



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Rajasthan

# ECONOMIC REVIEW 2017-18

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



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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

# ECONOMIC REVIEW

## 2017-18

**Directorate of Economics & Statistics  
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**CHIEF MINISTER  
RAJASTHAN**



## **F O R E W O R D**

The Economic Review of 2017-18 indicates performance of recent developments and prospects of Rajasthan's economy. The publication is presented in the State Assembly at the time of presentation of the State Budget.

This reliable and comprehensive picture of State's economy has always been extremely important, more so at present as it forms the essential basis for planning of sustainable and inclusive development.

I believe, this publication will not only be useful for public representatives, administrators and government departments but also to all organisations and individuals interested in the overall study of social and economic development 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 2017-18 provides a panoramic scenario of the State's economy for the financial year 2017-18. In this publication progress of the State in different sectors has also been presented in a narrative form complimented by tabular and graphical presentation.

I hope, this publication will be useful for all individuals, government departments and corporate bodies who are engaged or are interested in study and analysis of the socio-economic status of the State.

**(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 2017-18 provides a bird's eye view of the State's Economy. In this Publication an attempt has been made to depict the progress of various sectors viz. Public Finance, Macro-Economic Aggregates, Price situation in Rajasthan, Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Industries, Infrastructure Development, Social Sector, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. Apart from these chapters, Externally Aided Projects, Public Private Partnership, Human Development and flagship programs of various departments have also been included. For the first time, infographic presentations have also been introduced in each chapter of the publication.

I would like to thank all the officers of various departments of the state for extending their support in providing information in time. I record my appreciation for all the officers and staff for their dedicated efforts in preparation of this publication.

Suggestions for improvement of the publication are welcomed.

**(Dr. OM PRAKASH BAIRWA)**

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## KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

S. No.	Particular	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gross State Domestic Product at	₹Crore	486230	521700	558144	599029	641940
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices						
	(b) Current Prices		551031	615695	683758	759235	840263
2.	Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP at	Per cent	6.97	7.29	6.99	7.33	7.16
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices						
	(b) Current Prices		11.65	11.74	11.05	11.04	10.67
3.	Sectoral Contribution of GSVA at Basic Constant (2011-12) Prices by	Per cent	28.93	27.81	26.16	25.29	24.61
	(a) Agriculture						
	(b) Industry						
	(c) Services		41.32	41.66	42.31	43.68	45.07
4.	Sectoral Contribution of GSVA at Basic Current Prices by	Per cent	28.24	26.23	26.38	25.50	24.76
	(a) Agriculture						
	(b) Industry						
	(c) Services		41.92	42.80	43.88	46.12	47.41
5.	Net State Domestic Product	₹Crore	434292	465599	498138	535208	573628
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices						
	(b) Current Prices		494236	551570	614743	683753	757483
6.	Per Capita Income	₹	61053	64522	68048	72072	76146
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices						
	(b) Current Prices		69480	76436	83977	92076	100551

Note: For the Year 2013-14 to 2015-16 - Revised Estimates II, Year 2016-17- Revised Estimates I, Year 2017-18- Advance Estimates (AE), GSV: Gross State Value Added



Figure 1

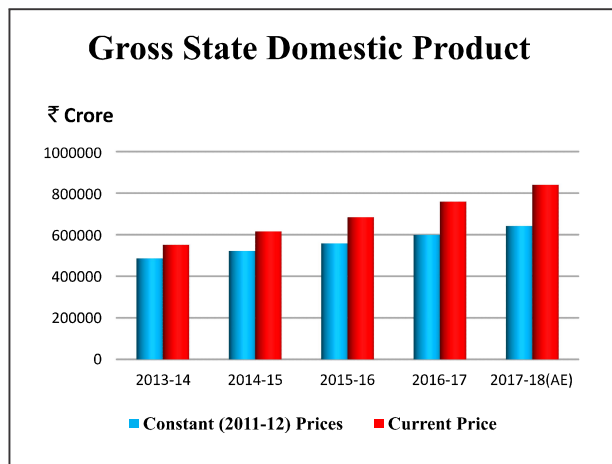


Figure 2

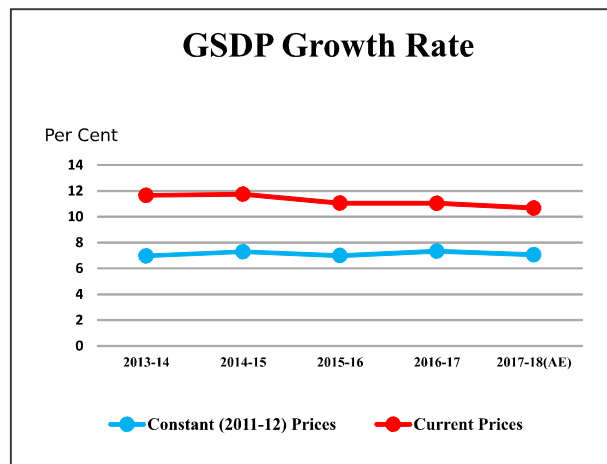


Figure 3

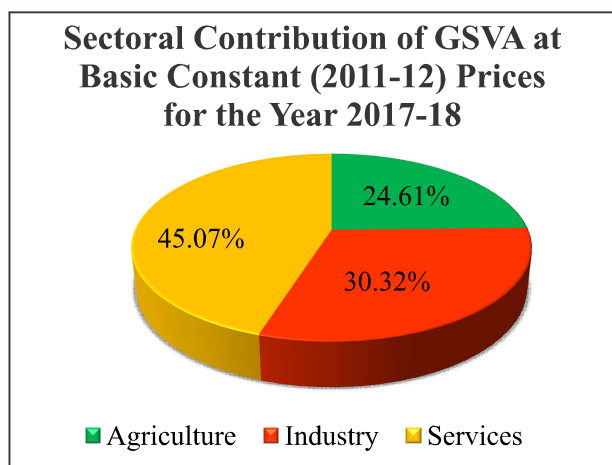


Figure 4

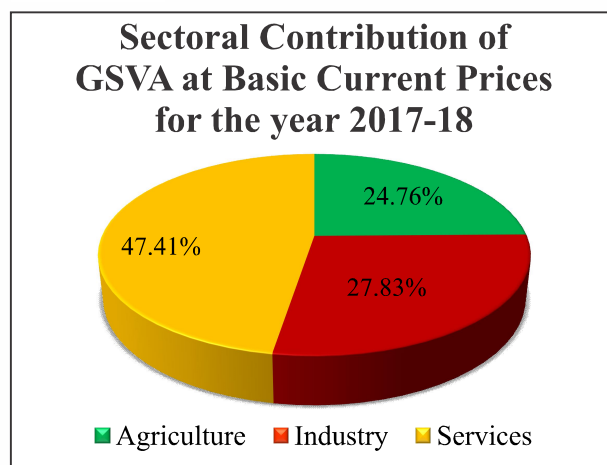


Figure 5

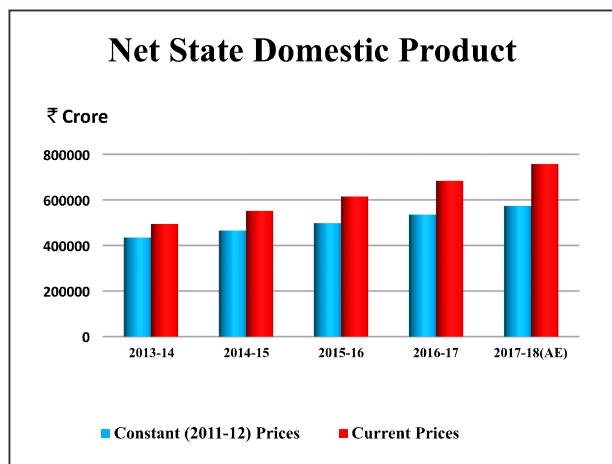
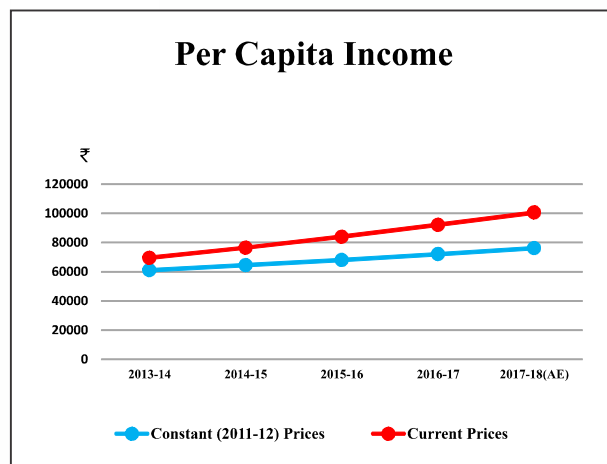


Figure 6



## Economic Review 2017-18

S. No.	Particular	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices@	₹Crore	194011	200210	207666	223280	-
8.	Index for Agriculture Production* (Base Year 2005 -06 to 2007-08=100)		156.16	143.34	145.62	174.96 <sup>+</sup>	-
9.	Total Food-grain Production*	Lakh MT	207.19	196.44	182.87	231.04 <sup>+</sup>	225.82 <sup>@</sup>
10.	Index for Industrial Production (Base Year 2011 -12 =100)		115.89	117.98	119.25	122.11	128.24 <sup>\$</sup>
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999 -2000=100)		259.88	267.97	273.55	287.24	291.03 <sup>\$</sup>
	Percentage change		2.63	3.11	2.08	5.00	1.32
12.	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers ** (Base Year 2001=100)						
	(a) Jaipur Centre		230	238	245	257	268 <sup>#</sup>
	(b) Ajmer Centre		233	240	248	256	259 <sup>#</sup>
	(c) Bhilwara Centre		236	245	259	269	274 <sup>#</sup>
13.	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	14372	15908	17440	18677	19537 <sup>£</sup>
14.	Commercial Bank Credit (September)	₹Crore	168641	178347	203902	196698	219643

\* Relates to Agriculture Year

+ Final

\*\* Relates to Calendar Year

\$ Average of April to November, 2017

£ Upto December, 2017

@ Provisional

# Average of January to November, 2017

## RAJASTHAN : AN OVERVIEW



More than ₹12,500 crore transferred directly to beneficiaries bank account.

The new global goals for sustainable development known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) came into effect from January 2016 and the time period for achieving these goals is upto 2030 with some goals that are to be achieved by 2020.



Grant of ₹50,000 in six installments to girl child from birth to class XII.

A new toll free number (181) for the CM Helpline is being used as centralized grievance redressal platform.



RAJASTHAN SAMPARK



In Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) phase I & II, construction works of 3,504 km CC Roads at 3,702 Panchayat HQ have been completed.

More than 350 government facilities are available in 48,000+ e-mitra kiosks.



### RAJASTHAN: AN OVERVIEW

Rajasthan, with a geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq.kms, is the largest State in the country. It is situated in the north-western part of the country and surrounded by the states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the South-east and Gujarat in the south-west. It also has a long international frontier with Pakistan. The topography of the State is dominated by the Aravalli hills, one of the oldest mountain systems in the world. The Aravalli hills range runs from south-west to north-east through the heart of the State. The west and the north-west part of the State, is either desert or semi-desert and known as the Great Indian Desert "The Thar". Administratively, the State has been divided into 7 divisions and 33 districts, comprising 295 panchayat samities, 9,891 village panchayats, and 43,264 inhabited villages. The salient features of the State vis-à-vis India are given in the table 1.1.

### STATE ECONOMY

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) reflect the overall performance of economy of the State. GSDP generally known as 'State Income' is a key measure to assess the economic performance of the state during a specific period of time and it reveals the extent and direction of the changes in the levels of economic development. 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 well-being of people.

- As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices is estimated to be ₹8,40,263 crore for the year 2017-18 as compared to ₹7,59,235 crore during

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	2016*	Per 1,000 Population	24.3	20.4
Death Rate	2016*	Per 1,000 Population	6.1	6.4
Infant Mortality Rate	2016*	Per 1,000 Live Birth	41	34
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2011-13*	Per Lakh Live Birth	244	167
Life Expectancy at Birth	2011-15*	Year	67.9	68.3

\*SRS bulletin: Office of Registrar General of India

the year 2016-17, showing an increase of 10.67 per cent over the previous year.

- As per the advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2017-18 is likely to attain a level of ₹6,41,940 crore, as against the estimates of GSDP for the year 2016-17 of ₹5,99,029 crore, registering an increase of 7.16 per cent over the preceding year. The year-wise estimates of Gross State Domestic Product from the year 2011-12 at current prices and constant (2011-12) prices are given in table 1.2 and figure 1.1
- The advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices are worked out to be ₹7,57,483 crore for the year 2017-18, as compared to ₹6,83,753 crore during the year

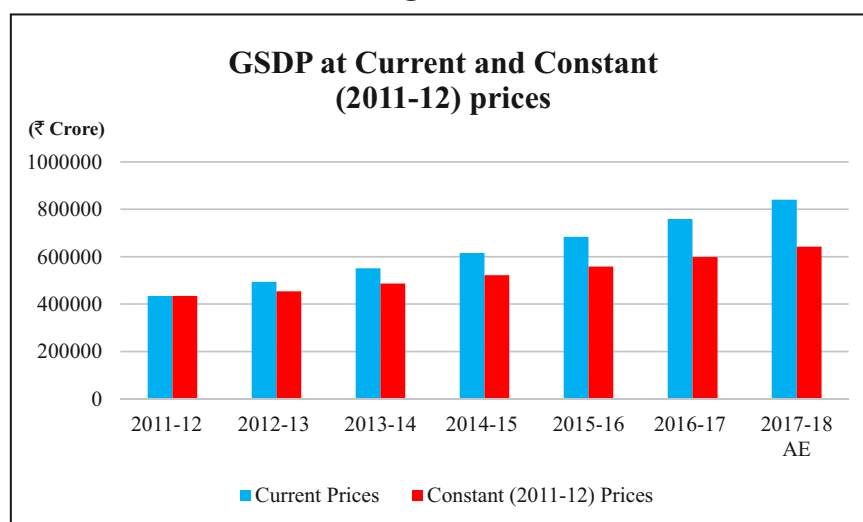
Table 1.2 GSDP at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices

(₹ Crore)

Year	Gross State Domestic Product	
	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices
2011-12	434837	434837
2012-13	493551	454564
2013-14	551031	486230
2014-15	615695	521700
2015-16	683758	558144
2016-17	759235	599029
2017-18 AE	840263	641940

For the year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimates-II, Year 2016-17- Revised estimates - I and Year 2017-18 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 1.1



AE - Advance Estimates

2016-17, showing an increase of 10.78 per cent over the previous year.

- As per the advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices, in the year 2017-18 has been estimated at ₹5,73,628 crore as against ₹5,35,208 crore of the year 2016-17, showing an increase of 7.18 per cent over the previous year. The year-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product at current and constant (2011-12) prices from the year 2011-12 are given in table 1.3 and figure 1.2.
- The per capita income for the year 2017-18 (advance estimates) at current prices worked out to be ₹1,00,551 as against ₹92,076 during the year 2016-17 registering an increase of 9.21 per cent over the previous year. The per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices during 2017-18 is likely to be ₹76,146 as compared to ₹72,072 in the year 2016-17 registering an increase of 5.65 per cent over the previous year. The year wise details of per capita income are given in table 1.4 and figure 1.3.

