contract has been signed with selected bidder to provide Hemodialysis service in 9 District Hospitals (Kanwatia Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Churu, Beawar(Ajmer), Alwar, Bundi, Sikar, Bharatpur and Kota) in Rajasthan. Presently, in 4 District Hospitals (Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Pali and Rajsamand) Hemodialysis facility is available.

Following are the other important achievements during the year 2016-17, upto December, 2016;

- Against the target of 1,100 patients, 764 new leprosy cases were detected and against the target of 1,196 patients 695 patients are being cured, under the “Leprosy Eradication Programme”.
- Under the “National TB Eradication Programme”, about 67,660 patients are being treated, against the target of 1, 12,575 cases.
- Under the “Blindness Eradication Programme”, about 1,52,099 eye (cataract) operations have

been performed, against the target of 3,00,000 eye operations.

- Under the “Malaria Eradication Programme”, 94.97 lakh blood slides were collected and examined against the target of 83.04 Lakh.
- Under the “National AIDS Control Programme”, Blood samples of 8,96,572 persons were tested, out of which 5,121 cases were found to be HIV positive.
- Under the “Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme”, 1.52 lakh samples have been collected.
- National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes CVD and Stroke is running in 33 Districts of Rajasthan to prevent and control Non-Communicable Diseases with the help of Government of India. In this programme, screening is done to diagnose Cancer, Cardio-Vascular and Diabetes and the treatment is provided for needful. Under this programme ₹2,966.43 lakh were sanctioned by Government of India, out of which ₹2,322.53 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2016.
- National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (N.P.H.C.E.) is running in 17 Districts of Rajasthan, in these hospitals a separate unit is established for elderly to provide care, investigation, diagnose and treatment. Under this programme, Government of India has sanctioned ₹1,062.00 lakh, out of which ₹853.58 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2016.
- Government of India has initiated the National Tobacco Control Programme (N.T.C.P.) in selected districts in the country. Two districts namely Jaipur and Jhunjhunu were selected as pilot districts in 2007-08. In the year of 2015-16, besides these two districts, Ajmer, Tonk, Churu, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Sawai-Madhopur, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sirohi and Ganganagar districts (Total 17 districts) have also been selected. During the financial year 2016-17, all 33 Districts of the state are included in the National Tobacco Control Programme. District level co-ordination steering committees under the chairmanship of District Collector has been constituted in all 33 Districts.

- Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (I.D.S.P.) is running in all 33 Districts in Rajasthan.

BHAMASHAH SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA

Bhamasha Swasthya Bima Yojana was launched in the state on 13th December, 2015. The main objective of this scheme is to provide cashless healthcare services to the poor families (under selected families of NFSA - 2013 and RSBY) of Rajasthan thus providing social and financial security against illness to these families and reducing out of pocket expenditure.

Following are the key features of the scheme-

- Around 97 lakh eligible families of Rajasthan are selected under the National Food Security Act (2013) and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY).
- Health Insurance cover of ₹30,000 (for general illnesses) and of ₹3.00 lakh (for critical illnesses) per family per year is provided on floater basis.
- Total 1,715 disease packages are offered under the scheme, for which reserved list include 1,148 secondary packages, 500 tertiary packages and 67 Government Medical Institution packages.
- Cashless IPD treatment facility is provided at empanelled hospitals.
- Includes 7 days pre-hospitalization and 15 days post-hospitalization expenses.
- No Third Party Administration (TPA).
- Presently, 499 Government and 674 private hospitals are empanelled for providing services under the scheme.

Financial Progress : The year wise Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana fund allocation and expenditure details are given in table no 8.7.

Table 8.7 Year wise fund allocation and expenditure

S. No.	Financial Year	Budget Allocation (₹In Crore)	Expenditure (₹In Crore)
1	2015-16	213.76	213.45
2	2016-17	431	308.04*

*upto December, 2016

AYURVED AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

Department of Ayurved has been functioning in the State, since 1950. At present there are 118 Ayurvedic hospitals (out of which one is established at Bikaner House in Delhi), 3,577 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Dispensaries with 1 Mobile Surgical Unit (200 bedded) and 13 Mobile Units are functioning in the State. 33 Aanchal Prasuta Kendra, 33 Jaravastha Janya Vyadhi Nivaran Kendra, 33 Panchkarma Kendra & 33 Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centers are also functioning in the State as depicted in the table 8.8.

The following additional activities have been taken up during the year 2016-17, (upto December, 2016):

- 31 indoor medical camps of 10 days duration have been organized by department & 6 indoor medical camps of 10 days have been organized with public support.
- In the state 3 new “Aanchal Prashuta Kandra” in Hospitals and Dispensaries have been established.
- 9 “Panchkarma Kendra” have been established.
- 11 new “Jaravastha Janya Vyadhi Nivaran

Table 8.8 Position of Ayurved and other Institutions

Name of system	(Number)						Grand Total
	District Hospitals	Hospitals		Dispensaries		Mobile Units	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
Ayurved	18	45	55	3389	188	14	3709
Naturopathy & Yoga	-	-	3	1	2	-	6

Kendra” have been established.

- 6 Buildings are being constructed for “Yoga and Naturopathic Research Centre” with the expenditure of ₹180 lakh.
- 93 Ayurved Medical Officers, 5 junior nurse/Compounders have been appointed.
- 13 clerks grade II and 19 forth class servant have been appointed on compensatory basis.
- On 21st June of every year “International Yoga Day” is celebrated by Department. “Yoga Shivirs” are organized under the banner of department at Panchayat/ Block / District/ Division/State level.
- With the help of Department of Medical and Health 295 Wellness Centers have been started at Adharsh PHCs in the State from 15th August, 2016.
- State level “Arogya Mela” organized at Bikaner from 13-16 December, 2016.
- 6 batches of 10 days Orientation Training Programme have been organized for newly appointed Ayurved Medical Officers, at Madan Mohan Malviya Government Ayurved College, Udaipur by the department.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME (ESI)

Employees State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme, which is operational in the State, since 1956 with the objective of providing free medical and health care facilities to employees and their dependent family members under the E.S.I. Act 1948, section 58 where the insured persons having salaries upto ₹21,000/- per month, working in industrial, commercial, educational, medical and other establishments covered under the Act. About 7.90 lakh insured persons and their 22.75 lakh dependent family members are being benefited in the State. Under E.S.I. Scheme, four E.S.I. hospitals (Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali) and 74 dispensaries are functioning in the state. The following are the main activities of the scheme:

- The insured persons and their dependents are being provided primary medical care with referral services at dispensaries and free

secondary medical care with referral services at hospitals.

- Hospital Development Committees have been constituted at E.S.I. Hospitals for improvement of services and maintenance of buildings.
- Preventive health education is provided to create awareness among beneficiaries.
- During the financial year 2016-17, an amount of ₹6,684.27 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2016.

E.S.I. Corporation, an autonomous statutory body is functioning under the Ministry of Labour, Government of India in which two model dispensaries (Chittorgarh and Jhunjhunu) and two hospitals (Jaipur & Bhiwadi) are functioning. The following are the main activities of E.S.I. Corporation:-

- The insured persons and their dependents are being provided primary medical care with referral service at model dispensary, free secondary medical care with referral service at model hospitals and cashless super speciality treatment at tie-up hospitals.
- Hospital Development Committee has been constituted at Model Hospital, E.S.I.C. Jaipur for improvement and repair works of hospital & attached dispensaries.
- Computerization of services in E.S.I.S. and E.S.I.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries is being done.
- Identity cards (Biometric Card) of insured persons are being prepared and provided by E.S.I. Corporation to facilitate free medical aid at medical institutions of E.S.I. Scheme and E.S.I. Corporation.

FAMILY WELFARE

Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are being implemented in the State with the objectives of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child deaths. During 2016-17, (upto December, 2016) about 1,96,238 sterilization operations were performed and 4,27,350 IUDs and 1,58,036 Post Placental IUCD (PPIUCD) were inserted. Besides this, services are being provided to 3,82,882 users of Oral Pills (OP) and

5,04,174 CC users. At present, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the State is 208 per lakh live births (AHS 2012-13) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 43 per thousand live births (SRS 2015) in the State. In order to reduce infant mortality rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an intensive immunization program is being implemented throughout the state. The progress for 2016-17 is given in table 8.9.

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY)

To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the State Government is implementing the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna” in the State with the assistance of Government of India to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born children. Under this scheme, free-medicines, consumables, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided. During the year 2016-17, total number of pregnant women who availed free of cost medicine, lab tests, hot food, transport and blood transfusion services was 12.98 lakh, 9.28 lakh, 7.97 lakh, 4.54 lakh and 43,101 respectively, upto December, 2016.

Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Days

To enhance immunization coverage, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days are being organized regularly as an essential component of routine immunization. During 2016-17, 5.53 lakh MCHN sessions were planned upto December, 2016.

NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national

intervention for ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community, and critically at the health system levels. In the first phase, NRHM was started in the year 2005 and completed in 2012 and now in the next phase, NHM will be continued till 2017. The mission has focus on rural as well as urban health. Hence, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as Sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM).

Objectives of the National Health Mission (NHM)

- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).
- Universal access to public health services, such as Women's health, child health, water, sanitation & hygiene, immunization and nutrition.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare.
- Population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalization of local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- Promotion of healthy life styles.

To attain these objectives, various activities are being implemented under NHM under 5 major sub heads-

1. NRHM + RMNCH plus A
2. NUHM
3. National Disease Control Programme

Table 8.9 Progress Under Immunization Programme, 2016-17

Items	Unit	Achievements (Upto December, 2016)
1. Penta3+ DPT 3 Inoculations	Lakh No.	10.17
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	11.42
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	10.69
4. Tetanus (PW) Injections	Lakh No.	11.61
5. OPV 3	Lakh No.	10.09

4. Non Communicable Disease control programmes including injury and trauma
5. Infrastructure maintenance

Progress of activities under NRHM is as follows-

ASHA Sahyogini

Since the inception of National Rural Health Mission (2005), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) component has played an important and critical role in the implementation of NRHM activities. The ASHA programme was introduced as a key component of the community process intervention and over the 11 years period, this programme has emerged as the largest community health worker programme in the world and is considered as a critical contribution to enabling people's participation in health. ASHA is a community level worker, whose role is to generate awareness on health issues and is also an interface between the community and the health services. In Rajasthan, ASHA is known as ASHA Sahyogini, because she is a joint worker between Department of Medical Health and Department of Women and Child Development. ASHA is selected by Gram Panchayats and works with the help of Anganwadi Centers. Before she starts functioning, she has to undergo intensive induction training. At present, 48,158 ASHAs are working in the State by the end of the December, 2016.

The roles and responsibilities of an ASHA include the functions of a healthcare facilitator, a service provider and a health activist. She coordinates as a bridge between health department and WCD in delivering key services and message for Child and Maternal health. Besides, ASHA Sahyogini also renders important services under National Disease Control Programme, such as Malaria, TB, institutional deliveries and many more health provisions. ASHA is paid monetary incentive for rendering various services in the community.

Janani Express

For strengthening of referral transport services, 600 Janani Express vehicles are operational. Through these ambulances, 55,393 pregnant women have been transported from home to hospital and 1,14,595 from

hospital to home in 2016-17 upto December, 2016. In the Current financial year 2016-17, 4,906 sick infants have been transported from home to hospital and 5,135 from hospital to home. Also 18,444 pregnant women and 2,432 sick neonates have been referred to higher health facilities through these ambulances till December, 2016 during the year 2016-17. Around 1,227 severe acute malnourished children were referred to MTCs and 1,691 children screened under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karykram (RBSK) were transported to higher health facilities through this service. The existing '104' facility is being used for making calls for utilizing the services of 'Janani Express'.

'108' Toll Free Ambulance Yojana

The free emergency response services to the people of the state started in September 2008. Presently, 741 ambulances are working in 249 blocks of 33 districts in the entire state. 1,58,245 medical, 12,434 Police, 4 Fire and 97,768 pregnancy related cases have been taken care of by a fleet of 741 ambulances running across the State during the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016.

National Medical Mobile Units

There are many areas in the State, especially the tribal, the desert and inaccessible areas of the districts where basic health care infrastructure is not within the reach of poor especially the women and children. To overcome this problem, Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) were launched in May 2008 throughout the state. There are two vehicles in each Mobile Medical unit - 1 staff vehicle and one Diagnostic Van which contains modern instruments and equipments like ECG machine etc. During the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016, 27,111 camps have been organized and 23,26,576 patients have been benefitted under this programme.

'104' toll Free Service

Under this service, medical advice free of cost on phone by dialing a toll free number '104' from any phone is being provided to the persons in the State. Upto December, 2016, 30.89 lakh calls were given services under this scheme since its launch. Now this service is being used for referral transport by

JANANI EXPRESS. In addition, this service is also being used for registering complaints.

Village Health and Sanitation Committees

Constitution of Village Health & Sanitation Committees is the first step towards commoditization of health care services and for making health as a people's movement. Village Health & Sanitation Committees have been constituted in 43,440 villages under the chairpersonship of Janpratinidhi-elected member of Panchayat. The other members of the committee are ASHA Sahyogini, Anganwadi Worker, ANMs and representatives from SHGs, NGOs and Mahila Swasthya Sangh (MSS) etc. ASHA Sahyogini is the convener of VHSC. Their meetings are held on the MCHN days when ANM of sub center is already visiting the village. In the year 2016-17, till December, 2016, 2.54 lakh meetings were held across the state.

Mainstreaming of Ayurved, Yoga, Unani, Siddha Homeopathic (AYUSH)

Revitalization of local health traditions and mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the objectives of National Health Mission NHM. Under NHM, 987 AYUSH doctors and 394 AYUSH nursing staff are presently working. To increase the Institutional deliveries and to reduce the maternal & infant mortality rate, SBA (Skill Birth Attendant) training is also provided to AYUSH personnel. In the year 2016-17, 258 deliveries have been conducted by these trained AYUSH personnel upto December, 2016.

Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh

The "Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana" was launched from 1st January, 2009. Under this scheme free treatment facility (both indoor and outdoor) is provided to beneficiaries in all government facilities (attached Medical College Hospitals, District\ Sub Division\Satellite Hospitals, Community Health Centers and Primary Health Centers). In case medical facility is not available in attached Medical College Hospitals, then the patients can be referred to All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi and Post Graduate Medical Education and Research Institute, Chandigarh for treatment. Time to time, other categories

families/patients are also included under the scheme. Presently, free treatment facility is being provided to 16 selected categories including BPL families. Total 49.18 lakh patients (OPD 45.85 lakh & IPD 3.33 lakh) were benefitted during the year 2016-17, upto December, 2016.

BPL 5 litre Deshi Ghee Scheme:

This is a scheme implemented by State Government in all districts since 01st March, 2009. Under the scheme, there is a provision of giving 5 litre saras deshi ghee as a token of gift to BPL women on their first delivery at Government Institutions. A deshi ghee coupon is provided to the beneficiary at the time of discharge from the hospital and ghee is delivered at the concerned booth within 15 days of issue of coupon. During the year 2016-17, 20,981 BPL women were benefitted under the scheme, upto December, 2016.

Financial Progress : The year wise fund allocation and expenditure details are given in table no 8.10.

Table 8.10 Year wise fund allocation and expenditure for under NRHM

S. No.	Financial Year	Total Allocations (₹ Crore)	Actual Expenditure (₹ Crore)
1	2012-13	1545.61	1176.32
2	2013-14	1796.62	1447.08
3	2014-15	2190.46	1784.54
4	2015-16	2515.50	1826.98
5	2016-17	2454.38	1280.16*

*upto December, 2016 (Provisional)

Following are the innovations of financial year 2016-17:

- Online Janani Suraksha Yojana and Shubhlaxmi Yojana Payment Scheme (OJAS). Under the Scheme total ₹242.33 crore online transferred upto December, 2016.
- Community Based Management of Children with Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)
- Dial-an-Ambulance. This Scheme has been launched from 15th August, 2016
- Pradhanmantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

- Quality Assurance and Kaya Kalp Award
- Mission Indra Dhanush

WATER SUPPLY

The state is facing, both, the quality and the quantity problems of ground water sources. The ground water condition has become quite alarming also due to over exploitation in the last two decades. The State Government is implementing a number of schemes for providing potable water, both in rural and urban areas, as the problem of clean and safe water in the State is very complex, due to geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water.

Rural Water Supply

Due to vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Out of 1,21,648 habitations, 55,025 habitations are fully covered 45,990 partially covered with quality drinking water and 20,633 habitations are covered with Quality affected water facility. In the year 2016-17, the department has taken up the task of coverage of 2,039 habitations, against which 9,90 habitations have been covered by the end of December, 2016, which includes 422 quality affected, 73 SC dominated, 106 ST dominated and 24 Minority habitations. Besides, the department has taken a separate project for providing 1,066 RO plants in quality affected habitations, the work of which is under progress. The progress of coverage of habitations over last 5 years is given in table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Habitations covered by drinking water

Year	Habitations (Number)	
	Target	Achievement
2012-13	2569	3943
2013-14	2990	4244
2014-15	3173	3513
2015-16	1963	2674
2016-17*	2039	990

*Upto December, 2016

The funds for Rural Water Supply Schemes (RWSS) have been provided, both under CSS (NRDWP) and the State plan. The total financial progress of expenditure vis-à-vis funds available over last 5 years is shown below in table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Financial progress of RWSS

(₹crore)

Year	Financial Progress (RWSS)	
	Funds Available	Expenditure
2012-13	2626.63	2165.93
2013-14	3797.77	3518.71
2014-15	3682.70	3476.12
2015-16	3631.73	3511.77
2016-17*	4463.03	2015.72

Up to December, 2016*

Project for Providing RO plants : A project of Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants to tackle the problem of salinity as well as multi quality including fluoride in quality affected habitations of the State has been taken up by PHED. In Phase-I, projects for 1,000 RO Plants was taken up during 2013-14 at an estimated cost of ₹230.43 crore, under which 895 RO plants have been provided. In Phase-II, work order of 1,066 RO plants costing ₹245.90 crore was given in February, 2016 and 440 plants installed and 281 commissioned.

Project of Solar energy based water pumping systems : A project for providing drinking water through solar energy based bore wells pumping systems along with De-fluoridation units (DFUs) in far flung rural areas having scarcity of water, fluoride affected areas and having no electricity has been taken up for the first time in the State. Under it, work orders of 1,390 solar plants including 345 De-fluoridation units (DFUs) amounting to total ₹132.23 crore have been issued in February 2016. At present total 41 solar plants and 139 DFUs have been completed.

Coverage of SC/ST Basti

The coverage of SC/ST bastis included in total coverage of habitations during last 5 years is shown in table 8.13.

Table 8.13 Coverage of SC/ST Basti

Year	Coverage of Habitations, SC/ST Basti (No)	
	Habitations	SC/ST Basti
2012-13	3943	1247
2013-14	4244	1079
2014-15	3513	960
2015-16	2674	358
2016-17*	625	179

* Upto December, 2016

Urban Water Supply

There are 222 towns including 33 district headquarters in the State. All the 222 urban towns of the State of Rajasthan are covered by Piped drinking water supply system (having household water connections). Out of these towns, about 30 per cent are based on surface sources and 54 per cent towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 16 per cent towns have mixed source of both surface and groundwater. All seven major towns in State, i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota and Udaipur are getting water from various sustainable surface water sources. Some other towns are also facing shortage of water due to failure of local sources on account of excess drawl and poor recharge of groundwater sources. The Government has taken a policy decision to shift the water supply schemes from groundwater to surface water sources. Following this, major projects being executed based on surface water sources will also benefit more towns in the State with sustainable surface water sources. Apart from the major water supply projects, a number of other schemes are also sanctioned, executed or proposed for long-term solution of the drinking water problem.

Tube well, Hand pump construction in Urban & Rural Sector

Water supply is dependent on ground water. The following table shows Tube wells and hand pumps installed in last 5 years, given in table 8.14.

Table 8.14 Installation of Tube wells and Hand pumps

Year	No. of tube wells	No. of hand pumps
2012-13	4072	8861
2013-14	3004	15547
2014-15	1989	5525
2015-16	1913	4764
2016-17*	1360	4655

*Upto December, 2016

Drinking water transportation

Drinking water transportation has been carried out during summer period every year in, areas which are either not covered with water supply or where water

supply reduces in summer period due to tail end areas. Year wise details of drinking water transportation carried out in urban and rural sectors is given in table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Drinking water transportation carried out

Year	No of Urban Towns where transportation carried out	No of villages/ habitations where transportation carried out
2012-13	53	3903
2013-14	58	5384
2014-15	57	5002
2015-16	58	6514
2016-17*	77	11332

*Upto December, 2016

Hand Pump repair in Urban and Rural Sectors

PHED has carried out repairing campaign for repairing hand pumps in towns and villages for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in rural and urban areas. During the year 2016-17, 1,86,507 hand pumps have been repaired upto December, 2016.

Budget provision and Expenditure for capital works in Urban Sector (Including major Projects)

Funds have been provided by the Central Government and the State Government as per annual plan of the department for execution of capital works. The year wise details of Budget provision and expenditure incurred are given in table 8.16.

Table 8.16 Budget provision and Expenditure

Year	(₹Crore)	
	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
2012-13	646.32	500.19
2013-14	1017.13	849.13
2014-15	1205.50	1031.13
2015-16	905.71	884.14
2016-17*	989.07	539.42

*Upto December, 2016

Major Water Supply Projects

From some sustainable surface sources in the state, viz Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5,485 villages-39 towns), Chambal River (4,798 villages - 27 towns), Narmada River (902 villages - 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (3,067 villages-21 towns), Jawai Dam (561 villages-10 towns) etc, major water supply projects have been taken up in hand. There are total 114 major drinking water projects, sanctioned so far, at a total cost of ₹32,548.65 crore under which there is the provision of supply of potable quality water to 101 towns, 15,623 villages and 12,245 dhanies. Under these projects, 45 towns, 4,940 villages and 2,834 dhanies have been benefited by spending an amount of ₹18,718.92 crore, upto December, 2016. So far, 53 projects costing ₹6,077.56 crore have been completed with coverage of 24 towns, 3,181 villages and 1,437 dhanies. An amount of ₹5,585.91 crore have been incurred on these projects. There are 54 ongoing projects costing ₹25,790.60 crore, under which 21 towns, 1759 villages and 1,397 dhanies have been covered. An amount of ₹13,129.92 crore has been spent on these projects. The completion period of these projects would be 2 to 3 years. 3 projects costing ₹670.53 crore are under process to be taken up. In 2 projects, feasibility study is going on with cost of ₹6.62 crore.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

To fulfill the basic needs of urban population in a systematic and integrated way, the government has constituted development authorities, trusts, Rajasthan Housing Board, Town Planning Office, Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation. Three development authorities namely (Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur), 15 urban improvement trusts namely (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bhiwari, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Kota, Udaipur, SriGanganagar, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur) and Rajasthan Housing Board, Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited, are engaged in development of civic amenities for the public.

JAIPUR METRO RAIL PROJECT

Phase 1A (Mansarovar to Chandpole)

The work of Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase I-A

(Mansarovar to Chandpole) has completed and its revenue operation has commenced from 03.06.2015. The average daily ridership for the first nineteen months (June, 2015 to December, 2016) is 23,979. Jaipur Metro, in its efforts to promote the objectives of 'Digital India' has been educating and encouraging its passengers to use automatic Ticket Vending Machines and Smart Cards.

Phase 1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar)

Jaipur Metro Rail Project is funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹1,126.00 crore against which ₹969.00 crore is ADB loan and ₹157.00 crore is being provided by the State Government as assistance. The main objective of the project is to improve Mass Rapid Transit System in the Jaipur city. The project comprises underground rail infrastructure of about 2.44 kilometers length (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) and 2 Stations, namely Chhoti Chaupar and Badi Chaupar. For Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase 1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar), a loan agreement of ₹969 crore has been signed with ADB on 29.05.2014. The loan has become effective from 30.06.2014. Against this, a loan of ₹230.33 crore has been received from ADB through GoR. Tunneling work between Chandpole to Badi Chaupar has been done by the TBM. Construction work at Badi Chaupar and Chhoti Chaupar Metro stations is under progress.

Jaipur Development Authority (JDA), Jaipur

During year 2016-17 JDA has constructed 1,234.06 km road, 8.92 km drain, 21.99 km sewerage and 176.20 km electric work upto December, 2016. During the year 2016-17 a total ₹738.83 crore have been incurred upto December, 2016. Out of which, an amount of ₹70,617.23 lakh has been incurred as capital expenditure on development and maintenance work.

Jodhpur Development Authority, Jodhpur

During the year 2016-17 upto November, 2016 Jodhpur Development Authority has incurred ₹94.51 crore on Road/Flyover, Bridges, Electrification, Sewerage work, Construction / Maintenance of Roads, Development of parks and other new construction and maintenance works. Following are the key projects under process:

- **Mukhya Mantri Jan Avas Yojana** - Construction of 21,300 flats on 495 bigha area at selected site are under bid process. Out of it Letter of Agreement (LOA) for construction of 11,296 flats has been issued and Expression of Interest (EOI) for 8,998 flats has been floated.
- **Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Yojana** - ₹10.00 crore have been sanctioned to develop existing/new water conservation sources.
- **Convention Center** - An international level facility center project with initial cost estimate of ₹200.00 crore has been devised.

Ajmer Development Authority (ADA), Ajmer

The targets for the ADA in financial Year 2016-17 in various heads is ₹7,180 lakh. The Ajmer Development Authority has achieved the revenue of ₹4,634.95 lakh against the targets and this authority made the expenditure of ₹4,480.52 lakh till 30 November, 2016. This expenditure includes the expenditure on development works of Schemes and Non-Schemes, salary and other miscellaneous heads etc.

RAJASTHAN HOUSING BOARD (RHB)

Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24th February 1970 as an autonomous body to provide for measures to be taken to deal with and satisfy the need of housing accommodation in the State. RHB primarily focuses on affordable housing activities for society at large with special emphasis on economically weaker sections.

Starting with housing activities in just 7 cities, it has

now spread to 65 cities over period of 46 Years. By December, 2016 RHB has taken up construction of 2,50,305 dwelling units, out of which 2,44,541 dwelling units have been completed, 2,44,600 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,23,983 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants. Out of all the houses taken up by the Board, more than 60 per cent units are for EWS & LIG. Activities of RHB for the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) are given in Table no 8.17

RHB has embarked upon some initiatives and innovations to bring about efficiency and transparency. These are as under:

- Cross subsidization, cost reduction measures for EWS & LIG houses
- Standardization in specifications/ plans / structural designs of houses
- Dekh Rekh Yojna (DRY)
- Only completed finished houses will now be allotted
- Model house for every project
- Quality assurance measures
- Third Party Inspection Mechanism
- Know your client (KYC) system
- Rain water harvesting structure
- Rationalized costing principles
- Improvised planning philosophy
- Income ceiling rationalized
- Visitors book
- No dues certificate with possession for ORS/SFS houses
- Registrations and refunds have also been initiated through Banks

Table 8.17 activities of Housing Board

S. No.	Activities	Unit	2016-17	
			Target	Achievement*
1	New houses to be taken up	Number	0	39
2	Houses to be completed	Number	8281	3987
3	Houses to be allotted	Number	3875	1459
4	Houses to be handed over	Number	9655	2186
5	Works expenditure	₹ in Crore	1071.40	242.62
6	Revenue recovery	₹ in Crore	1252.70	354.02

*Upto December, 2016

- Formation and conduct of resident welfare association
- Restructured policy for conduct of Community centers run by RHB/resident welfare society
- Complete integrated computerization
- The registration application forms have been simplified.
- Online Registration for new schemes
- Google maps of all plots having area more than 4000.00 Sq.mt is available on RHB's website home page by the name "Resurgent Rajasthan."

Chief Minister Jan Awas Yojana-2015

The land for construction of houses under Chief Minister Jan Awas Yojana 2015 have been identified at 5 places (Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Mahala (Jaipur) Badli, (Jodhpur) and Udaipur).

Dastkar Nagar – Under this scheme 139 applicants have applied in the scheme, out of which 90 applicants were found eligible for allotment, Lottery for the same was drawn on 26-05-16.

Smart city – A memorandum was signed with Singapore Co-operation Enterprises (SCE) to develop two housing colonies at Keru (Jodhpur) & Udaipur on the tune of Smart city.

TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The objective of the department is to guide physical development of towns through preparation of master plans, sector plans, schemes along with providing technical advice to various Government departments, local bodies and other Government agencies. It also assists National Capital Region Planning Board in preparation of its regional plan and implementation of its policies. Main functions of town planning department are as follows:

- Preparation of Master Plans/Sector Plans/Schemes, projects etc. and their reviews/revision, as per requirement.
- Preparation of plans of Sub Region of Rajasthan Sub Region of National Capital Region (NCR).
- Technical Guidance to Urban Local Bodies for approval of Layout Plans/Building Plans.

Master Plans

Master Plan of any city provides a vision on a legal framework for its development for a period of around 20 years. It lays down the land use structure along with circulation pattern for its needs and laying the infrastructure network alignment for futuristic needs. The planned development enhances opportunities for investment as well as facilitates bringing of improvements in quality of life. Usually the master plan provides city level roads, facilities and land uses. A master plan comprises of sector plans and the sector plan comprise of several smaller schemes and projects. Out of 190 municipal towns, master plans for 184 municipal towns have been prepared and got approved by the Government, which include master plans of 3 municipal towns prepared by JDA for JDA Region. Six new municipal towns have been declared recently by the State Government for which Master plans are to be prepared. This effort is going to be major step in boosting urban development in the state in light of the fact that Cities/Towns have been recognized as engines of economic growth. During the financial year 2016-17, against the provision of ₹2,379.83 lakh in different heads, an expenditure of ₹1,059.72 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2016.

Master plans for cities/towns are to be prepared/ upgraded as per Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) guidelines issued by Central Government.

National Capital Region (NCR)

- Rajasthan Sub-Region of NCR comprises Alwar & Bharatpur districts. The Rajasthan Sub-Regional Plan for district Alwar has been approved on 10 November, 2015 and the Rajasthan Sub-Regional Plan for district Bharatpur is under progress.
- **Bharatpur Sub Regional Plan of NCR:** The base map and existing land use map of district Bharatpur have been prepared through National Remote Sensing Center (NRSC), Hyderabad.
- **Approval of Projects in Rajasthan Sub Region of NCR from National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB):** The NCR Cell of Rajasthan Sub Region does regular monitoring of the projects assisted by NCRPB,

like water supply, upgradation scheme projects in five towns (Alwar, Bhiwadi, Behror, Rajgarh and Tijara), integrated municipal solid waste management project in Bhiwadi, etc. The NCR Cell also provides assistance to implementing agencies in preparation of projects and forwarding them to the N.C.R.P.B. New Delhi for financing

workshops (regarding sanitation, public health, water storage, roads, construction of school/hospital and office buildings) to seek public participation. In this scheme, out of the total cost of any project 50 per cent is shared by the state share, 30 per cent is public share and rest 20 per cent is contributed by urban local bodies/UIT. State share of ₹584.72 lakh has been released upto December, 2016.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The Department of Local Self Government is implementing following programmes/ schemes:

National Urban Livelihood Mission

Centrally sponsored scheme, Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as National Urban Livelihood Mission - (NULM). The mission is being implemented in 40 selected cities with more than 1 Lakh population and all district headquarters.

Components of the NULM are as under:-

- Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)
- Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)
- Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)
- Self-Employment Programme (SEP)
- Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
- Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
- Innovative and Special Projects

Under this scheme there is a budget provision of ₹3,700.95 lakh, out of which till December, 2016, ₹2,450.12 lakh have been disbursed.

Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana (SJSY)

The scheme was started by the State Government in December, 2004 to ensure public partnership in urban development. The two main components of the scheme are general public awareness and development works. General public awareness is generated through organizing camps, seminars and

State Finance Commission Grant

At present, Fifth State Finance Commission has been constituted and as per its recommendations, revenue would be transferred to panchayati raj institutions and urban local bodies. In the financial year 2015-16, The State Finance Commission has submitted its interim report and an amount of ₹77,395.00 lakh has been released to local bodies. The commission has recommended ₹91,873.00 lakh for the financial year 2016-17.

Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was launched by Government of India on 3rd December, 2005, in order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth of identified cities with focus on projects of urban infrastructure and to implement projects on mission mode.