## WHOLESALE AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The General Index of Wholesale Prices (Base year

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

Year	Net State Domestic Product	
	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices
2011-12	395331	395331
2012-13	446382	409802
2013-14	494236	434292
2014-15	551570	465599
2015-16	614743	498138
2016-17	683753	535208
2017-18 AE	757483	573628

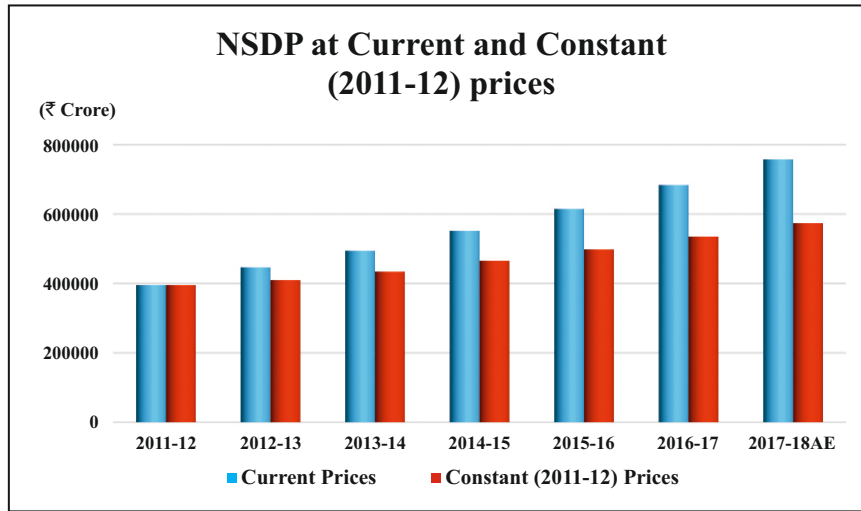
For the year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimates-II, Year 2016-17- Revised estimates - I and Year 2017-18 Advance Estimates (AE)

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

Year	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices
2011-12	57192	57192
2012-13	63658	58441
2013-14	69480	61053
2014-15	76436	64522
2015-16	83977	68048
2016-17	92076	72072
2017-18 AE	100551	76146

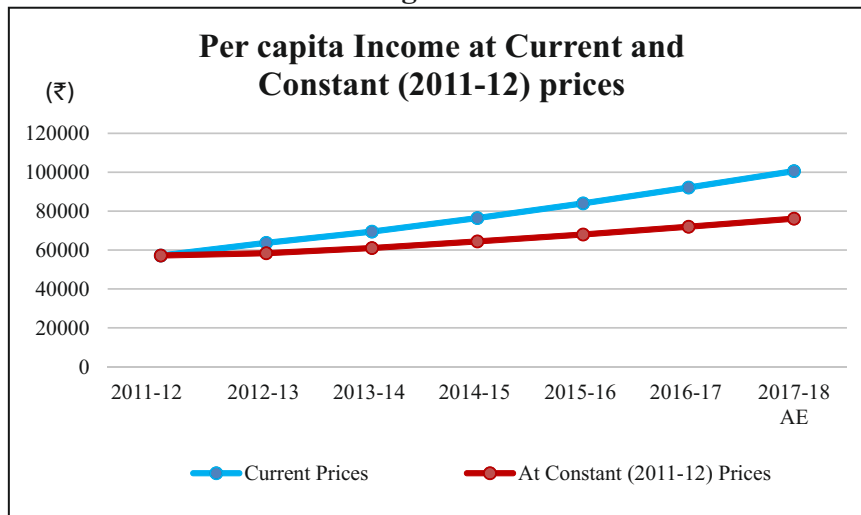
For the year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimates-II, Year 2016-17- Revised estimates - I and Year 2017-18 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 1.2



AE - Advance Estimates

Figure 1.3



AE - Advance Estimates

1999-2000=100) of the state during the year 2017 stood at 290.55 (upto November, 2017) as against 282.61 in the year 2016, which shows an increase of 2.81 per cent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles Group registered a decrease of 2.61 per cent whereas Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group increased by 9.26 per cent and Manufactured Product's Group by 4.04 per cent over the previous year. While at all India level, the General Index of Wholesale Prices (Base year 2011-12=100) increased by 3.26 per cent in the year 2017(up to November,2017). A rising trend has also been observed in Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for the year 2017. General Consumer Price Index (Base year 2001=100) for the

year 2017 (upto November, 2017) recorded an increase of 4.28 per cent at Jaipur Centre, 1.17 per cent at Ajmer centre and 1.86 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, 2017, there are total 6,957 bank offices/branches in the state, out of which 4,340 are Public Sector banks (includes SBI and its associate banks), 1,498 of regional rural banks, 1,081 of private sector banks, 6 of foreign banks and 32 of Small Finance banks.

The deposits have increased by 14.86 per cent in Rajasthan during September, 2017 over September, 2016, while at all India level deposits increased by 8.23 per cent during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 68.64 per cent in Rajasthan and 73.27 per cent at all India level as on September, 2017, whereas it was 70.61 per cent in Rajasthan and 74.46 per cent at all India level in September, 2016. Over a period of time, banking sector has grown well in the state which is highlighted in table 1.5

## INDUSTRIES

- At present, 36 District Industries Centres and 8 sub-centres are working in the state for providing inputs and other facilities to the entrepreneurs.
- Under the New Single Window Clearance System, from 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017, total 5,489 applications have been received for approvals/ clearances. Out of these, 3,791 applications have been granted clearances/ approvals.
- RIICO is an apex organization engaged in fostering the growth of industrialization in the State. During the financial year 2017-18 (upto December 2017), RIICO has sanctioned term loan of ₹50.65 crore, term loan disbursement of ₹29.37 crore, and recovered loan of ₹153.16 crore.

## POWER

- 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 and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Singroli, Rihand, Dadri, Anta, Auriya, Dadri Gas plants, Unchahar thermal and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel projects from Central Sector.

- The installed capacity of power in the State as on March, 2017 was 18,677.18 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) is 859.59 MW. Hence, the installed capacity as on December, 2017 was 19,536.77 MW.
- Rajasthan is blessed with Maximum Solar Radiation Intensity with a very low average rainfall. Solar Power plants of 2,258.50 MW have been commissioned in the state upto December, 2017.
- The wind energy potential in the state is estimated to be about 18,770 MW at 100 M hub height. A total of 4,292.5 MW wind power capacity has been established upto December, 2017 in the state.
- 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 is mustard husk and Julie Flora. Total 13 Biomass Power Generation Plants of 120.45 MW capacity have been established till December, 2017 in the state.
- 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 35,972.35 Ckt. km upto March, 2017.
- The Number of consumers increases from

**Table 1.5 Banking Indicators**

Indicators	Till September, 2016		Till September, 2017	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
Deposits (₹ in Crore)	278585	10096540	319976	10927041
Credit (₹ in Crore)	196698	7517886	219643	8005997
Credit Deposit Ratio (In %)	70.61	74.46	68.64	73.27

137.28 lakh (March-2017) to 142.72 lakh (December-2017) with growth of 3.96 per cent in Rajasthan.

## ROADS & TRANSPORT

- As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017, state has a total road length of 2,26,853.86 km. The road density in the state is 66.29 km per 100 sq. km. During the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017 3,794 km Black Top roads have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Projects (RRSMP) and other programmes/projects.
- In Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) phase-I, construction works of 1,726 km GGP (CC road) have been completed with an expenditure of ₹873 crore in 1,973 Panchayat HQ's. Drain works were completed in 1,872 PHQ's and remaining works are in progress. In II phase construction works of 1,778 km GGP road (CC road), have been completed with an expenditure of ₹688 crore in 1,729 PHQ's and remaining works are under progress. Rural Roads GGP- In III phase of Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) 2,086 works (PHQ's) amounting ₹1,200 crore to construct 2,077 km GGP road (CC road), sanctioned, works are under progress. Rural Roads GGP- In IV phase of Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) 436 works (PHQ's) amounting ₹261.36 crore to construct 436 km GGP road (CC road), sanctioned, works are under progress.
- Under PMGSY, 626 habitations (Dhani/Majara) having population 250 and above connected by 2,106 km BT roads, 15 villages having population 250 to 499 connected by BT roads under RRSMP and NABARD. Works of 19 State Highways, 10 District Roads, 37 Urban Roads and 215 Rural Roads have also been sanctioned.
- In the Transport sector, during the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) ₹2,839.34 crore revenue has been collected, against the target of ₹4,050 crore. The total number of motor vehicles registered with transport department increased by 6.91 per cent from 149.00 lakh in 2016-17 to 159.31 lakh in December, 2017.

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- Out of 191 municipal towns, Master plans of 184 municipal towns have been prepared and got approved by the Government.
- Jaipur Metro Rail Project: Phase 1A (Mansarovar to Chandpole) of the project has been completed and Phase 1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) comprises underground rail infrastructure of about 2.44 kilometers length (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) and 2 Stations, namely Chhoti Chaupar and Badi Chaupar. Tunneling work between Chandpole to Badi Chaupar has been done. Construction work at Badi Chaupar and Chhoti Chaupar Metro stations is under progress.
- “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. Work of setting up LED lights is almost complete in 162 local bodies and in 17 local bodies is under process. 8.78 lakh LED lights have been setup in the Rajasthan upto December, 2017. Rajasthan is at the first position in India in setting up of LED street lights.

## OIL & GAS

- Hon'ble Prime Minister on 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 has commenced work for 9 MMTPA Rajasthan Refinery at Pachpadra, Barmer. Highlights of the Project are as follows:
  - (i) First of its kind in India i.e. integrated with Petrochemical complex.
  - (ii) Project cost – ₹43,129 crore
  - (iii) This project is a Joint Venture, in which HPCL's share is 74 per cent and Government of Rajasthan's share is 26 per cent.
- During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 16 wells have been drilled, against the target of 30 wells. Out of it, Cairn India Ltd has drilled 08 wells, Focus Energy Ltd has drilled 07 wells, OIL has drilled 01 well.
- During current financial year 2017-18, a total to 58.19 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil produced



from Barmer- Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Limited and approximately 531.90 MMSCM Natural Gas has been produced from Jaisalmer & Barmer Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Ltd, focus Energy, ONGCL and Oil India Limited.

- At present 1,60,000 – 1,65,000 barrels of oil per day is being produced from Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari fields etc.
- During the current financial year 2017-18, revenue accrued is ₹1,806.35 crore till December, 2017.
- M/s Cairn Energy has commenced production of Natural gas from Raageshwari Deep Gas Field of Barmer Basin at the rate of 1.1 mmscmd and out of which about 0.3mmscmd is utilized for company's internal petroleum production operations and about 0.8 mmscmd is being supplied to GNFC and KRIBHCO.
- M/s Focus Energy has commenced the production of natural gas from 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2010 and is presently producing 12-13 lakh cubic meter per day to supply to Ramgarh Power Plant (110+160 MW).
- M/s Focus Energy Ltd. has drilled a total of 123 wells in Block RJ-ON-6 and in RJ-ONN-2003/2 in district Jaisalmer and Barmer respectively till December, 2017.

## MINES AND MINERALS

- Rajasthan is the richest state in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the Country. It has deposits of 81 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, and Granite etc. The State is leading producer of Cement Grade & Steel Grade Limestone in

India.

- There are 193 mining leases for major minerals and 15,257 mining leases for minor minerals and 17,912 quarry licenses exist in the state. During the current year 2017-18, a target of ₹5,200 crore was assigned against which ₹3,098.31 crore has been achieved upto December, 2017.

## TOURISM

- Rajasthan State is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has varied tourist attraction for both domestic & international tourists. Some of the Unique Selling Proposition (USPs) of Rajasthan are Luxury trains Palace-on-Wheels & Heritage 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 and dance etc., which attract tourists in the state and generates direct & indirect employment and revenue for 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 the Rajasthan. During year 2017, the number of tourists visited in Rajasthan was 475.27 lakh (459.17 lakh domestic and 16.10 lakh foreign).

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual IT Day was celebrated on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2017 at B.M. Birla Auditorium, Jaipur along with 1<sup>st</sup> Hackathon. First DigiFest along with second Hackathon held at Kota on 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2017. During this DigiFest three new platforms namely, **iStart**, **Challenge for Change**, **Rajasthan Stack** were launched to promote startup in the state.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> DigiFest held at Udaipur on 2-3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2017 along with 3<sup>rd</sup> Hackathon. During the

DigiFest Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated four new projects namely, **e-Mitra Plus, Rajmail, Incubation Centre and Raj Wi-fi.**

- **Geographical Information System (GIS):** A common GIS platform has been set up for Education, Medical & Health, ICDS, PHED, Ayush, Cooperative, RVPNL, DISCOM, GWD, Police, RVCD, e-Mitra, Higher & Technical Education, Town Planning, PWD, TAD, Forest, Water Resources etc. Development and implementation of Jaipur 3D City is under process.
- **Rajasthan Sampark Portal** - A new toll free number (181) for the CM Helpline is being used as centralized grievance redressal platform. Rajasthan Sampark Centers with video conferencing equipments and facilities have been established at all Atal Sewa Kendras at all the blocks across the state.
- **e-Mitra Kiosks:** Presently more than 350 services of government/private departments are being provided electronically through more than 48,000 **e-Mitra Kiosks** to the citizens of the state. There are approximately 40 lakh transactions per month at e-Mitra Portal Kiosk and per month approximately ₹400 crore is being collected as revenue.
- Department has initiated some innovative projects-Single Sign On (SSO), Raj NET, Raj e-Vault, Raj e-Sign, Mobile Application Development Centre, Data Analytics & Big Data Cluster.
- For integrated solution on G.P.S. and CCTV based security '**Abhay**' Command Control Centers at Jaipur, Kota, Ajmer and Udaipur have been established.
- Digitally Signed Certificates, Wi-Fi facility within SecLAN, State Portal, e-Sanchar & i-Fact, State Master Centralised Data Hub, Raj-Kaj are the other important schemes running by the department.

## RAINFALL

- As per information of Indian Meteorology Department the rainfall patterns indicate that during the current monsoon season, the onset of monsoon was 7 days delay than its normal date

of 15<sup>th</sup> June. It covered the whole State till 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2017. During the period 1<sup>st</sup> June to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 State witnessed 455.00 mm rainfall that is 8.59 per cent excess than the normal rainfall of 419.00 mm.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

- As per Agriculture Census 2015-16 (Provisional), the total number of operational land holdings in the State is 76.55 lakh whereas it was 68.88 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 11.14 per cent.
- During the year 2017-18, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 225.82 lakh tonnes as compared to production of 231.04 lakh tonnes in the agricultural year 2016-17, which is showing a decrease of 2.26 per cent over the previous year.
- Under National Horticulture Mission, to increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices and flowers in selected 24 districts, orchards of fruits and spices have been established in 2,746 hectare and 1,117 hectare respectively.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, drips and Sprinklers have been installed in 6,543 hectare and 8,152 hectare respectively during the year 2017-18 up to December, 2017
- In order to control diseases of livestock, 273.45 lakh vaccinations have been executed. For breed improvement 3.51 lakh in large animals and 4.86 lakh in small animals are castrated and 25.87 lakh artificial inseminations have been executed during the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017).
- 14,466 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 is functional.
- During the year 2017-18 long-term loans ₹179.38 crore (including crop loan) have been distributed against the target of ₹300.00 crore, ₹454.53 crore as agricultural medium term loan

and short-term crop loan ₹11,747.62 crore have been distributed to 22.13 lakh farmers upto December, 2017.

- **Bhamashah Pashu Bima Yojna'** is being implemented in the State for the welfare of livestock breeders. 59,620 cattle units of 32,673 Livestock breeders have been insured in the financial year 2017-18 upto December, 2017 against the target of 81,000 cattle units and ₹491.23 lakh have been utilized as subsidy on insurance premium.
- **Avika kavach Bima Yojna'** is being implemented in the State for the welfare of sheep breeders. 15,930 sheeps of 658 sheep breeders have been insured in the financial year 2017-18 up to December, 2017 and ₹21.98 lakh has been utilized as subsidy on insurance premium.

## IRRIGATION

- During financial year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹1,110.41 crore has been incurred on various irrigation projects. During the same period, 2,377 hectare (including IGNP) additional irrigation potential has been created upto December, 2017.
- During the year 2017-18, 3 major (Narmada Canal Project, Parwan, Dholpur lift), 1 modernization work (Gang Canal), 7 medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Piplad, Gagrin, Lhasi, Rajgarh and Hatiyadeh) and 47 minor irrigation schemes are under progress.
- Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) has been sanctioned for getting loan assistance from JICA for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Project in 25 districts.

## EDUCATION

- In elementary education, the state has achieved remarkable progress during last decade. There are 35,664 Government Primary Schools (PS), 20,744 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 13,983 Government Secondary/Sr. Secondary schools with elementary classes wherein the total enrolment of students is 62.89 lakh.

- 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 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2010. 25 per cent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged group. 5.35 lakh children including 1.17 lakh new admissions have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools in the year 2017-18.
- To promote girl education in the state, 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya (KGBV) are functional in which 19,984 girls are studying, 9 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya are also functional from which 443 girls are being benefitted and similarly Meena Manch, Adhyapika Manch and Academic Kishori Mela have been successfully implemented.
- In Saakshar Bharat Programme 9,022 Lok Shiksha Kendras are being run in 9,022 Gram Panchayats by 15,637 Preraks. Against the Target of 10.00 lakh, 11.00 lakh illiterates have been enrolled in the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017.
- Presently there are 13,551 senior secondary/secondary schools and 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in Government sector and 14,388 senior secondary/secondary schools in Private Sector are operational in the state. Total 41.31 lakh students are enrolled in classes IX to XII, which includes 17.79 lakh girls.
- As a result of the rapid spread of education in Rajasthan, now there are total 1,850 colleges of General Education. 863 B.Ed. colleges are also being run by the department. There are 26 State Financed Universities, 46 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. During the year 2017-18 (upto december, 2017), 17 New Government Colleges have been opened and 9 Government Degree College have been upgraded in PG College.

- To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 112 Engineering Colleges are functional in the state with total admission capacity of around 45,736 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 60 MBA Institutions are functional with an admission capacity of around 4,365 students per year. 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. To provide technical education in the state, 182 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 46,645 students are functioning in the year 2017-18.

### MEDICAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

- Till December, 2017, the state has established 115 Hospitals, 586 Community Health Centers (CHCs), 2,080 Primary Health Centers (PHCs), 118 Mother and Child Welfare Centers and 14,406 Sub Centers.
- During the Financial year 2017-18, 4 Sub Centers have been upgraded to PHCs, 8 PHCs to CHCs, 1 CHC to satellite hospital. 5 New PHCs and 3 New Sub Centers have been sanctioned, 714 Beds in various hospitals & CHCs and 2,650 Beds in MCH wings have been sanctioned.
- “Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojna” is being implemented in the state with the aims to benefit all the patients coming to government hospitals. During the year 2017-18, Essential drug list of 606 medicines, 77 sutures & 147 surgical items are listed. Medicines are available for Outdoor patients according to OPD timings and 24 hours for Indoor and Emergency patients. Under the scheme, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease are also available. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) an expenditure of ₹322.11 crore has been incurred. Under the Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana 17.90 crore Investigations and 9.41 crore Beneficiaries have also been benefited upto December, 2017.
- 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. During the year 2017-18, (upto December, 2017) about 1,68,481 sterilization operations were performed and 3, 29,333 IUDs and 1,45,578 Post Placental IUCD (PPIUCD) were inserted. Besides this, services are being provided to 3,49,037 users of Oral Pills (OP) and 4,75,446 CC users.

- 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 National Health Mission (NHM) is a national intervention for ensuring provisions of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community, and critically at the health system levels. The mission has focus on rural as well as urban health.

### WATER SUPPLY

- 3,827 habitations have been covered with Drinking Water, which include 1,353 quality affected, 268 SC dominated habitations, 859 ST dominated habitations and 71 minority dominated habitations during the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017.
- 3,546 Hand pumps and 1,500 tube wells have been commissioned and similarly 1,81,136 hand pumps have been repaired during the year 2017-18, till December, 2017.
- 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. Out of 3,444 RO plants sanctioned, 2,194 plants have been commissioned till December, 2017.

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMS

- Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), ₹3,974.30 crore have been spent and 1818.19

lakh man-days were generated by providing employment to 39.58 lakh households, 0.34 lakh households completed 100 days employment, during 2017-18 upto December, 2017.

- Under Indira Awas Yojana, during the year 2017-18, 37,043 new houses have been completed upto December, 2017.
- Under Border Area Development Programme, ₹80.55 Crore has been spent and 726 works have been completed, similarly in MLA local area development fund ₹317.19 crore have been spent and 7,694 works have been completed till December, 2017. Also under MP Local Area development fund, ₹91.74 crore have been spent and 1,808 works have been completed. Under various development programme, amount has been utilized for the development of various backward areas like Mewat Area development fund ₹29.04 crore, under Magra Area development fund ₹23.18 crore, under Dang Area development fund ₹26.02 crore, under Swa-vivek Zila Vikas Yojana ₹2.36 crore upto December, 2017.

## BHAMASHAH YOJANA

### (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 entitle the beneficiaries.

- In Bhamashah Scheme, upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 more than 1.50 crore families and 5.52 crore persons have been enrolled. Benefits of different cash as well as non-cash schemes have

been transacted through Bhamashah platform. More than 32.55 crore cash or non-cash transactions have been transacted and amounting to more than ₹12,500 crore have been transferred directly to bank accounts of beneficiaries.

- To provide statutory institutional framework to the Bhamashah Yojna, "The Rajasthan Bhamashah (Direct Transfer of Public Welfare Benefits and Delivery of Services) Act, 2017" has been passed by the Rajasthan State Assembly in April, 2017.
- The Administrative Reports of the benefits transferred through the Bhamashah Yojana platform presented for social audit in the month of May and November, 2017 in the Gram Sabha at each Gram Panchayat.

## 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 is 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.

One executive committee and Nine-Sub-groups on different sectors have been constituted under the council. Till date 4 CMAC meetings, 1 Executive Committee meeting and 42 different Sub-group meetings have been held. Out of 176

recommendations given by the Council members, 94 recommendations have been implemented that has gross impact on the overall Socio-Economic status of the State. Sectors like Finance, Tourism, School and College education, Medical & Health have been benefited most by the inputs provided by experts of the Sub-groups.

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The new global goals for sustainable development, popularly referred as the Sustainable Development Goals came into effect from January 2016 and the time period for achieving these goals is upto 2030 with some goals that are to be achieved by 2020. The SDGs are universal and apply to all countries. SDGs are a result of a 3 year long transparent participatory process.

Keeping in view the State's priorities, circumstances, bottlenecks and deprivations, the developing plan and strategies for the State specific targets and indicators as time to time decided at National level and named as "Draft National Indicators". Once this is developed the SDGs and targets can be mapped with the State Monitoring Framework. Rajasthan, having developed a comprehensive growth strategy therefore in an advantageous position to review global goals, targets and indicators to pick and choose, as well as add wherever necessary, as per the state development priorities.

State Government has approved setting-up a Committee under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary to review SDG implementation and a Centre for SDG Implementation has also been established within the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

### BHAMASHAH SWASTHAYA BIMA YOJANA

This Scheme is being implemented in the state 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. The new phase of BSBY (2017-19) has started from 13<sup>th</sup> December,

2017 in which changes are made in the provisions regarding beneficiaries, number of packages, package cost and guidelines etc. In the financial year 2017-18 upto December, 2017, ₹532.38 crore has been incurred. Under this scheme 16.64 lakh insurance claim of ₹915.07 crore has been sanctioned by insurance companies.

### MUKHYAMANTRI 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 MukhyaMantri 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, 95,192 in second phase 1,29,231 works have been completed and in third phase around 4,240 villages are being taken in all blocks across the State.

### MUKHYAMANTRI RAJSHREE YOJANA

This Scheme was announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in 2016-17 budget announcements to develop a positive attitude towards the girl child in the society and improve her health and education status 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 born on or after the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 2016, are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. Under this scheme, a total grant of ₹50,000 is provided in 6 installments to the parents/guardians of the eligible girl. 8,13,759 girls have been benefitted with the first installment and 1,57,788 girls have been benefitted with the second installment of the scheme in a period from 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2016 to December, 2017.

### ANNAPURNA BHANDAR YOJANA

Annapurna Bhandars have been started in the state to provide multi brand quality consumer goods to consumers of rural areas. At present total 6,124 Annapurna Bhandars are providing the 150 products of 40-50 categories Quality Multi brand items on the

reasonable and competitive rates to the consumers under PDS through publically and PPP mode.

## ANNAPURNA RASOI YOJANA

The Government of Rajasthan has started this scheme by keeping in mind the health of workers, rickshaw-pullers, handlers, employees, students, working women, elderly and other helpless, needy persons in the urban areas of the state. This scheme was started on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2016. In this scheme, Annapurna Kitchen Vans are providing breakfast in just ₹5.00 and nutritious food in only ₹8.00.

## RAJVIKAS

With an objective of accelerating the pace of Development in the State, and speedy redressal of public grievances, meeting of “Raj Vikas” is being organised in the state of Rajasthan since June, 2017. It is IT enabled interactive platform to review the grievances, programs and projects, which are stuck for various reasons by Hon'ble Chief Minister. Chief Secretary, all Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary-In-charge of departments, all Divisional Commissioners and District Collectors are present in Raj Vikas meeting through video conferencing. The Raj Vikas meeting is held on the third Wednesday of every month. Upto December, 2017, 7 meetings of Raj Vikas have been held. Some highlights of Raj Vikas meeting are as follows:

- A. Grievances, Projects and programs reviewed so far:
  - Grievance analysis of 6 departments
  - 12 Individual Grievances of various sectors
  - 46 Projects
  - 12 Programs
- B. Projects worth ₹20,978 crores geared up.
- C. As a follow up, revision of System of Procedures (SoP) / Manual of Works Departments started to avoid delays in Infrastructure projects, specifically for land and forest related issues, re-engineering of procedures, Well-defined time lines, compliance protocols and Design related issues.
- D. Remarkable impact of Raj Vikas meetings has

been witnessed in transforming the governance system. The projects which were stuck for various reasons since long time have been geared-up to ensure their timely completion.

## OTHER IMPORTANT SCHEMES

A number of other schemes are also being implemented in the state to ensure reach of benefits 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. 2.12 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 83.82 percent accounts have been completed upto December, 2017. In the State under the “**Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana (PMJJBY)**”, total 12.02 lakh persons and in “**Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana**”, total 45.32 lakh persons have been enrolled upto December, 2017
- **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 3.40 lakh persons have been enrolled upto December, 2017.
- **Chief Minister Shahri Jan Kalyan Yojna 2017:** Under Chief Minister Shahri Jan Kalyan Yojna 2017, RHB organized camps at various circle/division & sub-division offices from 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 to 08<sup>th</sup> September, 2017. During these camps various works i.e. issuance of no dues certificate, one time lease certificates, allotment letters, possessions, refund cases, no objection certificates etc. were done. During these camps total 11,458 applications were received, out of which 9,814 cases have been resolved.
- **Swacch Bharat Mission (Rural/Urban):** 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 out of total 9,891 Gram panchayats 8,445 Gram Panchayats have been declared ODF as on December, 2017. Under SBM (Urban) activities, such as construction of personal domestic toilets, community/ public toilets, and activities of urban solid waste management in concerned urban areas are being implemented. Total 4,30,000 toilets are to be constructed as per survey by urban local bodies. 2,90,425 domestic toilets have been constructed upto December, 2017. Under SBM 138 ULB's have been self-declared ODF till now and 20 ULB's have been certified by QCI as well.

- **Smart Village:** The scheme was announced by the Honorable Chief Minister of Rajasthan in the budget 2017-18. In this scheme 3,275 Villages are selected to develop as a SMART VILLAGE. Base line Survey has been conducted and 36,679 works have been identified for development of smart village
- **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, 214 Preraks are in the field for this purpose.
- **Young Interns Programs (YIP)** 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 operationally and learning skills among young scholars, also to generate interest among youth towards public services. 76 YIPs are presently doing their internship in different departments.
- **Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Vishesh Yogyajan Shivar 2017 :** In the state as per 2011 census there are more than 15 lakh persons with disabilities and as per social security pension schemes there are 4 lakh persons with disabilities who are getting benefitted under social assistance schemes. According to the new

act, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 the categories of disabilities have been increased to 21 categories of disabilities. This campaign has to conduct in the state for identifying specially abled persons to that empowerment and welfare of these persons can take place by providing benefits of various government schemes.

- **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 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.
- **Global Rajasthan Agritech Meet (GRAM):** GRAM was successfully organized from 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 at Kota and 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 at Udaipur. During the event 40 MOUs worth ₹1,555.83 crore have been signed for an investment in agriculture and allied sectors. Approximately 1,23,000 farmers and other visitors participated in the events.

There are also various other schemes which are also implemented in the state, they are as follows- Bhamashah Nirman Shramik kalyan Yojana, Van Dhan Yojana, Jan Awas Yojana, Nyay Aapke Dwar, Skill & Livelihood, Kushal evam Aajivika vikas Yojana, Soil Health Card Scheme Pandit Deendayal Jan Kalyan Panchayat Shivar Ujjawala Yojana.

With Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth averaging 7.15 per cent during 2013-14 to 2017-18 (Advance Estimates), Rajasthan is now can be rated among the good performing states in the country. To ensure inclusive development, Rajasthan Government has been implementing various flagship programmes for social sector especially for women and marginalized sections of the societies. The policies and institutional system for inclusive growth are progressively being built by the Government of Rajasthan in the form of digitalization to transform governance and achieve social inclusion through financial inclusion initiatives, gender mainstreaming and measures to reduce all form of the social inequalities in the society.





## PUBLIC FINANCE



Fiscal Deficit to GSDP in 2015-16 was 3.37 per cent and it reduced to 3.15 per cent in the year 2016-17 (without uday).



Rate of growth of revenue receipts in 2016-17 was 8.72 per cent.



Debt & other liabilities of GSDP in 2016-17 was 25.37 per cent (without uday) and 33.59 per cent (with uday).



The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 68.64 per cent in Rajasthan and 73.27 per cent at all India level, as on September, 2017.

### FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The performance of the State during 2016-17 in terms of key fiscal targets is given in table 2.1

**Table 2.1 Fiscal Variables 2016-17**

Fiscal Variables	Targets under FRBM Act	As per MTFPS (Revised)	Actual
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficits (-) (₹ crore)	Revenue Surplus or Zero Deficit	(-)17838	(-) 18114
Revenue Surplus /Deficit to Revenue Receipts ratio (Per cent)	-	(-) 15.32	(-) 16.61
Fiscal Deficit (With UDAY scheme) (₹ crore)	-	47651	46318
Fiscal Deficit (Without UDAY scheme) (₹ crore)	-	25279	23946
FD to GSDP Ratio (With UDAY scheme) (Per cent)	3.00% or Below + UDAY scheme	6.36%	6.10%*
FD to GSDP Ratio (Without UDAY scheme) (Per cent)	3.00% or Below	3.37%	3.15%*
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP (With UDAY scheme)	Not more than 36.50%	33.79%	33.59%*
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP (Without UDAY scheme)		25.46%	25.37%*

\* GSDP based on 2011-12 series - ₹7,59,235 crore.  
MTFPS - Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement

**Fiscal Deficit:-** The fiscal deficit remains ₹46,318 crore in 2016-17 with UDAY scheme, as against ₹47,651 crore assumed in Revised Estimates 2016-17. Fiscal Deficit without UDAY scheme remains ₹23,946 crore as against ₹25,279 crore estimated in Revised Estimates 2016-17. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product ratio remains 6.10 per cent with UDAY scheme in 2016-17, whereas it was

projected 6.36 per cent in Revised Estimates 2016-17. Fiscal Deficit without the impact of UDAY scheme worked out to 3.15 per cent of GSDP as against 3.37 per cent projected in Revised Estimates of 2016-17.

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 2.2 Fiscal Position / Parameters**

Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Revenue Receipts	66913	74471	91327	100285	109026
(i) Own Taxes	30503	33478	38673	42713	44372
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	12133	13575	13230	10928	11615
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	17103	18673	19817	27916	33556
(iv) Union Grant	7174	8745	19607	18728	19483
2. Non Debt Capital Receipts	1109	326	1019	1472	1741
3. Total Receipts (Revenue Receipt + Non Debt Capital Receipts)	68022	74797	92346	101757	110767
4. Total Expenditure	76557	89986	111346	164827	157085
Of which - UDAY scheme				40050	22372
(i) Revenue Expenditure	63462	75510	94542	106239	127140
of which					
(a) UDAY Scheme					9000
(b) Interest payment	8340	9063	10463	12008	17677
(ii) Capital Outlay	10683	13665	16103	21986	16980
Of which - UDAY scheme				5700	3000
(iii) Loans & Advances	2412	811	701	36602	12965
Of which - UDAY scheme				34350	10372
5. Gross State Domestic Product (At current prices on 2011-12 series)	493551	551031	615695	683758	759235
6. Revenue surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	3451	-1039	-3215	-5954	-18114
6.a Revenue surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (Without UDAY Scheme)					-9114
7. Fiscal Deficit	8535	15189	19000	63070	46318
7(a).Fiscal Deficit (Without UDAY scheme)				23020	23946
8. Primary surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-195	-6126	-8537	-51062	-28641
8(a).Primary surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (Without UDAY scheme)				-11012	-6269

Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%)	1.73	2.76	3.09	9.22	6.10
9(a).Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%) (Without UDAY scheme)				3.37	3.15
10. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)	17.37	11.30	22.63	9.81	8.72
11. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (%)	20.20	9.75	15.52	10.45	3.88
12. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (%)	13.56	13.51	14.83	14.67	14.36
13. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (%)	6.18	6.08	6.28	6.25	5.84
14. Expenditure on Salary & Wages	17595	20604	23498	25872	30016
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	26.30	27.67	25.73	25.80	27.53
(ii) as % of Revenue Exp. (net of interest Payments & Pension)	36.46	35.13	31.56	31.03	30.89
15. Expenditure on Interest Payments	8340	9063	10463	12008	17677
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	12.46	12.17	11.46	11.97	16.21
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure	13.14	12.00	11.07	11.30	13.90
16. Debt & Other Liabilities	117809	129910	147609	209386	255002
16(a). Debt & Other Liabilities (Without UDAY scheme)				169336	192580
as % of GSDP	23.87	23.58	23.97	30.62	33.59
as % of GSDP (Without UDAY scheme)				24.77	25.37