Out of the total 63 identified cities selected by Government of India to take up the work under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), two cities namely Jaipur and Ajmer-Pushkar have been selected in Rajasthan. GoI has also taken-up works under UIG, BSUP and Procurement of buses. Under this scheme ₹1,518.37 crore have been incurred upto December 2016. Under the development component, time for completion of work sanctioned before 31.03.2012 has been extend upto 31.03.2017

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

The Central Government has launched this scheme with the objective to provide basic infrastructure services to the urban poor in the small and medium

size towns. This scheme is applicable to all cities/towns except cities/towns selected under JNNURM. MoUD has changed the funding pattern as 60:20:20 (GoI:State:ULB) as per AMRUT funding pattern for 11 project in progress. This scheme has been extended up to 31.03.2017.

The Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (RUDSICO) has been nominated as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the State. The Government of India has sanctioned 37 projects of ₹609.93 crore. in 35 cities of the State. The expenditure incurred is ₹556.60 crore up to November, 2016. For 11 towns of UIDSSMT (transition Phase) MoUD approved cost is ₹636.83 crore. GoI & GoR has released 40% (₹258.49 crore) & 10% ₹32.21 crore, ₹100 crore have been transferred to ULBs upto December, 2016.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP)

The basic objective of this scheme is to provide adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The target group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community through a cluster approach. So far, 66 projects amounting to ₹1,012.78 crore in urban local bodies have been sanctioned under this programme. Besides, construction of houses under this scheme, infrastructure development in most of the projects include roads, drains, community centres, community toilets, sewerage system/septic tank, street light and water supply lines etc. This scheme has been extended up to 31.03.2017. In this scheme, expenditure incurred upto December, 2016 is ₹748.99 crore.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) of Ajmer city under RAY Scheme has been approved by GOI, Draft SFCPoA of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Alwar, Pratapgarh and Chittorgarh have also been prepared and SFCPoA of Udaipur city is under preparation. Total 19 projects amounting to ₹903.15 crore in 16 cities were sanctioned by GOI for the state, in which total of 16,132 dwelling units (DUs) and required infrastructure will be developed. Out of sanctioned 16,132 DUs, total 3,933 DUs have been

have been constructed, 2,047 DUs have been allotted and works of 4,722 DUs are under progress. All RAY projects have been subsumed under "Housing for All" by GoI.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF)

Government of Rajasthan has established "Rajasthan Urban Development Fund" (RUDF) on 26.03.2010. The Rajasthan Urban Development fund (RUDF) is a fund created by the Government of Rajasthan to ensure comprehensive development of the urban areas across the State. Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (RUDSICO) is working as nodal agency for RUDF. A total of ₹400 crore is to be collected initially to raise this fund. Out of it, seed capital from Government of Rajasthan is ₹150 crore and from ULB's & UIT's/FI's/Bank it is ₹250 crore. The fund has been increased from ₹400 crore to ₹1000 crore, Out of which, seed capital from Government of Rajasthan is ₹375.00 crore and from ULB's & UIT's/FI's/Bank, it is ₹625.00 crore.

Seven Sewerage Projects

The Government of Rajasthan has sanctioned a sum of ₹472.44 crore for Sewer Lines and treatment plants in 7 towns (Banswara, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Ganganagar, Nathdwara, Balotra, Deedwana, Makrana). A total sum of ₹378.04 crore has been utilized against this sanction. The amount utilized during the Year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) is ₹58.28 crore.

Smart Cities Mission

Smart City Mission was launched by GoI in June, 2015 to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to their citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. The mission will cover 100 cities & its duration will be five years. ₹100 crore per city for 5 years are to be given as grant by GoI and an equal amount will be contributed by State/ ULB. A total of 4 cities were shortlisted in Rajasthan to be developed as Smart Cities, namely Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota & Ajmer. The dedicated account of the Smart City has been opened for getting the funds from GoI &

₹305.6 crore as 1st installment of GoI + GoR share has been transferred to Jaipur Smart City Ltd & Udaipur Smart City Ltd.

AMRUT Mission

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in June, 2015. 29 cities in Rajasthan are selected under AMRUT i.e. Alwar, Beawar, Sikar, Nagaur, Bhiwadi, Pali, SawaiMadhopur, Tonk, Hanumangarh, Bundi, Sujangarh, Dholpur, Gangapur City, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Baran, Kishangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Jhalawar. The sectors identified under this mission are Water Supply, Sewerage & Septage, Drainage, Urban Transport and Green Spaces. The total budget outlay for the mission period 2015-20 is of ₹3,223.94 crore. The amount of ₹197.12 crore against GoI share and amount of ₹118.27 crore against GoR share has been received as 1st installment which is transferred to concerned ULB/Parastatal agencies.

LED Light Project

“Energy saving Project” has been initiated in the State to save energy in Street Light Sector. The aim of the project is to increase the illumination level on roads and to reduce the electricity consumption. MOU has been signed on 23 January, 2015 with Energy Efficiency Services Limited, (EESL) New Delhi a public sector enterprise of government of India. To fully enforce this project in Rajasthan, work of execution of MOU between EESL in all 190 local bodies has been completed. Work of setting up LED lights is almost complete in 66 local bodies and in 23 local bodies work is under process. 5,88,264 LED lights have been setup in the Rajasthan upto December, 2016. Rajasthan is on first position in India in setting up of LED street lights.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

It is aimed to achieve better level of cleanliness all over India through public participation and active public support upto 2nd October 2019. Under “Swachh Bharat Mission” activities, such as

construction of personal domestic toilets, community/ public toilets, and activities of urban solid waste management in concerned urban areas are to be implemented. Total 5 lakh toilets are to be constructed as per survey by urban local bodies. 91,566 domestic toilets have been constructed upto December, 2016. Municipal council Dungarpur and Municipal Board, Deoli (Tonk) has been declared as free from defecation in open. Budget provision of ₹33,521.65 lakh has been made for the year 2016-17 under this scheme. Out of which, ₹47,956.36 lakh have been incurred upto December, 2016.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

The State Government is paying attention towards all-round development and upliftment of weaker and deprived sections of the society. For achieving this objective, following schemes are being implemented in the State.

Anuprati Yojana : There is a provision of incentive of ₹1.00 lakh per SC/ST/SBC/BPL of OBC & GEN candidate selected in the All India Civil Services examination, ₹50,000 to a candidate passing the State Civil Services examination and also the incentive of ₹40,000 to ₹50,000 to a candidate getting admission in IITs, IIMs and National Level Medical Colleges. Besides this, a provision of ₹10,000 per SC/ST candidate has been ear marked for the students securing 60 per cent marks in their senior secondary examination and getting admission in Government engineering /medical colleges. During 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) 784 candidates have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹239.88 lakh under this scheme. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme during five years is shown in table number 8.18.

Table 8.18 Year wise progress of Anuprati Yojana

Year	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	337.46	1099
2013-14	260.29	728
2014-15	148.03	359
2015-16	238.00	734
2016-17*	239.88	784

* Upto December, 2016

Hostel facilities: Hostel facilities are provided by the Department to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and DTNT students. In these hostels, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress, stationary etc. are provided free of cost. 33,677 students have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹6,554.51 lakh during 2016-17 up to December, 2016. Progress of five years is as follows in table 8.19.

Table 8.19 Year wise progress of Hostel facilities

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	6117.97	28842
2013-14	7859.48	31935
2014-15	9671.66	31947
2015-16	8744.87	33930
2016-17 *	6554.51	33677

* Upto December, 2016

Post-Matric Scholarships: Post-matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST and OBC students, whose annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh for SC/ST students and ₹1.00 lakh for OBC students. Under this scheme, during 2016-17 upto December, 2016 an amount of ₹42,247.60 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 2,56,041 students. Year wise progress is as shown in table 8.20.

Table 8.20 Year wise progress of Post Matric Scholarships

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	38928.00	491712
2013-14	47434.44	658565
2014-15	38820.09	445304
2015-16	40612.48	423661
2016-17*	42247.60	256041

* Upto December, 2016

Post-Matric Scholarships for SBC: Post-Matric scholarships are also being provided to the SBC students whose, annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh. During the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016 an amount of ₹4,458.38 lakh has been provided for scholarship to 17,987 students. Year wise progress is as shown in table 8.21.

Table 8.21 Year wise progress of Post-Matric Scholarships for SBC

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	3364.00	49912
2013-14	3686.00	52785
2014-15	5964.00	63087
2015-16	5073.82	52812
2016-17*	4458.38	17987

* Upto December, 2016

Vidhwa Punarvivaḥ Protsahaṇ Yojana : Under this scheme, on re-marriage of a widow (who is eligible for widow pension), ₹30,000 are given to her as gift. During the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016 an expenditure of ₹1.50 lakh has been incurred and Seven widows are benefited under this scheme.

Sahyog & Uphar Yojana: Under this scheme, on marriage of daughter of BPL family or Widow's daughter ₹10,000 are given to her as gift, additional ₹5,000 provided if girl passed secondary class and ₹10,000 additional amount, if girl is graduate. An expenditure of ₹905.85 lakh has been incurred and 6,430 girls are benefited under this scheme during 2016-17 upto December, 2016. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme are given in table 8.22.

Table 8.22 Year wise progress of Sahyog & Uphar Yojana

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	1585.19	15313
2013-14	1335.54	10802
2014-15	1626.62	12645
2015-16	1611.80	12284
2016-17*	905.85	6430

* Upto December, 2016

Residential Schools : Under this scheme 19 residential schools run by “Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society”(RREIS) in the administrative control of Social Justice & Empowerment department for poor boys/girls of SC,

ST, OBC/SBC and Other economically backward class whose parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh per annum. In these schools, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress, stationary, medical are provided free of cost. During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) 6,562 students have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹1,941.36 lakh under this scheme. Progress are given in table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Year wise Residential Schools progress

Year	Expenditure (₹lakh)	No. of students
2012-13	1834.00	5972
2013-14	1943.81	5642
2014-15	2068.69	5358
2015-16	2627.23	6001
2016-17*	1941.36	6562

* Upto December, 2016

PENSION SCHEMES

Mukhya Mantry Old Age Samman Pension Yojana: Under old age pension to Women having age of 55 years and above, Men having age of 58 years and above are eligible for getting ₹500 per month and after age of 75 years ₹750 per month. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.24.

Table 8.24 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	36654.79	174871
2013-14	199076.13	3454442
2014-15	280947.89	3793530
2015-16	273762.00	4059145
2016-17*	237532.06	4210546

* Upto December, 2016

Mukhya Mantry Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana : Under this scheme, Widow, Divorced, Parityaktya Women age 18 years and above are getting pension of ₹500 per month. During 2016-17 upto December, 2016 ₹35,365.38 lakh have been incurred and 7,21,483 ekalnaris are benefitted. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.25.

Table 8.25 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantry Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana

Year	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	20604.39	296736
2013-14	35842.64	558974
2014-15	40796.40	618823
2015-16	42418.00	685354
2016-17*	35365.38	721483

* Upto December, 2016

Mukhya Mantry Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana: Specially abled persons below age of 8 years are given pension of ₹250 per month, and it is ₹500 per month for the age of 8 and above. During 2016-17 upto December, 2016 ₹17,498.54 lakh have been spent and 3,78,000 specially abled persons are benefitted. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.26.

Table 8.26 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantry Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana

Year	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	8726.27	147127
2013-14	17292.66	315219
2014-15	21248.00	337552
2015-16	20704.00	355965
2016-17*	17498.54	378000

* Upto December, 2016

Palanhar Yojana: Initially this scheme was started in 2004-05 for care and up keeping of Orphan children. Presently following categories of children are included in Palanhar Scheme - Children of parents serving life time imprisonment or death sentence or the mother has died and the father is serving life imprisonment or vice versa, Children of widow (Up to three Children), Children of legally remarried widow, Children of leprosy affected mother/father, Children of HIV/AIDS infected mother/father, Children whose mother gone to Nata (Up to three Children), Children having mother/father with disability (40% or above) and Children of abandoned/divorced woman. A person (normally a near relative) taking responsibility of caring and

bringing up such a child is called "Palanhar". In this Scheme ₹500 per month is given for the children of 0-6 years who go to Anganwari and ₹1,000 per month is given for school going children of age 6-18 years and an annual grant of ₹2,000/- (Not applicable to Children of Widows and Nata) is also given. During the year 2016-17 (up to December, 2016) ₹15,224.49 Lakh has been spent and 2,02,830 children have been benefitted under this scheme. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.27.

Table 8.27 Year wise progress of Palanhar Yojana

Year	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Beneficiaries
2012-13	6170.00	73360
2013-14	7498.67	97935
2014-15	14030.00	140595
2015-16	161945.49	174867
2016-17*	15224.49	202830

* Upto December, 2016

Besides this, schemes namely Hostels for children of SC/ST/ nomad families. Old Age Home, Day Care Center, Indira Gandhi National Old Age /Widow/ Specially Abled Persons Pension Yojana, Dev Narayan Yojana, Swayam Sidhha Yojana, De-addiction Programme etc. are also being implemented for the welfare of weaker sections.

SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

The State Government has been making efforts for the overall welfare of the Specially Abled Persons. The State Government is organizing camps for the identification and rehabilitation of physically and mentally challenged people. A number of schemes have also been launched by the State Government for such people. Looking to the vast field for welfare of specially abled people, the State Government has established a separate department for Specially Abled Persons in 2011. The main objectives of establishing a separate department for specially abled persons are as follows:

- To provide quick benefits to the Specially Abled Persons under various schemes.

- To expand the rehabilitation activities.
- IEC activities for the welfare of specially abled persons.

Anuprati Scheme: In this scheme, there is a provision of incentive of ₹5,000 to ₹65,000 to Rajasthan Domicile Specially abled persons passing the All India Civil Services examination and State Civil Services examination. There is also a provision of incentive of ₹20,000 to ₹50,000 to Rajasthan Domicile Specially abled persons getting admission in National Level Engineering, Medical and Top Academic Institutions. Under this scheme an amount of ₹10 lakh has been kept for the year 2016-17.

Scholarships Scheme: Scholarships are being provided to the specially abled regular students in State Government Schools or in the schools affiliated by the State/Central Government, whose family annual income is less than ₹2.00 lakh and non refundable fee is also reimbursed for OBC and General students. During the year 2016-17, ₹11.84 lakh have been spent till December, 2016 and 455 special abled persons have been benefitted under this scheme. Progress of last four years is given in table 8.28.

Table 8.28 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹lakh)	No. of Beneficiary
2013-14	94.33	3356
2014-15	147.54	3611
2015-16	66.02	2301
2016-17*	11.84	455

* Upto December, 2016

Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana: Under this scheme loan of upto ₹5.00 lakh are provided to such specially abled persons for self-employment whose parents/guardian's and self-income from all sources does not exceed ₹2 lakh per annum. Government also provides maximum subsidy of ₹50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever is less. During the year 2016-17, ₹329.28 lakh have been spent till December, 2016 and 895 special abled persons are benefitted under this scheme. Progress of four years is given in table 8.29.

Table 8.29 Year-wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹Lakh)	No. of Beneficiary
2013-14	418.24	984
2014-15	566.01	1359
2015-16	492.98	1531
2016-17*	329.28	895

* Upto December, 2016

Specially Abled Persons Marriage and Parichay Sammelan: Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹25,000 is provided to specially abled persons (men/women) after marriage for a happy married life and also a grant of ₹20,000 is provided to the organizer (registered society). During the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016, ₹52.00 lakh have been spent and 208 special abled persons are benefited under this scheme. Progress of four years is given in table 8.30.

Table 8.30 Year-wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹Lakh)	No. of Beneficiary
2013-14	110.45	449
2014-15	120.65	481
2015-16	106.42	425
2016-17*	52.00	208

* Upto December, 2016

Prosthetic aid for fitting artificial limbs/equipments: Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹7,000 is provided to eligible specially abled persons (non income tax payee) for self-employment and artificial limb/equipment. During the year 2016-17, ₹191.95 lakh have been spent till December, 2016 and 2,875 specially abled persons are benefitted under this scheme. Progress of four years is given in table 8.31.

Table 8.31 Year wise progress

Year	Expenditure (₹Lakh)	No. of Beneficiary
2013-14	572.64	5466
2014-15	94.15	5016
2015-16	255.22	5070
2016-17*	191.95	2875

* Upto December, 2016

Besides this, following schemes are also being implemented for the welfare of specially abled persons of the State:

- **Polio Correction Operation Camps Subsidy Scheme:** In this scheme, financial aid of ₹5,000 per polio correction operation is provided to NGO.
- **State Level Awards Scheme:** On the International Disabled Day of 3rd December, every year State level awards are being given in 13 different categories, who do excellent work for specially abled persons.
- **Sport Competitions for Specially Abled Persons:** Sport Competitions are also organized at district and state level for specially abled persons.
- **One time Financial Assistance for Pension Holder Specially Abled Persons for self employment:** In this scheme One time Financial Assistance of ₹15,000 is provided to pension holder specially abled person who want to start his/her own business. To avail this facility he/she will have to discontinue his/her pension.

MINORITY AFFAIRS

As per census 2011 the population of state of Rajasthan is 6.85 crores. Out of this the population of Minority Community is 78.18 lakh (11.41%). Muslims, Sikhs, Jains, Christians, Buddhists and Parsis are included in the Minority Community.

The State Government has established a separate department for minorities to ensure quality education, more employment opportunities and improvement in their economic & health condition.

Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme: Main object of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for their higher education, whose parental income is less than ₹2.00 lakh per annum and has obtained at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam. Year wise physical and financial progress of this scheme is shown in table 8.32

Table 8.32 Physical and financial progress of the Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme

Year	Target	No. of Students (fresh+Renewal)	₹lakh
2011-12	15778	19547	1279.81
2012-13	14800	23150	1556.28
2013-14	14800	33259	2296.95
2014-15	16371	43233	2989.58
2015-16	16371	28538	2057.83

Merit Cum Means (MCM) Scholarship Scheme: Main object of this scheme is, to provide financial assistance to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for technical & professional courses at UG and PG level, whose parental income is less than ₹2.50 lakh per annum by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. Year wise physical and financial progress of this scheme is shown in the table 8.33.

Table 8.33 Physical and financial progress of the MCM scholarship Scheme

Year	Target	No. of Students	₹lakh
2011-12	601	1187	325.32
2012-13	1803	2519	677.46
2013-14	1803	2769	738.72
2014-15	1965	4150	1104.43
2015-16	1965	4109	1152.40

Anuprati scheme: Youth/ students Minority Categories of Rajasthan's Domicile (Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Parsis & Jain) is given encouragement amount on passing the different stages of Indian Civil Services (ICS) and State Civil Services and Subordinate Exams conducted by UPSC, RPSC, IIT's, IIM's, AIIMS, NIT's, Common Law Admission Test (CLAT); on admission in Indian Institute of Science & Applied Research (Kolkata & Bangalore), GoI/MCI certified medical colleges and to students scoring 60% marks under the scheme 10+2 & got admission in State Government's engineering & medical colleges. Year wise physical and financial progress of this scheme is shown in the table 8.34.

Table 8.34 Physical and financial progress of the Anuprati Scheme

Year	Expenditure (₹Lakh)	No. Beneficiaries
2012-13	19.40	87
2013-14	10.63	47
2014-15	9.90	41
2015-16	30.00	108
2016-17*	15.33	55

* Upto December, 2016

Hostel facilities

Running of Hostels : The hostel facility is being

provided to the minority girls and boys at district headquarter and in minority populated blocks. Girls hostel with capacity of 100 beds is being run by the Department of Minority affairs at Mansarovar, Jaipur. Boys hostel having capacity of 50 beds is being run at Bikaner Headquarter.

In remaining districts and minority populated blocks Department of Minority Affairs is providing Hostel facility through authorized NGOs from the year 2012-13. State Government reimburses ₹2,000/- per student per month to the NGOs running Minority Hostels. This scheme contributes in holding the dropout-rate among minority Boys & Girls. Year wise No. of Minority Hostels & Beneficiaries are shown in table 8.35.

Table 8.35 Year wise No. of Minority Hostels & Beneficiaries

Year	No. hostels	No. Beneficiaries
2013-14	25	1121
2014-15	14	673
2015-16	35	1418
2016-17*	56	1725

* Upto December, 2016

Multi Sectoral Development Scheme: Under the scheme construction works relating to the health and educational infrastructure are being undertaken in the 10 blocks, 3 towns of 8 minority populated districts. During the twelfth five year plan period budgetary allocation of ₹147.19 crore was made for the state of Rajasthan. Till December, 2016, 845 works amounting to ₹180.63 crore have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India.

Skill Training for minorities: Skill Training for minority youth is being conducted with the help of RSLDC. An outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2016-17 is shown in table 8.36.

Table 8.36 Year wise no. of beneficiaries and amount incurred

S. No.	Year	Expenditure (₹Lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1	2015-16	100.00	940
2	2016-17*	87.89	1947

* Upto December, 2016

Loans for self-employment and education: Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation (RMFDCC) is acting as a State Channelizing Agency for NMDFC. It provides educational and business loan at concessional interest rates to the minority unemployed youth and women for self employment. The progress of year wise loans sanctioned is shown in table 8.37.

Table 8.37 Progress of Loan sanctioned by RMFDCC

Year	No. of Beneficiary	Loan Amount (₹Lakh)
2012-13	3758	1923.00
2013-14	5923	3353.68
2014-15	4701	2165.00
2015-16	4121	2398.83
2016-17*	1351	1174.71

*up to December, 2016

Madarsa Board : 3,204 Madarsas are registered in the State in which 2.37 lakh students are getting education by 6,153 urdu para teachers and 347 computer para teachers. Teaching Learning Material (TLM) is being provided to madarsa in quality education.

Waqf Board : State Government is providing fund to Waqf Board for development & repairing of

graveyards located in state. Similarly work of high mast lights works are also being done under the scheme. Repairing, Maintenance and Mounting of High Mast Light in Graveyard provided more safety and facilities to society.

UPLIFTMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE

The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Limited is working for upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is committed to safeguard the economic and social interests of these classes through this Corporation. The progress under various programmes is given in the table 8.38.

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2016-17, a total budget provision of ₹559.62 crore has been earmarked which includes ₹292.17 crore, ₹110.00 crore, ₹120.00 crore and ₹37.45 crore under State plan, Special Central

Table 8.38 Progress of Schemes under Special Central Assistance during 2016-17

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Target	Achievements (upto December 2016)
(No.)			
(a) Banking Schemes			
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	8597	6228
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	18050	10080
3.	Auto Rickshaws	19	4
4.	Improved Milch Cattles	2375	939
5.	Individual Pump Sets	47	0
(b) Non-Banking Schemes			
1.	Blasting of Wells	95	26
2.	Electrification of Wells	1900	1503
3.	Work-sheds	5700	4063
4.	Agriculture Equipments	4465	554
5.	Skill development & Training	3260	435
6.	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC, NSKFDC)	3325	423
(c) Infrastructural facilities			
1.	Construction of anicuts, pond, community facility center etc.	52	10
Total	(a+b+c)	47885	24265

Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. An amount of ₹237.64 crore has been utilized upto December, 2016, which includes ₹122.80 crore, ₹30.23 crore, ₹53.82 crore and ₹30.79 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. Physical achievements during the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016 under various schemes of tribal area development are given in table 8.39.

sanctioned 901 anganwaries in the year 2015-16 in the state. So that total 62,020 anganwaries sanctioned in the state. 54,834 anganwari centers, 5,705 mini anganwari have become operational by the end of October, 2016. Efforts are being made to operationalise all new anganwari centres sanctioned during current financial year.

The position of Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centers are given in table 8.40 which shows the steady growth in integrated child development services in the state:

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

At present 304 ICDS projects are operational in the state, out of which 40 projects have been operational in urban areas, 36 in tribal area and rest 228 in rural areas. GoI have sanctioned 304 Child Development Projects along with 54,915 anganwari centre and 6,204 mini anganwaries in the state. GoI have

Table 8.40 Year-wise Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centres

Year	Sanctioned	Operational
2012-13	61119	59423
2013-14	61119	59945
2014-15	61119	60133
2015-16	61119	60267
2016-17	61799	60677*

*up to December, 2016

Table 8.39 Progress under Tribal Area Development Programmes

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Achievement (Upto Dec.2016)
1.	Agriculture Development Programme	Benf. No.	60158
2.	Animal husbandry Development Programme	Benf. No.	4270
3.	Horticulture Development Programme	Benf. No.	1617
4.	Skill Development Trainees	No.	1802
5.	Self Employment Scheme	No.	741
6.	Distribution of Electric Pump set	No.	30
7.	Running of Ashram hostels (Student)	No.	21397
8.	Running of Residential School (Student)	No.	5739
9.	Running of MaaBadi (Student)	No.	47880
10.	Scholarship to talented ST student	No.	296
11.	Scholarship to college going ST Girls for Higher Education	No.	7185
12.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class 11 & 12)	No.	3034
13.	Reimbursement of room rent for college going tribal student	No.	2660
14.	Educational incentive for primary level Saharia student	No.	7375
15.	Educational incentive for secondary level Saharia Students	No.	1966
16.	Training for ST students in ITIs	No.	556
17.	Treatment of TB patients(cured)	No.	9706
18.	Electrification of Tribal Basties	No.	29 Under Progress
19.	Construction of Community Hall	No.	17
20.	Installation of Hand pump	No.	102
21.	Distribution of Scooty to Tribal Girls	No.	723

Efforts are being made to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Malnutrition among children in the State by building an environment in the society for holistic development and better care of children & women, specially the pregnant and nursing mothers through this programme. Services of supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, nutrition, health education and pre-school education are being provided to the children of age group 0-6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as to adolescent girls through anganwadi centers to achieve these objectives.

Through these anganwaris, 27.15 lakh children, 8.56 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers and 0.93 lakh adolescent girls on average are being benefitted with the supplementary nutrition. Pre-school education has been provided to 9.43 lakh children of 3-6 years age group. Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) day has been organized on 76 percent anganwaris every month and services of immunization, health check-up and nutrition and health education has been provided. During 2016-17 upto December, 2016 an expenditure of ₹896.12 crore has been incurred on different schemes/ programmes of ICDS.

Brief details of special efforts/innovations introduced in the programme are as under:

- Identified severely malnourished children are referred to Mal Nutrition Treatment Centres/Corners (MTCs) established at every district level hospital for health checkup and rehabilitation. Follow-up of growth monitoring of children is being done regularly after medical consultation.
- In nutrition programme nutritive food with 500 K.cal. to children, 800 K.cal. to severely malnourished children is supplied and 600 K.cal. to pregnant and lactating mothers is providing daily.
- Commission for Protection of child Right is running to provide secure environment and protection of rights for the children of the state.
- The Gov. of Rajasthan has decided to motivate the children for preschool education in tribal belt like Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur,

Pratapgarh and Sirohi. At present 330 NTT preschool education teachers have selected & posted in this area against 500 sanctioned posts.

- 100 Angan Wadi Centres (AWC) have converted to AWC Cum Creches in Rajasthan State. 79 AWC Cum Creches Operationize and remaining AWC Cum Creches are under process .
- “Nand Ghar Yojna” scheme has been started to involve public participation in ICDS.

CHILD RIGHT

Directorate of Child Right is established in 2013 with the motto to protect the rights of the children and create a protective environment for the same. The following schemes are being implemented by the Directorate.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS): The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a comprehensive scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, which aims to create a protective environment for children in the country. The ICPS aims to achieve these objectives through improved access to quality child protection services; raised public awareness on child rights situation and protection in India; enforced accountability for child protection; institutionalization of essential services and strengthening of existing structures; establishment of functional structures at all government levels for delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances; evidence-based monitoring and evaluation, enhancement of capacities at all levels; creation of database and knowledge base for child protection services; and strengthening child protection at family and community levels. During the year 2016-17 upto December, 2016 ₹1,228.98 lakh have been incurred on this scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana: This schemes is for higher education/skill development programme to beneficiaries of Palanhar Yojana and children staying in Government and Non-government Institutional Homes. Under the scheme, skill development programmes are being organised for the children aged 17 to 21 years. The objective of this scheme is to enable such young adults to adapt

themselves to society and to encourage them to move away from institution based life. Under this scheme vocational and skill development programme are provided through Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood also provided financial assistance for higher education to applicable young child. Financial details of the scheme are given in table 8.41.

Table 8.41 Expenditure and Beneficiaries of Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana

Year	Budget (₹lakh)	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	10.00	9.49	28
2014-15	20.01	20.00	105
2015-16	30.01	24.00	79
2016-17*	40.01 (BE)	18.39	95

*upto December, 2016

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women constitute nearly half the population of the State. No development, however, can deemed to be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in all the activities of the society. The State Government has framed and implemented various programmes for women empowerment and development in various sectors to help women particularly on equal terms in the decisions making process at all levels including their safety, protection and rehabilitation etc.

Women Development Programme: The foremost issue in women development is to make women aware about their rights and to empower them to take maximum advantage from the programmes being implemented by the Government and to become socio-economically self-reliant. "Sathin" is the prime animator working at grassroots not only to create linkage between women and various programmes of the Government, but also to inform women about their rights. Sathins also need to create environment against social evil practices and to make women aware about situation wherein women often find themselves harassed, victimized or exploited. At present, 7,709 Sathins are working in the State to create awareness among women, enable them to realize their potential and also to help women access advantage from the Government programmes/scheme. During the year 2016-17(upto December, 2016) an expenditure ₹1,619.13 lakh has been

incurred, against the provision of ₹2,378.94 lakh.

Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoochik Vivah Yojana): Community marriages are meant to discourage dowry and to reduce the expenditure on individual marriages. The grant in aid at the rate ₹18,000 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme, of which ₹15,000 are deposited in the bank/post office in the name of the bride and ₹3,000 are given to the organization for arrangements etc. One organization can arrange maximum 500 marriages in one event. Progress of the scheme is given in table 8.42.

Table 8.42 Year wise progress of Community marriages Scheme

Year	Benefited Pairs	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2012-13	2372	175.12
2013-14	3991	338.93
2014-15	2731	396.65
2015-16	3914	489.35
2016-17 *	5077	538.28

*upto December, 2016

Seven Point Programme for Women Empowerment: Empowerment of women is possible only if it is based on a life cycle approach. This programme is focussed on:

- Safe Motherhood
- Reduction in IMR
- Population Stabilization
- Prevention of child marriages
- Retention of girls at least upto class X
- Providing security and safe environment to women
- Economic empowerment by providing self employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

This programme aims at all round development of women and it is being implemented with joint efforts of Health Department, Women & Child Development (WCD), Education Department and Home Department etc.

Prevention of Child Marriages: Early marriage results in early pregnancy thereby affecting girl's

health and other important development parameters. The focus of this programme is to prevent child marriages and provide appropriate environment for girl's education and their development. In the year 2016-17, a special campaign, "Sanjha Abhiyaan-Bal Vivaah Mukta Rajasthan" has been launched in the state with the support of UNFPA and UNICEF, with a motive to make Rajasthan a child marriage free state. This campaign has been envisaged as a platform to connect and consolidate various projects, programs, efforts and ideas of government, civil society, individuals and media to take unified action against child marriage. During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) 74 child marriages were prevented through counseling.

Gender Cell: The Gender Cell has also been constituted in the State to promote mainstreaming the concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also to function as a secretariat to review the budgets of various departments with gender perspective. To sensitize on Gender related issues and for Gender mainstreaming, the Gender cell also organizes orientation programmes on Gender Responsive Budget in all the districts in the State. An MOU has also been signed between Government of Rajasthan and UN Women for strengthening and expediting the efforts towards Gender Responsive Budgeting.

Women Protection: A special Women Protection Cell has also been setup to monitor implementation of the following programmes relating to protection of women:

- Mahila Surksha Evam Salah Kendra
- 24 Hours Women Helpline
- Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace

Swavalamban Yojana: Main objective of this scheme is to improve the living standard of poor women, widows, separated women and rural women. Women are being provided employment through the trainings provided by RSLDC in traditional and non-traditional trades. Till December, 2016, 12,112 women have been benefitted by this scheme. An outlay of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Free basic computer training to women through RKCL: To make women of all categories computer literate, free of cost basic computer training is provided to women in coordination with RKCL. Two types of courses one of RSCIT and other Digital Saheli have been identified to provide training to women by RKCL. Till December, 2016, 1,98,826 women have been benefitted by this scheme. An outlay of ₹1200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme: The Honorable Prime Minister launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme in Panipat, Haryana on 22nd January 2015 in 100 districts where the sex ratio has declined sharply in the last decade. In II phase 61 districts have been added. The primary objective of the scheme is to empower the girl child and ensure her education; essentially addressing the pre and post birth discrimination against the girl child.

In Rajasthan the scheme was initially launched in ten districts (Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sikar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Sri Ganganagar) with low CSR. In the II phase of the scheme, four new districts (Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Hanumangarh and Tonk) were added. A number of programmes and activities are being organized at the State and district level for the successful implementation of the scheme.

Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana: Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana was announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in budget announcement for the Financial Year 2016-17 to develop a positive attitude towards the girl child in the society and improve health and education status of the girl child in the State. This is a flagship scheme which expects to bring Women Empowerment and gender equality in the State. Girl children belonging to the state of Rajasthan, who are born on or after the 1st of June 2016, are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.

Under this scheme, a total grant of ₹50,000 will be provided in 6 installments to the parents/guardians of the eligible girl. A total number of 3,16,066 girls have been benefitted with the first installment of the scheme in a period from 1st June, 2016 to December, 2016.

Garima Balika Sanrakshan Evam Samman Yojna, 2016: Garima Balika and Sanrakshan Scheme has been launched in order to reward and give recognition to various individuals and organisations for their

commendable work in the field of protection of girl child. The objective of the scheme is to recognise, reward and inspire the individuals, and the organisations to prevent violence and exploitation of girl child at various levels. This Scheme has been implemented in the entire State as Garima Balika Sanrakshan and Samman Yojna 2016. Under this scheme the rewards will be given at two levels-first Individual and second Institutional. The reward will include ₹25,000/- cash & certificate of recognition, which will be given on National Girl Child day being celebrated at State level on 24th January every year.

Income Generating Activity Training: Under this scheme women of SHGs are being provided opportunities for employment/self-employment by providing them trainings through RSLDC and various training institutes as National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), Centre for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management (CESBM). An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Allotment of Fair price shops to WSHGs: The scheme of allotting fair price shops to SHGs was launched in 2009-10 to provide self employment to

the women SHGs. Women of these SHGs are the local resident and they personally know all the beneficiary of the public distribution system. Through this, fair distribution can be ensured in the Public Distribution Systems and is a good option for WSHGs to earn their livelihood. To enable the economic sustainability, seed money of ₹75,000 is given by state to each SHG. Till December, 2016, 112 SHGs have been allotted the FPS. An outlay of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Other schemes being implemented in the State for the women empowerment are:

- Interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loan to SHGs
- Mission Gramya Shakti
- Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra
- Rajasthan State Women Resource Centre (RSRCW)
- Mission Poorna Shakti, Pali
- Mission Poorna Shakti, Bundi
- Aparajita' One Stop Crisis Management Centre for Women.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated rural areas. Almost all development activities implemented during course of planned development of the state benefit the rural areas and rural population, various rural development specific schemes/programmes in the state focus on by government is well reflected by the fact that a separate Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is functioning in the State to implement various rural specific development programmes, through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels.

The Rural Development Department is implementing several schemes in the rural areas of the State. The major schemes are Livelihood Projects, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Indira Awas Yojana, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) and DRDA (Administration), being sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme is sponsored by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Border Area Development Programme is sponsored by Ministry of Home Affairs respectively. Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme, Mewat Area Development Programme, Guru Golwalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY), Swa-vivek Zila Vikas Yojana, Dang Area Development Programme, Magra Area Development Programme are State Sponsored schemes, Mukhya mantri Adarsh Gram Panchayat Yojna (MAGPY) has also been initiated by the Government of Rajasthan on 04-02-2015.

Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) was also launched on 20-11-2016.

These programmes / schemes basically aim to reduce poverty, increase infrastructure facilities, increase the avenues of wage employment and self-employment, and to remove the regional imbalances in the field of development and rural housing. The following schemes/ programmes are being implemented in the rural areas of the state by the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department.

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad –RAJEEVIKA(RGAVP)

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad–RAJEEVIKA (RGAVP) is an autonomous society established in October, 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. The society is registered under Society Registration Act, 1958 and is mandated to implement all rural livelihood programmes associated with Self Help Group (SHG) based institutional architecture.

The society aims at creating financially sustainable and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and selected public services and to build their capacities to deal with the rapidly changing external socio-economic world.

At present, following livelihood projects are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA:-

- World Bank funded, Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) is being implemented in 60 blocks since June, 2011.
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood

Project (NRLP) is being implemented in 9 blocks since April, 2013.

- Government of India funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in rest of the blocks in phased manner since April, 2013.

The key activities undertaken in the project being implemented by RAJEEVIKA are as follows:

- Institution Building
- Capacity Building
- Financial Inclusion
- Livelihood Intervention
- Convergence

Core Achievements since Inception

The World Bank credit for RRLP had become effective from 22.6.2011 and implementation of NRLM and NRLP was initiated in the financial year 2013-14. By the end of December, 2016, the approximate 6.43 Lakh households were organized into 55,992 Self Help Groups and 3,272 Village Organizations (VOs) by RGAVP under the projects i.e. RRLP, NRLM and NRLP. Financial and Technical assistance is being provided to these SHGs and VOs from the project for building up their capabilities, improving income, reducing cost and reducing risks and vulnerability. Livelihood activity is identified by households themselves in a livelihood plan.

As per the financial assistance, 40,538 SHGs have already availed the Revolving fund support and 27,969 SHGs have received the Livelihood fund from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP, total 44,367 SHGs have their saving accounts opened in bank.

Project Implementation Strategy

RGAVP has adopted the Community Resource Person (CRP) Strategy, based on the approach of “community to community learning”, in the projects being implemented. As per the CRP Strategy, CRPs from within the state and other states have been deployed in 28 blocks for the formation and the strengthening of the community institutions. The strategy is being implemented in two modes namely; Resource Block Strategy and Intensive Block Strategy.

Project Approach

- Focusing beyond SHGs and develop higher support structure
- Multiple doses of finance
- Savings and credit model
- Diversification of livelihood sources
- Social and livelihood security
- Committed support structure from state level to village level
- Community cost based interest rates
- Community to community learning (CRP Model)
- Skill development and assured employment
- Effective monitoring through; Web based MIS system, ICT based Mobile tracking, Accounting and Financial process monitoring through Tally software.

Achievements under different projects upto December, 2016 are given in the table 9.1

Table 9.1 Achievements under Different Projects during the year upto December, 2016

S. No.	Activities	RRLP	NRLP	NRLM	Total
1	SHG Formation	11591	1510	4016	17117
2	Opening of SB Accounts	9940	987	3093	14020
3	Revolving Fund	9339	1016	2976	13331
4	Livelihood Fund	7986	981	1363	10330
5	VO Formation	1275	195	280	1750
6	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	172.87	18.13	25.57	216.57

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan Project

This project is being implemented in one block each in the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sirohi, Pali and Jalore and two blocks in Sirohi District (Pindwara) and Jodhpur District (Balesar) is Implemented in year 2016-17. 5,006 SHGs (353 SHGs have shifted to NRLM due to separation of Chitalwana block) have been formed till December, 2016. Bank accounts of 4,954 SHGs have been opened, 4,950 SHGs have been given revolving fund of ₹15,000 each and 2383 SHGs have been given livelihood seed capital support. Total 173 agricultural clusters and 55 goat clusters have been sanctioned. 1,200 families have enhanced their average annual income upto ₹15,000 through vegetable cultivation in Abu road and Bali blocks. Under the project, total expenditure upto December, 2016 is ₹26.02 crore.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The programme aims to provide employment to rural people and thereby enhance inclusive growth and is operational in the entire state. The objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Salient features of the scheme are as under:

- All local residents of the Gram Panchayat are eligible for registration under the Scheme.
- Minimum one third beneficiaries shall be women.
- Job Cards with photographs of all the adult members of the household are issued free of cost within 15 days of registration.
- Dated receipt of application for employment is provided.
- Guarantee of providing employment within 15 days of application.
- Un-employment allowance is paid by the State Government, if employment is not provided within 15 days of application.
- Work is provided within 5 Km. radius of the village. Beyond 5 KM, 10 per cent extra wages are payable.
- Wages are to be paid as per the task performed.
- Drinking water, shade, first aid and creche facilities are mandatory at worksite.
- Gram Sabha is the primary authority to identify the works and to prepare annual action plan.
- No contractors and labour placing machinery is allowed.
- Social Audit by Gram Sabha.
- All wage payments through Banks/Post Offices only.
- Gram Sabha is empowered for monitoring the progress and the quality of work.
- Effective Grievance Redressal mechanism.

During 2016-17 upto December, 2016, ₹3,817 crore have been spent and 1,875.78 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 39.76 Lakh households. 1.19 Lakh households have completed 100 days employment.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Housing is vital for human survival and therefore essential for socio-economic development. The need for improved housing is most acutely felt among the rural poor. The primary objective of IAY is to provide housing to members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST rural poor living Below Poverty Line by providing them grant-in aid. Since the financial year 1999-2000, upgradation of the unserviceable kutchha houses Credit cum Subsidy Scheme has also been included in this scheme. The features of the scheme are:

- 3 per cent of funds are reserved for specially abled persons living below the poverty-line in rural areas and 15 per cent of funds are for Minority.
- Assistance is sanctioned to the female member of the households or in the joint names of husband and wife.
- A minimum of 60 per cent of funds is to be utilized for construction of houses for the

SC/ST people. Sanitary latrine and smokeless chulha are integral part of an IAY house. The Gram Sabha makes selection of beneficiaries under IAY.

- Selection of construction technology, materials and design is left entirely to the choice of beneficiaries. Middleman or contractors or departmental agency for construction of the house have no role in this respect.

Since 2013-14, assistance for new construction has been increased from ₹45,000 to ₹70,000 per house. During the year 2016-17, ₹316.84 crore have been spent and 1,05,597 new houses have been completed upto December, 2016.

Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objectives of this scheme are to create local need based infrastructure development, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented in rural as well as urban areas of the state. Every MLA is authorized to recommend the works up to ₹2.25 crore per year for his/her constituency. At least 20 Per cent of total allotment amount annually must be recommended for the development of SC/ST personnels. Annually 25 Per cent of total allotment or 25 Per cent of total works done under Mukhya Mantri Jal Swawlamban Yojana (MJSY) Scheme of their constituency (proposed/ accepted/ current) whichever is less, proposed to recommend under MJSY scheme.

Works related to drinking water, approach roads, drainage system in abaadi area, sewerage work in urban area, building works in Government educational institutions, desalting of tanks, development of traditional source of water, infrastructural development of tourist places, drinking water facilities for livestock, hospitals/dispensary buildings for animal health, medical equipment for government hospitals, hospital/ dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centres, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions, court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme. During the year 2016-17, an allocation of ₹450 crore has been earmarked, against which, ₹278.46 crore have been spent and 6,297 works have been completed upto December, 2016.

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members of Rajasthan State. Under the scheme, every MP can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector up to ₹5 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire state may select works for implementation in any district of the state. MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/state for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "Calamity of Severe nature" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of ₹1.00 crore, for each calamity.

The main objective of the programme is to create social and infrastructure facilities and assets of public utility which are important for development of the area. The works under the scheme will be developmental in nature based on locally felt needs. The emphasis is on creation of durable assets, which will always be available for public use at large. The ownership of such assets created with MPLAD funds would rest with the Government.

The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the concerned MP. As far as possible, all sanctions for works should be accorded within 75 days from the date of receipt of the proposals from the concerned MP. During 2016-17, an allocation of ₹175 crore has been earmarked. During 2016-17, ₹91.92crore have been spent and 1,113 works have been completed upto December, 2016.

Mewat Area Development Programme

The Mev community is concentrated in 12 blocks of Alwar and Bharatpur Districts. The Mev are still socially and economically backward. The area inhabited by Mev's is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, Government of Rajasthan sponsored programme known as Mewat Area Development Programme is being implemented, since 1987-88 for overall development of Mewat area. The main objective of this scheme is creation of necessary infrastructure facilities, generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in Mewat area, to encourage economic development and to bring qualitative improvement in

the standard of living of the people of Mewat area. During 2016-17, an allocation of ₹60 crore has been earmarked. In the year 2016-17, ₹31.69 crore have been spent and 788 works have been completed upto December, 2016.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The BADP is a Central Government intervention strategy to bring about a balanced development of border areas. The objective of the Programme is to infuse a sense of security among the people and building up of much needed social and physical infrastructure to propel normal development activities. The programme is being implemented in 16 Blocks of 4 Border Districts, namely Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer. Under BADP, majority of the funds are invested for security related activities. However, since the border districts have poor social and economic infrastructure development activities are also provided due importance. During the year 2016-17, an allocation of ₹150 crore has been earmarked. During the year 2016-17, ₹103.63 crore have been spent and 628 works have been completed upto December, 2016.

Guru Golwalkar Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY)

Guru Golwalkar Grameen Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana has been initiated on 30.09.2014 in all the 33 districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets. The scheme is funded by the State and is being implemented in the rural areas of the State only. Under the scheme, 90 per cent funds will be provided for construction of boundary-walls of "Shamshaan/Kabristan". For construction of other community assets, 70 per cent funds and in Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas 80 per cent funds will be provided by the State Government. Remaining funds will be collected from the public in the form of Cash and Demand Draft only. During 2016-17, an allocation of ₹100 crore has been earmarked. During the year 2016-17, ₹83 crore have been spent and 706 works have been completed upto December, 2016.

Dang Area Development Programme

Ravenous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the "Dang Area". These are backward areas and need investments to augment infrastructure facilities to speed up the pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme has been relaunched in 2004-05 by Government of Rajasthan. The Programme covers 394 Gram Panchayats of 26 Panchayat Samities of 8 Districts (Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi). During the year 2016-17 an allocation of ₹50 crore has been earmarked. During the year 2016-17 ₹13 crore have been spent and 642 works have been completed upto December, 2016.

Magra Area Development Programme

The central Southern part of Rajasthan surrounded by hills specially Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand and not covered under Tribal Area Development (TAD) is locally known as "Magra". The development resources in this area are poor, including land, water and animals and there is heavy seasonal migration. To improve social and economic status of residents, the "Magra Area Development Programme" was initiated since 2005-06 in 14 Blocks of above 5 districts. At present it is being implemented in 16 blocks in above districts. Activities of Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Drinking Water, Education, Electrification, Health and Road Construction are undertaken for development of the area. During the year 2016-17, an allocation of ₹50 crore has been earmarked, against which, ₹25.93 crore have been spent and 552 works have been completed upto December, 2016.

Swa-Vivek Zila Vikas

In view of minimum requirements and prevailing conditions, this scheme was launched in 2005-06 to execute works as per needs of the local community. Activities of Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Drinking Water, Education, Electrification, Health and Road Construction are undertaken for development of the area. District Collectors are authorised to decide the works to be taken up under the scheme in rural areas. During the year 2016-17, ₹1.90 crore have been

spent and 61 works have been completed upto December, 2016.

Bio-Fuel Authority

In view of good prospect of production of Bio Fuel on cultivable wasteland as well as on degraded forest land of Rajasthan through Jatropa and other such tree borne oil seeds, Bio-Fuel Mission was constituted on 4.9.2005. The Bio fuel mission was formed with the objective to develop Jatropa, Karanj & other oil seeds cultivation, research, processing, marketing & development of other basic infrastructure. For implementation of the objectives of the Bio Fuel Mission, the State Government has announced the Bio Fuel Policy and has constituted the Bio Fuel Authority. Progress of Bio Fuel Authority is as under:

- **Allotment of waste land to SHGs of BPL Families and Gram Panchyats:** Total 41,127 hectare wasteland has been identified in the 12 districts of Rajasthan (Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur, Pratapgarh), Out of which, 12,858.50 hectare wasteland has been allotted. 8,436.95 hectare wasteland has been allotted to 941 Self Help groups of BPL families and 4,421.55 hectare wasteland has been allotted to 418 Gram Panchyats on Gair Khatadari basis.
- **Jatropa Plantation:** Under the programme of raising of Jatropa seedling, Land Resource Department of Government of India has allotted ₹2.83 crore in the years from 2006-07 to December, 2016. Against the target of 13.00 lakh seedlings, 8.62 lakh seedlings have been planted during the financial year 2016-17.
- **Plantation under MGNREGA:** All the Twelve Zila Parishads of these districts have been directed to include Jatropa Plantation in the annual action plan for the year 2016-17 of MGNREGA.
- **RAJAS SANGH** has purchased 1,917 MT Jatropa seeds from tribal areas during the years 2006-07 to 2016-17 (upto December, 2016)
- **Production of Bio-Diesel:** Rajasthan State Mines & Mineral Ltd. (RSMML) has

established a processing plant at Jhamarkotra (Udaipur). Till now, 88,000 liter Bio- Diesel has been prepared, it is used in the buses, jcb, and dumper etc. vehicles. The proposal of ₹10.00 crore has been sent to Government of India to upgrade and commercialize this plant.

- **National mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP):** It is a Government of India financed and running scheme of agriculture department. Plantation of Karanj, Neem, Jetropha has been done on the wasteland of 20 districts of the state. During year 2016-17, target is of 1,25,000 plantations in 150 hectares of wasteland. Till December, 2016, 75,000 plantation work has completed.
 - In Bhilwara district, one private Bio-Diesel processing unit has been setup.
 - To promote Bio- Diesel production and utility, state government exempt Vat on Jetropha, Jetropha crude oil and B-100 Bio-Diesel. State Government ended need of transport permit to collect and sell Jetropha seeds from forest.
 - Bio-Fuel authority used Radio, TV, Puppert programme advertisement, posters, pumplets, etc., to promote Jetropha seeds Collection.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The main objectives of SAGY are:

- To trigger processes which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats.
- To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population.
- To generate models of local level development and effective local governance which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt.
- To nurture the identified Adarsh Grams as schools of local development to train other Gram Panchayats.

“SAGY aims at instilling certain values in the villages

and their people, so that they get transformed into models for others.” In the first phase of the scheme, 34 Gram Panchayats have been selected, in which implementation is in progress. In the second phase, total 17 Gram Panchayats have been selected. In this scheme works can be done by utilizing the provisions of different schemes of centre/ state.

Mukhya Mantri Adarsh Gram Panchayat Yojna (MAGPY)

The Scheme is unique and transformative, as it has a holistic approach towards development. It envisages integrated development of the selected village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihoods, etc. Far beyond mere infrastructure development, MAGPY aims at instilling certain values, such as people's participation, Antyodaya, gender equality, dignity of women, social justice, spirit of community service, cleanliness, eco-friendliness, maintaining ecological balance, peace and harmony, mutual cooperation, self-reliance, local self-government, transparency and accountability in public life, etc. in the villages and their people, so that they get transformed into models for others. MAGPY lays focus to community participation. Social mobilization of village community which can trigger a chain of other development activities in the village. For instance, reducing risk behaviours like alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse (drugs/tobacco/gutka etc) among all age groups of population. Strengthening of local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas and facilitating good governance is also an important objective of MAGPY. Personal development through sports, regular physical exercise, balanced nutrition, personal hygiene is another unique aspect of the Scheme.

The Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are the pivots of this scheme. Gram Panchayats are the basic unit for development. During the year 2016-17 under this scheme, 197 Gram Panchayats have been selected by Hon'ble MLAs upto December, 2016. In this scheme, works can be executed by utilizing the provision of different schemes of centre/ state.

Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) has

been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in Agra on 20th November, 2016. Selection of beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin will be done on the basis of Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data. The government would be providing a financial assistance of Rs. ₹1,20,000 to the beneficiaries. Along with it, an additional ₹ 12,000 will also be provided to build toilet to each beneficiary under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The beneficiaries will also be provided daily wages through MGNREGA. The expenditure share is kept in 60:40 ratio between Central and State Government.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is an attempt to make our rural areas socially, economically and physically sustainable regions. The mission strives to strengthen rural area by providing economic, social and infrastructure amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country.

The vision of SPMRM is to “develop a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature thus creating a cluster of Rurban Villages.”

The National Rurban Mission (NRuM), aims to create 300 such Rurban growth clusters over the next three years across the country. In the year 2015-16 selected 100 clusters across the country in which 5 clusters selected in the State. In this mean while 15 clusters allotted to State next 3 years. In the first Phase 2015-16 clusters selected in Bharatpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur district in the State. In second Phase 2016-17 six clusters selected viz. Alwar, Bikaner, Jalore, Pratapgarh, Banswara and Jaipur district in the State.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Rajasthan was the pioneer state in introduction of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj in the country, where Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of the country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 2nd October, 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan. April 24, 1993 is a landmark day in the Indian history of the Panchayati Raj, when Constitutional status was

provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third stratum of governance, to fulfil the directive principles of state policy by endowing requisite powers and authority to Village Panchayats to enable them to function as units of self-government. Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the constitutional amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1953 was amended in 1994 and panchayati raj rules were introduced in 1996.

Panchayat Raj System has three tier structures:

- **Gram Panchayat:** Gram Panchayat the first level elected body and the basic unit of democracy, is the local government with specific responsibilities. Gram Sabha is the general body of the citizens of the entire village.
- **Panchayat Samiti:** Panchayat samiti a local government body, is the link between the Gram Panchayats and the Zila Parishads.
- **Zila Parishad:** Zila Parishad is a local government body at District level to provide essential services and facilities to the rural population.

Basic Functions of Panchayati Raj Department/Institutions are:

- To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73rd constitutional amendment.
- Effective Implementation of Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Rules.
- All administrative/establishment matters including Recruitments of PRI's Functionaries.
- Building up of the organizational capacity of PRIs, the professional capacity of Elected Representatives with special focus on women representatives and the functionaries, so that they can perform their mandated roles effectively.
- Institutionalizing and using integrated decentralized participatory planning through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and District Planning Committees for convergence of plethora of schemes and pooling of diverse resources for better outcomes.
- Strengthening of Gram Sabhas for effective

social audit to ensure transparency and accountability of PRIs.

- Monitoring and implementation of various Schemes (FFC, SFC V, Untied Fund for PRIs) including State and Central flagship programme [Swachh Bharat mission(Rural)] of the Government that directly touches the lives of the poor in rural area and promotes inclusive growth.
- Mitigating regional backwardness through PRIs.
- Access to sanitation and clean environmental facilities to all in a time bound manner with the functional arrangement for solid and liquid waste management.
- To enable all households to have access to and use toilets and to ensure that all government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals.
- Supporting the Panchayats to achieve transparency and accountability in their functioning through e-enablement.

Various development programme including State & Central flagship programmes that directly touch the lives of the people in rural area and promote inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at state level. Presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 295 Panchayat Samities and 9,894 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the state.

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions

Fourteenth Finance Commission (14th FC)

The period of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) is for five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The grant in aid has to be released to Gram Panchayats under Fourteenth Finance Commission. This Grant in aid is for supporting and strengthening the basic service delivery of – drinking water supply, sanitation, sewerage, water drainage system, solid waste management, street lighting, rural roads, parks, playgrounds, burial and cremation grounds etc. The Gram Panchayats are the executing Agency for the use of grant in aid and Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities are responsible for monitoring and evaluation to ensure the utilization of this Grant. An

amount ₹2,038.17 crore has been transferred to all Gram Panchayats in two installments in the financial year 2016-17, against total proposed amount of ₹2,305.52 crore. Till December, 2016, an amount of ₹1,194.70 crore has been spent against the release and 36,206 works have been completed.

Fifth State Finance Commission

- The period of Fifth State Finance Commission is for five years 2015-2020. According to the recommendations 7.182 per cent of total State's net own tax revenue has to be released to rural & urban local bodies in the ratio of 75.10: 24.90 on the basis of census 2011.
- As per interim report of 2016-17, instead of 5:15:80, fund distribution to PRIs will be in a ratio of 5:20:75.
- As per guidelines, in year 2016-17, II installment will be released to only those PRIs who have utilized more than 60 Per cent of I instalment.
- As per recommendations, the utilization of the Grants would be, 55 per cent for basic and development functions, 40 per cent for implementation of National & State priority schemes and 5 per cent would be as incentives for execution of various works or programmes.
- First instalment of ₹1,316.19 crore has been transferred to PRIs in the financial year 2016-17, against the total proposed amount of ₹2,770.93 crore, out of which, an amount of ₹1,206.08 crore has been spent till December 2016 and 35,082 works have been completed.

Untied Fund for PRIs

This scheme is meant for providing untied funds to PRIs for preparations of action plans for meeting the local needs and providing the financial assistance, since the year 2011-12. Under this scheme, the priority has been given for the completion of incomplete works, providing water and for sanitation works etc. A provision of ₹130 crore has been earmarked for the year 2016-17, out of which ₹29.74 crore have been transferred to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the maintenance of Government school toilets of rural areas.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

Swachh Rajasthan is the dream for a clean and healthy State that thrives and contributes to the well being of the rural population of the State. One of the ways to make this dream into a reality is the successful implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). This program has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 2nd October, 2014, and it is planned to make the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October, 2019. Aim of the initiative is to achieve ODF status for Rajasthan by March, 2018.

- **Provision of Swach Bharat Mission (SBM-G) :** The Incentive amount provided to Below Poverty Line and identified Above Poverty Line households shall be upto ₹12,000 for construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). Central Share of this Incentive for IHHLs shall be ₹7,200 (60 Per cent) from Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The State share will be ₹4,800 (40 Per cent).
- **Incentive provided under SBM(G) Mission:** Incentive for construction and usage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) shall be available for all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead , physically handicapped and women headed households.
- **Community Sanitary Complex (CSC):** The maximum support per-unit prescribed for a Community Sanitary Complex is ₹2 lakhs. Sharing pattern amongst Central Government, State Government and the Community shall be in the ratio of 60:30:10. The Community contribution, however, can be made by Community contribution/Panchayat out of its own resources.
- **Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM):** Financial assistance for Gram Panchayats on number of household basis to enable all ODF Gram Panchayats to implement sustainable SLWM projects. The total assistance under SBM(G) for SLWM projects shall be worked out on the basis of total number of households in each Gram Panchayat, subject to a maximum of ₹7 lakhs for a Gram Panchayat

having up to 150 households, ₹12 lakhs up to 300 households, ₹15 lakhs up to 500 households and ₹20 lakhs for Gram Panchayats having more than 500 households.

On 26th January 2016, Bikaner was announced the first open defecation free district of Rajasthan.

In the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till Date) Rajasthan has ranked first in the country for construction of toilets.

In financial year 2016-17 the budget provision of the scheme was of ₹2,010.70 crore. Out of it, ₹1,064.62 crore has been received and an expenditure of ₹1,176.70 crore has been incurred upto 31st December, 2016. Out of all 9,894 Gram Panchayats, 4,075 gram panchayats have attained ODF as on 31st December, 2016. Rest 5,819 Gram Panchayats have been targeted to achieve this feat by 2017-18.

Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP)

In accordance with 73rd amendment of constitution, Government of India had launched this scheme in 2010-11. Under this scheme, awards are being provided to one best performing Zila Parishad, two Panchayat Samities and five Gram Panchayats of the State every year. Government of Rajasthan has received award of ₹152.00 lakh for the financial year 2015-16 and nominations for the year 2016-17 have been sent to Government of India.

State Level Panchayat Award Yojana (SPAS)

The best performing PRIs are awarded under this scheme. The award is given to the PRIs on their outstanding performance in the field of Sanitation, efforts for prohibition of child marriages and increase in their own resources. Under SPAS, 3 Zila Parishads, 21 Panchayat Samities and 99 Gram Panchayats have already been awarded.

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

In compliance to the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), Government of India has transferred cent percent grant directly in the accounts of Gram Panchayat. The grant provided to the gram Panchayat will be utilized for preparation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan keeping in view the essential basic requirements & felt local

needs of the community and excluded section for holistic development of the Gram Panchayat. Government of Rajasthan has developed state specific guidelines as “Aapni Yojana Aapno Vikas” based on the Central Model guideline of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, New Delhi for preparation of quality GPDP Plan and effective implementation of the same. The Gram Panchayat Development plans are prepared in participatory mode by taking proposals in Gram Sabha and its due approval from competent levels all across the districts. Approved GPDPs are uploaded on Plan Plus Ver-2.

Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA)

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has directly transferred ₹2,227.00 lakhs to Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan (IGPR&GVS), Jaipur intended for implementation of the approved activities of Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA) 2016-17. Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Rajasthan has issued Administrative & Financial Sanction and has transferred funds to the executive institutions for implementation of the approved activities of Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA) 2016-17. Implementation of the approved activities of PSA 2016-17 is under process.

MukhyaMantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan –(MJSA)

State is continuously facing drought conditions and due to these adverse conditions, problems like shortage of fodder and drinking water arise in rural areas and often water is to be supplied through tankers in these areas. Crop production is also always endangered, due to uncertainty of rains. Maximum part of rainfall drains out in vain, resulting in fall of water table in the wells.

To overcome these problems, State Government has decided to initiate Mukhya Mantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan by converging various line departmental activities and funds, as well as by providing separate budget by the State.

The main purpose of this Abhiyaan is to make approximately 21,000 villages water self reliant

in four years by raising funds through convergence, public contributions and donations etc.

In first phase, out of 96,709 works of MJSA, 95,071 works were completed and the second phase has been started from 9th December, 2016.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Jan Kalyan Panchayat Shivar Programme-

For settling the grievances of rural people at panchayat level, panchayat shivirs are organised, for the betterment of rural folks. "Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Jan Kalyan Shivirs" have been started from 14th October, 2016. "Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay public welfare Campaign" programme is organized as a constant process. The campaign includes the following procedures: Taking care of ground level works and allocation of related pacts, issue of birth and death Certificates, issue of ration cards, complaints regarding electricity department, and Water-related issues are resolved by the concerned Departments. The Mutation Register work is done by the Revenue Department, other authorities are to issue acceptance for personal profitable programmes, to settle pension related issues etc. Along with the above issues, this campaign also summarizes the progress of the campaign in respect of 17 different departments. The primary motive of this campaign is to provide an ease to the laymen by making settlements at their own panchayat itself. Hon'ble Minister, In charge of the district, Hon'ble MP and MLA, Principal Secretary/Secretary in charge of the district, Divisional Commissioner & District Collector are playing crucial roles by participating in Panchayat Shivirs.

- Sub Division Officer (SDO) / Block Development Officer (BDO) / Tehsildaar is working as the nodal officer of the camps.
- The campaign is organized on regular basis on every Friday at 2 head quarters near each panchayat samiti.
- The progress is monitored on online basis

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS)

Improving the nutritional status of children in classes 1 to 8 in 71,344 Government, Local Body,

Government Aided Schools, Special Training (AIE Centers, EGS NCLP) and Madarasas and to increase enrollment and for encouraging students to attend schools more regularly and also to provide nutritional support to children in drought affected areas during summer vacations, are the basic objectives of this scheme. It covers approximately 62.84 lakh students studying in classes 1 to 8 (41.57 lakh in class 1 to 5 and 21.27 lakh in class 6 to 8).

Food grains (Wheat/Rice) 100 gram per day per student for class 1 to 5 and 150 gram per day per student for class 6 to 8 is being provided. The food served under MDMS contains a minimum of 450 calories and 12 gram protein for class 1 to 5 students and 700 calories and 20 gram protein for class 6 to 8 students. The variety in the food being served has been widely appreciated and also sustains the interest of the students.

The cooking conversion cost for class 1 to 5 is ₹4.13 per day per student and for class 6 to 8 is ₹6.18 per day per student. According to the guidelines of GoI, the services of persons as cook cum helper have been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹1,000. Services of around 1.16 lakh cook cum helpers have been hired for cooking and serving MDM.

Stringent checking and inspections are being undertaken in all districts to ensure quality of the meals. MDM Steering and Monitoring Committees at State, District and Block level have been formed and are functioning. Effective MIS system has been developed for better monitoring of the programme at the school, block, district and state level. Independent agencies have also been appointed by Government of India to evaluate/monitor the MDM Scheme in the State.

In order to address the issue of nutritional strengthening among the School Children in the Sahariya blocks (Kishanganj & Shahabad blocks of Baran District), the quantity of food grains per child has been doubled up.

To train the cook cum helpers working under Mid Day Meal Scheme, nearly 1,100 Master Trainers have been trained with the help of various institutions (Akshaya Patra Foundation, Hotel Management Research Institute & Health Management Research Institute). Training programme was also organized at each block of the state to train the cook cum helpers about hygiene, cleanliness, cooking techniques, maintenance of food grains and to keep proper

nutritional values in MDM.

The State has started “UTSAV BHOJ” Yojana in mid-day Meal. In the scheme any person can provide full meal, Sweets, Raw Material and Equipment and Utensils on their Personal and social Occasions, like Birth-Day, Birth Occasion, Marriage, Anniversary etc.

As per direction of Government of India, Automated Monitoring System by SMS Technique has been

implemented since August, 2016 for regular supervision and review of the scheme. In this connection, the information of the number of benefitted students is being collected through SMS from schools on Toll Free no. i.e. 15544.