Figure 2.1

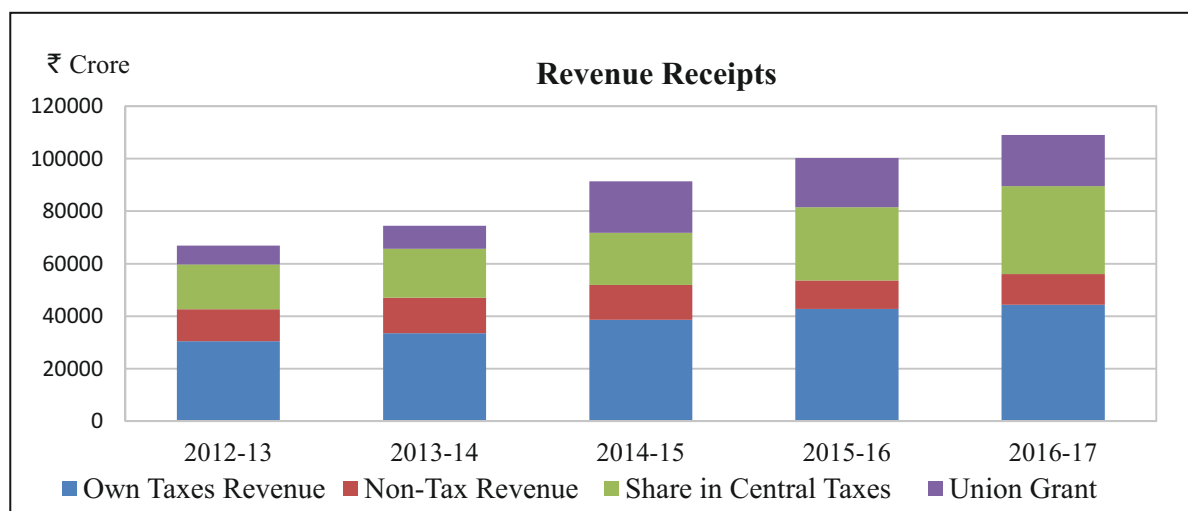


Figure 2.2

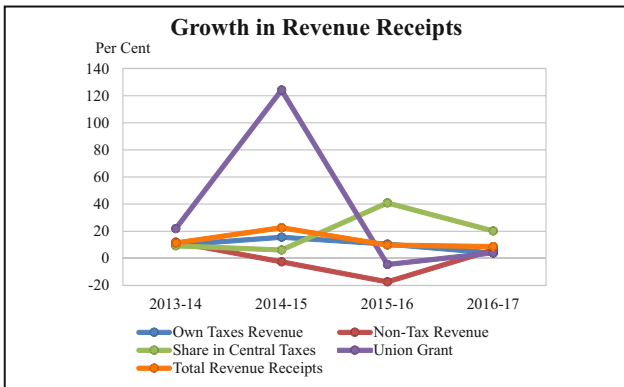


Figure 2.3

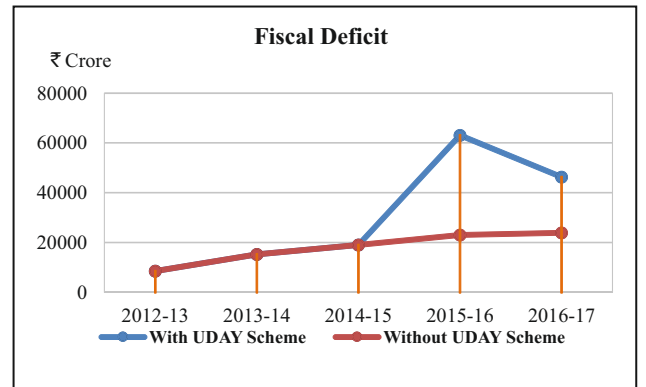


Figure 2.4

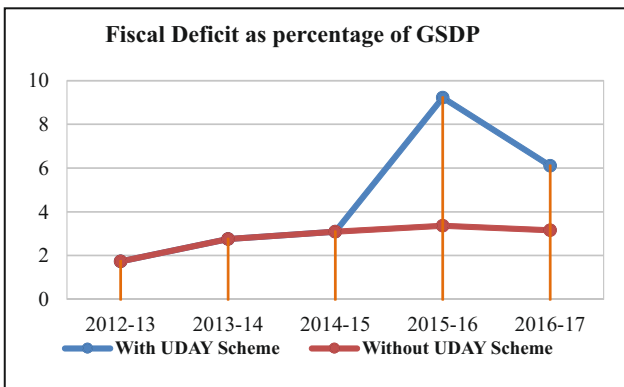


Figure 2.5

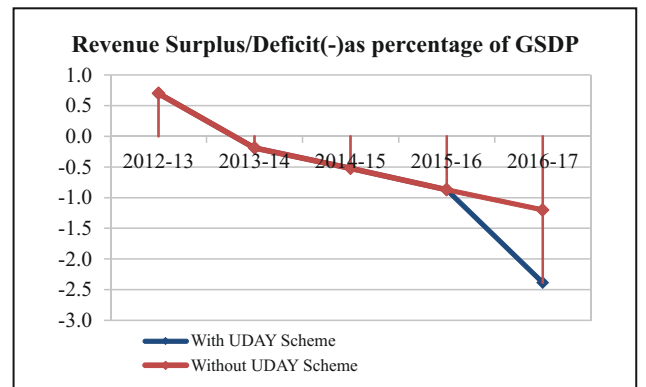


Figure 2.6

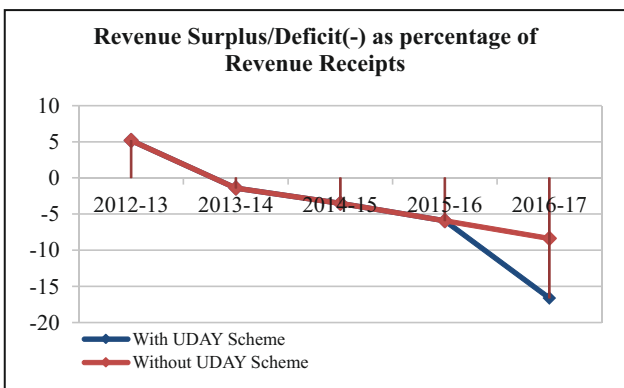


Figure 2.7

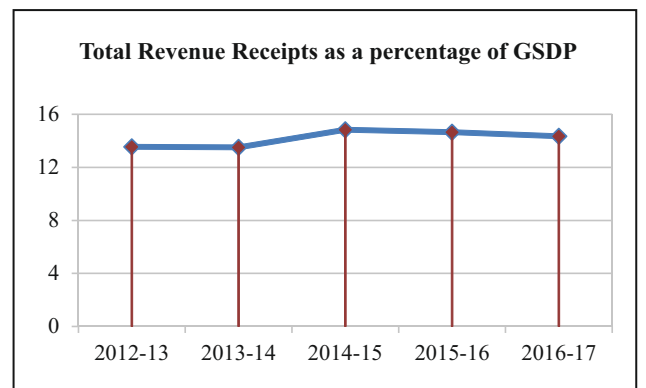


Figure 2.8

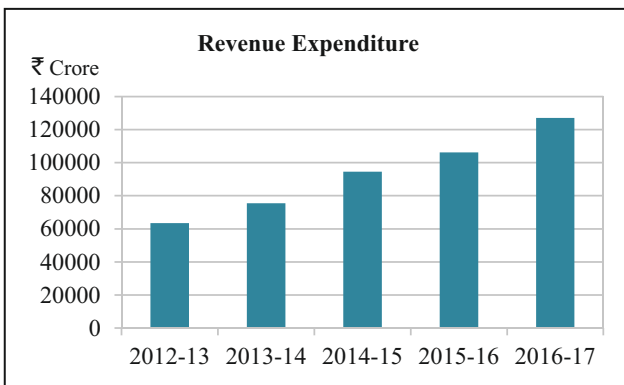


Figure 2.9

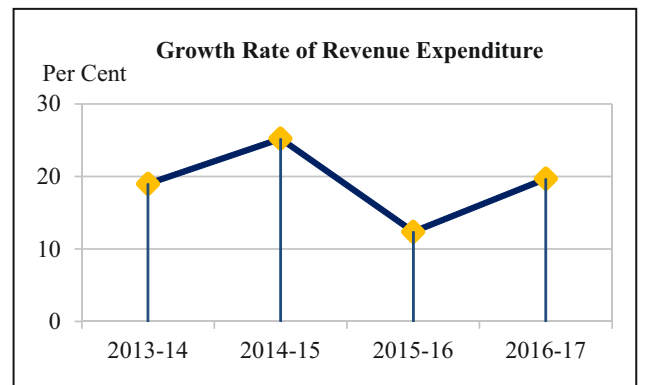


Figure 2.10

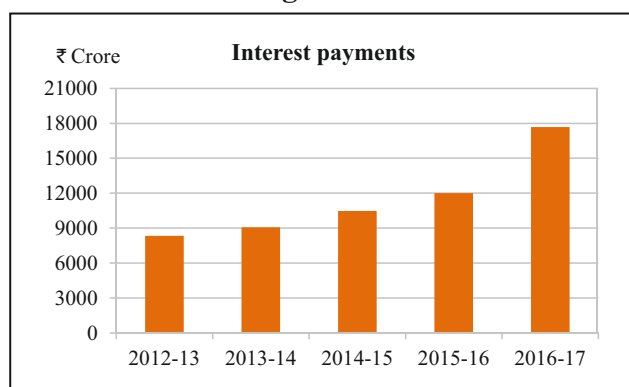
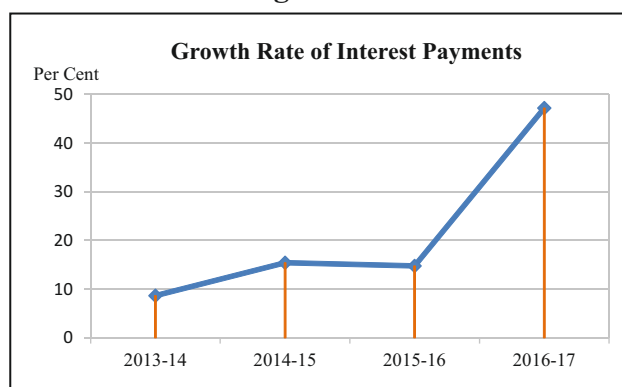


Figure 2.11



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

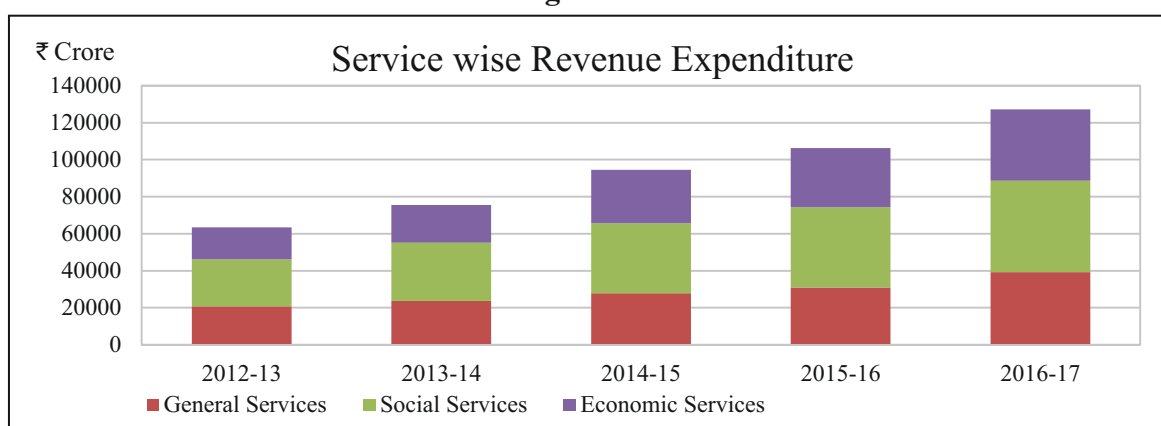
Table 2.3 Details of Service-wise revenue expenditure

(₹ crore)

Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total Revenue Expenditure	63462	75510	94542	106239	127140
General Services (including Grants -in-Aid & Contribution)	20761 (32.71)	23588 (31.24)	27868 (29.48)	31016 (29.20)	39203 (30.84)
Social Services	25293 (39.86)	31486 (41.70)	37754 (39.93)	43349 (40.80)	49372 (38.83)
Economic Services	17408 (27.43)	20436 (27.06)	28920 (30.59)	31874 (30.00)	38565 (30.33)

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

Figure 2.12



**Salient features of fiscal position for the year 2016-17 are as under:-**

**Trends of Receipts:-** During the year 2016-17, the revenue receipts have increased by 8.72 per cent over previous year. The growth rate of own tax revenue is 3.88 per cent which is mainly due to growth of 28.73 per cent in Entertainment & Luxury Tax, 15.50 per cent in Land Revenue, 13.23 per cent in Vehicle Tax,

8.40 per cent in Sales Tax, 5.08 per cent in State Excise neutralized by negative growth of (-) 5.24 per cent in Taxes on Goods & Passenger Tax, (-) 5.59 per cent in Stamps and Registration and (-) 61.58 per cent in Electricity Duty over the previous year.

**Trends of Expenditure:-** During the year 2016-17, 80.93 per cent of total expenditure excluding UDAY scheme was met from revenue

receipts in comparison to 80.37 per cent in the year 2015-16 and the remaining from capital receipts and borrowed funds. The budgeted plan expenditure during the year 2016-17 remains ₹54,943 crore without UDAY Scheme showing 9.50 per cent increase over previous year's Expenditure of ₹50,178 crore. The expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2016-17 is 30.89 per cent of total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payments).

The increase in expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2016-17 is 16.02 per cent over previous year. The developmental expenditure which comprises expenditure on Economic and Social Services was ₹1,17,446 crore including UDAY scheme during the year 2016-17, which is 74.8 per cent of aggregate expenditure. Details of Developmental Expenditure are given in table 2.4.

**Table 2.4 Details of Development expenditure**

Details	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Social Services	28449	36341	43866	49531	55805
Economic Services	27098	29722	39078	83839	61641
of which UDAY Scheme				40050	22372
Total Developmental Expenditure	55547	66063	82944	133370	117446
Total Expenditure	76557	89986	111346	164827	157085
Development expenditure as percentage to total expenditure	72.6%	73.4%	74.5%	80.9%	74.8%

**Capital Outlay:-** The capital outlay during the year 2016-17 is ₹16,980 crore, and ₹13,980 crore with UDAY Scheme and without UDAY Scheme, respectively.

**Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities):-** The quantum of fiscal liabilities was ₹ 2,09,386 crore at the end of 2015-16 which increased to ₹2,55,002 crore including ₹62,422 crore of UDAY scheme as on 31.03.2017. Without considering impact of UDAY scheme, total fiscal liabilities as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017 is ₹1,92,580 crore showing an increase of ₹23,244 crore over previous year. The components of fiscal liabilities are:- (i) internal loan of ₹1,84,285 crore, (ii) loan of ₹11,139 crore from Central Government, (iii) liabilities of Provident Fund & State Insurance of ₹38,895 crore and (iv) other liabilities of Reserve Funds & Deposits of ₹20,683 crore. The growth of fiscal liabilities is 21.79 per cent during the year 2016-17 with UDAY scheme (Without UDAY scheme increase in fiscal liabilities is 13.73 per cent in the year 2016-17 over the year 2015-16).

The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts is

233.89 per cent during the year 2016-17 with UDAY scheme and 176.64 per cent without UDAY scheme. The fiscal liabilities stood at 4.55 times of own (tax and non-tax) revenue with UDAY scheme and 3.44 times without UDAY scheme at the end of the year 2016-17. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP in the year 2016-17 is 33.59 per cent with UDAY scheme and 25.37 per cent without UDAY scheme and it is lower than the ceiling of 36.50 per cent as mentioned in FRBM Act, 2005.

**Fiscal Consolidation:-** State remains into Revenue Deficit during the year 2016-17 amounting to ₹18,114 crore. Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP has been reduced during the year 2016-17 with comparison to the year 2015-16. Fiscal Deficit remains to ₹46,318 crore with UDAY scheme during the year 2016-17, which is 6.10 per cent of GSDP. Fiscal Deficit without UDAY scheme remains to ₹23,946 crore which is 3.15 per cent of GSDP. Fiscal Deficit was ₹63,070 crore with UDAY scheme during the year 2015-16, which was 9.22 per cent of GSDP, fiscal deficit without UDAY scheme was ₹23,020 crore which was 3.37 per cent of GSDP.

## REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR/ANNUAL PLANS

Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Five Year /Annual Plans are given in table 2.5.

**Table 2.5 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	102493.58
Annual Plan (2016-17)	99693.30	88924.96*
Schematic Budget (2017-18)	81157.97	40170.85 <sup>#</sup>

\*Tentative Expenditure, # upto December, 2017

### Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

An outlay of ₹1,96,992 crore was approved for

Twelfth Five Year Plan. The major head-wise approved allocations are given in table 2.6 and figure 2.13.