During the financial year 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹474.34 crore was carried out against the budget provision of ₹709.27 crore upto December, 2016.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME – 2006

The Twenty Point Programme was first launched in the year 1975 and restructured in 1982, 1986 and again in 2006. The restructured programme, known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006, became operational with effect from 1st April 2007. The Programme aims to provide momentum to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, family welfare and health, protection of environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in rural areas.

Twenty Point Programme- 2006 consists of 65 monitorable items, out of which 15 rankable items are being monitored at the state level. The progress of main points which are being monitored at the State level is as follows:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Point No. 1A01

This Act provides guarantee for at least 100 days of employment in a year to every house holded in rural areas. It also stipulates one third participation by women. During the year 2015-16, in MGNREGA 2,341.20 lakh man-days employments was generated for which an amount of ₹2,499.08 crore was paid as wages. During the year 2016-17 1,875.78 lakh man-days employment has been generated upto December, 2016 for which an amount of ₹2,584.41 crore has been paid as wages.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): Point No. 1B0 I, II, III

This scheme was launched on 1st April, 2013 and

being monitored under the Twenty Point Programme for the year 2015-16. Major achievements upto December 2016, are given below:

- During 2015-16, 5,386 new and revived Self Help Groups (SHGs) were brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 5,496 which was 98 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016), 5,569 new and revived SHGs were brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 10,776 which is 51.68 per cent of the target.
- During the year 2015-16, 3,618 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund (RF). During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016), 3,852 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund (RF) against the annual target of 9,261 which is 41.59 per cent of the target.
- During the year 2015-16, 2,431 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) against the annual target of 2,200 which was 110.50 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016) 2,300 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) against the annual target of 3,500 which is 65.71 per cent of the target.

Rural Houses:- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY): Point No. 6A01

During the year 2015-16, 1,03,246 houses were constructed against the annual target of 85,162 which was 121.23 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17(upto December 2016) 1,05,597 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 1,87,094 which is 56.44 per cent of the target.

**EWS/ LIG Houses in Urban Areas:
Point No. 6B01**

During the year 2015-16, 13,482 houses were constructed against the target of 8,877 which was 151.88 per cent of the total target. During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016), 3,963 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 10,486 which is 37.79 per cent of the target.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

A. Habitations covered (Partially covered and Slipped back): Point No. 07A03

Under this programme 1,698 habitations had been covered during the year 2015-16 against the target of 800, which was 212.25 per cent of the total target. During 2016-17 (upto December 2016), 568 habitations have been covered against the annual target of 839 which is 67.70 per cent of the target.

B. Coverage of water quality affected Habitations: Point No. 07A04

During the year 2015-16, 1,065 habitations were covered against the target of 1,163 which was 91.57 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17, upto December 2016, 422 habitations have been covered against the annual target of 1,200 which is 35.17 per cent of the target.

Institutional Deliveries: Point No 08E01

Under this programme, during the year 2015-16, 13,53,622 institutional deliveries were performed. During the year 2016-17, 10,50,613 institutional deliveries have been performed upto December 2016.

SC families assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) component and concessional loan of NSFDC: Point No 10A01 (I)

Under this programme during the year 2015-16, 23,853 SC families have been assisted upto March, 2016 against the annual target of 10,088, which was 236.45 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016), 23,377 SC families have been assisted against the annual target of 11,264, which is 207.54 per cent of the target.

No. of SC students benefitted under post matric scholarship: Point No 10A02 (II)

Under this scheme, during the year 2015-16, 2,72,342 students were benefitted. During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016) 1,57,596 students have been benefitted.

**Universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):-
Point No. 12A01**

Under this programme during the year 2015-16, 304 ICDS blocks were functional against the target of 304 which is 100 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17(upto December, 2016) also, 304 ICDS blocks are functioning against the annual target of 304 which is 100 per cent of the target.

**Anganwari centers Functional:-
Point No. 12B01**

Under this programme during the year 2015-16, 60,263 Anganwaries were functional against the target of 62,010 which was 97.18 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016) 60,604 Anganwaries are functional against the target of 62,010 which is 97.73 per cent of the target.

Assistance to Urban Poor Families:- Point No 14A01

Under the seven point charter-allotment of land patta, affordable houses, water, sanitation, health, education and social security, during the year 2015-16 assistance was provided to 5,958 families. During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016), assistance was provided to 6,252 families.

Area Covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Land):- Point No. 15A01

70,893 hectare of area was covered under plantation on Public and forest land, during the year 2015-16, against the target of 57,100 hectare which was 124.16 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016), 66,442 hectare area is covered under plantation against the target of 57,103 hectare which is 116.35 per cent of the target.

Seedling Planted (Public & Forest Land):- Point No. 15A02

Under this programme, during the year 2015-16, 461.14 lakh seedlings were planted on public and forest land against the target of 371.15 lakh, which was 124.25 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016), 438.55 lakh seedlings have been planted against the target of 371.17 lakh which is 118.15 per cent of the target.

Rural Roads-PMGSY:- Point No. 17A01

Under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana PMGSY, during the year 2015-16, 2,421 Km. rural roads were constructed against the target of 2000 Km., which was 121.05 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17, (upto December 2016) 823.98 km. roads have been constructed against the target of 3,000 Km. which is 27.47 per cent of the target.

Village Electrified Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY):- Point No. 18B01

Under this programme during the year 2015-16, 163 villages were electrified against the target of 26 villages which was 626.92 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17(upto December 2016), 226 villages have been electrified against the target of 246 villages which is 91.87 per cent of the target.

Energizing Pump Sets:- Point No. 18D01

Under this programme during the year 2015-16, 51,303 wells were energized against the target of 30,000 which was 171 per cent of the target. During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016), 17,662 wells have been energized against the provisional target of 30,000 which is 58.87 per cent of the target.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

These days the role of Information Technology is a tremendously increasing. Hence, several activities are being implemented in Rajasthan by Information Technology Department.

Important Schemes/Programmes of the Department

- **Rajasthan Sampark** the project that aims to provide a single point of contact to the citizens to lodge and track grievances, has been implemented in the State. Under the project, multiple channels are available for registering complaints:

Centralized Integrated Grievance redressal Software – Rajasthan Sampark Portal

(www.sampark.rajasthan.gov.in) and integrated Citizen Contact Centre (call centre), Rajasthan Sampark Centers.

- **Rajasthan Sampark Centers:-** with Video Conferencing equipment and facility have been established under Atal Sewa Kendras at all the blocks across the State.
- **Geographical Information System (GIS) platform :-** A common GIS platform has been set up for Education & Medical Department. Infrastructure mapping application has been developed for TSP and Dang area. The same has been made live for the departmental users. Work of 3D Modeling of Albert Hall, Jantar Mantar, Hawa Mahal, City Palace of Udaipur, 7 gates of wall city and City Palace of Jaipur has been completed. LIDAR scanning and 3D modelling of Badi Chopar has been completed. 3D modelling of Amer and Kumbhalgarh Fort is under progress.
- **Raj Sampark Call Centre:-** Through this service, citizen can obtain information of all government departments using toll free no 1800-180-6127 in working hours (8 AM to 8 PM.) daily. Citizen Contact Centre is also integrated with the existing call centres of Electricity, Water, Jaipur Development Authority, Medical, MGNREGA, Commercial Taxes and Agriculture Department. Apart from this, various informations are also being provided through the Citizen Contact Centre related to Women and Child Development, Transport, Labour, Social Justice and Empowerment, Industries, Registration and Stamps, RPSC, Food and Civil Supply, Consumer Affair, DoIT&C, Employment Service and Minorities Affair Department. Approximately 3500 calls per day are being

received through Citizen Contact Centre (CCC).

- **e-Mitra kiosks :-** Presently more than 270 services of government/private departments are being provided electronically through more than 40,000 e-Mitra kiosks to the citizens of the State. Simultaneously payments of utility bills through mobile application has also been started. There are approximately 20 lakh transactions per month at e-Mitra portal kiosk and approximately ₹ 250 crore per month are being collected as revenue.
- **Digitally Signed Certificates :-** The facility to make available legal & valid digitally signed certificates has been launched. The certificates can be applied and obtained through Internet at home/ single window/ kiosk. Approximately 1.5 Lakh Digitally Signed Certificates like caste, income, solvency are being issued every month. The application is being enhanced to issue digitally signed other certificates, licenses etc.
- **Wi-Fi facility within SecLAN :-** Wi-Fi facility has been made available at 225 places of Secretariat and at 394 places within other government buildings and at 291 blocks of the State.
- **UID (Aadhar) :-** Under Government of India's project, a 12 digit number is being provided to all the citizens which is treated as Unique Identity Number. This number is being used to avail all the services provided by the Government. Department of Information Technology & Communication, Government of Rajasthan has been appointed as registrar for the project and 6.26 crore registrations have been done upto December, 2016.
- **RSWAN & SecLAN :-** Approximately 3,464 government buildings, 4,249 offices and 7,240 officials have been connected through the Rajasthan State Wide Area Network and 162 building have been connected through Secretariate Local Area Network (SecLAN).
- A cloud has been established in state data centre and tender has been issued for construction /development of New Data Center.
- **State Portal :-** It is a single source of information/transactional governmental

services for citizens, government users, business houses and overseas people. It is linked with all departmental web portals.

- **Integrated Government Portals:-** Integrated Web portal has been developed with the Standardization of websites /portals and web applications ensuring availability, accessibility and responsiveness. All the portals developed are mobile compliant and on other devices also. All district websites are revamped along with Integrated Industry Portal, RIC, Women Commission, SFC, Minority, Environment Portal, Urban Portal, Energy Portal, Transport Portal, Roads, Education, Law, Land Revenue, Water and Forest Portal.
- **e-Sanchar & i-Fact:-** e-Sanchar is an application that can be linked with any departmental application for sending event based notifications to applicants/beneficiaries as well as officials through SMS/Voice Message/ Structure queries. i-Fact is being used through Rajasthan Sampark for Reality Check.
- **State Master Centralised Data Hub:-** It is a master data hub to provide all types of master data required by client applications of various departments. It contains varied data ranging from geographical hierarchies to various kind of master data being used in departmental applications.
- **Rajasthan Accountability Assurance System (RAAS):-** It facilitates Real time monitoring of Government vehicles through GPS tracking, Integrated Biometric Attendance management and Leave Management platform for the State. Pilot project has been implemented in Dholpur. State-wide roll out is in process.

Human Resource Development

- To ensure the success of IT enablement of government departments, IT trained manpower is required. To achieve this goal, till date DoIT&C has trained approximately 38,513 government officers/officials.
- **Reimbursement for Indira Gandhi Open National University's courses :-** With a view to encourage IT skill development in Government sector, Government of Rajasthan

has decided to reimburse the fees, as per the guidelines issued by the State Government, to government personnel successfully completing MCA, BCA and Certificate courses in I.T.

- **Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL) :-** RKCL has been set up in the State with an aim to provide IT education in remote rural areas of the State and thus bridging the digital divide and providing a solution to the last mile connectivity issue. RKCL's 'RS-CIT' has been approved by Government of Rajasthan and after due approval of the Government orders for reimbursement of fees to Government employees have also been issued.

Innovative Projects

- **A common GIS platform** is being developed for the State under which 3D Modeling of the historical monuments of the state has been undertaken wherein 3D Modelling of Jantar Mantar, Albert Hall, City Palace, Hawa Mahal, Bari Chaupar and 7 gates of walled city has been completed. Survey work for Amer Fort is being done. Simultaneously, first level application of Education and Medical & Health Department has been developed.
- **Single Sign On (SSO)-** All the departmental applications would use single user manager. This will enable all the functionaries to access multiple applications after signing only once. All departmental applications can link to SSO.
- **Raj NET:-** Under this project integrated network solution for connectivity upto Gram Panchayats through Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN), Secretariat Local Area Network (SecLAN), Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT), Captive Optic Fiber Cable (OFC), RF and terrestrial connectivity is to be provided. Under this project, room based video conference facility at District Collectorate and Block Level offices and software based VC at low bandwidth upto Gram Panchayat are being provided.
- **Raj e-Vault:-** It is an e-Space which enables Individuals, Government and organizations to store documents along with meta data, which supports further validation of the stored documents Raj e-Vault is integrated with Bhamashah, e-Mitra and Pehchan portal. Integration with other department application is in process.
- **Raj e-Sign:-** Secure and authorized electronic signature, hassle free digital signing for electronic self attestation and e-Varification with option of bulk signing of documents. Raj e-Sign is integrated with Pehchan, Bhamashah and e-mitra Integration with departments application is in process. e-Sign activities is initiated for obtaining CCA authorization from Government of India.
- **Mobile Application Development Center:-** This platform has been established for Operating System (OS) independent mobile application development, deployment and management. Application such as App Status, Bhamashah, Case Darpan for Raj Police, DoP, Drishti (Pollution Dept.), e-Mitra, e-Mitra Micro ATM, e-PDS, Jaipur Metro, LITES, MJSA, RajArtisan, RCMS, Raj e-Sign, Raj e-Vault, RajMandi, RajNet, RajSampark, Raj Vayu, Rajweaver, Resurgent Rajasthan, SIPF, Some Facts, Vasundhara Raje application have been developed and deployed.
- **Data Analytics & Big Data Cluster:-.** Departments can store unstructured data (sound, images, videos etc.) in Big Data Cluster at DoIT&C and plug in their data sets for analysis and related graphical presentation. Dash board has been prepared for Rajsampark, News Analysis, Police Department, Energy and Medical & Health Department. Fraud detection framework has been developed for Commercial Tax Department. Data collection/ understanding and Key Performance Indicator (KPI) finalization for Transport, Excise & Mining Department is under progress. Development of the initial version of the department dashboards is under progress. Development of USE cases for Big Data is under progress.

TOURISM

Rajasthan State is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in India and has a prominent place on the world tourism map. It has varied tourist attractions for both domestic & international tourists. Some of the

Unique Selling Propositions (USPs) of Rajasthan are luxury trains such as Palace-on-Wheels & Rajasthan Royal on Wheels, forts, palaces & havelies, fairs & festivals, handicrafts, heritage hotels, adventure tourism, rural and eco tourism, religious tourism and temple architecture, folk music and classical music, dance etc., which attract tourists to the state and generates direct & indirect employment and revenues to the State.

Significant efforts are being made to develop tourism in the State, since it has vast potential to generate employment and income for the people of Rajasthan. During the calendar year 2016, the number of tourist visits in Rajasthan was 430.09 lakh (414.95 lakh domestic and 15.14 lakh foreign).

Important Achievement

- To incentivize film tourism in the State, Department of Tourism has issued amended Rajasthan Film Shooting Regulations, 2016 on 22th June, 2016. Under the amended Regulations, Film Makers have been exempted from paying security deposit of ₹50 lakh, per day processing charges of ₹15,000 and application fee of ₹1,000. District Collectors, Police Superintendents and officers of concerned Departments are appointed as Nodal Officers to issue film shooting permissions. After amendment, 10 permissions have been issued till December, 2016.
- Department of Tourism has issued Guidelines on 02nd June, 2016 for granting heritage certificate to heritage properties in the State. 6 certificates have been issued till December, 2016.
- Department of Tourism has approved 91 tourism unit projects in the State in the year 2016-17 till December, 2016, involving proposed investment of ₹1,650 crore.
- For development works in tourism sector, budget provision of ₹85.11 crore was made under the State Plan for the year 2016-17, out of which ₹25.42 crore have been provided to the executing agencies and ₹12.51 crore have been spent upto December, 2016
- Project of ₹91.45 crore has been sanctioned for the Krishna Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Approval for establishment of Food Craft Institutes at Baran & Dholpur and State Institutes of Hotel Management at Jhalawar and Sawai-Madhupur has been provided by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
- Department has launched 40 Virtual Tours of tourist destinations and fairs & festivals. These all are available at departmental website.
- 27 fairs and festivals have been successfully organized from April, 2016 to December, 2016.
- The Great Indian travel Bazar was organized from 17 to 19 April, 2016 at Jaipur.
- As part of new initiatives, events like International Photography Festival at Jaipur, World Music Festival at Udaipur, Sacred Music Festival at Pushkar, Rajasthan Festival and Rajasthan Day Celebration (30 March) at Jaipur are organized.
- Winter Festival at Mt. Abu and Pushkar Fair at Pushkar (Ajmer) are successfully organized through outsourcing on public private partnership mode.
- Multi Modal Media Campaign plan has been commissioned from 4th December, 2016. As per this plan, attractive advertisements are being displayed in print media, electronic media, digital media and multiplex cinemas.
- Attractive digital campaigns have been run by the department of tourism on website and social media platforms i.e. facebook, twitter, instagram and YouTube in which large number of visitors have participated.
- Department took part in prestigious domestic travel mart such as Travel and Tourism Fair (TTF), India International Travel Marts (IITM), India International Travel & Tourism (IITT), South Asia Travel & Tourism Exchange (SATTE), India Association of Tour Operators (IATO) etc. and received a number of awards.
- Apart from it, publicity of Rajasthan tourism has been ensured by participating in Overseas Travel Marts such as Mountain Echoes Literary Festival- Thimphu, Bhutan and World Travel Market- London.
- To increase private investment in tourism sector

of the State, Department of Tourism had signed 221 MOUs with the investors during Resurgent Rajasthan-2015 involving investment of ₹10,442 crore and proposing employment to over 40,000 persons.

- Department of Tourism has signed 46 MOUs with the private sector investors during “Incredible India Tourism Investor Summit-2016” held from 21st to 23rd September, 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi organized by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India involving investment of ₹897 crore and proposing employment to over 4,000 persons.

Awards won by Rajasthan Tourism in 2016

- Ranthambore National Park awarded as the "India's Favourite Natural Attraction" on 30 March, 2016.
- Mehrangarh Fort awarded as the "India's Favourite Historical Attraction" on 30 March, 2016.
- Department has received "The Lonely Planet Magazine India Travel Award-2016" on 09 May, 2016 in Mumbai.
- Department has won "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2016 organized at Ahamdabad between 2-4 September, 2016.
- Department has won "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2016 organized at Surat between 9-11 September, 2016.
- Department has won "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2016 organized at Mumbai between 16-18 September, 2016.
- Jaipur has won the “favourite city (India)” category award by National level paper Condeneast Traveller on 1st December, 2016.
- Jodhpur has won “Travelers choice awards-2016” by trip advisor on 7 December, 2016.

Financial and Physical progress of department is given in Table 10.1 and 10.2 respectively.

Table 10.1 Financial Progress of department since 2013-14 to 2016-17

Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2013-2014	5838.63
2014-2015	4332.32
2015-2016	12889.56
2016-2017 (upto Dec., 2016)	3153.45

Table 10.2 Year wise physical progress of the major schemes of the department

Year	Name of Scheme	
	Development of Tourist sites (No.)	Fair and Festival (No.)
2013-2014	32	48
2014-2015	7	50
2015-2016	12	27
2016-2017 (upto Dec., 2016)	-	27

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

- The Department of Archaeology and Museums in Rajasthan, has been making concerted efforts to discover, preserve, protect, exhibit and interpret the cultural legacy embodied in various forms of art and architecture. From the sanctioned budget amount of ₹957.74 lakh, conservation and development works at Rana Sanga Panorama - Khanva (Bharatpur), Weir Fort (Bharatpur), Chauburja Kila (Bharatpur), Ancient Ruins, Mau-Borda (Jhalawar), Ancient Ruins Dalahanpur (Jhalawar), Kamleshwar Mahadev Temple - Indergarh (Bundi), Patwa Haweli (Jaisalmer) are being executed. Out of sanctioned budget an amount of ₹384.61 lakh has been spent upto December, 2016.
- Under the sanctioned budget of Department of Tourism Rajasthan, the conservation and development works in Sambhar(Jaipur), Gagron Fort(Jhalawar), Garh Palace(Jhalawar), Deeg Fort(Bharatpur), Makarmandi Mata Temple- Nimaj(Pali), Topkhana Fort(Jalore), Historic Bawries at Sirohi, Sun Temple, Varman(Sirohi), Vasantgarh Aburoad(Sirohi), Sagar(Alwar), Amar Singh ki Chatari(Nagaur),

Sureliya Monument-Anta(Baran), Kuldhara (Jaisalmer) and Raniji ki Bawri(Bundi) are being executed. An amount of ₹725.41 lakh has been spent on these works upto December, 2016.

Following are the achievements of 2016-17 upto December, 2016

- The newly established museum is operational at Bundi since 16 June, 2016 for tourists.
- Souvenir shops are introduced at Amber, Albert Hall, Jantar-Mantar and Hawamahal.
- Silicon Wax Museum has been opened at Nahargarh.
- Art Gallery has been established in Amber Fort.
- Information kiosks are installed in Amber Fort, Hawamahal, Albert Hall and Jantar-Mantar.
- Some of the instruments are bought by Government Museum located at Bikaner, Udaipur and Ajmer.
- For chemical conservation, 83 Art objects, 360 excavated material and 2,500 coins were chemically treated.
- The conservation, restoration and development works of ₹59.71 crore have been executed on important monuments and museums of the State.
- Conservation and Digitization work of rare books in Hawamahal, Jaipur, Government Museum-Alwar and Bharatpur has been done.
- Monuments of Jaipur viz. Hawamahal, Jantar Mantar and Vidhyadhar Bagh adopted by various schools for cleaning under the Clean India Campaign.

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30 March, 2001 with the objective of facilitating continuous communication and interaction to motivate the Diaspora for increasing their participation in the development activities of the state, with the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan as its Chairman while Chief Secretary as Chairperson of its Executive Committee.

The Rajasthan Foundation undertakes the promotional activities in order to achieve its objectives of motivating the NRRs to contribute towards the socio-economic development of their Motherland.

Rajasthan Foundation is having a close and continuous interaction with NRRs in various cities of India and abroad. To ensure this, Rajasthan Foundation has opened chapters in twelve cities, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Indore, London, New York, and Kathmandu, mainly to initiate activities in social sector, to conduct meetings regularly with the executive committee of the chapters, and to enroll new members.

Rajasthan Foundation is also aggressively marketing Rajasthan as a destination for investment in the social sector through interactions with eminent Rajasthani Diaspora in various cities, where NRRs are living in large number, through coordinating various events, in collaboration of other departments/ agencies of Rajasthan Government.

Rajasthan Foundation is publishing a bilingual quarterly Newsletter, which is widely circulated within and outside the country. A guideline for Investment in Social Infrastructure Projects, first of its kind, has been published by the Rajasthan Foundation. Promotional material like CDs etc. is also produced for dissemination amongst the NRR / NRIs.

Rajasthan Foundation Newsletter October 2016 covering the contribution of eminent NRRs towards the State and various developmental leaps taken by the State was published.

Rajasthan Foundation helped and coordinated with many NRRs who intend to do some philanthropically/ charitable works in their own fields.

To make the relationship strong with NRRs and NRIs by the Rajasthan Government continuous interaction was done.

Rajasthan Foundation also acted as the facilitator for solving the problems of the NRRs seeking its assistance for any issue.

PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT

The main objective of the department is to have a system of off-line registration of Unemployed

Technical & Non technical persons, who are bonafide residents of Rajasthan. Presently 4,570 degree Engineers, 5,085 diploma holders and 36 Non technical persons have been registered in the department.

In the Financial Year 2016-17, Budget provision of ₹176.00 lakh has been approved for the department, out of which expenditure of ₹125.43 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2016.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The department of Science and Technology was established in the Year 1983 to develop scientific temper in the society and to uplift the socio economic status of the masses especially in the rural areas and the weaker sections of the society by providing the input of science and technology.

The department caters science and technology requirements of the state and advises the Government on policies and measures necessary to promote utilization of science and technology for enhancing socio economic status of the state. Various programmes and activities of the department are executed through well established regional offices located at Ajmer (H.Q. Jaipur), Bikaner, Kota, Jodhpur and Udaipur. In addition, Remote Sensing activities are being undertaken by State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur.

Major Programmes/ Schemes-

State Remote Sensing Application Centre(SRSAC), Jodhpur : The centre has been working on generating information consisting of Temporal and Spatial data to create information system on Natural Resources of the state. It also conducts short term & long term experimental and operational Remote Sensing studies to identify map, exploit & manage various Natural Resources such as soil, water, forest, agriculture, minerals, etc.

Research & Development Division : To promote application-oriented research in the field of Science and Technology, assistance is provided to academic institutions, professional bodies, scientists and NGOs under different activities of the division.

The major schemes of this division are: Assistance to

Research and Development projects and workshops/ seminars/ conferences and travel group Student Projects.

Science & Society Division : The broad objective of the programmes related to Science & Society Division is to provide technology-based intervention for overall development of the state through optimal utilization of the resources. Efforts are made to cover a few priority areas in which science & technology could be utilized for achievement of socio-economic objectives. The major schemes of this division are pilot/special projects on Appropriate Technology, Science and Technology Resource Centre and Science and Technology for Women, Technology Day Celebration and Technology Demonstration and Training Centre.

Entrepreneurship Development Division : The major schemes of this division are Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps, Entrepreneurship Development Program and Skill Development Programmers. Efforts are also in Progress for Supporting Entrepreneurship Activities at School Level.

Bio Technology Division : To create an eminent position of Rajasthan in the field of Biotechnology, the Government of Rajasthan had announced to Rajasthan Biotech Policy in the year 2015. Biotechnology can have profound impact in the fields of Agriculture, Medicine and Animal Husbandry and Environmental protection.

Science Communications & Popularization Division : The major schemes of this division for popularization of science are Programmes and Activities of Popularization of science, Contest Programme, Science Club, National Science Day, Childrens Science Congress, School Science Centre, Science Centres and Science Park in Rajasthan. For popularization of Science and Technology in the State, the department is thriving to establish Science Centres and Science Parks in Rajasthan.

Patent Information Centre : Patent Information Centre (PIC) has been established in 1998 as a joint project of Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and Government of Rajasthan to create awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and to facilitate filing of patents from the region.

Programmes Executed by Department:-

- Providing financial assistance to research and development workshops to provide encouragement to research and development activities.
- To promote patent in the state, five patent facility centre have been constituted in regional offices (Udaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota & Ajmer) by the department. IPR Cell has been Strengthened.
- Biotechnology Policy 2015 has been approved by the State Government for development of Biotechnology in the state.
- Coaching of Engineering and Medical entrance exams through SATCOM is being provided to talented students of low income category of rural areas of the State at 233 centres established in Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samities and Government Higher Secondary schools with science faculty.

During financial year 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹716.56 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2016.

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

The Environment Department was established in the year 1983 to function as a Nodal Department in the matters of Environment and Ecology, to deal with issues of Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, to solve and control all matters regarding pollution with the help of RSPCB, District Administration and other related departments and organizations.

Following schemes/ programmes are being implemented by Environment Department:

- **Environmental Educational Awareness Programmes-** Environment Department organizes educational and awareness programmes from time to time. World Earth Day (22 April), World Environment Protection Day (5 June) and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16 September) are celebrated through District Environment Committees by organizing rallies, quiz competitions and essay competitions etc.
- **Communication and Extension (Publicity)-** Different activities of the Department, decisions of the State Government, various

ongoing schemes, facts related to Environment and messages on the occasions of World Earth Day (22 April), World Environment Protection Day (5 June) and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16 September) are communicated through electronic & print media for information and awareness of general public.

- **National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)-** Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Programme (NLCP), six lakes of the State viz Fateh Sagar, Pichhola, Man Sagar, Ana Sagar, Pushkar and Nakki lakes have been taken up. The work of Mansagar, Fateh Sagar and Pichhola Lake has been completed. The works of other 3 lakes are in progress.
- **Promotion of Common Effluent Treatment Plants-** A new scheme for establishment of new CETP/ up gradation of old CETP at Jasole, Pali, Balotra, and Jodhpur is in progress since 2010-11.
- **Rajasthan Biodiversity Board-** Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board has been constituted under the provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 notified by Govt. of India. State of Rajasthan notified the Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules, 2010 under section 63(1) of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- **Compliance of various Acts and Rules-** Environment Department is responsible for ensuring compliance of various Acts and Rules related to Environment through various Departments, Boards and Agencies. Environment Department mainly deals with compliance of the Acts and the rules.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

During the financial Year 2016-17 an amount of ₹ 231.56 crore was available as an opening balance for state Disaster Respond Fund (SDRF). In the financial year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 1,158.00 crore has been received in two installments. The contribution of Government of India in this fund is 75 percent and the State contribution is 25 percent. An amount of ₹ 911.64 crore has been received from Government. of India for crop damage in Kharif –

2072 and an amount of ₹ 79.18 crore has been received under Hailstorm memorandum in Rabi-2072. During the year an amount of ₹ 2,380.38 crore was available under SDRF along with opening balance, out of which an amount of ₹ 1,581.53 crore (upto 14 December, 2016) was allocated for the following activities as shown in table no. 10.3

Table 10.3 Allotment of Funds under different items during 2016-17

S.No.	Items	(₹ crore)
1.	Relief activities	163.51
	a. Drinking Water	17.65
	b. Animal camps, Goshala	145.86
	c. Fodder transportation	–
2.	Agriculture inputs subsidy	1365.99
3.	Other items	52.03
	Total	1581.53

- In Kharif Samvat-2072, relief activities has been carried out in 14,487 villages in 19 district of the State after declaration of scarcity affected in which crop damage is 50 per cent or more.
- In Rabi Samvat-2072, 303 villages of 11 districts has been declared scarcity affected due to hailstorm in which 50 per cent or more crop is damaged.
- In Samvat-2072, Subsidy has been given to 1,424 registered Goshalas of the scarcity affected districts.
- In Samvat-2072, Subsidy has been sanctioned to 17 cattle camps in Bhilwara and Barmer.
- In Kharif Samvat-2073, 5,656 villages of 13 districts have been declared scarcity affected in which 50 percent or more crop is damaged due to flood and drought .
- In the year 2016, 4013 works in 24 districts have been sanctioned for repairing of roads and bridges which were damaged due to flood/heavy rains.
- In Kharif Samvat-2072, a sum of ₹1,113 crore has been transferred in the bank account of 34.80 lakh beneficiaries bank account as agriculture input subsidy upto 15 December, 2016.

JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA, JAIPUR

Jawahar Kala Kendra aspires to be a centre of national and international excellence in the field of art namely literature, the performing and visual arts. Since its inception, JKK was working for the conservation, promotion and presentation of folk, traditional and classical genres of theatre, music, dance and visual arts. With the renovation of JKK, the thrust of the programming at JKK is towards regular high quality curated events which will include both classical and contemporary forms across all genres of above mentioned art forms.

There are three main heads under which programming occurs , namely, Literature, Visual Arts and Film and the Performing Arts, which includes theatre music and dance.

Literature (Library)

The Library at JKK has been renovated and is being seen as a key space at JKK where literature is encouraged by creating a new General Section and Children's section. On the opening of Junior Reading room in April, 2016 JKK invited Bookaroo, India's first and largest Children Literature festival to celebrate children's literature and also to enrich the literary reputation of Jaipur.

Performing Arts (Theatre, Music and Dance)

This year, summer camp for children was organized to provide training to the budding artists. Many classical performances like - Parampara –A Musical Jugalbandi, Nritya Rang, Dhruvpad Samaroh, Ignite and Jodhpur riff a Music and Contemporary Dance Festival, Deepawali Celebration, Raag- An overnight recital of Indian Classical Music and others were organised at JKK.

In the current financial year 2016-17 the Kendra was given a grant of ₹335 Lakh in Revenue and ₹165 Lakh in Capital Head as such capital grant of ₹500 Lakh in Plan budget and ₹165 Lakh (Revised Provision) under Non-plan budget.

Expenditure upto December, 2016 is ₹71.40 Lakh in Capital head of Plan, ₹146.30 Lakh in Revenue head of Plan and ₹121.48 Lakh in Non-plan.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

INTRODUCTION

Rapid economic growth growing urban population, increasing rural–urban migration and all-round social and economic development have compounded the pressure on the existing infrastructure and have increased the demand–supply gap in most of the States. The Governments are also realizing the need to provide accessible and affordable infrastructure and basic services to promote economic development. While the infrastructure gap is rising, Government budgetary resources are increasingly constrained in financing this deficit. Governments also face inadequacy in technical resources and the executive capacity to cope with the rising demand for public infrastructure.

The emergence of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) is seen as a sustainable financing and institutional mechanism with the potential of bridging the infrastructure gap. Apart from enabling private investment flows, PPPs also deliver efficiency gains and enhanced impact of the investments. The efficient use of resources, availability of modern technology, better project design and implementation, and improved operations combine to deliver efficiency and effectiveness gains which are not readily produced in a public sector project.

PPP projects also lead to faster implementation, reduced lifecycle costs, and optimal risk allocation. Private management also increases accountability and incentivizes performance and maintenance of required service standards. Finally, PPPs result in improved delivery of public services and promote public sector reforms.

Sufficient capacity across infrastructure sectors leads to higher productivity, lower transport and logistics cost and enhanced competitiveness. The Government

of Rajasthan recognizes that constraint-free infrastructure provisioning, both physical and social, fosters economic and industrial activities conducive to development and inclusive growth.

Typically, the Government of Rajasthan has sought to deal with infrastructure provisioning by implementing various programmes and projects departmentally and through its agencies. These are being financed through various sources including budgetary resources, grants and loans from Government of India and bilateral and multi-lateral agencies. Budgetary provisions towards development and upkeep of these services have, however, remained inadequate over the years.

The Government of Rajasthan accepts that the private sector can play a prominent role in infrastructure development. PPP is evidently emerging as the preferred route to leverage private capital as well as to induct private sector. A closer partnership between the public and private sectors can support sustainable development, reduce poverty and ultimately foster greater prosperity for people.

The State Government has decided to initiate a large programme of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in order to attract the requisite investment for creation of assets and provision of quality services. The objective is to provide services at least costs by mobilising private investment and efficiencies. However, the success of PPP projects is substantially determined by the enabling environment comprising the policy and regulatory framework. It has been decided to take up pilot PPP projects in Medical Colleges/Hospitals as well as Universal Healthcare, Urban Water Supply, Electricity Distribution and Affordable Housing for Economically Weaker Sections/ Lower Income Group (EWS/LIG).

Various initiatives have been taken by the Government of Rajasthan for implementing 'Ease of Doing Business' and many are on-going. Rajasthan ranked 8th in India on World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index according to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion's (DIPP) report on "Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms".

Institutional Framework

The PPP Cell created under the Planning Department in the year 2007-08 is the Nodal agency to coordinate efforts of the State Government regarding projects entailing public-private participation. It serves as the repository of all the informations relating to PPP in the State including best practices, guidelines, schemes etc.

State Government has set up a Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) under the chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, with a view to decide on the policy issues pertaining to infrastructural projects, specifically in relation to projects being developed on Public Private Partnership (PPP). The CID decides on various policy issues regarding PPP projects, if project cost is higher than ₹500 crore.

To facilitate the functioning of the CID, the State Government has also constituted an Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary. The ECID will formulate, review, recommend policy papers and proposals for submission to CID and will also monitor, follow up on implementation of the decisions of the CID. It will also undertake such other actions as may be necessary in furtherance of the objectives of the CID.

A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) has been set up separately under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary in accordance with the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (Amendment) Rules, 2015 for consideration/ examination/ approval of the project proposals (Both PPP and Non-PPP) received under the Swiss Challenge Method of procurement.

The State Government has constituted a Bureau for Partnerships in Rajasthan (BPR) as a registered society under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958 with Chief Secretary as Chairperson. Main

objectives of the Bureau are as under:

- To aid and advise in the reforms and restructuring of various sectors with a view to attract private sector investment through Public Private Partnership.
- To provide hand-holding support to structure, or cause to be structured, PPP projects based on best practices and to engage experts and consultants for the purpose.
- To formulate and provide standard bid documents or project-specific bid documents for PPP and other forms of procurement with the assistance of experts and stakeholders.
- To undertake consultations with experts, stakeholders, relevant departments and institutions in furtherance of its objectives.
- To provide expert advice and other support on payment of fee or otherwise and to assess the progress of PPP projects with reference to the amount of investment and value of assets created.

PDCOR Limited (PDCOR) is a company developed as a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) in 1998 to facilitate private sector investment in the infrastructure sector in Rajasthan. It works in the sectors of urban renewal, rural development, social sectors, tourism, industries, urban transport and renewable energy.

RIDCOR is a company developed as a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) in 2004 to implement 'Mega Highways Project' in the State.

Enabling environment for PPPs is also facilitated by the following:-

Road Development Policy, 2013

Rajasthan was the first State to formulate a policy for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in the roads sector under the State Road Development Policy 1994. Recognizing the importance of private sector, PPP model of development is further given impetus to overcome the resource gap and also to bring out improved all round efficiency. An Institutional

Framework for streamlining and fast trekking the decision making and implementation process has been created. Consequently, the State has been in the forefront of successfully implementing a number of road sector projects in the recent past.

Rajasthan State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 (Act no.13 of 2004)

State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted. Under the Act, a non-lapsable State Road Development Fund was created through levy of cess on petrol/diesel. The levy was revised from time to time and the existing levy of cess on petrol and diesel is ₹01.50 and ₹01.75 per litre respectively w.e.f. January 15, 2016. The fund collected under the Act is being utilized for development and maintenance of State Roads.

Rajasthan State Highways Act, 2014 (Act no.22 of 2015)

Rajasthan State Legislature has enacted the comprehensive Act with assent of the Governor on the 29th April 2015. It will facilitate the declaration, development, operation, safety and regulation of highways and the use of land appurtenant there to, acquisition of land for highways and other roads, constitution of the Rajasthan State Highways Authority, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Highways Bill, 2014 has been passed by the State Assembly on 9th April, 2015 and it has become an Act on May 1, 2015.

Other Sector-specific Policies

Certain other sector-specific Policies/Acts also provide and support increasing role of PPPs. Some sector specific policies & schemes are as follows:

- Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2014
- Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy 2015
- Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2015
- Rajasthan MSME Policy 2015
- Chief Ministers Jan Awas Yojana 2015
- Rajasthan Land Allotment Policy 2015
- Rajasthan Startup Policy 2015

- Rajasthan e-Governance IT & ITeS Policy 2015
- Rajasthan Agro-Processing and Agri-marketing Promotion Policy-2015
- Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2014
- Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Wind, 2012
- Rajasthan Incentive Scheme for BPO Centers & KPO Centers, 2011
- Rajasthan Township Policy, 2010 and Policy for Residential Group Housing and Other Schemes in the Private Sector, 2010
- Rajasthan Tourism Trade (Facilitation & Regulation) Act, 2010
- Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Biomass, 2010
- Rajasthan Eco-tourism Policy, 2010
- Guidelines for Establishment of Private Universities, 2007

Capacity Building

The National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) launched by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in the year 2010 with support of KfW (German Development Bank) was rolled out successfully in the State to enhance the capacities of senior and middle level officers of Administrative Departments / Implementing Agencies concerned for conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of PPP project.

General Scenario of PPP Projects in Rajasthan

Total 139 PPP projects costing ₹10,496.68 crore have been completed since the year 1997. Construction works under 40 PPP projects costing ₹5,233.78 crore are in progress; while 146 PPP projects amounting to ₹31,083.99 crore are under different stages of project development. Thus a total 325 PPP projects with an estimated cost of ₹46,814.45 crore are at different stages. Sector-wise summary of State's PPP projects under three categories viz., completed projects, projects under implementation and projects under

planning or in pipeline are depicted at a glance in Table No. 11.1.

A brief description of major PPP projects under implementation and projects under planning or in pipeline is as follows:

Road Projects

Fifty Three (53) road projects entailing investment of ₹4,052.49 crore have been completed on PPP format including the Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project costing ₹150.00 crore.

Eight (8) road projects entailing investment of ₹3,775.25 crore are under implementation including the Ring Road Phase-I Project, Jaipur costing ₹890.00 crore. Seven major road projects namely Chomu-Mahla via Renwal Jobner, Bikaner-Suratgarh, Chittorgarh-Neemach and Nimbahera-Pratapgarh, Ajmer-Nagaur, Sikar-Bikaner, Jodhpur-Pali and Nagaur-Bikaner road projects have been taken up

with VGF assistance.

Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSHDP) of 20,000 kms length in Phase-I envisages around 8,910 kms road length. Feasibility studies of 132 road stretches having road length around 8,910 km have been completed under the Phase-I and accordingly viability of these projects have been assessed to implement them in different modes such as PPP (VGF), PPP (Annuity) and EPC. Some of the road stretches have been declared National Highways by the Central Government, therefore development of these are proposed as per the extant guidelines of MoRTH, Government of India. Further to meet the required investment towards RSHDP, the loan assistance from multi-lateral funding agencies such as World Bank & Asian Development Bank has been initiated. The loan assistance of USD 500 million each from ADB and WB has been agreed to in-principle.

During Resurgent Rajasthan, 2015, Government of

Table No. 11.1 : Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹ Crore	No.	₹ Crore	No.	₹ Crore
1	Roads (SH & NH)	53	4052.49	8	3775.25	117	13954.75
2	Urban Infrastructure *	18	352.30	7	351.28	13	12319.75
3	Power	3	5473.32	3	534.28	6	591.45
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	2	1700.00
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	-	-
6	Social	49	392.04	20	527.69	8	2518.04
7	Others **	14	126.52	2	45.28	-	-
Total		139	10496.68	40	5233.78	146	31083.99

* 621 completed projects, 78 projects under implementation and 05 projects in pipeline for Operation of Public Convenience in various cities have been shown as single project in each category.

** 66 completed projects and 43 projects under implementation for Operation of Stage Carriage Services in rural areas of various districts have been shown as single project in each category.

Malaysia has also signed a MoU with Government of Rajasthan in November, 2015 for investing ₹10,000 crore for RSHDP. Accordingly, 7 package (61 highways; 3,860 km length; Indicative Project Cost ₹6,938 crore) have been identified. Preliminary proposals amounting to ₹10,629 crore have been received from the project proponents for 3,915 km length on “Swiss Challenge Scheme” for which “Permission to Proceed” have been accorded to Project Proponents by the State Government. Out of these, detailed comprehensive proposals for 27 highways of 1,823 km length under three packages have been received from the project proponents on 12 December, 2016. These highway projects are planned to be developed on PPP (Annuity) mode.

Bids for Tranche-1 highway projects proposed to be developed through ADB loan assistance have been received (Package-I, II & III). Letter of Award is likely to be issued for package-1 & 2.

Three (3) highways projects have been planned for development on PPP (VGF) basis. Concession Agreement for Chomu-Chandwaji Highway project has been signed and Letter of Invitation has been issued to successful bidder for Hanumangarh-Abohar (Up to Panjab Border) highway project having length of 43 km to be developed on PPP (VGF) basis. Bidding for Ganganagar-Pacca Saharana Highway project under PPP (VGF) basis has been initiated.

Keeping in view of the dismal response of bidders on PPP projects in recent times, possibilities are being

explored to execute the road sector projects on PPP (Annuity) basis. Government of Rajasthan has signed a MoU with Malaysian Companies through CIDB holdings during the Resurgent Rajasthan to attract investment from Malaysian companies. The MoRTH, Government of India has also indicated in-principle concurrence for Swiss Challenge Method of procurement to leverage foreign investment.

Malaysian companies have submitted preliminary proposals for development of State Highways under Swiss Challenge Method for 7 packages covering 61 Road projects under PPP (Annuity) mode with financing pattern of 20:80 (State: Project Proponent). These proposals are proposed under the advanced cost-effective innovative technologies namely 'Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) Technology' and 'Cold in-place recycling Technology for pavement strengthening', to be accredited/approved by Indian Roads Congress, New Delhi.

The State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) for the projects under Swiss Challenge Method has granted 'permission to proceed' for these Swiss Challenge proposals in accordance with section 79D (5) under RTPP (Amendment) Rules, 2015. Malaysian companies have submitted comprehensive proposals for some highways projects, which are under consideration.

Development of Highways in Phase-I of RSHDP has been tentatively planned as shown in Table No. 11.2.

Table No. 11.2 Development of Highways in Phase-I of RSHDP

S. No.	No. of Roads	Total length (In Km)	Total project cost (₹ Crore)	Scheme/Model	Likely to be Funded by
1.	61	3860	6938	Swiss Challenge Method	CIDB Malaysia
2.	(i) 12	746	1462	PPP (Annuity)	ADB (Tranche-1)
	(ii) 4	234	616	EPC	ADB (Tranche-1)
3.	30	1642	3822	PPP (Annuity)	WB/ADB (Tranche-2)
4.	7	659	1285	PPP (Annuity)	World Bank (Tranche-I)
5.	3	99	212	PPP (VGF)	GOI upto 20 percent
Total	117	7240	14335		

Ring Road Project, Jaipur

The project for construction of the Ring Road connecting the various highways to reduce the congestion of heavy traffic passing through the Jaipur city is proposed under phases. In the first phase, JDA has taken up the work of construction of Ring Road joining Ajmer Road (NH-8)- Phaggi Road (SH-12)- Tonk Road (NH-12)- Agra Road (NH-11), i.e. Southern Corridor of 47 Km, in PPP mode on DBFOT format. It is 47 km six lane roads with 3 Interchanges, 4 ROBs, one Major Bridge on Doond River, 2 Minor Bridges, 42 under passes, and Electrification/ Horticulture works. The total cost of the project is estimated as ₹890 crore.

The concession agreement has been executed with successful bidder namely M/s Sanjose-Supreme Tollways Dev. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi on June 24, 2011. According to the concession agreement, the concessionaire will pay an amount of ₹23.99 crore, as annual premium to JDA after Commercial Operation Date. Land acquisition under the project has been completed and 95 percent land handed over to the concessionaire.

International Convention Centre at Mansarovar, Jaipur

Rajasthan Housing Board has decided to develop a State-of-art International Convention Centre (ICC) on DBFOT basis at Veer Tejaji Road – Madhyam Marg intersection in Mansarovar Area of Jaipur comprising a four star and above category hotel with banquet hall, multiplex, shopping arcade and business centre to position Jaipur City as MICE (Meeting, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) tourism hub of India. Cost of this project is estimated to be ₹255.16 crore.

Total land area of the project site is 60,472 sqm subject to applicable by laws, a minimum 80 per cent of the total land area shall be used for development of minimum development obligations, and the optional facilities shall be restricted to a maximum of 20 per cent of total land area. Minimum authorization period has been kept as 50 years (including construction period of 2 years 6 months) from the compliance date. The Reserve Annual Premium (Base price for bidding) to be payable to RHB has been kept as ₹5.50 crore with escalation by 15 percent every 3 years. The proposals are being revised so as to attract private sector partners.

Golf Course, Convention Centre, Exhibition Space, Hotels/ Resorts at Achrol, Jaipur

Jaipur Development Authority has decided for setting up and running of International Level Golf Course, Convention Centre, Exhibition Space, Hotels/ Resorts and for Construction and Sale of Residential Villas/ Apartments/ Serviced Apartments, Shopping Arcade, Multiplex at Achrol, Jaipur. Cost of this project is estimated to be ₹1,630 crore. This is an important and ambitious project for an authorization period of 60 years, which will require around 3 years time before it actually takes shape. The revised proposals are under consideration so as to attract private sector partners.

Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-II

Jaipur Metro Rail Project has been planned keeping in view the urban transport demands of the city for the next many decades. The Jaipur Metro Rail intends to spur the economic development of the city while preserving its rich heritage and culture. Thus, Jaipur Metro Rail Project promises to be a significant step in making Jaipur a world class city.

Phase-II of Jaipur Metro Rail Project from Amba Bari to Sitapura (23.099 Kms) is proposed to be developed on PPP Mode.

The revised DPR of Phase-II is under process. R.F.P. has to be issued with prior approval of PPPAC, Government of India. Presently, appointment of an international firm is under process to review the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Jaipur Metro Phase-II. The newly appointed firm will update the alignment, technology and various other aspects in the existing DPR.

Recycle and Reuse of 125 MLD Waste Water from Delawas Sewage Treatment Plant, Jaipur

PHED had decided to recycle and reuse outflow of 125 MLD STP at Delawas, Jaipur on DBFOT basis through Swiss Challenge Method to fulfill water demand of Mahendra SEZ and other industrial areas. The project cost was estimated to be ₹350 crore. Under the project, the operator was to finance, construct, rehabilitate, operate & maintain the

infrastructure and supply treated water to RIICO and other industrial/agricultural buyers for a concession period of 30 years.

Transmission Projects

Looking to the huge requirement of funds for the power sector and to facilitate smooth and rapid development of transmission capacity, the Government of Rajasthan has decided to attract private sector investment too through competitive bidding. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (RRVPL) has been authorized to act as Bid Process Coordinator (BPC) for the purpose of selection of Bidder as Transmission Service Provider (TSP).

The RRVPL is implementing various transmission line projects on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis. Total eight transmission line projects with an investment of ₹ 1,364.29 crore are under different stages.

Electricity Supply and Strengthening of Distribution System

Energy Department has decided for smooth electricity supply and strengthening of distribution system of Ajmer, Kota and Bharatpur Cities. DFA have been signed with selected private sector entity for Kota and Bharatpur Cities, while no bid was received for Ajmer City.

Run-A-PHCs and attached sub centres

Medical & Health Department has invited bids for selection of private partners to operate 243 PHCs and attached Sub-Centres for a period of 5 years on PPP mode. The State Government will provide land,

equipments and medicines along with performance based payments as operational subsidy. Applicants have been shortlisted for operation of 77 PHCs. Initially, 43 PHCs have been given to selected private partners for operation.

Up-gradation of existing District/Sub-District Hospitals as Medical Colleges

Medical Education Department has decided to up-grade the existing District/Sub-District Hospitals as Medical Colleges at specified 28 District Headquarter/Sub-Divisions Levels. It has also been decided to establish and operate Super Specialty/High-end diagnostic facility at existing 5 Medical Colleges on PPP mode. RFP for these projects are under finalization stage.

High-end Multi Story Cottage Ward at existing 7 Medical Colleges

Medical Education Department intends to establish and run high-end multi story cottage ward facility through selected private sector entities for a specified period on revenue sharing basis. RFP for these projects are under finalization stage.

Development of Jagatpura OASES Sports Complex

The initial project proposals submitted by project proponent TransStadia Holdings Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad for development of Jagatpura OASES Sports Complex on DBFOOT basis costing ₹225.42 crore in Phase-I is under consideration. Detailed project report is yet to be received from project proponent.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

INTRODUCTION

Financial requirements for executing various developmental activities by the state are enormous, whereas the financial resources of the state are not adequate enough to completely meet the financial requirements. Hence the State Government seeks loan/ assistance from various external funding agencies including international donors to finance various infrastructure and social sector projects for speedy development of the State.

The World Bank Group, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Agency Francaise De Development (AFD), KfW, Germany etc. are some of the major external agencies that have been funding many projects of the State under various sectors viz. Irrigation, Health, Water Supply, Forestry, Urban Development, Infrastructure, Energy, Agriculture and Rural Development (Poverty Alleviation Programmes).

There are various sectors where the State faces challenges. Drinking water, poverty alleviation, education, infrastructure, health, energy, road and livelihood are the high priority sectors of the State Government. To improve the standards of living of the people of Rajasthan, external loan/ assistance plays an important role. This source of financing has mobilized huge additional resources for the State Plan. Some important and crucial projects in various sectors have also been funded by external assistance.

The Government of India is releasing external financial assistance to the State on 'Back to Back' basis for the new projects sanctioned on or after 1st April, 2005, as was recommended by the 12th Finance Commission. The State Government is

getting the same maturity, moratorium and amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

Annual Plan 2016-17

At the beginning of Annual Plan 2016-17, there were 12 Ongoing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State. During the year, one new project namely First Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan for Rajasthan has also been effective from May, 2016.

The plan outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in the Annual Plan 2016-17 was ₹5,242.37 crore, which has been revised to ₹4,118.40 crore against which expenditure incurred upto December, 2016 is ₹2,962.20 crore. The overview of ongoing EAPs is given in table 12.1

Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under:-

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP)

This is an ADB assisted project under Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF). Original cost of this project was US\$390M (₹1,560 crore). Revised cost of the project is US\$ 365M (₹1,762 crore). At present, after curtailment of loan by ADB due to saving and devaluation of rupee, the total amount is available US\$ 344M. Project became effective from February, 2008 and was scheduled to be completed in June, 2015 which has been extended upto December, 2016.

Total 15 cities/towns have been covered under the project. These towns are; Alwar, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu,

Table 12.1 Financial Overview of Ongoing Externally Aided Projects**(₹ Crore)**

S. No.	Name of Project/Funding Agency /Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. During 2016-17 upto Dec.,2016	Total Exp. since inception to Dec 2016
1	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (ADB) February, 2008 to December, 2016	1762.00	93.86	1572.49
2	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD) December, 2008 to December, 2017	291.00	26.02	*428.93
3	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (WB) June, 2011 to October, 2018	870.00	173.60	503.06
4	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II (JICA) October, 2011 to March, 2019	1152.53	101.38	#767.49
5	Reorganization Jodhpur Water Supply Project - (AFD) February, 2012 to August, 2018	735.45	27.06	292.69
6	Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project (WB) July, 2012 to April, 2019	832.50	13.53	32.89
7	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project -Nagaur (JICA) January, 2013 to January, 2020	2938.00	342.51	739.34
8	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (WB) March, 2014 to December, 2018	1362.00	30.16	937.67
9	Jaipur Metro Rail Line-1 Phase B (ADB) June, 2014 to March 2018	1126.00	93.35	#356.84
10	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program (ADB) November, 2014 to December, 2017	1466.16	305.86	#749.71
11	Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan Under Green Energy Corridors Project (KfW) October,2015 to December,2019	1018.30	29.97	37.79
12	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program-(RUIDP Phase-III)(ADB) November,2015 to December,2019	3660.00	46.36	105.32
13	First Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan for Rajasthan (WB) May,2016 to March, 2017	1678.54	1678.54	1678.54
	Total	18892.48	2962.20	8202.76

* Expenditure Including all components of the project. # Expenditure including State share.

Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai-Madhupur and Sikar.

The Investment Programme will improve the urban

environment and will also promote on-going reforms for sustainable, efficient and responsive urban services delivery in selected and identified Urban

Local Bodies (ULBs) of Rajasthan with economic growth and tourism potential.

In this project, since inception to December, 2016, work orders have been issued for all 117 packages, out of which 78 packages have been completed upto December, 2016. During this period, an amount of ₹1,572.49 crore has been spent under the project. During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹250 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹180 crore against which ₹93.86 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan - IFAD

The total original cost of this project is ₹415 crore. Initially, the project period was of six years starting from December 2008 to December 2014 which has now been extended by IFAD upto December, 2017. The revised cost of this project is ₹291 crore. The funding of this project would be made by IFAD (₹124 crore including ₹2.40 crore as Grant), Sir Ratan Tata Trust (₹13 crore as Grant), Bank Credit (₹56 crore), State share (₹87.50 crore) and Beneficiaries Contribution (₹10.50 crore).

The objective of this project is to mitigate poverty of the target group households through improved livelihoods, strengthened capacity, sustainable enterprises and natural resources management and increased access to physical and financial markets.

The activities of the project include the strengthening of grass root level institutions through mobilization and capacity building and community infrastructure development, livelihood support components such as income generation through marketing & employment creation, development of financial services and project management components.

The coverage area of this project is 6 blocks of 6 western districts namely Bap (Jodhpur), Sankada (Jaisalmer), Bayatu (Barmer), Bali (Pali), Abu road (Sirohi) and Sanchor (Jalore). During the financial year 2016-17, two new blocks are added in project area i.e. Pindwara (Sirohi) and Balesar (Jodhpur).

Under the project, 5,006 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed and revolving fund of ₹7.43 crore have been released to 4,950 SHGs. 4,169 SHGs have been provided Bank credit for different economic activities. 4,026 youths have been trained in various trades like Security guard, Stitching, Computer, Tally,

Mason, Plumber, Hotel Management and linked with self/wage employment. Besides this, 6,420 individual and community based infrastructure works have also been completed.

Since inception to December, 2016, an amount of ₹428.93 crore (including all above component) has been spent under the project. Expenditure is in excess over the project cost due to convergence with Government of Rajasthan schemes in infrastructure component. During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹29.13 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹45.65 crore against which ₹26.02 crore has been utilized upto December, 2016.

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) - World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹870 crore in which ₹769.90 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹100.10 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project become effective from June, 2011 and was scheduled to be completed in October, 2016 which has been extended upto October, 2018.

RRLP will follow the strategy of building-up the capacities of targeted households complemented by financial & technical assistance for improving incomes, reducing costs and reducing risks and vulnerability. This strategy will motivate and support the households in augmenting their livelihoods in sustainable manner.

The main objective of the project is to enhance the economic opportunities and empowerment of the rural poor with a focus on women and marginalized groups in the 18 targeted districts in Rajasthan.

RRLP has adopted the Community Resource Person (CRP) strategy, based on the approach of "Community to Community Learning". As per the CRP strategy, Community Resource Persons (CRPs), from within the state and other states have been deployed. MoU with SERP, Andhra Pradesh has been signed to provide the support of experienced CRPs in the 10 blocks of 10 districts of Rajasthan.

Under the project till December, 2016, 41,408 SHGs have been formed/co-opted and Bank accounts have been opened for 33,728 SHGs. Revolving fund and Livelihood fund have been provided to 30,737 SHGs and 22,901 SHGs respectively.

Since inception to December, 2016, an amount of ₹503.06 crore has been spent under the project. During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹200 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹266.00 crore against which ₹173.60 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase-II (RFBP-II) - JICA

This project is funded by the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The project cost is ₹1,152.53 crore in which ₹884.80 crore is JICA loan and rest ₹267.73 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from October, 2011 and is scheduled to be completed in March, 2019.

The main objective of the project is to enhance forest area and livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent people and to conserve biodiversity by undertaking afforestation and biodiversity conservation measures through Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and socio-economic development of Rajasthan.

The project activities are being implemented in 15 districts of the State namely Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Churu, Sirohi, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaipur and 7 notified Protected Areas namely Kumbhal Garh, Phulwari ki nal, Jaisamand, Sitamata, Basi, Kailadevi and Rawali Tadgarh.

Core activities which are being taken up under the project are afforestation, Biodiversity Conservation, Soil and Water Conservation and Livelihood and poverty alleviation through appropriate forestry practices. Project activities are being executed through Village Forest Protection & Management Committees (VFPMCs), Eco-development Committees (EDCs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Before starting any project activity, a Microplan for the village is prepared by the NGO / VO after employing Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) & Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) techniques involving all the village members and under the supervision of forest officials. VFPMC / EDC formation and Microplan preparation have been completed in all the selected project villages.

During the project period, plantation activities are proposed to be carried out in 83,650 hectare area and

approximately 375 lakhs plants are likely to be planted. Advance action in 78,340 hectare area and advance action cum planting in 77,918 hectare area have been completed. 1,90,767 Cumt. Check Dam, 4,82,649 Rmt. Contour Bonding and Closure of Biodiversity Conservation in 4,936 hectare have also been completed in the project.

Since inception to December, 2016, an amount of ₹767.49 crore has been utilized under the project. During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹200 crore was earmarked under the project against which ₹101.38 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

Re-Organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project - AFD

This project is funded by the Agency Francaise De Development (AFD). The project cost is ₹550 crore, in which ₹440 crore is AFD loan portion and ₹110 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from February, 2012 and closing date for drawn down of this project is 31 December, 2016. Besides this, Phase-II costing ₹185.45 crore in which ₹152.38 crore is AFD loan portion also sanctioned in July, 2013 and was to be completed in September, 2017. But now AFD has extended project period upto August, 2018.

The objective of the project is to ensure supply of clean and safe potable water at a reasonable pressure and with an adequate quantity to meet the daily demand of the Jodhpur city and sub-urban population for the future years.

Under the project, major works which are to be taken-up are Pipeline from RGLC to proposed Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Surpura headworks, Construction of 90 Million Liter Daily (MLD) WTP at Surpura headworks, Construction of Raw Water Reservoir in Surpura Dam, Construction of 90 MLD WTP at Takhat Sagar and laying of main pipeline from it, Rehabilitation and strengthening of existing distribution system, Reduction in Non Revenue Water in 11 pilot sub zones, Replacement of old and inefficient pumping machinery and Replacement of old, frequently leaking and pollution prone distribution pipelines.

Under the project, Works of Surpura Reservoir of 210 mcft has been completed. Similarly under Surpura Head Works with 90 MLD WTP, clear water reservoir

8 Million Liter (ML) and 1.75 ML has been constructed and 12.20 Km DI pipe supplied and laid. Out of 32.60 Km pipe procured, 32.54 Km of pipe laid, WTP work in progress.

Since inception to December, 2016, an amount of ₹292.69 crore has been spent under the project. During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹90 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹65.25 crore against which ₹27.06 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project - World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹832.50 crore in which ₹545 crore is World Bank loan portion, ₹242 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹45.50 crore will be beneficiaries contribution. Project is effective from July, 2012 and is scheduled to be completed in April, 2019.

The project development objective is to establish the feasibility of sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and farmer income through integrating agriculture water management and agricultural technology, farmer organizations and market innovations and to help farmers get more rupees per unit of water in compensation for farmers using fewer units of water.

The project execution involves seventeen (17) clusters spread over eight (8) Agro Climatic Zones (ACZs) of the state covering more than 3,21,027 hectare area. Out of these 4 canal water, 3 ground water, 7 watershed clusters and 3 canal + watershed clusters have been selected for development under the project. Various project activities are being implemented through line departments i.e. Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Watershed and Soil Conservation, Water Resource and Ground Water Department. The project will directly benefit nearly 1,75,395 farmers, predominantly small holders by sustainably increasing their income levels.

Community Mobilization is being done through NGOs. Total 7,270 Multi Task Groups (MTGs) of Agriculture and Horticulture, 579 Goat MTGs, 280 Users Groups and 17 multi task associations have been formed in 17 clusters under the project. Crop demonstrations have been laid out on

12,232 hectares, Demonstrations of Farm Mechanization and post harvest management technologies and wide spacing crops with inter cropping have been made in 871.00 hectares and 211.80 hectares area. Similarly assistance on production technologies for vegetable cultivation have been made on 323.70 hectares 1,498 Animal Health camps, 85 Bucks distribution, 24 Goat distributions, 16 Rural Haat organizations and 1 Exposure visit were organized.

Since inception to December, 2016, an amount of ₹32.89 crore has been utilized under the project. During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹322.70 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹220.85 crore against which ₹13.53 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project - Nagaur - JICA

This project is funded by the JICA. The project cost is ₹2,938 crore in which ₹2,212 crore is JICA loan portion, ₹387 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹339 crore will be Government of India share. Project is effective from January, 2013 and is scheduled to be completed by January, 2020.

The main objectives of the project are, creation of sustainable infrastructure for drinking water supply in project area, improvement in health and reduction in instances of water borne disease, Improvement in quality of life and standard of living among the residents especially for women & underprivileged section of society and to make effective & efficient Fluorosis mitigation programme for conducting the survey for prevention and control of Fluorosis.

Under the project, 986 villages and 7 towns i.e. Ladnu, Parbatsar, Makrana, Didwana, Degana, Nawa and Kuchaman of Nagaur District will get potable water from Indira Gandhi Canal. The project consists to develop the infrastructure of water treatment plant of capacity 250 MLD at Nokha Daiya, Bikaner and rising main pipelines of 477 km, distribution pipeline system consist of 1,966 km of DI and 939 km of uPVC, 4,965 km of HDPE 44 pumping stations along with clear water reservoirs, 294 overhead service reservoir and 316 km electric feeder line for distribution of canal water. It will benefit the urban population of 6,13,899 souls and rural population of 24,05,000 souls (as projected for the year 2045) with

safe drinking water facility.

The work execution of the project has been divided in 10 packages. The work order for Five packages (2 cluster distribution packages and 3 transmission system packages) costing ₹1,773.18 crore have already been issued and works are under progress. Package 10-FMP is finalized and work orders have been awarded in September, 2016. The tenders for the remaining four packages will be floated shortly.

Since inception to December, 2016, an amount of ₹739.34 crore has been spent under the project. During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹546.65 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹500 crore against which ₹342.51 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP) - World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹1,362 crore in which ₹960 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹402 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from March, 2014 and is scheduled to be completed by December, 2018.

The project includes the following major components:

- Connectivity of 1,056 villages by BT road having population (as per census 2001) between 250 to 499 and covering around 2,521Km.
- Pilot construction of 100-120 km stretch based on low cost technology
- Improved policy framework
- Modernization of engineering practices and business procedures
- Sustainable Asset Management
- Institutional and Human Resource Development
- Governance and Accountability Action Plan

Under the project, 991 Villages have been connected by completing Bitumen Length of 2,211 Km. various Road Sector Modernization and Road Safety Management activities are in process.

Since inception to December, 2016, an amount of ₹937.67 crore has also been spent under the project.

During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹142.85 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹50 crore against which ₹30.16 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1 - Phase B Project - ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹1,126 crore, in which ₹969 crore is ADB loan portion and ₹157 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from June, 2014 and is scheduled to be completed by March, 2018.

The main objective of the project is to improve mass rapid transit system in the Jaipur city. The project comprises underground rail infrastructure of about 2.44 kilometers length (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) and 2 Stations.