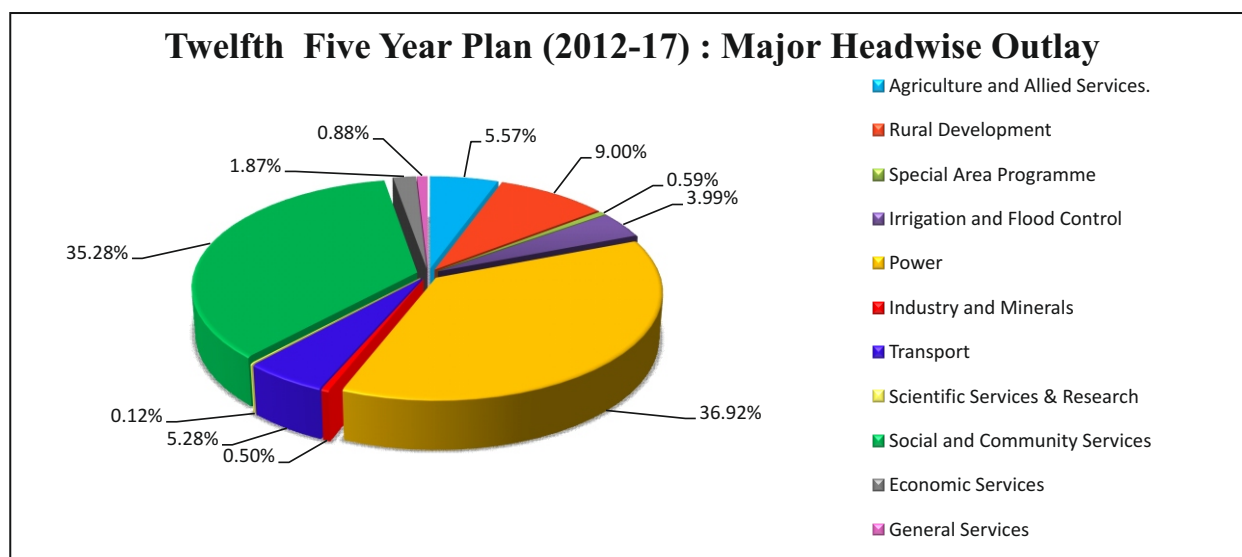
**Table 2.6 Approved Outlay of 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

(₹ crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Plan Approved 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 Approved 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 2.7 and 2.8.

Table 2.7 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 2.8 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

## SCHEMATIC BUDGET OUTLAY (2017-18)

The Schematic Budget outlay for the year 2017-18 is ₹81,157.97 crore. In line with the budgeting reforms introduced by Union Government, the State

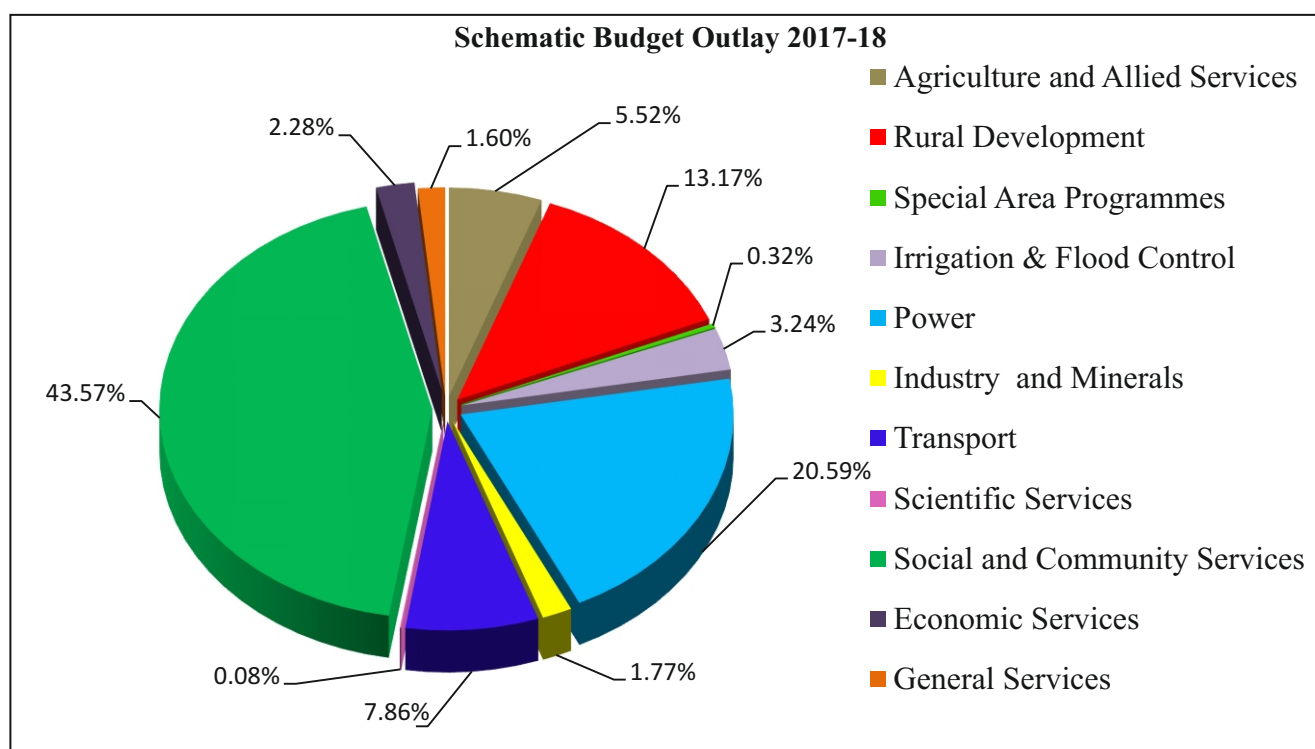
Government, in its budget 2017-18, has done away with Plan and Non-Plan classification of expenditure. With the abolition of Plan and Non-Plan classification of expenditure, the Budget is now of Revenue and Capital expenditure. The major head wise allocations for 2017-18 are given in table 2.9 and figure 2.14.

**Table 2.9 Schematic Budget Outlay 2017-18**

(₹ crore)

Major head/ Sector	Schematic Budget Outlay 2017-18
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	4483.82
2. Rural Development	10685.15
3. Special Area Programme	260.00
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	2627.58
5. Power	16706.77
6. Industry & Minerals	1440.24
7. Transport	6381.50
8. Scientific Services	63.82
9. Social & Community Services	35357.60
10. Economic Services	1850.59
11. General Services	1300.90
Total	81157.97

Figure 2.14



The progress under State Plan during 2016-17 and under schematic Budget 2017-18 is given in table 2.10.

**Table 2.10: Progress under State Plan during 2016-17 and under Schematic Budget 2017-18**

(₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Major Head	Expenditure	
		2016-17*	2017-18#
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	435994.57	179605.97
2	Rural Development	890503.64	859033.67
3	Special Area Programme	22618.91	21271.50
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	203729.22	134736.24
5	Power	3418214.65	66204.25
6	Industry & Minerals	26708.46	17181.69
7	Transport	364968.52	313752.03
8	Scientific Services	4323.45	692.96
9	Social & Community Services	3246196.60	2270282.08
10	Economic Services	170326.51	107925.30
11	General Services	108911.41	46398.92
	Grand Total	8892495.94	4017084.61

\*Tentative Expenditure, # upto December, 2017

## 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 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 Antyoday Yojana (DAY), National Urban Livelihood Mission- Deen Dayal Antyoday 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, 2016 and 2017 is presented in table 2.11.

**Table 2.11 Comparative Data of Bank Branches, Deposits & Credits**

S.No.	Item	Rajasthan		India	
		September, 2016	September, 2017	September, 2016	September, 2017
1	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	1460	1498	20858	21424
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	18320	21433	321543	368352
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	14611	16287	218761	234493
2	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	6	6	315	288
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	653	697	495752	457938
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	727	976	368401	360642
3	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	983	1081	23020	24874
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	45158	53459	2246090	2574473
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	41792	53407	1923141	2288595
4	Public Sector Banks *				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	4373	4340	91070	91976
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	214454	244264	7033155	7520665
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	139569	148782	5007583	5110299
5	Small Finance Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	-	32	-	483
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	-	123	-	5613
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	-	191	-	11969
6	All Scheduled Commercial Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	6822	6957	135263	139045
	(b) Deposits (₹ Crore)	278585	319976	10096540	10927041
	(c) Credit (₹ Crore)	196698	219643	7517886	8005997

\* includes SBI & Associate and Nationalized Banks.

It is observed from the above table that in comparison to previous year September, 2016 in Rajasthan, the total deposits and credits have increased in September, 2017. The deposits have increased by 14.86 per cent in Rajasthan in September, 2017 over September, 2016, while this increase was 08.23 per cent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 68.64 per cent in Rajasthan and 73.27 per cent at all India level, as on September, 2017, whereas it was 70.61 per cent in Rajasthan and 74.46 percent at all India level in September, 2016. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan up to September, 2017, over corresponding period of 2016 has increased by 11.67 per cent while the credit increased by 6.49 per cent at the all India level. One bank branch in Rajasthan is catering to the needs of 10,828 persons on an average, as per estimated population of 753.33 lakh (as on 1 October, 2017) and covers an average area of 49 sq.km. of the State.

### **BHAMASHAH YOJANA – RAJASTHAN**

#### **(Public Welfare Benefits Delivery Scheme)**

To build a better society, empowerment of every woman is imperative, as 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 26,000 e-Mitra kiosks, Business Correspondents, Pay Points & 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 etc. have been integrated with Bhamashah Platform to provide mobile payment facility to beneficiaries.

**Digital Payment through Bhamashah Platform:-** Bhamashah platform leverages the JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar 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

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.

#### **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 the 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 31<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 are presented in Table 2.12

**Table: 2.12 Achievement of Bhamashah Yojana**

S. No.	Particulars	Achievement
1.	Bhamashah Enrolment - Families	1.50 Crore
2.	Bhamashah Enrolment - Individuals	5.52 Crore
3.	No. of Transactions (Cash & Non - Cash)	32.55 Crore
4.	DBT - Cash transferred to beneficiaries in bank account	₹12500 Crore

- Benefits of different 32 cash as well as non-cash schemes, like Social Security Pensions, MNREGA, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Rajshree Yojna, Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojna, Palanhar, Scholarships, Ration Distribution etc. have been transacted through Bhamashah platform.
- Further, 164 cash and non-cash benefits

schemes of different departments have been notified under section 7 of Aadhaar Act, 2016 for direct benefit transfers (DBT) and a circular has been issued under section 57 of Aadhaar Act, 2016 for delivery of 30 different type services of various departments through Bhamashah Platform.

- To provide statutory institutional framework to the Bhamashah Yojna, "The Rajasthan Bhamashah (Direct Transfer of Public Welfare Benefits and Delivery of Services) Act, 2017" has been passed by the Rajasthan State Assembly in April, 2017.
- The Administrative Reports of the benefits transferred through the Bhamashah Yajana platform presented for social audit in the month of May and November, 2017 in the Gram Sabha at each Gram Panchayat.

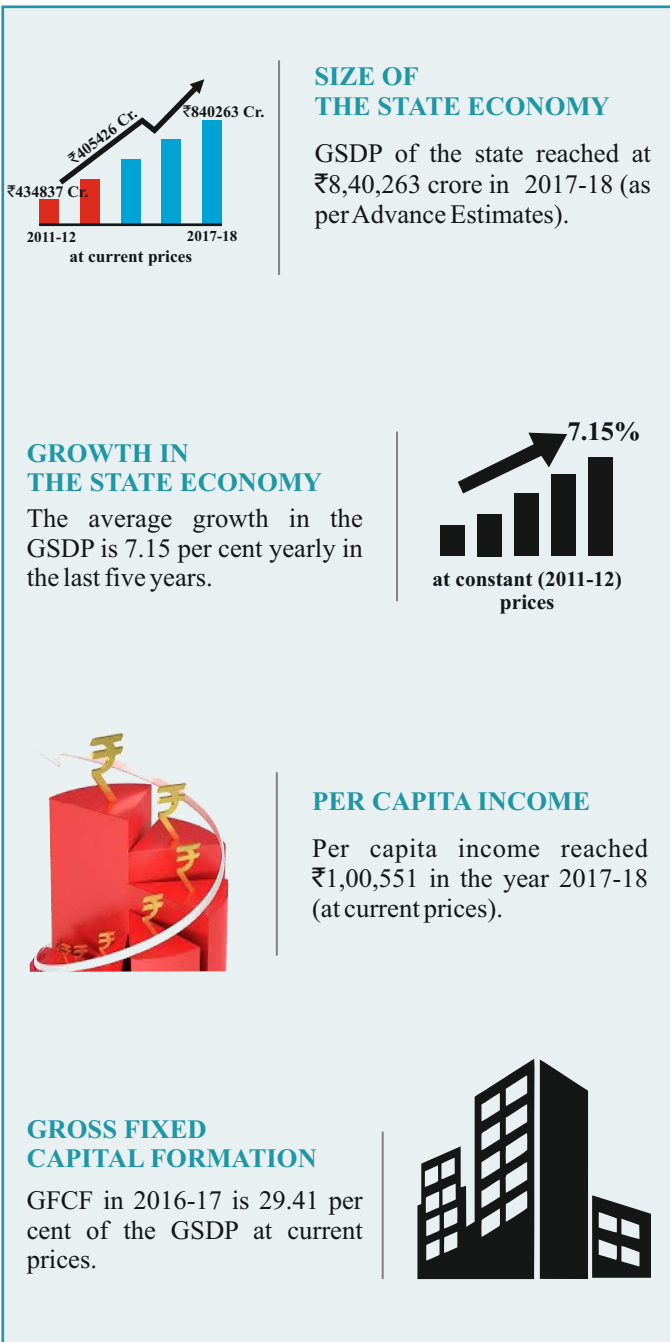
### Business Correspondent

Financial Inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit to needy and vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost. Financial Inclusion goes much beyond the bank account opening and delivers financial services, which includes credit, savings, insurance, remittance facilities, financial counselling and advisory services by the formal financial system at the door step of the poor.

Banks are providing banking services through brick and mortar branches, banking outlets and business correspondents under financial inclusion in the state. Till now Banks have established 25,936 BC/Additional BC/E-mitra Pay Points with the continuous support/efforts of the State Government. Out of these State Government has provided free of cost 4,018 Micro ATM Machines to BC/Additional BC/E-mitra Pay Points.



## MARCO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES



The Estimates of State Domestic Product representing the value of all goods and services produced within the State is one of the important indicators used to measure the growth of the State's Economy. These estimates provide a broader picture of outcomes due to various policy interventions, investments made and opportunities opened-up in the state.

State Domestic Product is a reflection of economic development of the State and its derivative Per Capita Income is a suitable measure of the well-being of its people. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan brings out estimates of State Domestic Product on regular basis, and making them up to date from time to time as per the guidelines and methodology provided by the National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.

### STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (SDP)

The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) of the Rajasthan are prepared at both current and constant prices. The estimates of SDP are prepared for all the sectors of economy both in terms of Gross and Net basis. The difference between the two is that in the gross estimates, no deduction is made for Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) which takes place in the process of production, whereas in the net estimates, CFC is subtracted from the gross value figures.

### 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 at market prices are prepared on current as well as constant prices.

### GSDP at Current Prices

The estimates of GSDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at current prices prevailing during the year. The estimates of GSDP at current prices, over the time do not reveal actual economic growth because these contain the combined effect of (i) the changes in volume of goods and services and (ii) the changes in the prices of goods and services.

As per advance estimates, the nominal GSDP or GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2017-18 is likely to attain a level of ₹8.40 lakh crore, as against ₹7.59 lakh crore in the year 2016-17 showing an increase of 10.67 per cent in 2017-18 against 11.04 per cent in the year 2016-17.

### GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

In order to eliminate the effect of price changes/inflation, the estimates of GSDP are also

prepared by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing in the fixed year known as base year and are known as the estimates of Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices.

As per advance estimates, the real GSDP or GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2017-18 is likely to attain a level of ₹6.42 lakh crore, as against ₹5.99 lakh crore in the year 2016-17 showing an increase of 7.16 per cent in the year 2017-18 against the growth of 7.33 per cent in the year 2016-17.

The Estimates of GSDP and its variation over previous year are being presented in the Table and Figure 3.1

### GSDP OF RAJASTHAN AND GDP OF INDIA

At current prices the share of GSDP of Rajasthan to All India GDP which was 4.98 per cent in the year 2011-12 is expected to reach at 5.05 per cent in the year 2017-18. Table 3.2 and 3.3 shows the share of GSDP of Rajasthan to GDP of All India at Current Prices and constant (2011-12) prices respectively and figure 3.2 shows Growth in Gross Domestic Product of Rajasthan and All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices.