For 2.44 Km. underground Metro Line, tunneling work between Chandpole to Badi Chaupar has been completed by TBM-1 and TBM-2. All tunneling activity to be completed by June, 2017. Construction work at Badi Chaupar Metro Station and Chhoti Chaupar Metro Station is in progress.

Since inception to December, 2016, an amount of ₹356.84 crore has been spent under the project. During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹250 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹152.11 crore against which ₹93.35 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). ADB has approved loan proposal under the Multi tranche Financing Facility (MFF) amounting to \$ 500 Million on 26.09.2013. Out of this loan \$ 300 Million is to be provided from the ADB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) and \$ 200 Million is to be provided from Clean Technology Fund (CTF) including \$ 2 Million of Technical Assistance.

The main objective of the investment program is to develop public sector transmission infrastructure capacity to support private sector led renewable energy generation in Western Rajasthan.

The \$ 150 million loan for Tranche-1 has been approved & signed on 12.09.2014 which consists of \$ 88 million from CTF and 62 million USD from OCR. Project has become effective from 06.11.2014 and is scheduled to be completed by December, 2016. ADB has also approved extension of the project period from December 2016 to December, 2017.

There are total seven projects covered under Tranche-I as under:-

- Construction of 400KV Substation Ramgarh & augmentation works at Akal under ICB-1
- Construction of 400KV Substation Bhadla & augmentation works at Bikaner under ICB-2
- Transformer packages for Ramgarh & Bhadla under ICB-3
- Shunt reactor packages for Ramgarh, Bhadla, Bikaner & Akal under ICB-4
- Construction of 400KV Ramgarh- Akal line under ICB-5
- Construction of 400KV Bhadla-LILO point of Jodhpur-Merta line under ICB-6
- Purchase of Conductors for Ramgarh- Akal line & Bhadla-LILO point of Jodhpur-Merta line & Jodhpur-Akal line under ICB-7

The work is under progress on all these projects.

The Loan negotiation for the USD 348 Million loan (110 Million from CTF and 238 Million from OCR) for Tranche-2 projects were also held on 11.11.2016 with ADB. There are total five projects under Tranche-2 which includes Construction of 765 kV S/S at Korna (Barmer), Construction of 400 kV S/S at Pokran and associated 765 kV and 400 kV Transmission Lines.

Since inception to December, 2016, an amount of ₹749.71 crore has been spent under the project. During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹378.72 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹525 crore against which ₹305.86 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan under Green Energy Corridors Project (KfW)

This project is funded by the KfW, Frankfurt am

Main, Germany. The project cost is ₹1,018.30 crore in which 40 per cent (₹407.32 crore) is KfW loan portion, 40 per cent (₹407.32 crore) grant from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) and balance 20 per cent (₹203.66 crore) will be borne by the RVPNL. Project is effective from October, 2015 and is scheduled to be completed by December, 2019.

To harness the Wind and Solar potential in Western Rajasthan, RVPN proposed the following Power Evacuation scheme in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur:

- 1 No.400kV GSS (2x500MVA) at Jaisalmer-2 alongwith associated transmission lines of approx – 320 Kms.
- 5 Nos.220kV GSS at Pokaran, Undoo, Kolayat, Bajju/PS1 and Chatrail alongwith associated transmission lines of approx- 150 Kms.
- 5 Nos. Unidentified 132kV GSS (to be decided as per location of Solar and Wind power plants) alongwith associated transmission lines of approx- 100 Kms.

The Notification of Award for 400kV Substation at Jaisalmer-2 have been issued on 16th October, 2015 and work have been started. The award of contract for 400kV Transmission lines from Barmer Bhinmal and Jaisalmer-2 – Barmer issued on 25th May, 2016 and 22nd January, 2016 respectively. The work of the transmission lines are under process. The ICB packages for 220kV Substation at Pokaran, Undoo, Kolayat, Bajju/PS1 and Chatrail are in final stage of award. The NIB for 220kV transmission line, 132kV Substation along with their associated lines are also under process.

Since inception to December, 2016, an amount of ₹37.79 crore has been spent under the project. During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹407.32 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹80 crore against which ₹29.97 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP- RUIDP Phase III)

This project funded by the ADB. RUSDP comprises Project Loan of US\$ 250 Million & Program loan of US\$ 250 Million (Project cum Program Loan of US\$ 500 Million). Total Program Size would be

US\$ 610 million (Estimated to ₹3660 crore including ₹660 crore State share). Project is effective from November, 2015 and is scheduled to be completed by December, 2019.

Main objective of the project is to improve service delivery in water supply, sewerage sectors including total sanitation to the residents of the selected cities of Rajasthan.

Project Loan component will be used for water distribution network improvements and sewerage systems in the six project cities namely Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjunu, Pali, Bhilwara (sewerage only) and Tonk. Main work under the project will be related to water supply distribution network improvement; sewerage system including sewerage network and treatment plant; house service connections in water supply and sewerage sectors; recycling of waste water etc.

Work order for following contracts has been issued:

- Tonk city for ₹388 crore
- Pali Water distribution and sewerage system for ₹496 crore
- Pali bulk water (package 2) for ₹84.47 crores and
- Sriganganagar city for ₹555 crore
- Jhunjunu for ₹237.50 crore

Program Loan component will support policy reforms and consolidate institutional development and governance improvement in the urban sector in the State. Program loan fund is scheduled to be released in two tranches against compliance of agreed policy reforms. On compliance with 1st tranche policy reforms requirement, amount of US\$125 million has been released by ADB on 23rd December, 2015. 2nd tranche of program loan equal to US\$125 million is scheduled to be released in December, 2017.

Water supply and sewerage works in Mount Abu and Banswara and Sewerage works in Bikaner, Jhalawar,

Sawai Madhopur, Kota and Udaipur are approved under Program loan.

Tender for Bikaner sewerage works has been approved and bids for Jhalawar and Sawai Madhopur invited. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for other towns are being finalized.

Since inception to December, 2016, an amount of ₹105.32 crore has been spent under the project. During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹525 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹155 crore against which ₹46.36 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

First Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan for Rajasthan

This project is funded by the World Bank. The World Bank has agreed to support the Rajasthan DISCOMs through two-phase Development Policy Operation (DPO), with each phase comprising of Development Policy Loan (DPL) of US\$ 250 million. The first phases of the DPO (US\$ 250 million) was effective on May 13, 2016 and was fully disbursed on June 9, 2016. The closing date of the loan is March 31, 2017. The first tranche of the loan was utilized by the DISCOMs to meet their operational funding requirement primarily to reduce their outstanding payables towards power generators.

Subject to the fulfillment of various triggers, the second tranche of the World Bank DPL i.e. ₹1,900 crore (US\$ 250 million) is expected to be released by the end of Financial Year 2016-17.

During the Financial Year 2016-17, an outlay of ₹1,900 crore was earmarked. The outlay has been revised to ₹1,678.54 crore. The World Bank has disbursed first tranche of ₹1,678.54 crore under the project against which 100 per cent amount i.e. ₹1,678.54 crore have been utilized upto December, 2016.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The prime objective of any planning and policy is to enrich human development. It represents the process of expanding people's choices to live long, healthy, and creative lives. It is argued that the long-term patterns of economic growth do not necessarily correlate with progress in human development, therefore, development needs to be seen broadly as enlarging people's choices and reinforcing human capabilities and fostering access to meaningful opportunities for exercising choice. In other words, it is clear from the overwhelming acceptability that development should be viewed broadly rather than through a single indicator like per-capita income as it was measured earlier. The human development definition of poverty is much broader than the conventional definition of measuring poverty by using only a single indicator.

The idea of measuring achievements and deprivation through human development and human poverty indices was conceived and developed by Prof Mahbub-ul-Haq and subsequently followed by United Nation Development Programmes and many independent researchers. Later on, new dimensions and methodologies have been developed and incorporated into the HDI framework to bring improvement in the process.

The Human Development Index (HDI) relies on a composite index of different dimensions of human life, with a focus on quantifiable elements such as longevity, knowledge, and a decent living standard. Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI) are widely acceptable measures to keep track of the progress of 'human well being'. When level of achievement is captured through HDI, the HPI captures the levels of deprivation.

The Human Development Index (HDI) provides a

composite major of mainly three dimensions:

- Living a long, healthy life (measured by life expectancy at birth)
- Access to knowledge (measured by adult literacy and combined enrolment ratio)
- Having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity and income).

In Global Human Development Report-2015 “Work for Human Development”, India has ranked 130 among 188 countries across the world, with a medium level HDI of 0.609, five rank upper as compared to 2014. This Human Development Report explores how work can enhance human development, given that the world of work is changing fast that substantial Human Development challenges remain. As per this Report, from last decade, India has created numerous jobs and other activities due to the growth, especially in Information & Communication Technology sector, Clean Energy Projects and MGNREGS.

First India Human Development Report (IHDR) was published in the year 2001. It advocated a governance approach to human development. Second IHDR 2011, “Towards Social Inclusion” was published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and Planning Commission of India in 2011. It argues that the interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning's are the key requirements for economic growth to be more successful in reducing poverty and calls for an integration of social and economic policies with a specific focus on inclusion of marginalized sections. As per the report, India's HDI has increased by 21 per cent between 1999-2000 to 2007-08 (the latest year for which it can be estimated), whereas in Rajasthan, it has increased by 12 per cent during the same period. Rajasthan stands

on 17th position with the value of 0.434 in HDI among 29 states, where seven north eastern states (excluding Assam) have been combined.

The first Human Development Report of Rajasthan was launched in 2002. Its main theme was 'Promoting sustainable livelihoods in an era of Globalisation'. It was focused on agriculture on the one hand and the sectoral imbalances on the other. Gender and health issues were identified to be of paramount importance. It prioritised the imperatives for fiscal reform, macroeconomic stabilisation and a strategy for sustainable human development. An Update on Human Development for the State was prepared in 2008. The preparation of “Human Development Report 2015” of State is in progress. The theme of ongoing report is 'Equity and sustainability'.

Sector-wise State Scenario

The current status of various components of Human Development is discussed in subsequent sections:

EDUCATION

Education has a multiplier effect on other social sectors like health, women empowerment, employment, child development, labour etc. It is also of great instrument value in the process of economic growth and development. Education not only improves the quality of life of the people, but it also provides opportunities for progress. The current status of education is given in table 13.1.

As per the Census 2011, Rajasthan has recorded a

Table-13.1 Major Indicators of Education

S.No.	Education Indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Total Literacy Rate (Census 2011)	66.1	73.0
2.	Male Literacy Rate (Census 2011)	79.2	80.9
3.	Female Literacy Rate (Census-2011)	52.1	64.6
4.	Gender Gap in Literacy (Census-2011)	27.1	16.3
5.	Average Annual Drop-out Rate at Primary Level - 2014-15 (U-DISE 2015-16)	5.02	4.13
6.	Net Enrolment Ratio at Primary Level 2015-16 (U-DISE 2015-16)	79.2	87.3
7.	Gender Parity Index at Primary Level 2015-16 (U-DISE 2015-16)	0.98	1.03

literacy rate of 66.1 per cent compared to 60.4 per cent in 2001, as registered a net increase of 5.7 per cent points during 2001-2011. The figures for male and female literacy rates are 79.2 and 52.1 per cent, respectively in 2011. As a result, the gender gap between literacy rates in the State has decreased by 4.7 per cent during 2001 to 2011, whereas the national level gap has decreased by 5.3 per cent.

Average annual drop-out rate at primary level has decreased from 8.4 per cent in 2013-14 to 5.02 in 2014-15 in the State, whereas in India; this rate has decreased from 4.3 to 4.1 during this period.

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of Rajasthan at

primary level has increased from 77.8 to 79.2 over the period 2014-15 to 2015-16, whereas, at national level NER has slightly decreased from 87.4 to 87.3 during this period.

Gender Parity Index for Rajasthan in primary education was 0.98, whereas; it was 1.03 for India in 2015-16.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

There are several programmes that the Central and State Government have been implementing to

improve the education sector and to achieve the target of universal primary education & quality education at all levels. One of the major programmes on elementary education is Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). This program resulted in tremendous improvement in infrastructure and enrolment. Apart from this, programme like Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Continuing Education Program & Sampooran Sakhsar Bharat Mission etc. are being implemented.

Right to Free & Compulsory Education Act 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April 2010. As per this act, 25 per cent seats have been reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantage group. In all, 5.95 lakh children have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools, out of which, 0.90 lakh are new admissions during 2016-17.

Government has taken several initiatives to promote girls primary education, some of them are:

- In the year 2016-17, 200 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya' (KGBV) are functioning and 19,578 girls are studying in these schools.
- 10 'Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya' for girls are running. These residential schools for girls are in Mewat region which is largely educationally backward. 428 girls are being benefitted by this intervention in 2016-17.'
- 'Meena Manches' have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII of 21,181 upper primary, 1,340 Adarsh School and 200 KGBVs to create awareness in the community on the social issues viz child marriage, dowry system, etc. and to motivate parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to send their daughters to school.
- The programme of 'continuous and comprehensive evaluation' is operational in 66,563 schools. Teacher's training programmes are undertaken every year with a view to maintain the excellence in teaching in schools. As a result of this programme, teaching capabilities have enhanced and changed for the betterment in the teacher's thought process and it has created awareness among them about the improvement and innovations in the teaching process. Approximately 1,63,334 teachers were

trained during 2016-17 (up to December, 2016).

- Innovation for girls education (Under SSA), "Saksham" (self-defensive training to girls), "Abhyas" (promoting reading habits), Sports for development (promoting sports among girls in 100 schools in each district) and "Jagruti" (Awareness among community for girls education in Selected 14 districts) schemes are being implemented to promote enrolment, retention and learning enhancement of girls.
- Under the secondary education department, several girl child centric initiatives have been undertaken, such as Bicycle Distribution, Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) for KGBV Enrolled Girls, "Gargi Puraskar", "Mukhya Mantri Hamari Betiyan Yojana", Balika Shiksha Foundation etc.
- Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan some programs i.e. Swami Vivekananda Model Schools, Sharde Girls Hostel, Civil works, Scholarship, Free Text Books distribution, Transport Voucher Scheme Free Lap-Top distribution to meritorious students who are studying in class 8th, 10th & 12th in the government schools and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) programme are being run by the Central and the State Government.
- For Adult Education a Centrally Sponsored scheme called, 'Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan' was launched on September 8, 2009. This Program is covering 31 Districts except Kota & Pratapgarh districts. Hence special literacy & vocational camps are organized for illiterate women of Kota & Pratapgarh districts.
- State Government has announced that every Lok Shiksha Kendra will maintain Mahatma Gandhi Library. The additional honorarium of ₹500 will be paid to the Prerak for maintenance of Mahatma Gandhi Library in Lok Shiksha Kendra. 8,869 libraries were established upto December, 2016.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The current level of major indicators of health in the state vis-à-vis India is shown in table 13.2.

- In the State, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was 508 per one lakh live births (As per Sample Registration System 1997-98) in 1998, whereas it has slumped to 244 in 2011-13 (as per SRS 2011-13) which is however still higher compared to National average 167.
- As per National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS) 2015-16, nearly 46.8 per cent of women in the State (in the age group of 15-49 years) were Anaemic whereas this was 53.1 per cent in NFHS-3 (2005-2006).
- As per National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS) 2015-16, the Institutional Deliveries are 84.0 per cent.
- As per Census 2011, sex ratio in 0-6 age group is only 888 girls per thousand boys. This is an area of concern to move forward with inclusive growth.
- During the year 2015, TB Convergent and Cure

Rates were 92 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. Leprosy prevalence was 0.16 per 10,000 population during 2015-16.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

In order to achieve further improvements in health indicators, National Immunization Program is being implemented to protect pregnant women and children below one year age from Tetanus Toxoid (TT), Bacilli Chalmette Guerin (BCG), Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT), cholera, etc.

The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national effort for ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community, and critically at various health system levels. In the first phase, NRHM was started in 2005 and had completed in 2012 and now in the next phase NHM will be continued till year 2017.

Table-13.2 Major Indicators of Health

S. No.	Health indicators	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live births) -2015 (SRS-December, 2016)	43	37
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh live birth) (SRS-2011-13)	244	167
3.	Total Fertility Rate (Births per women) 2013 (SRS Report-2013)	2.8	2.3
4	Child Mortality Rate (0-4age group) 2014 (SRS Report 2016)	12	11
5	Crude Birth Rate(CBR) -2015 (SRS Dec. 2016)	24.8	20.8
6	Crude Death Rate (CDR) - 2015 (SRS Dec. 2016)	6.3	6.5
7	Life Expectancy at Birth (SRS based abridged life tables 2010-14)		
	Total	67.7	67.9
	Male	65.5	66.4
	Female	70.2	69.6
8.	Malnutrition Among Children (0 -5 years) (National Family Health Survey-4 2015-16) (underweight, low weight)	36.7	NA
9.	Anaemia Among Currently Married Women (15-49 years) (National Family Health Survey-4 2015-16)	46.8	NA
10	Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (females per 1000 males) (Census-2011)	888	919

The mission focuses on rural as well as urban health. Therefore, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM).

Many schemes or new initiatives have been implemented by the State Government to improve the health indicators in the State in past recent years. Some of the major schemes/initiatives are as follows:

- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana
- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana
- Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana
- Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY)
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karykram
- Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Scheme
- Janani Express
- National Mental Health Programme
- Naya Savera (Swasthaya Jeevan Ki Aur) For Doda Post Users
- Dhanvantari 108 Toll free Ambulance Yojana
- Bhamashaha Swasthaya Bima Yojana (BSBY)

- Nishulk Sanitary Napkins Distribution Scheme
- Adarsh Primary Health Center
- National Oral Health Programme

LIVELIHOOD

Rajasthan is characterized with sharp variations in terrain, livelihood, settlement pattern and social identity. Distribution of income and assets is also very uneven. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the major sources of livelihood. However, on account of vagaries of monsoon, the agricultural output suffers with wide fluctuations. The comparative per capita income is summarized in the table 13.3.

In the State during 2011-12 to 2016-17(AE) per capita income at current prices has increased from ₹57,391 to ₹90,447 and from ₹57,391 to ₹69,730 at constant prices (2011-12).

According to the 2011 Census, it is estimated that Rajasthan has 299 lakh workers, out of which 244 lakh resided in the rural area and 55 lakh in urban area. However, work participation rates (WPR) have increased from 36.6 per cent in 1981 to 43.6 per cent in 2011. In 2011, the WPR for the overall population was 43.6 per cent; for males it was 51.5 per cent and 35.1 per cent for females. The decadal increase of

Table 13.3 Comparative Per Capita Income

(₹)

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2011-12	63460	57391	63460	57391
2012-13	71011	63775	65568	58526
2013-14	79146	69018	68717	60315
2014-15	86513	75201	72712	63123
2015-16	94178	82325	77524	66342
2016-17	103007	90447	81805	69730

For State- For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16 -Revised Estimate-I, Year 2016-17 -Advance Estimates (AE),
For All India - For the Year 2012-13 to 2013-14-Revised Estimate-III, Year 2014-15 is RE-II,
Year 2015-16-RE-I, Year 2016-17 - Advance Estimates (AE)

workforce in the last decade was 1.5 per cent. The Workers classification is summarized in the table 13.4.

Table No.13.4 Workers Classification by Residence and Sex

Particulars	Unit	Year			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
Total Workers (Rural)	nos. in lakh	106	143	199	244
Male		73	89	114	138
Female		33	54	85	106
Total Workers (Urban)	nos. in lakh	20	28	39	55
Male		18	25	33	45
Female		2	3	6	10
Total workers	nos. in lakh	126	171	238	299
Work Participation Rate (WPR)	in per cent	36.6	38.9	42.1	43.6
Male		50.9	49.3	50.0	51.5
Female		21.1	27.4	33.5	35.1

Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)

RSLDC was incorporated as non profit company under section 25 in Company Act 1956. Presently Additional Chief Secretary, SJE (GoR) is the chairman of the corporation. As part of its major action, it established skill training mechanism by involving more than 350 partner agencies to execute the training program across the State. In its journey of 3 years, it has trained around 1,75,000 persons/youth by offering 200 courses in 34 sectors.

Major Schemes of RSLDC

RSLDC is executing following schemes/projects for development of skill and entrepreneurship in the State :

- Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):** DDU-GKY is the skill training and placement programme of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), GoI. It aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages equal to or above the minimum monthly wages. Scheme was launched in the year 2014.
- Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP):** Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP) was launched in the year 2012 with the objective of linking the skill training programme with employment. MES module on "Soft & Entrepreneurship Skill" of 100 hours has been also added in all the 173 courses under ELSTP.
- Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP):** RSTP is a short term livelihoods based programme and have been the foundation of skill development initiative in the State started since 2005-06 under RMoL. The beneficiaries under the scheme are youth, women, person with special abilities (PSA), Jail Inmates and Juvenile home inmates.
- Special Projects:** RSLDC has forged the partnerships under Flexi MoU scheme with the opportunity for industry to customize the course curriculum as per their industry demands and benefit the youth with exposure to industry environment and their 360 degree career

LIFE-MGNREGA, a new initiative by MoRD has also been converged in DDU-GKY scheme.

development. ATDC, Cairn, IIGJ are few such leading industries partnered with under this scheme.

The current progress of major schemes of RSLDC is shown in table 13.5.

Table 13.5 Skill Training Progress (from 1st December, 2013 to 31st December, 2016)

Scheme Name	Youth Trained	Youth Trained (From 1 st April, 2016 to 31 st Dec., 2016)	Active Skill Development Centers (as on 31 st Dec., 2016)	Youth Under-Training (as on 31 st Dec., 2016)
ELSTP	125247	42730	242	18841
RSTP	15558	7947	42	2150
DDU-GKY	32360	4795	03	82
Special Projects	1602	-	08	239
Total	174767	55472	295	21312

Recently, RSLDC has signed 30 MoUs with new training partners. It will add about 50 new Skill Development Centres to achieve successful training of more than 2,25,000 youth till March, 2017, across various districts of the state.

sectors and courses

- Optimum utilization of skill training infrastructure

The departmental/ scheme wise progress is shown in table 13.6.

Convergence Initiative

The State Government has issued an order for convergence of all skill development schemes under various departments in the State to be implemented under the aegis of Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL). Under the convergence order, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL), an umbrella organization is implementing schemes through Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC). In order to make the convergence effective, RMoL is acting as a hub of all skill related activities in the state.

The convergence initiative taken up by RSLDC has been instrumental in providing: -

- Ease in mobilization
- Widespread IEC activities
- Uniformity in programme implementation
- Effective monitoring mechanism
- Centralized data base
- Better matching of aptitude and wide variety of

Other Innovative Schemes to achieve the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan'

- Third Party Assessment and Certification
- Center for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development
- Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training (CETT)
- Entrepreneurship Development
- Facebook's Boost your Business Initiative for MSMEs
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna (PMMY) Linked to Skill Trainings
- Traditional and Heritage Skill Development
- Trainings of Jail Inmates, Juveniles, Persons with Special Abilities (PSAs)
- Trainings in Arts and Crafts
- Celebration of World Youth Skill Day

Table 13.6 Departmental/Scheme wise Details and Progress of Skill Training under Convergence Scheme as on 31st December, 2016

S. No.	Name of Department	Name of Scheme	Youth Trained
1	Social Justice and Empowerment	Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd.	2839
2	Local Self Government	National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	11408
3	Rural Development	Border Area Development Programme (BADP)	3590
4	Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP)	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP)	5669
5	Tribal Area Development	TADD Project	6259
6	Labour	Building and Other Construction workers (BOCW)	22
7	Minority	Minority Scheme	3240
8	Forest	Van-Dhan Yojana	68
9	Women and Child Development	Women Empowerment	13
Total			33108

- Financial Literacy Campaigns (FLCs)
- Online Skill Calendar
- Livelihood Web Portal

Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP): The Government of Rajasthan has set up an autonomous society known as RGAVP under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. The objective of the RGAVP is to implement Self Help Groups (SHGs) based livelihood programme, financial inclusion through project fund and bank linkage in the State. Till December, 2016, 55,992 Self Help Groups and 3272 Village Organizations (VOs) have been formed with approximately 6.43 lakh households by RGAVP under RRLP, NRLP and NRLM.

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM): Centrally sponsored scheme, Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). The main objective of this scheme is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission has been implemented in 40 selected cities which have more than 1 lakh population including all District Headquarters.

ECONOMIC REVIEW

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2016-17

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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STATISTICAL APPENDIX / साँख्यिकीय परिशिष्ट

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1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	6270	27315	89795	338348
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2004-05) कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	32486	65123	101263	213079
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	6014	25047	80059	300907
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2004-05) कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़	26074	58804	89372	185366
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	1781	5742	14325	44644
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर (2004-05) कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹	7721	13481	15991	27502
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़	872	3722	12592	123917
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (1993-94=100) ◊ Index for Industrial Production (1993-94=100)		187.39 *	447.08 *	155.00	140.92
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक **(1991-92 से 1993-94)=100 Index for Agricultural Production**(1991-92 to 1993-94)=100		100.12 #	211.43 #	95.66	158.77++
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन	6497	10935	10040	23574
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1952-53=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1952-53=100)		576.2	1247.4	2541.3	198.48\$\$
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (आधार वर्ष 1982=100) Jaipur (Base Year 1982=100)		437.92\$	190.25	407.00	179
(ii) अजमेर (आधार वर्ष 1982=100) Ajmer (Base Year 1982=100)		423.08\$	197.17	436.58	175
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (आधार वर्ष 1982=100) Bhilwara (Base Year 1982=100)		NA	NA	443.42	176
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ (आधुनिक चिकित्सा) Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	संख्या Number	1505	9932	12247	13848 (31.12.2010)
स्कूल शिक्षण संस्थाएँ School Educational Institutions	संख्या Number	30386	43003	71379	107175

1980-81 तथा 1990-91 के लिये आधार वर्ष 1979-80 से 1981-82=100 Base year for 1980-81 & 1990-91 is 1979-80 to 1981-82=100

* आधार वर्ष 1970=100 Base year 1970=100

\$ आधार वर्ष 1960=100 Base year 1960=100

◊ कलेंडर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

\$\$ Base Year 1999-2000 = 100 आधार वर्ष 1999-2000 = 100 N.A. Not available उपलब्ध नहीं ++ आधार वर्ष 2005-2006 से 2007-08 =100 Base Year 2005-2006 to 2007-08 = 100

Contd...

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर @ Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	434366	493007	548391	606465	672707	749692AE
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर@ Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ करोड़	434366	455155	480982	511987	545991	582642 AE
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर @ Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	396710	447203	490951	542657	602648	671659 AE
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर @ Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ करोड़	396710	410394	429044	455500	485646	517815 AE
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर @ Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	57391	63775	69018	75201	82325	90447 AE
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर @ Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	57391	58526	60315	63123	66342	69730AE
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण * Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	149621	162034	190936	211965	236428	N.A.
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2004-05=100) ◇ Index for Industrial Production (2004-05=100)		147.66	169.77	156.22	170.04	182.74	N.A.
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक **(2005-06 से 2007-08)=100 Index for Agricultural Production **(2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		153.49	147.50	156.16	143.34	145.64*	N.A.
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन 000 MT	21925	20060	20719	19643	18298(F)	21312*
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1999-2000=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		222.67	253.21	259.88	267.97	273.55	286.56+
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index							
(i) जयपुर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100) ◇		192	214	230	238	245	257
(ii) अजमेर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100) ◇		191	215	233	240	248	256
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100) ◇		192	215	236	245	259	269
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ (आधुनिक चिकित्सा) Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	संख्या Number	13867# (31.12.2011)	15212# (31.12.2012)	17538# (31.12.2013)	17553# (31.12.2014)	17550# (31.12.2015)	17556# (31.12.2016)
स्कूल शिक्षण संस्थाएँ School Educational Institutions	संख्या Number	114371	114299	120174	133400	135338	134077

F अन्तिम Final * प्रावधानिक Provisional N.A. Not available अनुपलब्ध ◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calender Year
+ Average of April to December, 2016 अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 2016 का औसत ** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year
25 Hospitals related to Medical Collage are not included in above Hospitals. # 25 स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ जो मेडिकल कॉलेज से संबंधित हैं, इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं।
@RE - Revised Estimates I from 2011-12 to 2015-16 संशोधित अनुमान I AE - Advance Estimates 2016-17 अग्रिम अनुमान

Concltd.