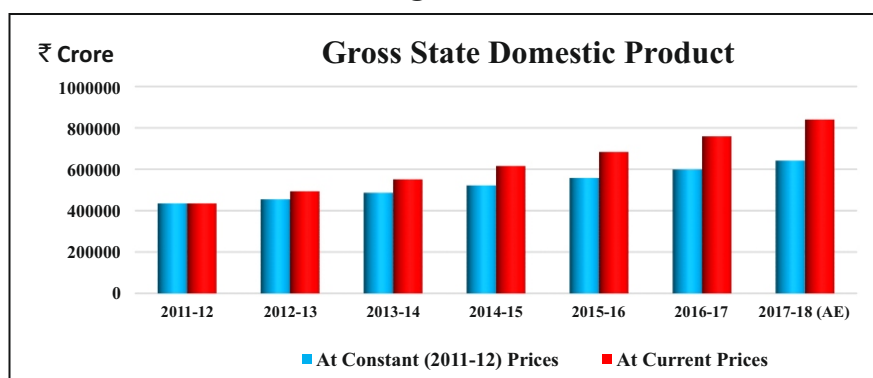
**Table: 3.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Rajasthan**

(₹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	434837		434837	
2012-13	454564	4.54	493551	13.50
2013-14	486230	6.97	551031	11.65
2014-15	521700	7.29	615695	11.74
2015-16	558144	6.99	683758	11.05
2016-17	599029	7.33	759235	11.04
2017-18 (AE)	641940	7.16	840263	10.67

For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-II, Year 2016-17- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2017-18 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 3.1



AE- Advance Estimates

Table: 3.2 GSDP of Rajasthan to GDP of All India Ratio at Current Prices

(₹Crore)

Year	Rajasthan		All India		Share in All India (Per cent)
	GSDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)	GDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)	
2011-12	434837		8736329		4.98
2012-13	493551	13.50	9944013	13.82	4.96
2013-14	551031	11.65	11233522	12.97	4.91
2014-15	615695	11.74	12445128	10.79	4.95
2015-16	683758	11.05	13682035	9.94	5.00
2016-17	759235	11.04	15183709	10.98	5.00
2017-18 (AE)	840263	10.67	16627585	9.51	5.05

For State - For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-II, Year 2016-17- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2017-18 Advance Estimates (AE) For All India – Year 2016-17 – Provisional Estimates (PE) and Year 2017-18 - Advance Estimates (AE)

Table: 3.3 GSDP of Rajasthan to GDP of All India Ratio at Constant (2011-12) Prices

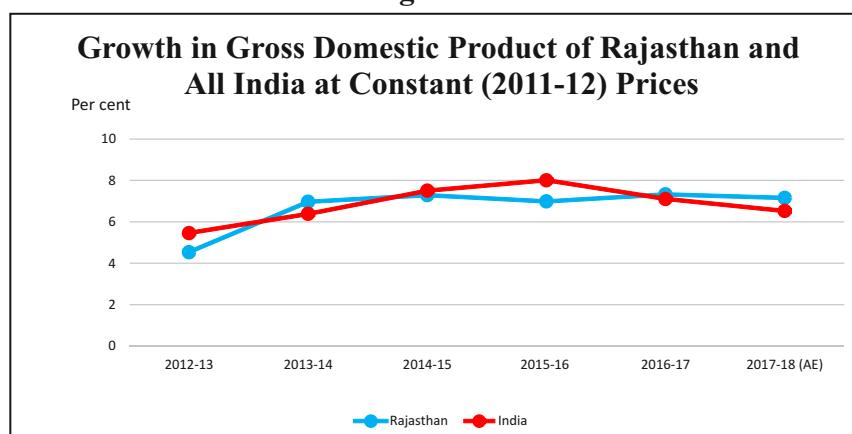
(₹Crore)

Year	Rajasthan		All India		Share in All India (Per cent)
	GSDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)	GDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)	
2011-12	434837		8736329		4.98
2012-13	454564	4.54	9213017	5.46	4.93
2013-14	486230	6.97	9801370	6.39	4.96
2014-15	521700	7.29	10536984	7.51	4.95
2015-16	558144	6.99	11381002	8.01	4.90
2016-17	599029	7.33	12189854	7.11	4.91
2017-18 (AE)	641940	7.16	12985363	6.53	4.94

For State - For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-II, Year 2016-17- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2017-18 Advance Estimates (AE) For All India – Year 2016-17 – Provisional Estimates (PE) and Year 2017-18 - Advance Estimates (AE)



Figure 3.2



(AE)- Advance Estimates

## NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

The Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is subtracted from the gross value figures to derive at Net State Domestic Product. CFC measures the replacement value of that part of the capital stock, which has been used up in the production process during the year.

### NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

As per advance estimates of the year 2017-18, the real NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices is likely to attain a level of ₹5.74 lakh crore, as against ₹5.35 lakh crore

in the year 2016-17 showing an increase of 7.18 per cent in the year 2017-18 against the growth 7.44 per cent in 2016-17.

### NSDP at Current Prices

As per advance estimates, the nominal NSDP at Current Prices for the year 2017-18 is likely to attain a level of ₹7.57 lakh crore, as against ₹6.84 lakh crore in the year 2016-17 showing an increase of 10.78 per cent in the year 2017-18 against 11.23 per cent in the year 2016-17.

The Estimates of NSDP and its growth are being presented in the table.3.4 and Fig. 3.3.

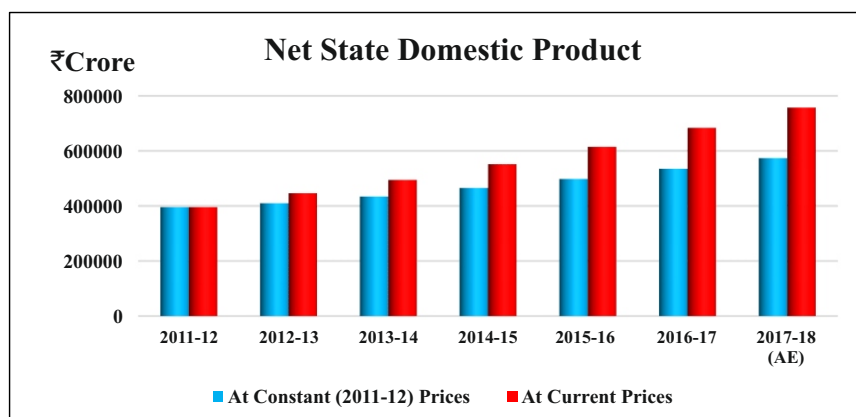
**Table: 3.4 Net State Domestic Product of Rajasthan**

(₹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	395331		395331	
2012-13	409802	3.66	446382	12.91
2013-14	434292	5.98	494236	10.72
2014-15	465599	7.21	551570	11.60
2015-16	498138	6.99	614743	11.45
2016-17	535208	7.44	683753	11.23
2017-18 (AE)	573628	7.18	757483	10.78

For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-II, Year 2016-17- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2017-18 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 3.3



(AE)- Advance Estimates

## Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

### GSVA at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

The real GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2017-18 is likely to attain a level of ₹5.93 lakh crore, as against ₹5.55 lakh crore for the year 2016-17 showing an increase of 6.83 per cent in 2017-18 against the growth 6.36 per cent in 2016-17.

The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 3.95 per cent in Agriculture, 4.39 per cent in Industry and 10.23 per cent in Service sector in the year 2017-18

over 2016-17.

The composition of Gross State 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 3.5 and figure 3.4.

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

The contribution of agriculture sector, which includes Crops, livestock, forestry, and fishing sector

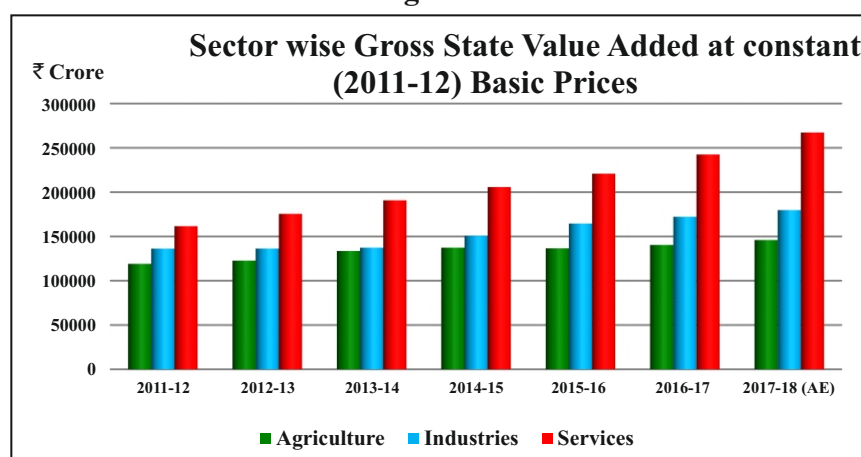
**Table 3.5 Sector wise Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices**

Years/Sector	(₹crore)			
	Agriculture	Industries	Services	GSVA
2011-12	119103.03	136305.79	161574.72	416983.54
	(28.56)	(32.69)	(38.75)	(100.00)
2012-13	122642.17	136357.93	175520.92	434521.02
	(28.22)	(31.39)	(40.39)	(100.00)
2013-14	133604.26	137361.74	190804.58	461770.58
	(28.93)	(29.75)	(41.32)	(100.00)
2014-15	137305.89	150760.43	205742.22	493808.55
	(27.81)	(30.53)	(41.66)	(100.00)
2015-16	136526.52	164552.95	220839.62	521919.09
	(26.16)	(31.53)	(42.31)	(100.00)
2016-17	140402.58	172212.66	242473.70	555088.94
	(25.29)	(31.03)	(43.68)	(100.00)
2017-18 (AE)	145948.40	179767.46	267280.13	592995.98
	(24.61)	(30.32)	(45.07)	(100.00)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices. For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-II, Year 2016-17- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2017-18 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 3.4



(AE)- Advance Estimates

decreased to 24.61 per cent in the year 2017-18 from 27.50 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2016-17. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹1,45,948.40 crore in the year 2017-18 showing an increase of 3.95 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 30.32 per cent in the year 2017-18 from 31.15 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2016-17. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹1,79,767.46 crore in the year 2017-18 showing an increase of 4.39 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 45.07 per cent in the year 2017-18 from 41.35 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2016-17. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2,67,280.13 crore in the year 2017-18 showing an increase of 10.23 per cent over previous year. Service Sector, with its consistently surging share in the GSVA, is to act as the engine for pushing overall growth in the State.

### GSVA at Basic Current Prices

The nominal GSVA at Basic Current Prices for the year 2017-18 is likely to attain a level of ₹7.83 lakh crore, as against ₹7.09 lakh crore in the year 2016-17

showing an increase of 10.42 per cent in the year 2017-18 against 10.24 per cent in the year 2016-17. The corresponding sectoral growths are 7.21 per cent in Agriculture, 8.34 per cent in Industry and 13.47 per cent in Service sector in the year 2017-18 over the year 2016-17.

The composition of Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at basic current prices from the year 2011-12 onwards is given in the following table 3.6 and figure 3.5.

The analysis of sectoral composition of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices reveals that the progressive decline in the contribution of Agricultural Sector in the economy of Rajasthan (viz: Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing) has become a regular feature. The contribution of the Agriculture Sector, which was 28.56 per cent during 2011-12, is likely to be declined to 24.76 per cent in 2017-18. The Industry Sector comprising of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction contributed 32.69 per cent in the total GSVA in the year 2011-12 which is likely to decline to 27.83 per cent during 2017-18. The Service Sector, comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication, Financial Services, Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services are the major contributors in the economy of Rajasthan with the contribution of 38.75 per cent in the total GSVA during 2011-12 and its contribution is expected to be 47.41 per cent during 2017-18.

Table 3.6 Sector wise Gross State Value Added at Basic Current Prices

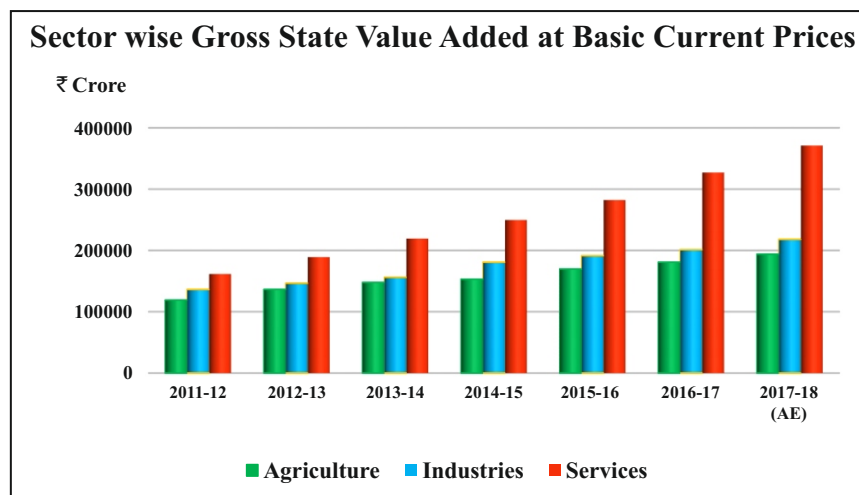
Years/Sector	(₹Crore)			
	Agriculture	Industries	Services	GSVA
2011-12	119103.03	136305.79	161574.72	416983.54
	(28.56)	(32.69)	(38.75)	(100.00)
2012-13	136410.13	146513.44	189139.77	472063.34
	(28.90)	(31.04)	(40.60)	(100.00)
2013-14	147798.47	156229.05	219321.28	523348.81
	(28.24)	(29.84)	(41.92)	(100.00)
2014-15	153061.97	180781.03	249757.81	583600.81
	(26.23)	(30.97)	(42.80)	(100.00)
2015-16	169666.68	191431.23	282185.78	643283.69
	(26.38)	(29.74)	(43.88)	(100.00)
2016-17	180812.39	201269.89	327069.16	709151.44
	(25.50)	(28.38)	(46.12)	(100.00)
2017-18 (AE)	193855.58	218051.09	371121.11	783027.78
	(24.76)	(27.83)	(47.41)	(100.00)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Gross State Value Added at Basic Current Prices.

For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-II, Year 2016-17- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2017-18 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 3.5



(AE)- Advance Estimates

### Net State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

The real NSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2017-18 is likely to attain a level of ₹5.25 lakh crore, as against ₹4.91 lakh crore for the year 2016-17 showing an increase of 6.80 per cent in 2017-18 against the growth 6.35 per cent in the year

2016-17. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 4.06 per cent in Agriculture, 4.12 per cent in Industry and 10.22 per cent in Service sector in the year 2017-18 over 2016-17.

The composition of Net State 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 3.7 and figure 3.6.

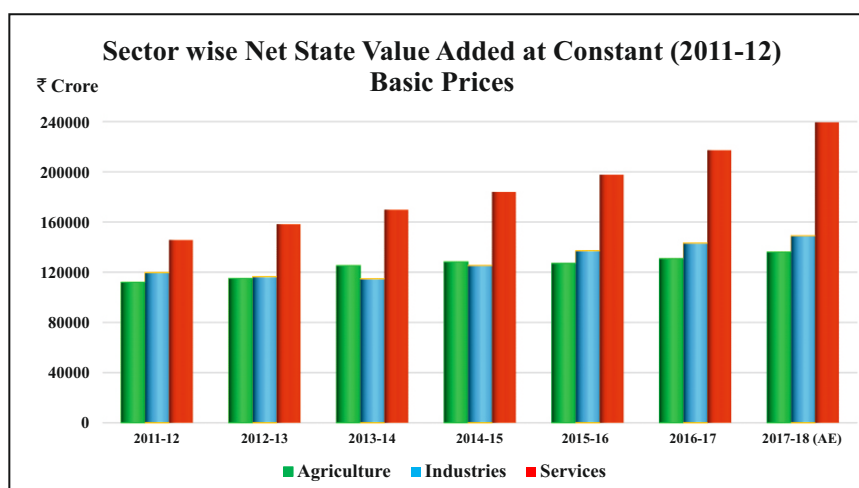
**Table 3.7 Sector wise Net State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices**  
(₹crore)

Years/Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	NSVA
2011-12	112057.81	119684.61	145735.42	377477.84
	(29.69)	(31.70)	(38.61)	(100.00)
2012-13	115080.44	116384.63	158294.10	389759.17
	(29.53)	(29.86)	(40.61)	(100.00)
2013-14	125303.95	114733.14	169795.53	409832.62
	(30.57)	(28.00)	(41.43)	(100.00)
2014-15	128324.20	125362.50	184020.64	437707.35
	(29.32)	(28.64)	(42.04)	(100.00)
2015-16	127089.79	137104.46	197718.99	461913.24
	(27.51)	(29.69)	(42.80)	(100.00)
2016-17	130823.41	143185.76	217257.92	491267.09
	(26.63)	(29.15)	(44.22)	(100.00)
2017-18 (AE)	136134.67	149089.20	239459.83	524683.69
	(25.95)	(28.41)	(45.64)	(100.00)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Net State Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices. For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-II, Year 2016-17- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2017-18 Advance Estimates (AE)

**Figure 3.6**



(AE)- Advance Estimates

### Net State Value Added at Basic Current Prices

The nominal NSVA at Current Basic Prices for the year 2017-18 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 7.00 lakh crore, as against ₹ 6.34 lakh crore for the year 2016-17 showing an increase of 10.51 per cent in the year 2017-18 against 10.34 per cent in the year 2016-17. The corresponding sectoral growth are 7.61 per cent

in Agriculture, 8.22 per cent in Industry and 13.44 per cent in Service sector in the year 2017-18 over 2016-17.

The composition of Net State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at current prices from the year 2011-12 onwards, is depicted in the following table 3.8 and figure 3.7.

Table 3.8 Sector wise Net State Value Added at Basic current Prices

₹ crore)

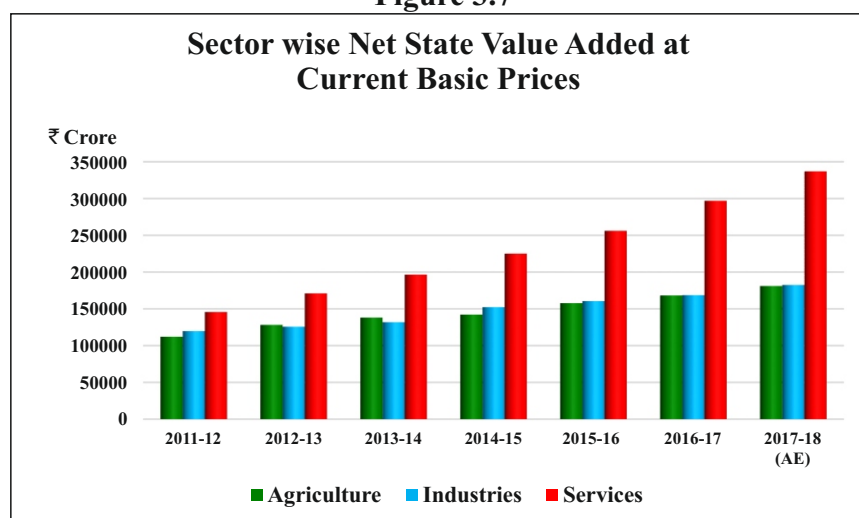
Years/Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	NSVA
2011-12	112057.81	119684.61	145735.42	377477.84
	(29.69)	(31.70)	(38.61)	(100.00)
2012-13	128257.97	125674.68	170961.61	424894.26
	(30.19)	(29.57)	(40.24)	(100.00)
2013-14	138147.92	131911.13	196494.52	466553.58
	(29.61)	(28.27)	(42.12)	(100.00)
2014-15	142126.94	152278.58	225070.78	519476.30
	(27.36)	(29.31)	(43.33)	(100.00)
2015-16	157750.96	160520.42	255997.35	574268.73
	(27.47)	(27.95)	(44.58)	(100.00)
2016-17	168193.04	168544.74	296932.57	633670.36
	(26.54)	(26.60)	(46.86)	(100.00)
2017-18 (AE)	180997.50	182400.27	336850.70	700248.46
	(25.85)	(26.05)	(48.10)	(100.00)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Net State Value Added at Basic Current Prices.

For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-II, Year 2016-17- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2017-18 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 2017-18 is estimated to be ₹76,146 as compared to ₹72,072 for the year 2016-17, registering a growth of 5.65 per cent

in the year 2017-18 over the previous year 2016-17. As per advance estimates, the per capita income at current prices for the year 2017-18 is estimated to be ₹1,00,551 as compared to ₹92,076 for the year 2016-17 registering a growth of 9.21 per cent in 2017-18 over the previous year 2016-17.

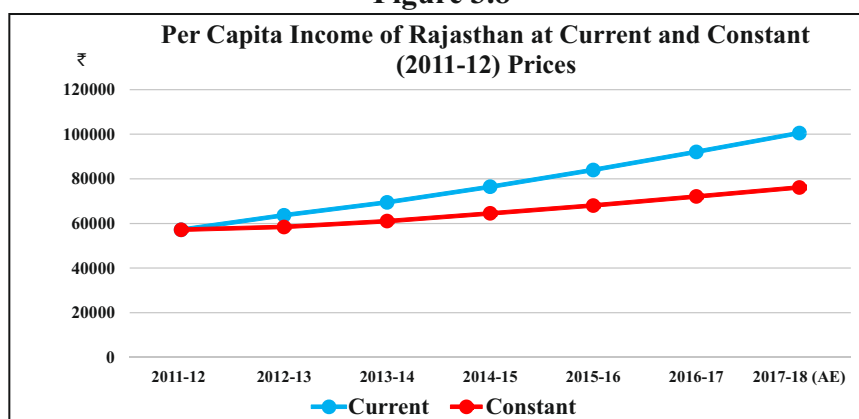
The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan at Current and at Constant (2011-12) Prices are depicted in table 3.9 and figure 3.8.

**Table 3.9 : Per Capita Income of Rajasthan**

(In ₹)

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	57192		57192	
2012-13	58441	2.19	63658	11.31
2013-14	61053	4.47	69480	9.15
2014-15	64522	5.68	76436	10.01
2015-16	68048	5.46	83977	9.87
2016-17	72072	5.91	92076	9.64
2017-18(AE)	76146	5.65	100551	9.21

For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16-Revised Estimate-II, Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-I and Year 2017-18 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 3.10 and figure 3.9.

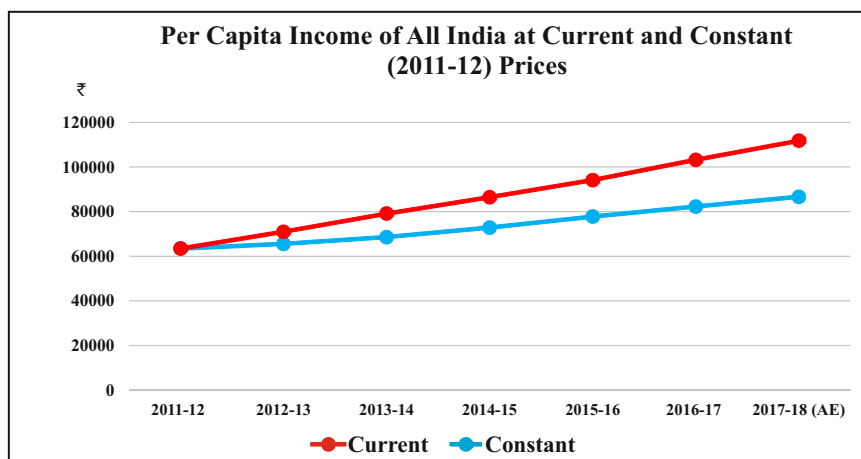
**Table 3.10 Per Capita Income of All India**

(In ₹)

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	63462		63462	
2012-13	65538	3.27	70983	11.85
2013-14	68572	4.63	79118	11.46
2014-15	72862	6.25	86454	9.27
2015-16	77803	6.78	94130	8.88
2016-17	82269	5.74	103219	9.66
2017-18 (AE)	86660	5.34	111782	8.30

Year 2016-17 – Provisional Estimates (PE) and Year 2017-18- 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.

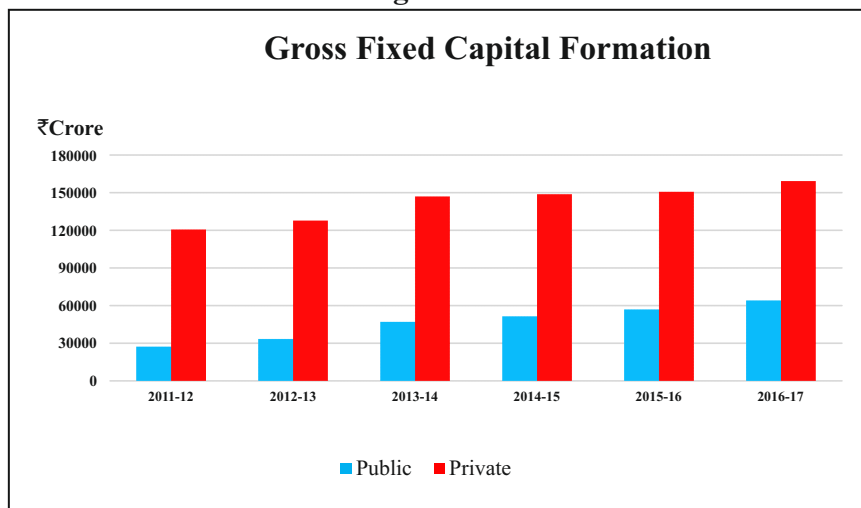
At the end of the year 2016-17, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹2,23,280 crore, which is 29.41 per cent of the GSDP (₹7,59,235 crore). The GFCF in the year 2016-17 increased by 7.52 per cent over the previous year 2015-16. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2011-12 has been shown in the following table 3.11 and figure 3.10.

Table-3.11 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)

Sector/Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Public	27257	33395	47062	51480	56930	64082
Private	120689	127761	146949	148730	150736	159198
Total GFCF	147946	161156	194011	200210	207666	223280

(₹ crore)

Figure 3.10





The contribution of Private sector and Public sector in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the year 2016-17 are on an average 71 and 29 per cent respectively.

Sector wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation since 2011-12 is shown in the table 3.12.

**Table-3.12 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)**

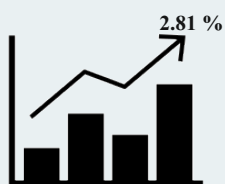
(₹ crore)

S.No.	Industry/Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture	5162	5948	6528	7679	7853	9160
2	Forestry	74	53	269	226	205	203
3	Fishing	1	1	3	4	4	5
4	Mining	1445	2442	2479	2655	2618	2675
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	12271	12291	11769	12940	11677	12210
6	Construction	63675	63070	72588	75543	75023	77721
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	8498	10217	12816	16757	18458	18149
8	Railways	1153	780	1699	1169	1285	1413
9	Communication	2655	3334	10242	3416	3825	4282
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Services	4540	5374	7542	7841	11061	11271
11	Banking & Insurance	859	1063	904	871	1051	1862
12	Residential Building	36431	42545	45159	48965	51151	54821
13	Public Administration	11184	14037	22012	22144	23454	29507
	Total	147946	161156	194011	200210	207666	223280

Total may not tally due to rounding off.



## PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM



### WHOLE SALE PRICE INDEX (WPI)

The Wholesale Price Index for all commodities moved from 282.61 in the year 2016 to 290.55 in the year 2017 (upto Nov., 2017) registering an increase of 2.81 percent.

### ANNAPURNA BHANDAR

Total 6,124 Annapurna Bhandars (Fair price shops) having more than 150 products of multi brand and high quality are working in the State.



### POS MACHINE AT FAIR PRICE SHOP

Under end to end computerisation of PDS, PoS machines provided at Fair Price Shops which enabled Biometric Authentication.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-IW)

The General index of consumer price for the year 2017 recorded an increase (upto Nov., 2017) of 4.28%, 1.17% and 1.86% at Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara Centre respectively over the previous year.



### CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Consumer Helpline No.1800-180-6030 is operated in the State for online complaint registration.



## INTRODUCTION

Price level is one of the key indicators in the process of economic planning. Price index numbers are convenient tools to observe, monitor and assess 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 exercise regular and periodic control over 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 Statistics 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 centers across the State on weekly basis. Also the prices of livestock products, by-products, building construction material rates & labour wages are 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 also used to measure the rate of inflation in the economy. They are also useful in monitoring the 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 item prices. Price Indices help in comparing price changes at the state level vis-a-vis at national and global levels. 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, monetary 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' moved from 282.61 in the year 2016 to 290.55 in the year of 2017 (up to Nov.,17), registering an increase of 2.81 per cent. It increased from 391.74 to 428.02 for 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' and from 233.89 to 243.34 for 'Manufactured Products' whereas it decreased from 301.94 to 294.06 for 'Primary Articles' group during the year.

The index of 'Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants' and 'Manufactured Products' Group registered an increase of 9.26 and 4.04 per cent respectively, whereas the index of Primary Articles decreased by 2.61 per cent over the previous year. The All India Index of WPI registered an average increase of 3.26 per cent during the year 2017(up to Nov. 2017). The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2013 to 2017 and percentage variations over the preceding 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				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
1	Primary Articles	266.70	270.77	286.93	301.94	294.06
(a)	Agricultural Articles	269.04	272.00	287.50	303.29	292.45
(b)	Minerals	248.96	261.49	282.62	291.72	306.24
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	347.02	377.13	374.32	391.74	428.02
3	Manufactured Products	222.13	228.17	229.99	233.89	243.34
All Commodities		257.55	266.82	272.75	282.61	290.55

\* Upto month of November, 2017

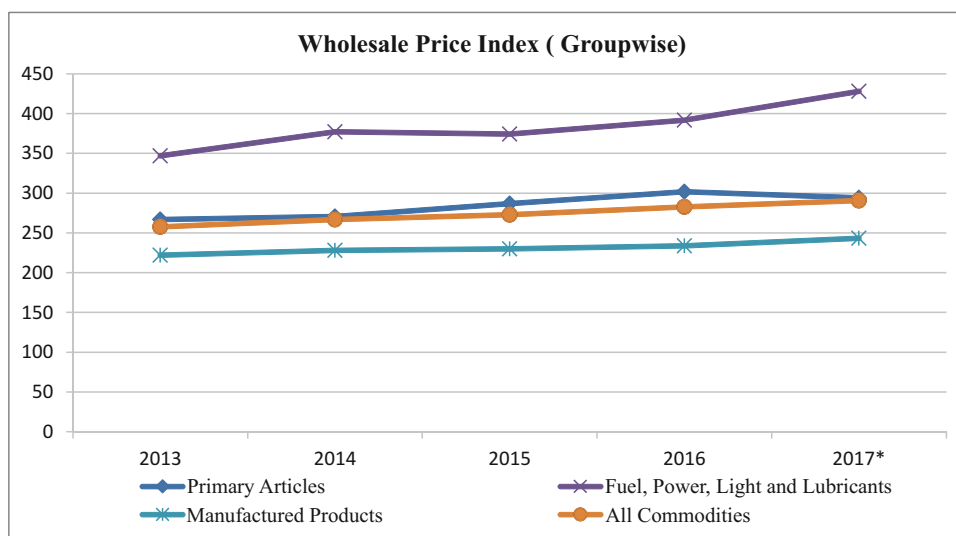
**Table 4.2 Groupwise Wholesale Price Index variations in the State**

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

Major Groups		Annual Average Per cent Variation (Year to Year basis)				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
1	Primary Articles	1.67	1.53	5.97	5.23	-2.61
(a)	Agricultural Articles	1.28	1.10	5.70	5.49	-3.57
(b)	Minerals	4.89	5.03	8.08	3.22	4.98
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	15.95	8.68	-0.75	4.65	9.26
3	Manufactured Products	-0.04	2.72	0.80	1.70	4.04
All Commodities		3.71	3.60	2.22	3.62	2.81

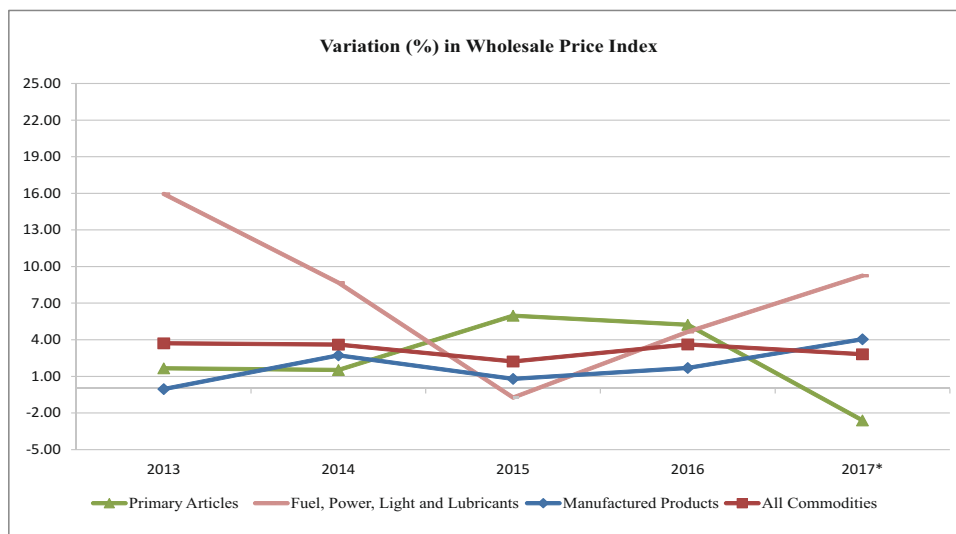
\* Upto month of November, 2017

**Figure 4.1 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan (Groupwise)**



\* Upto month of November, 2017

**Figure 4.2 Variations in Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan (Groupwise)**



\* Upto month of November, 2017

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Now a days, much more attention is given to CPI, whereas, earlier WPI inflation had much focus. WPI series has a wider commodity basket with commodity weights, reflecting better the underlying economy-wide inflation. Governments however, prefer to target consumer price inflation rather than the WPI, because the Consumer Price Index (CPI) affects each and every consumer. To study the changes in the retail prices of a basket of selected groups consumed and services utilized by a selected group of population, four different types of Consumers 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 is released 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 the 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 centre of the State.

A rising trend in consumer prices continued to be observed during the year 2017. At the all India level, annualized CPI (IW) moved to 281 in Nov., 2017 from 274 of Dec., 2016. The annual average rate of inflation up to the month of Nov., 2017 was 2.55 per cent, whereas it was 4.98 per cent in previous year. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2017 (up to Nov., 17) recorded an increase of 4.28 per cent at Jaipur centre, 1.17 per cent at Ajmer centre and 1.86 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year. Consumer Price Indices for 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. N.	Group	Jaipur Centre		% Variation over 2016	Ajmer Centre		% Variation over 2016	Bhilwara Centre		% Variation over 2016
		2016	2017*		2016	2017*		2016	2017*	
1	Food	282	293	3.90	307	304	-0.98	303	299	-1.32
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	314	337	7.32	366	394	7.65	329	370	12.46
3	Fuel & Light	200	210	5.00	221	228	3.17	272	290	6.62
4	Housing	250	255	2.00	281	287	2.14	216	220	1.85
5	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	201	214	6.47	192	207	7.81	174	189	8.62
6	Miscellaneous	235	252	7.23	189	196	3.70	237	248	4.64
General Index		257	268	4.28	256	259	1.17	269	274	1.86

\* Upto month of November, 2017

It is revealed by the above table that the general index registered an increase in the year 2017 over the year 2016 at all the 3 centres. The average yearwise

General Consumer Price Indices (Base year 2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India since year 2013 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
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
2017*	268	4.28	259	1.17	274	1.86	281	2.55

\* Upto month of November, 2017

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

The Consumer Price Index for the Agricultural Labourers & Rural Labourers are also prepared by the

Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2013-14 are given in table 4.5 and figure 4.3.