2. सकल/शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रति व्यक्ति आय
2. GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

वर्ष Year	सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (₹लाख) Gross State Domestic Product (₹ Lakh)		शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (₹लाख) Net State Domestic Product (₹ Lakh)		प्रति व्यक्ति आय (₹) Per Capita Income (₹)	
	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	627011	3248568	601367	2607435	1781	7721
1993-94	3806839	6559107	3437399	5866545	7333	12516
1999-2k	9010589	10333731	8160729	9237285	14984	16960
2004-05	12774565	12774565	11263572	11263572	18565	18565
2005-06	14223614	13628496	12533331	12020228	20275	19445
2006-07	17104273	15218867	15142786	13434991	24055	21342
2007-08	19482214	16001662	17224965	14047148	26882	21922
2008-09	23094932	17455575	20393860	15228354	31279	23356
2009-10	26582485	18624454	23376664	16115948	35254	24304
2010-11	33834843	21307929	30090656	18536565	44644	27502
2011-12* \$	43436605	43436605	39671045	39671045	57391	57391
2012-13	49300651	45515547	44720297	41039362	63775	58526
2013-14	54839063	48098166	49095105	42904370	69018	60315
2014-15	60646495	51198653	54265734	45550015	75201	63123
2015-16	67270724	54599063	60264832	48564643	82325	66342
2016-17 (AE)	74969191	58264156	67165897	51781482	90447	69730

Total may not tally due to Rounding off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

AE-Advance Estimates - अग्रिम अनुमान

SDP data 1980-81 to 2010-11 are based on 2004-05 series राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समक 1980-81 से 2010-11, 2004-05 श्रृंखला पर आधारित

*SDP data from 2011-12 onward is based on 2011-12 series राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समक 2011-12 से 2016-17, 2011-12 श्रृंखला पर आधारित

\$ Estimates from 2011-12 to 2015-16 are revised estimates I 2011-12 से 2015-16 तक के अनुमान संशोधित I

3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल मूल्य संवर्धन—मूल (प्रचलित) कीमतों पर
3. GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT BASIC (CURRENT) PRICES

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17(AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops फसलें	7346942	8389344	8624103	8402974	8587137	10047228
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3113225	3591763	4152660	5340607	6461653	6669254
3. Forestry वानिकी	1417030	1622498	1697231	1803682	1593676	1838556
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	33105	37408	42470	58036	53293	55420
5. Mining खनन	1841530	3395874	3953973	3752654	4121541	4142159
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	6666606	5627437	5338669	5811691	6282438	6893511
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस, जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएं	763271	1059921	1070927	1362171	1525299	1631376
i Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएं	583462	865028	852748	1104613	1230060	1295943
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	179809	194893	218179	254143	295239	335433
8. Construction निर्माण	4359171	4568112	5291161	5805533	5881004	6222103
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4374625	5241569	6114908	7111510	7832744	8587126
10. Railways रेलवे	240962	336900	401763	464638	537353	596900
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	1447315	1682842	1884557	2070075	2344465	2716865
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1437202	1671789	1870220	2051918	2321486	2687781
ii Storage भंडारण	10113	11053	14337	18157	22979	29084
12. Communication संचार	599967	696695	913559	1064518	1245395	1456933
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1364042	1494592	1717985	1827413	2015637	2223247
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	4133721	4921093	5698523	6621369	7700841	8992032
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1467926	1593519	1754069	1994990	2233592	2463842
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2481855	2892295	3436029	4140188	5005210	5709367
Gross Value Added at Basic Prices सकल मूल्य संवर्धन मूल कीमतों पर	41651295	47151861	52092587	57632049	63421277	70245919
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11910303	13641013	14516464	15605300	16695758	18610458
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	13630579	14651344	15654730	16732048	17810282	18889149
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	16110414	18859504	21921393	25294701	28915237	32746312

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

AE - Advance Estimates अग्रिम अनुमान

*RE - Revised Estimates I संशोधित अनुमान I

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल मूल्य संवर्धन—मूल स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर
**4. GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT
 BASIC CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17(AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops फसलें	7346942	7565947	8201423	7874030	7519905	8218668
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3113225	3259521	3471050	4137422	4610904	4756430
3. Forestry वानिकी	1417030	1402775	1391345	1393030	1382429	1399629
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	33105	35974	38544	50859	46670	48501
5. Mining खनन	1841530	3229375	3505681	3659824	3881081	3893621
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	6666606	5363051	4923790	5219034	5704404	6133612
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस, जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएं	763271	806148	823837	902156	961698	1024209
i Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएं	583462	632258	641481	697970	744036	792399
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	179809	173890	182356	204186	217662	231810
8. Construction निर्माण	4359171	4269383	4533588	4706596	4890153	5031967
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4374625	4746079	5091939	5556301	6056369	6419751
10. Railways रेलवे	240962	321371	372834	396815	422338	449504
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	1447315	1601648	1655079	1764784	1961971	2208025
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1437202	1591574	1643133	1750598	1944990	2187594
ii Storage भंडारण	10113	10074	11946	14186	16981	20431
12. Communication संचार	599967	661690	810157	917743	1055816	1214130
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1364042	1464904	1572619	1670991	1787960	1913118
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	4133721	4560676	5005540	5480430	6015084	6611985
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1467926	1463710	1508928	1626667	1722106	1803888
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2481855	2672759	2946565	3392843	3839600	4163596
Gross Value Added at Basic Prices सकल मूल्य संवर्धन मूल कीमतों पर	41651295	43425011	45852918	48749526	51858490	55290634
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11910303	12264217	13102362	13455341	13559909	14423229
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	13630579	13667956	13786896	14487610	15437337	16083409
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	16110414	17492837	18963660	20806575	22861245	24783996

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

AE - Advance Estimates अग्रिम अनुमान

*RE - Revised Estimates I संशोधित अनुमान I

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्धन—मूल (प्रचलित) कीमतों पर
**5. NET VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT
 BASIC (CURRENT) PRICES**

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17(AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops फसलें	6716402	7660242	7757176	7428492	7591298	8882064
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3058673	3528041	4078240	5253714	6356520	6560743
3. Forestry वानिकी	1401491	1604304	1677999	1782871	1575288	1817343
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	29214	33210	37994	52253	47982	49898
5. Mining खनन	1618333	2975697	3385926	3163798	3474800	3492183
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	5689422	4570746	4158507	4560294	4929677	5409172
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस, जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएं	507279	692596	708660	881934	987551	1056230
i Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएं	401259	575497	583196	730202	815769	863268
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	106020	117099	125464	148317	171782	192962
8. Construction निर्माण	4153426	4328429	4969845	5455955	5526882	5847441
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4182263	5009210	5841628	6803882	7493917	8215666
10. Railways रेलवे	197224	288494	342272	397312	459491	506852
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	1227685	1434347	1575610	1740797	1992492	2308590
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1219027	1424777	1563483	1725612	1973275	2284267
ii Storage भंडारण	8658	9570	12127	15185	19217	24323
12. Communication संचार	484574	568665	689261	733991	858707	1004563
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1342503	1468117	1689287	1794107	1978900	2182727
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	3605948	4295845	4964374	5793034	6737464	7867127
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1164677	1261354	1306087	1505911	1686019	1859822
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2321609	2715657	3230198	3902943	4718397	5382203
Net Value Added at Basic Prices शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्धन मूल कीमतों पर	37700725	42434953	46413064	51251288	56415385	62442625
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11205781	12825797	13551409	14517331	15571088	17310048
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	11968461	12567468	13222938	14061980	14918910	15805026
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	14526484	17041688	19638717	22671977	25925387	29327551

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

AE - Advance Estimates अग्रिम अनुमान

*RE - Revised Estimates I संशोधित अनुमान I

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्धन—मूल स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर
**6. NET VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT
 BASIC CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

₹(लाख /Lakh)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17(AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops फसलें	6716402	6889645	7458312	7083680	6765100	7393726
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3058673	3200495	3405090	4062591	4527510	4670403
3. Forestry वानिकी	1401491	1385890	1374312	1375176	1364711	1381691
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	29214	32014	34617	46012	42223	43879
5. Mining खनन	1618333	2829334	2985448	3139110	3328887	3339643
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	5689422	4348467	3823311	4075427	4454442	4789601
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस, जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएं	507279	452111	484039	460603	491003	522918
i Electricity, Gas & other Utility Services विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएं	401259	347632	379175	341441	363976	387635
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	106020	104479	104864	119162	127027	135283
8. Construction निर्माण	4153426	4040715	4231238	4387765	4558888	4691095
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4182263	4527091	4843095	5283832	5759378	6104940
10. Railways रेलवे	197224	275976	318537	336633	358285	381331
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भण्डारण	1227685	1363787	1369108	1484646	1650238	1856849
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1219027	1355111	1359170	1473073	1636385	1840181
ii Storage भण्डारण	8658	8676	9938	11573	13853	16668
12. Communication संचार	484574	536652	591055	602715	693393	797363
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1342503	1439237	1545314	1640095	1754901	1877745
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	3605948	3978519	4348599	4762549	5227169	5745882
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1164677	1144515	1091098	1181093	1250389	1309770
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2321609	2504378	2755950	3178961	3597555	3901127
Net Value Added at Basic Prices शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्धन मूल कीमतों पर	37700725	38948826	40659122	43100888	45824070	48807960
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11205781	11508044	12272331	12567459	12699543	13489698
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	11968461	11670626	11524036	12062905	12833219	13343257
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	14526484	15770155	16862755	18470524	20291307	21975006

Total may not tally due to Rounding off पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

AE - Advance Estimates अग्रिम अनुमान

*RE - Revised Estimates I संशोधित अनुमान I

7. सकल स्थाई पूँजी निर्माण
7. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	कुल Total
1	2	3	4
2004-05	8885	35948	44833
2005-06	9886	41492	51378
2006-07	15010	49363	64373
2007-08	25108	51051	76159
2008-09	29272	59479	88751
2009-10	34305	61727	96032
2010-11	47873	76044	123917
2011-12*	31016	118605	149621
2012-13*	36698	125336	162034
2013-14*	46466	144470	190936
2014-15*	54732	157233	211965
2015-16*	63736	172692	236428

* प्रावधानिक Provisional

8. बजट-अधिशेष (+) / घाटा (-)
8. BUDGET-SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व घाटा (-) / अधिशेष Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus	बजट घाटा (-) / अधिशेष Budget Deficit (-) /Surplus	प्रारम्भिक घाटा (-) / अधिशेष Primary Deficit (-) /Surplus	राजकोषीय घाटा Fiscal Deficit
1	2	3	4	5
1999-2K	-3639.95	495.66	0.00	5361.20
2000-01	-2633.58	-179.27	-973.94	4313.20
2001-02	-3795.69	90.83	-1870.38	5748.37
2002-03	-3933.92	-206.53	-1813.88	6114.02
2003-04	-3424.44	-55.08	-2589.98	7367.13
2004-05	-2142.60	-124.92	-973.98	6145.98
2005-06	-660.02	205.75	59.93	5150.07
2006-07	638.38	272.13	1732.09	3969.73
2007-08	1652.98	-921.29	2534.62	3408.37
2008-09	-826.75	544.70	-749.07	6973.32
2009-10	-4747.18	-206.42	-3529.66	10298.79
2010-11	1054.86	546.98	3242.95	4126.05
2011-12	3357.45	61.79	4265.96	3625.86
2012-13	3451.22	-78.23	-194.46	8534.51
2013-14	-1039.21	49.10	-6126.08	15189.28
2014-15	-3215.06	24.91	-8536.62	18999.51
2015-16(RE)*	-5231.76	19.46	-55409.49	67350.20
2015-16(RE) #	-5231.76	19.46	-12444.85	24385.56
2016-17(BE)*	-8801.99	79.01	-25620.61	43147.24
2016-17(BE) #	-198.01	79.01	-5487.37	23014.00

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate * उदय सहित With Uday

B.E.- बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate # उदय रहित Without Uday

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व प्राप्तियां (Revenue Receipts)			
	कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	कर भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	सहायतार्थ अनुदान Grants - in - Aid	पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां Capital Receipts
1	2	3	4	5
1999-2K	6715.73	1573.78	1500.10	-
2000-01	8136.57	1687.98	2577.22	-
2001-02	8553.53	1508.46	2091.30	-
2002-03	9316.44	1569.00	2196.42	-
2003-04	10848.40	2071.64	2503.80	4.68
2004-05	12720.43	2146.15	2897.01	-
2005-06	15180.31	2737.67	2921.21	0.81
2006-07	18368.61	3430.61	3792.96	-
2007-08	21802.33	4053.93	4924.36	1.16
2008-09	23942.22	3888.46	5638.17	4.21
2009-10	25672.41	4558.22	5154.39	8.94
2010-11	33613.75	6294.12	6020.33	13.42
2011-12	40354.10	9175.10	7481.56	15.73
2012-13	47605.50	12133.59	7173.92	8.12
2013-14	52150.77	13575.25	8744.36	10.27
2014-15	58489.91	13229.50	19607.50	14.57
2015-16(RE)*	73585.94	11871.64	21332.00	10.00
2015-16(RE) #	73585.94	11871.64	21332.00	10.00
2016-17(BE)*	84777.90	14084.06	24388.57	10.00
2016-17(BE) #	84777.90	14084.06	24388.57	10.00

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate

* उदय सहित With Uday

B.E.- बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate

उदय रहित Without Uday

Contd...

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियां (Receipt outside the Revenue Receipts)				
	लोक ऋण Public Debt.	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Adv.	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	लोक लेखा (शुद्ध) Public Account (Net)	कुल प्राप्तियां Total Receipts
1	6	7	8	9	10
1999-2K	11414.96	120.04	0.00	1574.78	22899.39
2000-01	10334.67	123.80	0.00	1141.14	24001.39
2001-02	13287.74	69.24	0.00	884.16	26394.44
2002-03	17236.36	125.24	0.00	1277.04	31720.50
2003-04	18604.48	158.98	0.00	1436.96	35628.94
2004-05	11791.40	124.63	0.00	911.21	30590.82
2005-06	5495.30	237.61	0.00	853.20	27426.11
2006-07	4222.14	513.90	0.00	1800.14	32128.36
2007-08	5063.33	1780.73	0.00	-730.44	36895.40
2008-09	7477.87	89.23	165.00	2472.78	43677.94
2009-10	8796.42	112.00	0.00	4241.02	48543.40
2010-11	7977.35	318.41	0.00	12.92	54250.30
2011-12	5918.40	1229.31	0.00	1259.66	65433.87
2012-13	9955.00	1101.56	0.00	3207.99	81185.68
2013-14	14491.44	315.53	0.00	4862.56	94150.18
2014-15	18140.82	1004.44	300.00	5843.65	116630.39
2015-16(RE)*	65401.22	1438.66	0.00	6799.52	180439.88
2015-16(RE) #	22436.58	1438.66	0.00	6799.52	137475.24
2016-17(BE)*	44011.97	132.73	0.00	3934.77	171340.00
2016-17(BE) #	23878.83	132.73	0.00	3974.77	151206.73

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate * उदय सहित With Uday

B.E.- बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate # उदय रहित Without Uday

Concltd.

10. बजट (व्यय)
10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व व्यय (Revenue Expenditure)				पूँजीगत व्यय (शुद्ध) Capital Exp.(Net)			
	आयोजना भिन्न Non- Plan	आयोजना Plan	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना CSS	कुल Total	आयोजना भिन्न Non- Plan	आयोजना Plan	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना CSS	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1999-2K	11786.83	1267.60	375.12	13429.55	34.83	1273.50	208.95	1517.28
2000-01	13150.04	1457.62	427.70	15035.36	62.00	1008.62	313.45	1384.07
2001-02	13762.52	1657.61	528.85	15948.98	72.56	1382.61	362.64	1817.81
2002-03	14743.64	1793.46	478.68	17015.78	71.01	1532.88	423.65	2027.54
2003-04	16617.12	1698.15	533.02	18848.29	64.00	2739.01	377.97	3180.98
2004-05	17164.22	2236.68	505.29	19906.19	67.79	3044.93	375.57	3488.29
2005-06	18367.68	2430.25	701.28	21499.21	60.59	3733.80	499.29	4293.68
2006-07	21153.68	2910.27	889.85	24953.80	141.78	3833.26	834.31	4809.35
2007-08	23993.98	4094.23	1039.43	29127.64	944.28	4576.18	1035.09	6555.55
2008-09	28524.99	4361.58	1409.03	34295.60	-195.85	4884.25	1211.55	5899.95
2009-10	33845.30	5027.69	1259.20	40132.19	-644.60	5275.61	543.72	5174.73
2010-11	36120.68	6938.75	1813.91	44873.34	20.06	4954.05	276.51	5250.62
2011-12	41237.77	10457.85	1957.69	53653.31	16.33	6828.25	274.67	7119.25
2012-13	49226.49	12105.71	2129.59	63461.79	1.36	10301.24	380.98	10683.58
2013-14	58145.26	15153.39	2210.94	75509.59	-12.23	13308.77	368.12	13664.66
2014-15	67098.09	2744.88	0.00	94541.97	15.32	16087.37	0.00	16102.69
2015-16(RE)*	76326.87	35695.58	0.00	112022.24	1.04	23346.84	0.00	23347.88
2015-16(RE)#	76326.87	35695.58	0.00	112022.24	1.04	17646.84	0.00	17647.88
2016-17(BE)*	79054.32	52998.20	0.00	132052.52	12.76	23408.02	0.00	23420.78
2016-17(BE)#	79054.32	43998.20	0.00	123052.52	12.76	20408.02	0.00	20420.78

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate * उदय सहित With Uday
B.E.- बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate # उदय रहित Without Uday

Contd...

10. बजट (व्यय)
10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	लोक ऋण Public Debt	कर्ज एवं अग्रिम Loans & Advance	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	कुल पूँजीगत व्यय Total capital Expenditure	कुल व्यय Total Expenditure
1	10	11	12	13	14
1999-2K	7132.85	324.05	0.00	8974.18	22403.73
2000-01	7341.88	419.35	0.00	9145.30	24180.66
2001-02	8332.71	204.11	0.00	10354.63	26303.61
2002-03	12605.91	277.80	0.00	14911.25	31927.03
2003-04	12729.39	925.37	0.00	16835.74	35684.03
2004-05	6681.55	639.72	0.00	10809.56	30715.75
2005-06	992.48	434.18	0.00	5720.34	27219.55
2006-07	1780.43	312.65	0.00	6902.43	31856.23
2007-08	1845.81	287.69	0.00	8689.05	37816.69
2008-09	2432.63	340.06	165.00	8837.64	43133.24
2009-10	2945.08	497.82	0.00	8617.63	48749.82
2010-11	3317.24	262.12	0.00	8829.98	53703.32
2011-12	3490.42	1109.10	0.00	11718.77	65372.08
2012-13	4706.71	2411.83	0.00	17802.12	81263.91
2013-14	4115.62	811.21	0.00	18591.49	94101.08
2014-15	4960.04	700.78	300.00	22063.51	116605.48
2015-16(RE)*	4831.08	2954.58	0.00	68398.18	180420.42
2015-16(RE) #	4831.08	2954.58	0.00	25433.54	137455.78
2016-17(BE)*	4720.49	2933.96	0.00	39208.47	171260.99
2016-17(BE) #	4720.49	2933.96	0.00	28075.23	151127.75

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate * उदय सहित With Uday

B.E.- बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate # उदय रहित Without Uday

Concl.d.

11. योजनावार व्यय
11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	प्रथम योजना I Plan 1951-56	द्वितीय योजना II Plan 1956-61	तृतीय योजना III Plan 1961-66	वार्षिक योजनाएँ Annual Plans 1966-69	चतुर्थ योजना IV Plan 1969-74
1	2	3	4	5	6
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	31.31	27.86	87.88	46.59	105.26
V ऊर्जा Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55
VII परिवहन Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
योग (Total)	54.15	102.74	212.70	136.76	308.79

Contd...

11. योजनावार व्यय
11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	पंचम योजना V Plan 1974-79	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1979-80	षष्ठम् योजना VI Plan 1980-85	सप्तम् योजना VII Plan 1985-90	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1990-91	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1991-92
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	46.85	20.35	123.08	203.41	79.56	95.27
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	19.24	18.12	124.51	210.41	73.60	101.84
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.40	1.00
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	271.17	76.31	547.08	690.51	177.49	218.14
V ऊर्जा Energy	248.97	100.00	566.14	921.77	275.13	347.11
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	34.53	11.87	83.66	145.57	88.72	62.22
VII परिवहन Transport	84.20	22.57	243.95	142.48	42.40	60.30
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.15	2.41	1.76	2.46
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	149.05	39.74	420.10	736.26	222.31	278.44
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.83	0.16	1.50	12.28	5.88	8.08
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	2.78	1.07	10.28	39.35	8.32	9.55
योग (Total)	857.62	290.19	2120.45	3106.18	975.57	1184.41

Contd...

11. योजनावार व्यय 11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	अष्टम् योजना VIII Plan 1992-97	नवम् योजना IX Plan 1997-02	दशम् योजना X Plan 2002-07	ग्यारहवीं योजना XI Plan 2007-12	बारहवीं योजना XII Plan			
					2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70	5610.22	2172.05	2855.98	3487.45	3271.83
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	871.40	1686.42	3004.22	8254.56	3598.82	3780.17	9290.24	10872.60
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	39.03	149.41	237.67	526.80	182.99	248.07	212.78	225.06
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83	3760.16	921.13	1090.45	1350.27	1391.53
V ऊर्जा Energy	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24	37619.30	11145.49	11262.79	11764.02	54946.01
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	638.98	646.79	567.41	888.50	146.84	247.49	271.59	292.99
VII परिवहन Transport	868.20	1882.56	3105.56	5228.00	2137.22	3674.68	3761.50	3922.89
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	16.65	10.10	7.17	75.19	27.45	13.90	40.59	35.43
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93	29450.68	11158.56	14965.81	22211.69	25351.45
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	71.67	84.18	1020.19	1474.64	542.40	800.75	1585.96	1364.13
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	195.02	142.08	361.29	1066.29	404.40	636.44	818.13	861.90
योग (Total)	11998.97	19566.82	33951.21	93954.34	32437.35	39576.53	54794.22	102535.82

* अनन्तिम व्यय Tentative Expenditure

Concltd.

12. राजस्थान के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक
12. WHOLESAL PRICE INDEX OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1999-2000=100

वर्ष Year	प्राथमिक वस्तु समूह Primary Articles Groups			ईंधन, शक्ति, प्रकाश उपस्नेहक समूह Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	विनिर्मित वस्तु समूह Manufact- ured Group	समस्त वस्तुएं सामान्य सूचकांक All Commodities General Index
	कृषि Agricultural	खनिज Minerals	संयुक्त Combined			
भार (Weight)	29.933	3.961	33.894	16.253	49.853	100.000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	114.74	110.69	114.27	188.29	118.77	128.54
2005-06	118.29	120.11	118.50	216.78	120.87	135.68
2006-07	132.21	148.56	134.11	229.21	134.47	149.76
2007-08	145.29	153.56	146.26	227.65	149.42	161.06
2008-09	167.37	154.16	165.82	241.06	164.02	177.15
2009-10	182.67	180.05	182.37	239.79	166.00	183.54
2010-11	195.67	207.85	197.09	259.73	179.46	198.48
2011-12	220.38	226.65	221.11	281.16	204.66	222.67
2012-13	272.68	240.99	268.98	307.10	224.91	253.21
2013-14	269.58	252.29	267.57	360.51	221.83	259.88
2014-15	272.04	266.71	271.42	376.64	230.19	267.97
2015-16	291.06	283.91	290.22	372.72	229.89	273.55
2016-17*	309.15	294.10	307.40	400.33	235.30	286.56

* Upto December, 2016 दिसम्बर, 2016 तक

13. औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक
13. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

वर्ष Year	विनिर्माण Manufacturing	खनिज Mining	विद्युत Electricity	सामान्य General
1	2	3	4	5
1980	137.63	278.50	348.38	187.39
1990	273.68	565.31	1122.53	447.08
1991	273.87	577.41	1303.19	479.25
1992	265.83	577.41	1449.41	498.38
1993	293.32	577.41	1569.38	539.04
1994	106.39	103.51	108.48	106.39
1995	113.18	107.15	117.68	113.19
1996	120.41	110.91	127.66	120.43
1997	128.10	114.81	138.49	128.13
1998	136.28	118.24	150.24	137.32
1999	144.98	123.01	162.98	145.03
2000	154.24	127.33	176.81	155.00
2001	164.10	131.80	191.81	164.98
2002	199.97	144.56	222.73	199.71
2003	199.84	155.70	236.00	200.93
2004	227.69	171.59	271.07	228.88
2005	101.76	110.24	103.04	102.09
2006	109.19	121.17	103.00	108.98
2007	111.71	141.92	101.43	111.62
2008	123.27	154.47	106.55	122.66
2009	140.77	164.96	107.21	138.55
2010	140.83	171.70	132.51	140.92
2011	145.79	193.77	153.17	147.66
2012	163.15	210.33	150.02	169.77
2013	140.24	205.00	153.85	156.22
2014	149.86	209.42	187.52	170.04
2015	160.56	245.84	183.68	182.74

1980 से 1993 तक आधार वर्ष 1970 = 100
1994 से 2004 तक आधार वर्ष 1993-94 = 100
2005 से 2015 तक आधार वर्ष 2004-05 = 100

From 1980 to 1993 the Base Year was 1970 = 100
From 1994 to 2004 the Base Year was 1993-94 = 100
From 2005 to 2015 the Base Year was 2004-05 = 100

14. संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार
14. EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

संख्या लाखों में (In Lakh No.)

वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	योग Total
1	2	3	4
1983	7.59	1.85	9.44
1990	9.27	2.31	11.58
1991	9.53	2.31	11.84
1992	9.73	2.31	12.04
1993	9.77	2.32	12.09
1994	10.05	2.43	12.48
1995	10.09	2.55	12.64
1996	10.17	2.67	12.84
1997	10.13	2.63	12.76
1998	10.16	2.59	12.75
1999	10.18	2.58	12.76
2000	9.94	2.52	12.46
2001	9.55	2.47	12.02
2002	9.48	2.48	11.96
2003	9.34	2.44	11.78
2004	9.28	2.45	11.73
2005	9.45	2.52	11.97
2006	9.52	2.65	12.17
2007	9.55	2.77	12.32
2008	9.59	2.91	12.50
2009	9.62	3.09	12.71
2010	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012	9.51	3.55	13.06
2013	9.53	3.70	13.23
2014	9.60	3.86	13.46
2015	9.52	4.00	13.52
2016 *	9.54	4.00	13.54

* Upto June, 2016 जून, 2016 तक

Source: Data collected under Employment Marketing Information Programme by Employment Deptt.

स्त्रोत : समक रोजगार विभाग के रोजगार बाजार सूचना योजना पर आधारित हैं।

15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक 15. INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1991-92 से 1993-94=100

वर्ष Year	अनाज Cereals	दलहन Pulses	तिलहन Oilseed	रेशे (कपास एवं सण)* Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	मसालें # Spices & Condiments
1	2	3	4	5	6
भार (Weight)	35.476	14.857	33.021	8.850	3.053
1991-92	92.91	80.70	108.62	93.93	83.07
1992-93	129.19	125.46	99.37	112.96	114.23
1993-94	77.91	93.84	92.00	93.12	102.69
1994-95	127.15	144.02	110.54	97.26	95.97
1995-96	106.93	128.28	122.90	148.54	116.67
1996-97	143.42	159.45	141.58	151.37	145.09
1997-98	148.59	231.56	121.96	96.40	179.73
1998-99	138.20	217.89	135.19	96.73	150.19
1999-2K	129.88	78.78	133.94	109.18	134.78
2000-01	121.48	62.94	78.55	89.32	127.85
2001-02	161.68	122.32	116.71	31.25	183.75
2002-03	92.99	42.47	63.45	28.00	119.25
2003-04	197.59	190.96	154.09	78.69	249.78
2004-05	139.45	116.11	212.90	84.82	165.00
2005-06	129.33	77.35	232.41	97.66	118.58
2006-07	174.83	128.01	201.53	82.84	149.32
2007-08	113.27	118.75	83.45	103.90	134.62
2008-09	115.95	139.32	102.94	87.49	131.80
2009-10	95.48	53.38	87.16	108.85	143.47
2010-11	158.68	247.10	130.11	103.27	172.84
2011-12	152.73	181.05	116.72	208.57	245.51
2012-13	145.27	148.90	125.91	184.12	197.81
2013-14	147.21	188.66	119.67	155.05	218.16
2014-15	141.24	149.65	108.26	184.05	165.70
2015-16(F)	133.68	154.17	111.12	146.34	274.54

मिर्च, लहसुन, धनिया, अदरक, हल्दी सम्मिलित है। Includes Chilies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Termeric F-अन्तिम Final
वर्ष 2007-08 से वर्ष 2015-16 तक आधार वर्ष 2005-06 से 2007-08=100 form the year 2007-08 to 2015-16 base year is 2005-06 to 2007-08=100
* वर्ष 2007-08 से रेशे में सिर्फ कपास सम्मिलित है form the year 2007-08 only cotton is included in fibers.
वर्ष 1991-92 से 2006-07 तक आधार वर्ष 1991-92 से 1993-94=100 from the year 1991-92 to 2006-07 base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100

Contd..

15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक 15. INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1991-92 से 1993-94=100

वर्ष Year	फल एवं तरकारियां \$ Fruits & vegetables	गन्ना Sugarcane	तम्बाकू/ इसबगोल* Tobacco/ Isabaghol	ग्वार बीज Guarseed	समस्त फसलें All Crops
भार (Weight)	0.575	0.962	0.055	3.150	100.000
1	7	8	9	10	11
1991-92	102.42	116.31	94.41	56.96	95.22
1992-93	99.36	96.50	104.36	162.86	117.46
1993-94	98.22	87.19	101.23	80.18	87.32
1994-95	69.80	84.37	117.62	197.74	122.05
1995-96	124.48	118.38	91.19	76.55	118.60
1996-97	159.09	110.28	101.23	206.56	147.68
1997-98	95.63	99.05	83.21	204.79	149.41
1998-99	108.50	92.21	73.22	89.23	143.55
1999-2K	142.88	67.26	68.59	64.65	119.33
2000-01	130.11	47.98	49.37	134.34	95.66
2001-02	159.26	36.94	60.18	229.86	130.99
2002-03	122.40	36.05	53.92	7.78	67.69
2003-04	189.85	26.49	36.72	213.11	172.02
2004-05	250.69	23.65	39.68	94.46	154.24
2005-06	318.00	41.25	30.45	165.61	153.84
2006-07	317.83	53.76	26.72	183.81	167.63
2007-08	106.92	104.49	124.41	149.52	106.08
2008-09	95.74	68.21	174.40	151.61	115.77
2009-10	94.84	60.60	354.52	24.37	88.69
2010-11	124.18	64.96	288.06	185.21	158.77
2011-12	165.24	79.37	304.14	222.14	153.49
2012-13	120.42	74.64	252.97	243.65	147.50
2013-14	157.93	63.83	278.39	344.07	156.16
2014-15	224.78	71.17	297.76	330.34	143.34
2015-16(F)	337.53	93.44	365.08	267.31	145.64

\$ आलू, प्याज, शंकरकन्दी, सिंघाड़ा सम्मिलित है। Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

F-अन्तिम Final

* वर्ष 1991-92 से 2006-07 तक तम्बाकू एवं आगे के वर्षों के लिए इसबगोल का सूचकांक है। From the year 1991-92 to 2005-06 index is for Tobacco and onward is for Isabaghol
वर्ष 2007-08 से वर्ष 2015-16 तक आधार वर्ष 2005-06 से 2007-08=100 from the year 2007-08 to 2015-16 base year is 2005-06 to 2007-08=100
वर्ष 1991-92 से 2006-07 तक आधार वर्ष 1991-92 से 1993-94=100 from the year 1991-92 to 2006-07 base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100

Concl'd.

16. फसलवार उत्पादन
16. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै.टन (M. Tonne)

वर्ष Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	2117973	4946443	7064416	201819	714931	916750
1992-93	4497534	5523746	10021280	623244	834647	1457891
1993-94	2277393	3706364	5983757	277434	793780	1071214
1994-95	3694878	6050006	9744884	545596	1419920	1965516
1995-96	2227812	5883516	8111328	321951	1133831	1455782
1996-97	3816549	7160175	10976724	699016	1145716	1844732
1997-98	4199795	7203757	11403552	633930	1998714	2632644
1998-99	3184000	7306308	10490308	273707	2170559	2444266
1999-2K	2695989	7097263	9793252	133374	759235	892609
2000-01	3352756	5955848	9308604	283135	448314	731449
2001-02	5740044	6835699	12575743	645907	780231	1426138
2002-03	1725653	5325111	7050764	113162	371287	484449
2003-04	9442584	6284688	15727272	1511256	770653	2281909
2004-05	4695452	6123545	10818997	500799	843413	1344212
2005-06	3599596	6324088	9923684	359209	540736	899945
2006-07	5100362	8348190	13448552	550571	929194	1479765
2007-08	6866501	7665427	14531928	949853	602654	1552507
2008-09	6701751	8165843	14867594	817100	1009157	1826257
2009-10	3535934	8121776	11657710	133407	568722	702129
2010-11	8961999	11360203	20322202	1603097	1648814	3251911
2011-12	8621619	10950717	19572336	1313399	1039429	2352828
2012-13	6378906	11725908	18104814	636970	1318342	1955312
2013-14	6284051	11964559	18248610	773380	1697502	2470882
2014-15	6904383	10789160	17693543	962995	987058	1950053
2015-16(F)	5070122	11238490	16308612	1046946	943303	1990249

F= अन्तिम Final

Contd...

16. फसलवार उत्पादन
16. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै.टन (M. Tonne)

वर्ष Year	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास (लिनट) Cotton (Lint)
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1991-92	2319792	5661374	7981166	453577	2257095	2710672	1360662	143684
1992-93	5120778	6358393	11479171	723260	1818271	2541531	1128979	172763
1993-94	2554827	4500144	7054971	641950	1763361	2405311	1020028	142585
1994-95	4240474	7469926	11710400	753509	2080524	2834033	987007	148785
1995-96	2549763	7017347	9567110	644163	2425737	3069900	1384915	227507
1996-97	4515565	8305891	12821456	862844	2666533	3529377	1290177	231762
1997-98	4833725	9202471	14036196	1099865	2200177	3300042	1158729	147476
1998-99	3457707	9476867	12934574	1329462	2485952	3815414	1078790	148234
1999-2K	2829363	7856498	10685861	921712	2484086	3405798	786833	167319
2000-01	3635891	6404162	10040053	714509	1318054	2032563	561338	136912
2001-02	6385951	7615930	14001881	1182899	1946106	3129005	432127	47738
2002-03	1838815	5696398	7535213	435798	1318877	1754675	421716	42901
2003-04	10953840	7055341	18009181	1254297	2742121	3996418	309908	120529
2004-05	5196251	6966958	12163209	1588523	3972926	5561449	276642	129988
2005-06	3958805	6864824	10823629	1516613	4418292	5934905	482634	149683
2006-07	5650933	9277384	14928317	1360196	3806737	5166933	628963	126956
2007-08	7816354	8268081	16084435	1866389	2362957	4229346	594056	146576
2008-09	7518851	9175000	16693851	1694516	3506119	5200635	387814	123424
2009-10	3669341	8690498	12359839	1481554	2955059	4436613	344559	153561
2010-11	10565096	13009017	23574113	2269595	4371908	6641503	369354	145690
2011-12	9935018	11990146	21925164	2787234	2977811	5765045	451282	294229
2012-13	7015876	13044250	20060126	2555573	3815597	6371170	424349	261022
2013-14	7057431	13662061	20719492	2240571	3799990	6040561	362881	218737
2014-15	7867378	11776218	19643596	2421530	2898996	5320526	404616	259645
2015-16(F)	6117068	12181793	18298861	2237951	3267135	5505086	531267	206448

F= अन्तिम Final

Concl.d.

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल
17. AREA UNDER CROPS

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	6423714	2033740	8457454	1766839	1063825	2830664
1992-93	6901044	2495302	9396346	1948768	1491934	3440702
1993-94	6109385	2191631	8301016	2065698	1262370	3328068
1994-95	6764961	2558592	9323553	1976685	1625115	3601800
1995-96	5935461	2392931	8328392	1914240	1659636	3573876
1996-97	6427520	2663055	9090575	2177611	1582438	3760049
1997-98	6415096	2943127	9358223	2108332	2273144	4381476
1998-99	5849619	2982281	8831900	1749821	2894126	4643947
1999-2K	5648997	2831142	8480139	1443542	1035321	2478863
2000-01	6462446	2534826	8997272	1666033	708818	2374851
2001-02	6924462	2461190	9385652	2352499	1004773	3357272
2002-03	4832385	1992607	6824992	1335218	467611	1802829
2003-04	7835719	2284945	10120664	2697596	1163434	3861030
2004-05	6316950	2185889	8502839	2488817	1087496	3576313
2005-06	6714435	2326252	9040687	2363984	1126113	3490097
2006-07	6728402	2797723	9526125	2151465	1055749	3207214
2007-08	6933290	2841988	9775278	2603680	1265123	3868803
2008-09	6985633	2582221	9567854	2383203	1288045	3671248
2009-10	7210619	2618724	9829343	2483702	919903	3403605
2010-11	7541113	3365466	10906579	2915289	1836481	4751770
2011-12	6776318	3214516	9990834	2971521	1477714	4449235
2012-13	5794042	3372226	9166268	1956669	1288694	3245363
2013-14	6110864	3516534	9627398	2221340	1976445	4197785
2014-15	5852340	3664309	9516649	2038707	1323525	3362232
2015-16(F)	5735639	3368429	9104068	2830765	1035939	3866704

F= अन्तिम Final

Contd...

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल
17. AREA UNDER CROPS

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास (लिंग्ट) Cotton (Lint)
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1991-92	8190553	3097565	11288118	1123725	2438216	3561941	31215	474469
1992-93	8849812	3987236	12837048	972812	2385934	3358746	24323	476417
1993-94	8175083	3454001	11629084	1172658	2440455	3613113	20589	518215
1994-95	8741646	4183707	12925353	1086709	2404918	3491627	21916	485892
1995-96	7849701	4052567	11902268	1012501	2830652	3843153	27513	606261
1996-97	8605131	4245493	12850624	1166870	2716450	3883320	26668	654246
1997-98	8523428	5216271	13739699	1132466	3288986	4421452	23202	644713
1998-99	7599440	5876407	13475847	1293931	3011363	4305294	22614	644633
1999-2K	7092539	3866463	10959002	1058337	2576957	3635294	19270	583176
2000-01	8128479	3243644	11372123	1207760	1438523	2646283	13479	510057
2001-02	9276961	3465963	12742924	1260897	1844721	3105618	9060	510147
2002-03	6167603	2460218	8627821	930078	1518898	2448976	9987	385685
2003-04	10533315	3448379	13981694	1081398	2147496	3228894	5802	343511
2004-05	8805767	3273385	12079152	1468348	3685927	5154275	5724	437776
2005-06	9078419	3452365	12530784	1615089	3669351	5284440	7922	471563
2006-07	8879867	3853472	12733339	1312317	3215383	4527700	10897	349602
2007-08	9536970	4107111	13644081	1518290	2498852	4017142	10401	369179
2008-09	9368836	3870266	13239102	1822203	2842098	4664301	6526	302687
2009-10	9694321	3538627	13232948	1843810	2314286	4158096	5986	444540
2010-11	10456402	5201947	15658349	1829587	3688814	5518401	5512	335871
2011-12	9747839	4692230	14440069	2119242	2507195	4626437	6415	567576
2012-13	7750711	4660920	12411631	2080205	2837943	4918148	5805	540644
2013-14	8332204	5492979	13825183	2197741	3081415	5279156	5261	393088
2014-15	7891047	4987834	12878881	1984087	2477568	4461655	5575	486553
2015-16(F)	8566404	4404368	12970772	2279786	2550967	4830753	6141	447649

F= अन्तिम Final

Concl.

18. स्रोतवार सकल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल
18. GROSS AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Pond	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	कुल योग Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991-92	1855478	181374	3170467	57137	5264456
1992-93	1989702	230375	3231170	35237	5486484
1993-94	1835325	189347	3522795	47862	5595329
1994-95	1995151	264599	3503187	51948	5814885
1995-96	2114826	204154	3992091	50143	6361214
1996-97	2199915	217962	4266205	58848	6742930
1997-98	2237926	191231	4185184	61494	6675835
1998-99	2274887	99630	4382500	51592	6808609
1999-2K	2319076	81163	4483828	49913	6933980
2000-01	1975816	41033	4072707	45033	6134589
2001-02	2186462	108787	4399003	50209	6744461
2002-03	1348137	7929	3887110	29015	5272191
2003-04	1906061	62122	4367933	57161	6393277
2004-05	1957957	85534	4972511	77185	7093187
2005-06	2352358	82764	5293095	89819	7818036
2006-07	2370432	137194	5363387	87173	7958186
2007-08	2515493	103568	5382200	87194	8088455
2008-09	2460916	33631	5338314	77066	7909927
2009-10	2109132	18099	5107124	74418	7308773
2010-11	2463576	57635	5718997	81617	8321825
2011-12	2729980	72124	5999495	101289	8902888
2012-13	2885036	94113	6347171	129147	9455467
2013-14	2975815	70210	6649262	169581	9864768
2014-15	3067957	72149	6874357	156322	10170785

19. स्रोतवार शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्रफल
19. NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

वर्ष Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Pond	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	कुल योग Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991-92	1424563	162675	2701739	54391	4343368
1992-93	1428388	207031	2803309	32526	4471254
1993-94	1373489	169660	3009009	45197	4597355
1994-95	1427230	246742	3134237	50064	4858273
1995-96	1497213	189041	3500226	45945	5232425
1996-97	1533864	206796	3793116	54521	5588297
1997-98	1524872	181564	3657718	57182	5421336
1998-99	1557110	92997	3801219	47979	5499305
1999-2K	1619151	78420	3866868	47435	5611874
2000-01	1353845	38297	3472689	42259	4907090
2001-02	1451783	104747	3816342	46897	5419769
2002-03	960105	7744	3376795	26954	4371598
2003-04	1314271	60013	3810114	54616	5239014
2004-05	1457471	82407	4266653	73416	5879947
2005-06	1705767	76740	4426605	84834	6293946
2006-07	1703284	130791	4580694	80976	6495745
2007-08	1687753	101724	4572049	82534	6444060
2008-09	1583116	30565	4558657	72710	6245048
2009-10	1423923	16597	4338313	71081	5849914
2010-11	1628746	55676	4897427	78876	6660725
2011-12	1843797	68785	5111105	97888	7121575
2012-13	1900662	91686	5382149	124623	7499120
2013-14	1859107	67461	5561022	162037	7649627
2014-15	1928740	69699	5733278	149993	7881710

20. ऊर्जा अधिष्ठापित क्षमता
20. INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

मेगावाट (In MW)

वर्ष Year	क्षमता CAPACITY
1	2
1995-96	3049.00
1996-97	3082.00
1997-98	3097.36
1998-99	3355.84
1999-2k	3689.42
2000-01	3997.97
2001-02	4517.00
2002-03	4547.18
2003-04	5167.43
2004-05	5296.11
2005-06	5453.88
2006-07	6089.43
2007-08	6420.69
2008-09	7019.48
2009-10	8076.51
2010-11	9188.22
2011-12	10308.45
2012-13	12275.88
2013-14	14371.61
2014-15	15907.81
2015-16	17439.78
2016-17*	17894.18

* Provisional (upto December, 2016) प्रावधानिक (दिसम्बर, 2016 तक)

21. राज्य में सड़कों की लम्बाई
21. ROAD LENGTH IN THE STATE

किलोमीटर (km)

वर्ष Year	राष्ट्रीय उच्च मार्ग National Highways	राजकीय उच्च मार्ग State Highways	मुख्य जिला सड़कें Major District Roads	अन्य जिला सड़कें Other District Roads	ग्रामीण सड़कें Village Roads	सीमावर्ती सड़कें Border Roads	अन्य विभागीय सड़कें Other Deptt. Roads	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	2533	7274	3754	15294	10100	2239	-	41194
1990-91	2840	7247	3604	14987	27433	2239	-	58350
1991-92	2846	7136	3636	15054	29002	2239	-	59913
1992-93	2846	7151	3638	15067	30579	2239	-	61520
1993-94	2846	8720	3212	14394	31667	2239	-	63078
1994-95	2846	9810	5549	12143	33100	2239	46438	112125
1995-96	2846	10006	5707	12615	36816	2239	64220	134449
1996-97	2846	10047	5820	12684	41311	2239	64398	139345
1997-98	2964	9990	5789	60576	@	2239	64403	145961
1998-99	2964	9990	5789	63976	@	2239	64403	149361
1999-2K	4453	8898	5741	65142	@	2239	64403	150876
2000-01	4547	8714	5739	68462	@	-	62012	149474
2001-02	4665	8601	6053	17934	113561	-	-	150814
2002-03	4665	8585	6232	18785	114613	-	-	152880
2003-04	5655	8627	6117	19653	118188	-	-	158240
2004-05	5655	10139	6735	22615	117976	-	-	163120
2005-06	5655	11594	7328	21412	121139	-	-	167128
2006-07	5655	11668	7447	23681	125063	-	-	173514
2007-08	5714	11750	7658	24424	132914	-	-	182460
2008-09	5722	11758	7673	24418	137235	-	-	186806
2009-10	5724	11866	7829	24480	138635	-	-	188534
2010-11	5724	11873	10137	24062	137606	-	-	189402
2011-12	7260	10953	9900	25033	136854	-	-	190000
2012-13	7310	10937	10168	25761	137518	-	-	191694
2013-14	7310	11971	9509	25626	141434	-	-	195850
2014-15	8016	11421	9815	29603	149487	-	-	208342
2015-16	8168	15607	7646	30313	155973	-	-	217707

@ = अन्य जिला सड़कों में शामिल है। Includes in Other District Roads

22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन 22. MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

Cumulative Numbers/संचयी संख्या

कलैण्डर वर्ष Calendar Year	मोटर रिक्शा Motorised Rickshaws	दुपहिया वाहन Two Wheelers	आटो रिक्शा Auto Rickshaws	सामान ढोने वाले टेम्पो Goods Tempos	यात्री वाहन टेम्पो Passengers Tempos	कार एवं स्टेशन वैगन Car & Station Wagons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1983	41	217397	8155	226	1416	28053
1990	90	675317	17009	543	2831	51924
1991	90	746343	18236	776	3097	55909
1992	90	837840	19504	936	3679	59992
1993	90	920437	20982	1121	3947	63777
1994	90	1020054	23168	1371	4182	68881
1995	90	1145295	25218	1791	4513	76940
1996	90	1288411	28272	2258	5057	88746
1997	90	1424000	30837	2672	5346	98417
1998	90	1472889	32012	2882	5486	101768
1999	90	1791116	39151	5245	6870	123984
2000	90	1969150	42297	6518	7420	139067
2001	90	2157764	45288	8125	7881	155866
2002	90	2379599	49390	10097	8454	174171
2003	90	2623342	53985	12812	9209	197469
2004	90	2940515	59443	16426	10292	226329
2005	90	3302263	66155	21308	11549	259423
2006	90	3744732	73673	27761	12551	297597
2007	90	4167274	80962	33488	13159	345719
2008	90	4614532	87639	38483	13807	388302
2009	90	5104760	94446	42126	16355	441447
2010	90	5707735	101415	45379	19635	502952
2011	90	6443070	108359	48768	22902	570183
2011-12#	90	6629743	110456	49812	23889	591069
2012-13#	90	7465863	117990	53418	27432	659542
2013-14#	90	8331142	125638	56668	31031	733916
2014-15#	90	9272233	133006	60736	34498	814079
2015-16#	90	10258009	141576	64959	38531	899307
2016-17(P)*#	90	11010934	149069	68194	42057	963548

* Provisional (upto December, 2016) प्रावधानिक (दिसम्बर, 2016 तक)

Financial Year वित्तीय वर्ष

Contd...

22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन
MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

Cumulative Numbers/संचयी संख्या

कलैण्डर वर्ष Calendar Year	जीप Jeeps	ट्रैक्टर Tractors	ट्रेलर Trailors	टैक्सी Taxies	बसें और मिनी बसें Buses & Mini Buses	ट्रक Trucks	अन्य वाहन Other Vehicles	कुल Total
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1983	20553	65589	23356	2451	15719	44162	1894	429012
1990	37303	129741	36359	8615	22914	66192	2505	1051343
1991	40823	144009	38343	9335	24256	70637	2538	1154392
1992	45783	166401	40878	10717	26601	77045	2567	1292033
1993	50512	182156	42208	11446	28450	81331	2604	1409061
1994	55822	197386	42701	12171	30870	87232	2667	1546595
1995	62272	217115	43561	13083	33302	95039	2771	1720990
1996	71095	241009	45613	14192	35627	105285	2872	1928527
1997	81765	266878	47422	15172	38764	113186	2945	2127494
1998	85410	276100	48155	15593	40239	116213	2962	2199799
1999	104107	329573	51626	18414	46065	128680	3058	2647979
2000	110975	351658	53231	20028	48759	135625	3242	2888060
2001	114982	369137	54355	23195	50626	142444	3524	3133277
2002	119298	386022	55520	26879	52631	152589	3896	3418636
2003	125663	401010	56675	31607	55314	168653	4281	3740110
2004	134441	426235	57875	36520	57542	186431	4738	4156877
2005	145134	455400	59128	41220	60343	201691	5402	4629106
2006	155137	493277	61148	46349	62832	224361	6761	5206269
2007	164298	529604	64335	52991	65108	246107	9345	5772480
2008	180198	561141	66600	57800	68426	262906	11820	6351744
2009	197780	597354	68820	65536	72334	282753	13730	6997531
2010	221436	634473	70259	75038	77000	314546	15765	7785723
2011	247036	685200	71171	85850	81747	350411	18773	8733560
2011-12#	254840	699881	71665	89053	83345	362028	19697	8985568
2012-13#	288056	768645	73732	103690	88616	401983	22978	10072035
2013-14#	319490	841290	74568	114615	93892	434379	27711	11184430
2014-15#	357188	907139	75709	123275	97650	472365	31051	12379019
2015-16#	396572	969287	76707	131912	102818	517604	34804	13632176
2016-17(P)*#	425284	1014613	79056	139645	107088	548671	38034	14586283

* Provisional (upto December, 2016) प्रावधानिक (दिसम्बर, 2016 तक)

Financial Year वित्तीय वर्ष

Concl'd.

23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक
23. HEALTH INDICATORS

वर्ष Year	अशोधित जन्म दर Crude Birth Rate		अशोधित मृत्यु दर Crude Death Rate		शिशु मृत्यु दर Infant Mortality Rate	
	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981	33.9	37.1	12.5	14.3	110	108
1990	30.2	33.6	9.7	9.6	80	84
1991	29.5	35.0	9.8	10.1	80	79
1992	29.2	34.9	10.1	10.5	79	90
1993	28.7	34.0	9.3	9.1	74	82
1994	28.7	33.7	9.3	9.0	74	84
1995	28.3	33.3	9.0	9.1	74	86
1996	27.5	32.4	9.0	9.1	72	85
1997	27.2	32.1	8.9	8.9	71	85
1998	26.5	31.6	9.0	8.8	72	83
1999	26.0	31.1	8.6	8.4	70	81
2000	25.8	31.4	8.5	8.5	68	79
2001	25.4	31.1	8.4	8.0	66	80
2002	25.0	30.6	8.1	7.7	63	78
2003	24.8	30.3	8.0	7.6	60	75
2004	24.1	29.0	7.5	7.0	58	67
2005	23.8	28.6	7.6	7.0	58	68
2006	23.5	28.3	7.5	6.9	57	67
2007	23.1	27.9	7.4	6.8	55	65
2008	22.8	27.5	7.4	6.8	53	63
2009	22.5	27.2	7.3	6.6	50	59
2010	22.1	26.7	7.2	6.7	47	55
2011	21.8	26.2	7.1	6.7	44	52
2012	21.6	25.9	7.0	6.6	42	49
2013	21.4	25.6	7.0	6.5	40	47
2014	21.0	25.0	6.7	6.4	39	46
2015	20.8	24.8	6.5	6.3	37	43

Source:- 1. Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-2013 RGI.

2. S.R.S Bulletin एस.आर.एस. बुलेटिन

Contd...

23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक
23. HEALTH INDICATORS

वर्ष Year	जीवन प्रत्याशा दर LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	
	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan
1	8	9
1987-91	58.2	55.8
1988-92	58.7	56.3
1989-93	59.4	58.0
1990-94	60.0	58.6
1991-95	60.3	59.1
1992-96	60.7	59.5
1993-97	61.1	60.0
1994-98	62.2	60.4
1995-99	61.5	61.7
1996-2K	61.9	62.1
1997-01	62.3	62.8
1998-02	62.9	63.3
1999-03	63.4	63.8
2000-04	63.9	64.1
2001-05	64.3	64.5
2002-06	64.7	64.9
2003-07	65.0	65.2
2004-08	65.4	65.8
2005-09	65.7	66.2
2006-10	66.1	66.5
2007-11	66.5	66.8
2008-12	67.0	67.2
2009-13	67.5	67.5
2010-14	67.9	67.7

स्रोत :- एस. आर. एस. आधारित एब्रीज्ड जीवन तालिका आरजीआई
SRS based Abridged Life Tables RGI

Concl.

24. साक्षरता दर – राजस्थान
24. LITERACY RATE - RAJASTHAN

वर्ष Year	कुल (Total)			ग्रामीण (Rural)			शहरी (Urban)		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	13.88	2.66	8.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1961	28.08	7.01	18.12	21.74	3.19	12.95	59.93	26.89	44.55
1971	33.87	10.06	22.57	27.04	4.80	16.44	64.53	34.94	50.82
1981	44.77	14.00	30.11	35.32	6.78	22.47	72.29	41.46	58.05
1991	54.99	20.44	38.55	47.64	11.59	30.37	78.50	50.24	65.33
2001	75.70	43.85	60.41	72.16	37.34	55.34	86.45	64.67	76.20
2011	79.19	52.12	66.11	76.16	45.80	61.44	87.91	70.73	79.68

Source:- Census of india - Reference Period

स्रोत : भारत की जनगणना- संदर्भ अवधि

Note :- Literacy rates for 1951,1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above and for the year 1981 to 2011 relate to population aged seven year and above.

नोट : साक्षरता दर, 1951, 1961 तथा 1971 के लिए जनसंख्या आयु वर्ग 5 वर्ष एवं अधिक को सम्मिलित किया गया है तथा साक्षरता दर 1981 से 2011 के लिए जनसंख्या आयु वर्ग 7 वर्ष एवं अधिक को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

25. जिलेवार जनांकिय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2011)
25. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (CENSUS 2011)

जिला District	जनसंख्या (Population)					लिंगानुपात Sex Ratio स्त्रियों की संख्या प्रति हजार पुरुषों पर No. of Females per thousand Males		जनसंख्या घनत्व (प्रति वर्ग कि.मी.) Density of Population (Per Sq. Km.)	जनसंख्या दशकीय वृद्धि दर 2001- 2011 (%) Population Decadal Growth Rate 2001- 2011 (%)
	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	समस्त overall	वर्ष 0-6 Years		
अजमेर (Ajmer)	1324085	1258967	2583052	1547642	1035410	951	901	305	18.60
अलवर (Alwar)	1939026	1735153	3674179	3019728	654451	895	865	438	22.80
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	907754	889731	1797485	1669864	127621	980	934	397	26.50
बारां (Baran)	633945	588810	1222755	968541	254214	929	912	175	19.70
बाड़मेर (Barmer)	1369022	1234729	2603751	2421914	181837	902	904	92	32.50
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	1355726	1192736	2548462	2053363	495099	880	869	503	21.40
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	1220736	1187787	2408523	1895869	512654	973	928	230	19.20
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	1240801	1123136	2363937	1563553	800384	905	908	78	24.30
बून्दी (Bundi)	577160	533746	1110906	888205	222701	925	894	192	15.40
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittaurgarh)	783171	761167	1544338	1259074	285264	972	912	197	16.10
चूरु (Churu)	1051446	988101	2039547	1463312	576235	940	902	147	20.30
दौसा (Dausa)	857787	776622	1634409	1432616	201793	905	865	476	23.50
धौलपुर (Dhaulpur)	653647	552869	1206516	959066	247450	846	857	398	22.70
डूंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	696532	692020	1388552	1299809	88743	994	922	368	25.40
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	1043340	925828	1969168	1433736	535432	887	854	179	10.00
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	931184	843508	1774692	1424228	350464	906	878	184	16.90
जयपुर (Jaipur)	3468507	3157671	6626178	3154331	3471847	910	861	595	26.20
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	361708	308211	669919	580894	89025	852	874	17	31.80
जालौर (Jalor)	936634	892096	1828730	1676975	151755	952	895	172	26.20
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	725143	685986	1411129	1181838	229291	946	912	227	19.60
झुंझुनू (Jhunjhunu)	1095896	1041149	2137045	1647966	489079	950	837	361	11.70
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	1923928	1763237	3687165	2422551	1264614	916	891	161	27.70
करौली (Karauli)	783639	674609	1458248	1240143	218105	861	852	264	20.90
कोटा (Kota)	1021161	929853	1951014	774410	1176604	911	899	374	24.40
नागौर (Nagaur)	1696325	1611418	3307743	2670539	637204	950	897	187	19.20
पाली (Pali)	1025422	1012151	2037573	1577567	460006	987	899	164	11.90
प्रतापगढ़ (Pratapgarh)	437744	430104	867848	796041	71807	983	933	195	22.80
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	581339	575258	1156597	972777	183820	990	903	248	17.70
सवाई माधोपुर (S.Madhopur)	704031	631520	1335551	1069084	266467	897	871	297	19.60
सीकर (Sikar)	1374990	1302343	2677333	2043427	633906	947	848	346	17.00
सिरोही (Sirohi)	534231	502115	1036346	827692	208654	940	897	202	21.80
टोंक (Tonk)	728136	693190	1421326	1103603	317723	952	892	198	17.30
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	1566801	1501619	3068420	2459994	608426	958	924	262	23.70
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	35550997	32997440	68548437	51500352	17048085	928	888	200	21.30

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25. जिलेवार जनांकीय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2011)
25. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (CENSUS 2011)

जिला District	साक्षरता दर प्रतिशत में (Literacy Rate in Percentage)								
	कुल (Total)			ग्रामीण (Rural)			शहरी (Urban)		
	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
अजमेर (Ajmer)	82.4	55.7	69.3	76.5	41.3	59.1	90.8	76.5	83.9
अलवर (Alwar)	83.7	56.3	70.7	82.1	52.2	67.9	91.0	74.7	83.4
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	69.5	43.1	56.3	67.7	40.1	54.0	91.0	79.3	85.2
बारां (Baran)	80.4	52.0	66.7	78.4	47.8	63.6	87.8	67.5	78.0
बाड़मेर (Barmer)	70.9	40.6	56.5	69.4	38.6	54.8	88.6	66.6	78.2
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	84.1	54.2	70.1	83.1	50.5	67.9	88.1	68.8	79.0
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	75.3	47.2	61.4	71.3	40.6	56.0	89.0	71.8	80.7
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	75.9	53.2	65.1	70.6	44.3	58.1	85.7	69.5	78.0
बून्दी (Bundi)	75.4	46.6	61.5	72.3	41.2	57.3	87.7	67.4	77.9
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittaurgarh)	76.6	46.5	61.7	73.3	40.2	56.8	90.8	74.3	82.7
चूरु (Churu)	78.8	54.0	66.8	76.9	51.1	64.4	83.4	61.3	72.6
दौसा (Dausa)	83.0	51.9	68.2	81.8	49.4	66.3	91.0	69.4	80.7
धौलपुर (Dhaulpur)	81.2	54.7	69.1	81.2	52.4	68.1	81.3	62.9	72.7
डूंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	72.9	46.2	59.5	71.5	44.0	57.6	91.4	77.1	84.4
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	78.5	59.7	69.6	75.9	55.3	66.2	85.3	71.3	78.7
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	77.4	55.8	67.1	75.9	53.1	65.1	83.3	66.8	75.4
जयपुर (Jaipur)	86.1	64.0	75.5	82.5	51.7	67.6	89.2	75.1	82.5
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	72.0	39.7	57.2	69.4	35.5	53.8	87.4	66.2	78.0
जालौर (Jalor)	70.7	38.5	54.9	69.4	36.8	53.3	84.2	56.9	71.1
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	75.8	46.5	61.5	73.0	41.5	57.6	89.5	72.1	81.1
झुंझुनू (Jhunjhunu)	86.9	61.0	74.1	86.8	59.8	73.4	87.4	65.0	76.5
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	79.0	51.8	65.9	74.6	41.2	58.5	86.7	71.3	79.4
करौली (Karauli)	81.4	48.6	66.2	80.9	46.5	65.0	84.1	60.0	72.8
कोटा (Kota)	86.3	65.9	76.6	82.2	54.0	68.6	88.9	73.7	81.7
नागौर (Nagaur)	77.2	47.8	62.8	76.0	45.2	60.9	81.9	58.8	70.6
पाली (Pali)	76.8	48.0	62.4	73.6	43.5	58.4	87.1	63.9	75.8
प्रतापगढ़ (Pratapgarh)	69.5	42.4	56.0	67.3	39.0	53.2	92.2	77.1	84.8
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	78.4	48.0	63.1	75.9	43.3	59.5	91.1	72.3	81.9
सवाई माधोपुर (S.Madhopur)	81.5	47.5	65.4	79.4	42.4	61.9	89.8	67.2	79.0
सीकर (Sikar)	85.1	58.2	71.9	84.9	56.4	70.8	85.8	64.3	75.4
सिरोही (Sirohi)	70.0	39.7	55.3	64.6	32.7	49.0	89.3	66.9	78.7
टोंक (Tonk)	77.1	45.4	61.6	75.5	39.7	58.0	82.9	64.8	73.8
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	74.7	48.4	61.8	69.6	39.8	54.9	93.4	81.2	87.5
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	79.2	52.1	66.1	76.2	45.8	61.4	87.9	70.7	79.7

Concltd.

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

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of Districts Affected	प्रभावित ग्रामों की संख्या No. of Villages Affected	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में) Population Affected (In Lakh)	भू-राजस्व * निलंबित ₹ (लाख) Land Revenue Suspended ₹ (Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	26	23246	200.12	646.15
1991-92	30	30041	289.00	325.87
2001-02	18	7964	69.70	45.84
2002-03	32	40990	447.80	429.26
2003-04	3	649	5.82	8.80
2004-05	31	19814	227.65	167.77
2005-06	22	15778	198.44	123.21
2006-07	22	10529	136.73	36.49
2007-08	12	4309	56.12	39.86
2008-09	12	7402	100.12	47.69
2009-10	27	33464	429.13	459.04
2010-11	2	1249	13.67	9.53 @
2011-12	11	3739	49.95	30.77 @
2012-13	12	8030	120.90	65.44 @
2013-14	17	10225	159.38	101.44
2014-15	13	5841	74.30	15.35
2015-16	19	14487	194.87	171.55 @

* वित्तीय वर्ष के समक Figures for financial year

@ संभावित Likely

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.) Geographical area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत Percentage of area to total area of the country	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या में राज्य की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of State Population to all India Population 2011	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मी. Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2011	नगरीय जनसंख्या का कुल 2011 की जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2011	साक्षरता दर प्रतिशत Literacy Rate (Percentage)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश* Andhra Pradesh*	1.63	4.96	4.09	304	29.5	67.4
2 आसाम Assam	0.78	2.39	2.58	398	14.1	72.2
3 बिहार Bihar	0.94	2.86	8.60	1106	11.3	61.8
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1.96	5.97	4.99	308	42.6	78.0
5 हरियाणा Haryana	0.44	1.34	2.09	573	34.9	75.6
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	0.56	1.69	0.57	123	10.0	82.8
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	6.76	1.04	124	27.4	67.2
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.92	5.83	5.05	319	38.7	75.4
9 केरल Kerala	0.39	1.18	2.76	860	47.7	94.0
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	3.08	9.38	6.00	236	27.6	69.3
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	3.08	9.36	9.28	365	45.2	82.3
12 ओडिशा Odisha	1.56	4.74	3.47	270	16.7	72.9
13 पंजाब Punjab	0.50	1.53	2.29	551	37.5	75.8
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.42	10.41	5.66	200	24.9	66.1
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	1.30	3.96	5.96	555	48.4	80.1
16 तेलंगाना* Telangana*	1.12	3.41	2.89	312	38.9	66.5
17 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	2.41	7.33	16.50	829	22.3	67.7
18 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.89	2.70	7.54	1028	31.9	76.3
अखिल भारत All India	32.87	100.00	100.00	382	31.1	73.0

* Source : Statistical Year Book, 2016 DES, Telangana

स्रोत : स्टैटिस्टिकल ईयर बुक, 2016 डी.ई.एस., तेलंगाना

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27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार) Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand) 2015	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर) Average size of holdings (Hect.) 2010-11	प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का अनुमानित उपभोग (कि.ग्राम. हेक्टेर) @ Estimated Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare (Kgs./Hectare) 2014-15 @	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्धन (₹) Per Capita Net value added in industries (₹) 2012-13#
1	8	9	10	11
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	37	1.08	237.23	4729
2 आसाम Assam	47	1.10	125.08	2019
3 बिहार Bihar	42	0.39	178.65	131
4 गुजरात Gujarat	33	2.03	132.79	19728
5 हरियाणा Haryana	36	2.25	221.44	14879
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	28	0.99	53.96	32270
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	26	0.62	N.A.	3323
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	28	1.55	176.15	8857
9 केरल Kerala	12	0.22	40.55	3353
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	50	1.78	78.17	2899
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	21	1.44	125.60	15530
12 ओडिशा Odisha	46	1.04	57.49	4371
13 पंजाब Punjab	23	3.77	227.46	7047
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	43	3.07	54.51	4335
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	19	0.80	163.67	13415
16 तेलंगाना Telangana	34	N.A.	231.43	7902
17 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	46	0.76	150.45	1759
18 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	26	0.77	150.91	2454
अखिल भारत All India	37	1.15	128.078 (Average)	6999

@ Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2015, GoI
ए.एस.आई. A.S.I.

@ कृषि सांख्यिकी, एट ए ग्लान्स 2015, भारत सरकार
N.A. – Not Available उपलब्ध नहीं

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27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.) Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2013-14 (P) @	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population 31.03.2015	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) Total Road Length # Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (km) 31.03.2015	बारहवीं योजना प्रस्तावित उद्व्यय प्रचलित कीमतों पर ₹ (करोड़) 12th Plan proposed Outlay at Current prices ₹ (Crore)
1	12	13	14	15
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश @ 1 Andhra Pradesh @ 1	612.21	15390	109.85	342842.00
2 आसाम Assam	280.01	7864	416.27	55480.35
3 बिहार Bihar	159.85	4672	218.78	228452.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1972.56	30303	92.89	283623.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1773.06	29452	104.69	204000.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1347.75	15361	99.86	22800.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	1066.04	10170	17.59	44055.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1179.23	24017	167.79	255250.00
9 केरल Kerala	645.26	27264	501.33	102000.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	764.28	14605	93.73	210153.00
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1183.12	21650	197.63	275000.00
12 ओडिशा Odisha	1348.60	12426	182.20	124373.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	1810.00	21973	209.22	85359.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	1011.19	17295	72.51	196992.00
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	1543.84	32692	200.75	211250.00
16 तेलंगाना @ 2 Telangana @ 2	1170.44	21694	89.45	N.A.
17 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	471.89	10145	172.47	326953.00
18 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	608.54	8013	333.51	171795.00
अखिल भारत All India	956.64	16830	139.08	3716384.96

Excluding JRY Roads

N.A.-Not Available

* Related to utility and non-utility

P - Provisional

@ Source :- 1. Statistical Year Book India 2016

2. Statistical Year Book Telangana 2016

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27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक
27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या # सितम्बर, 2016 No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population # September, 2016	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक जमा # (₹) सितम्बर, 2016 Per Capita Bank Deposit # (₹) September, 2016	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण # (₹) सितम्बर, 2016 Per Capita Bank credit # (₹) September, 2016
1	16	17	18
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	13	43909	44903
2 आसाम Assam	7	32479	14098
3 बिहार Bihar	6	24313	8210
4 गुजरात Gujarat	12	86994	62945
5 हरियाणा Haryana	17	98864	61690
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	21	102953	32879
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	14	68411	29808
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	16	116778	79190
9 केरल Kerala	17	107725	67213
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	8	36362	23022
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	10	182833	183273
12 ओडिशा Odisha	11	52715	20029
13 पंजाब Punjab	21	104968	67913
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	9	37891	26753
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	15	91499	98350
16 तेलंगाना Telangana	13	102250	101484
17 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7	35741	14886
18 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	8	68616	35825
अखिल भारत All India	11	79017	58836

Based on Estimated Population of 1st October, 2016 1 अक्टूबर, 2016 की अनुमानित जनसंख्या पर आधारित

Concl'd.

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