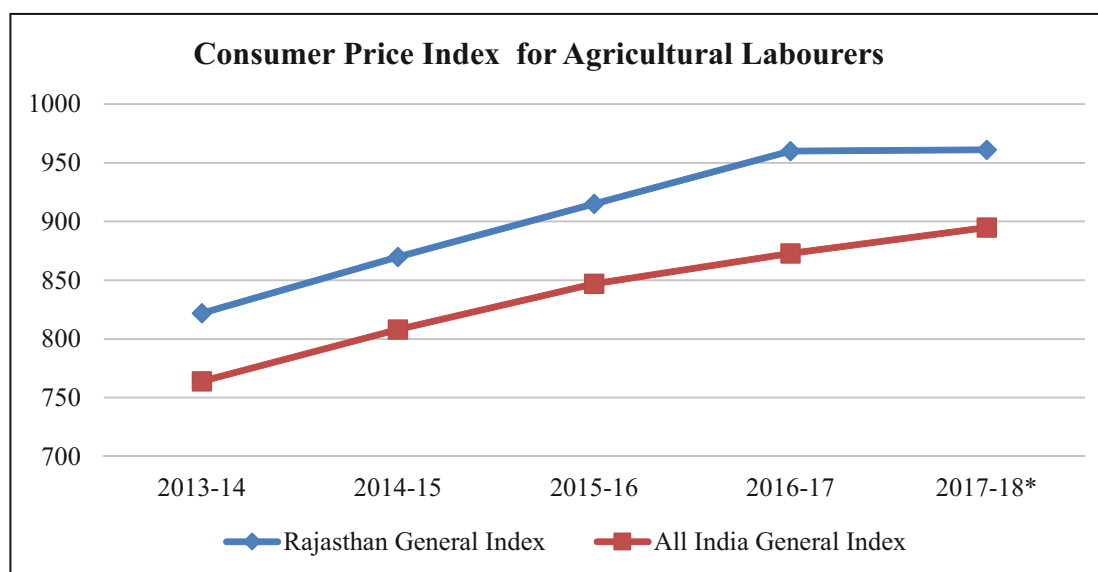
**Table 4.5 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers**

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

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
2013-14	797	822	750	764
2014-15	832	870	783	808
2015-16	887	915	820	847
2016-17	938	960	841	873
2017-18*	919	961	857	895

\* Based on average of months (July to November, 2017)

Figure 4.3 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers



\* Based on average of months (July to November, 2017)

### General Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban & Combined) (Base Year 2012=100)

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation also releases Consumer Price Indices (CPI) with new base year

2012 for all India and States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and Combined every month. The details of general index from year 2015 to 2017 are given in the table 4.6.

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

(Base year - 2012=100)

S. No.	Year	Rajasthan			All India		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2015	125.58	121.55	124.14	124.31	121.69	123.11
2	2016	132.79	127.92	131.07	131.28	126.83	129.20
3	2017*	137.13	132.62	135.51	135.25	130.75	133.16

\* Upto month of November, 2017

### 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. It involves 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 incentivizing the farmers with fair value of their produce through Minimum Support Price mechanism, distribution of foodgrains to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and covering poor households at the risk of hunger and involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Public Distribution System(PDS).

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. The responsibilities of creating the network of fair price shops, allocation and distribution of foodgrains, 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.

### Constitution of Task Force for effective Implementation of NFSA 2013

National Food Security Act, 2013 provides quality foodgrain at fair price to common man and ensures food and nutrition security. The Order dated 15.07.2014 regarding constitution of Task Force

headed by Additional Chief Secretary (Infrastructure) has been issued to suggest reformative measures as per the expectations of people. 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. Number of beneficiaries under NFSA till Dec.,2017 is 4.38 crore. An applicant, who is eligible for NFSA, can get his name added in NFSA list through appeal before sub divisional magistrate/district supply officers by presenting documents mentioned in inclusion list. 94.67 lakh digitized ration cards of NFSA beneficiaries have been seeded with AADHAR. 9.30 lakh beneficiaries have been identified in TSP area of Udaipur District, Bali Gram panchayat of Pali District & Sahariya Tribe of Baran District. The Yearwise Allotment and Lifting of foodgrains under NFSA (including AAY) is shown in Table 4.7.

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

Year	Allotment Qty. (M.T.)	Lifting Qty. (M.T.)
2013-14 (10/13 to 3/14)	1347905	1323859
2014-15	2789423	2767955
2015-16	2734287	2701887
2016-17	2730753	2572768
2017-18 (up to December 2017)	1723547	1613865

### Annapurna Bhandar Yojana

The process of development of fair price shops into Annapurna Bhandars has been started in the State, where multi brand quality consumer goods are provided. The concept of opening of Annapurna Bhandars was decided to provide the High Quality Multi brand items at reasonable and competitive rates to the consumers under PDS through publically and PPP mode. At present total 6,124 Annapurna Bhandars are working.

At Annapurna Bhandars, more than 150 products of 40-50 categories are being supplied. By development of FPS into Annapurna Bhandar, income of ration dealer has increased and high quality multi brand

goods are available for the consumers at competitive and fair price.

### Deployment of PoS machines at Fair Price Shops

Under End to End Computerization of Public Distribution System, 25,405 PoS machines have been provided at Fair Prices shops. PoS machines have been installed at Fair Prices shops and distribution of PDS commodities through PoS after biometric authentication has been started. Records of distribution of PDS commodities have become online. Black-marketing of PDS commodities is



being curbed and reach of ration to the targeted beneficiaries is ensured after distribution of PDS commodity through PoS after bio-metric verification. Details of transactions made through PoS is shown in table 4.8.

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

Digitized Ration Cards are being distributed under computerization and strengthening process of Public Distribution System. Under the computerization process, the database of PDS, Fair Price Shops, Godowns, Wholesale dealers, Kray Vikray Sahakari Samiti (KVSS) etc. are being computerized. The distribution of new / duplicate Digitized Ration Cards (DRC), additions/ deletions of members in DRCs and corrections of errors in DRCs are being done at e-mitra through online software application. Till 09.01.18, 88.84 lakh applications have been received on e-Mitra, out of which 79.17 lakh applications have been disposed off. 6.73 lakh applications have been received in the offices of Authorized Officers, out of which 5.55 lakh applications have been disposed off and 2.02 crore ration cards have been distributed in the state till December, 2017.

The measures to control the prices of Essential Commodities like imposition of stock limit and turnover, adding the items in "Schedule-II of Rajasthan Trade Articles" (Licensing and Control) Order, 1980 are also being initiated, from time to time.

### Distribution of Iodine and Iron mixed fortified salt

Iodine and Iron mixed Double Fortified Salt (DFS) is being provided by the State Government through Fair Price Shops at ₹15 per kg.. Rajasthan State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation is the nodal agency for distribution for DFS.

### Establishment of Directorate of Consumer Affairs

- The separate department of Consumer Affairs was established on 26 September, 2013 which has started functioning. Main objective of the establishment of separate department is to bring 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 consumers grievances.
- Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the State Commission & District Consumer Disputes Redressal fora have been formed in all districts.
- Strengthening of district forums is the priority, so that the consumers can get the fastest and diversified results. Hence, the State Government has strengthened the district fora on priority.

**Table 4.8—Details of transactions made through PoS is as under :-**

S.No.	Month	No. of Transactions (In Crores)
1	Apr-17	1.12
2	May-17	1.20
3	Jun-17	1.16
4	Jul-17	0.92
5	Aug-17	0.80
6	Sep-17	0.80
7	Oct-17	0.98
8	Nov-17	0.97
9	Dec-17	1.29

- Consumer Helpline (1800-180-6030) is being operated in the State. Online complaints are also being lodged by the consumer at consumeradvice.in. At present, more than 40 thousand disputes have been settled by the helplines.
- About 1000 consumer clubs are activated in various Secondary and Hr. Secondary Schools of the State for the consumer movement. Consumer club centers are also being started in 33 State recognized colleges.
- Special media plan of ₹1.00 crore has been prepared for the promotion of consumer movement in the State and 10516 sign board have been installed in the Rural and Urban areas. "Jagrat Upbhokta-Sashakt Upbhokta" booklet has also been published.

### Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation (RSFCSC)

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation was established in 2010 under the Companies Act, 1956 and it commenced its business from 27 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.
- Market intervention to provide the essential goods at reasonable prices to the consumers.
- Corporation is currently taking care of distribution of PDS items like- wheat, sugar, and kerosene and Non-PDS items like Tea and Agarbattis 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'.



## AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



### FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION

Production of Foodgrain 225.82 lakh tonnes is expected in the year 2017-18.

### OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDING

Operational Land Holding in the State was 76.55 lakh in the year 2015-16. It was 68.88 lakh in the year 2010-11.



### MILK PRODUCTION

Milk Production in the State increased by 23.5 lakh tonnes during last one year.

### GLOBAL RAJASTHAN AGRITECH MEET (GRAM)

Global Rajasthan Agritech Meet successfully organised at Kota & Udaipur.



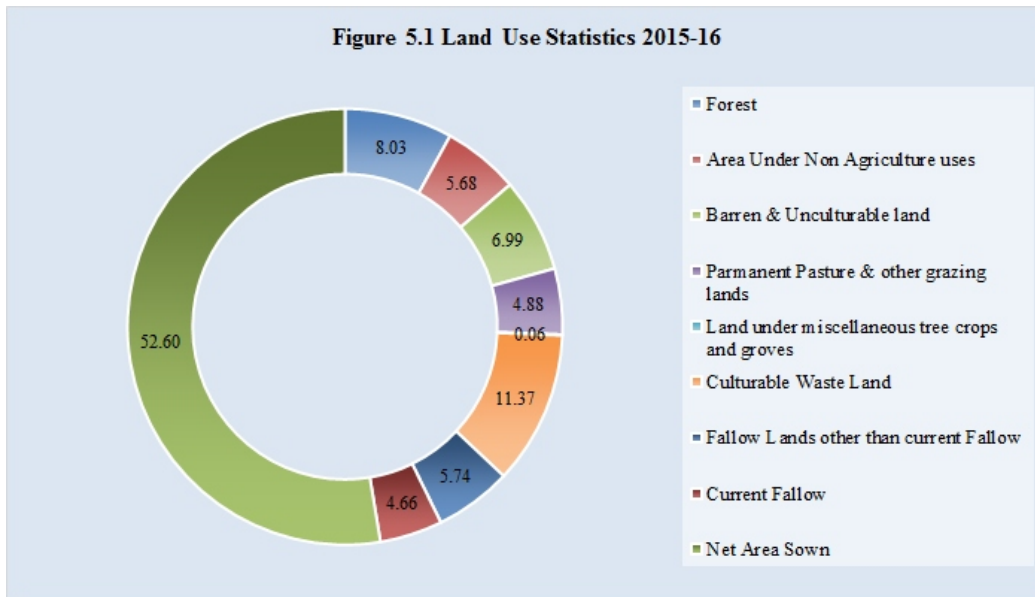
Rajasthan is the highest producer of Mustard, Gram & Bajra in the Country.

### AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

At the time of formation of Rajasthan, the economy of the State was basically an agrarian economy since the developments in industrial and service sectors were at very low level. Even, agricultural activities were qualitatively very poor and the living conditions of agricultural communities were quite pathetic. Looking to the importance of agriculture in the economy of Rajasthan, several programmes are being implemented in the State to ensure growth in agricultural production and providing better living conditions to the large population engaged in agriculture and allied activities and to save agriculture from the vagaries of monsoon and other natural calamities. Agriculture and allied sector activities primarily refers to cultivation of Crops, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry. Agriculture and allied sectors continues to be the backbone of the State's economy and endures to be the large contributor to the GSDP.

### LAND UTILISATION

The total reporting area of the State during the year 2015-16 is 342.67 lakh hectare. Out of this, 8.03 per cent under forests (27.52 lakh hectare), 5.68 per cent area under non-agriculture use (19.45 lakh hectare), 6.99 per cent under barren and uncultivable land (23.95 lakh hectare), 4.88 per cent under permanent pasture (16.72 lakh hectare), 0.06 per cent land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (0.21 lakh hectare), 11.37 per cent under culturable waste land (38.95 lakh hectare), 5.74 per cent under fallow lands other than current fallow (19.66 lakh hectare), 4.66 per cent under current fallow (15.97 lakh hectare) and 52.60 per cent area was under net area sown (180.24 lakh hectare).



### OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDINGS

As per provisional data for Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State was 76.55 lakh whereas it was 68.88 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 11.14 per cent. The proportion of classified land holdings of marginal, small, semi medium, medium and large holdings to total land holdings is 40.12 per cent, 21.90 per cent, 18.50 per cent, 14.79 per cent, and 4.69 per cent respectively. It is evident that there is an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi medium and medium land holdings and decrease is in number of large land holding in the year 2015-16 in comparison to the year 2010-11. Large land holdings have witnessed a significant decline of 11.14 per cent. This indicates that there is an increase in number of

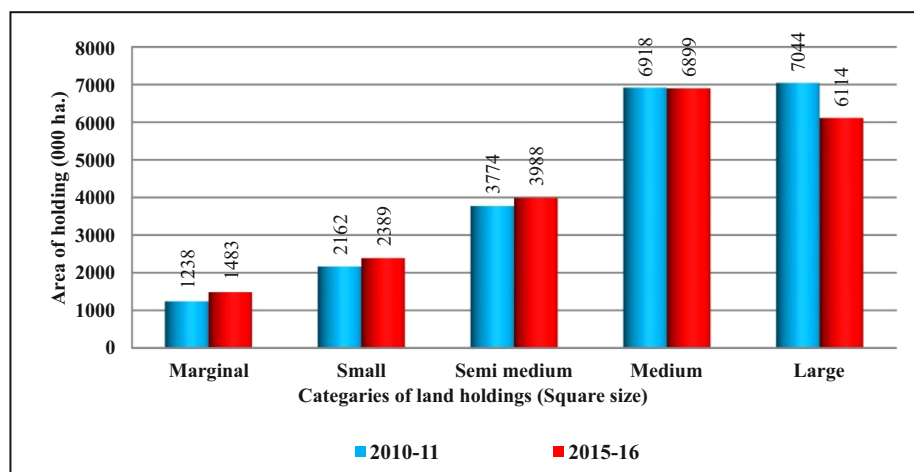
mutations due to splitting of joint families.

Total area under land holdings has decreased to 208.73 lakh hectare in the year 2015-16 in comparison to 211.36 lakh hectare in the year 2010-11, thus registering a decline of 1.24 per cent in total land holding area.

It becomes clear from figure 5.2 that area under land holdings of marginal, small and semi medium categories in the year 2015-16 has recorded an increase of 19.79 per cent, 10.50 per cent and 5.67 per cent respectively in comparison to the year 2010-11, on the other hand, total area under medium and large land holdings has recorded a decrease of 0.27 per cent and 13.20 per cent.

The data on land holdings in the State reveals that the

**Figure 5.2 Area of operational land holdings in the State**



average size of land holding has decreased by 11.07 per cent during the year 2015-16 comparing to the year 2010-11.

## MONSOON

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed and the period of monsoon is short. Due to unstable weather conditions, farmers have to much 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. As per information of Indian Meteorology Department, the rainfall patterns indicate that during current monsoon season, the Onset of monsoon had 7 days delay than its normal date of 15 June. It covered the entire State by 30 June, 2017. During the period 1 June to 30 September, 2017

State witnessed 455.00 mm rainfall, which is 8.59 per cent excess than the normal rainfall of 419.00mm.

Rajasthan had received excess rainfall in the monsoon season in 9 districts Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Pali, Sirohi, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Rajsamand.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The production of agriculture in the State largely depends on timely arrival of monsoon and its regularity and adequacy. 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.

The detailed position of area and production under various kharif and rabi crops for last three years is shown in the following table 5.1.

**Table 5.1 Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State**

Crops	Area in Lakh Hectares			Production in Lakh Tonnes		
	2015-16	2016-17 (Final)	2017-18 (Advance)	2015-16	2016-17 (Final)	2017-18 (Advance)
(A) Cereals	91.50	94.86	90.81	162.97	196.87	190.52
Kharif	57.82	58.57	58.07	50.93	63.43	70.53
Rabi	33.68	36.29	32.74	112.04	133.44	119.99
(B) Pulses	38.67	57.45	57.80	19.90	34.17	35.30
Kharif	28.31	41.00	42.40	10.47	18.77	18.94
Rabi	10.36	16.45	15.40	9.43	15.40	16.36
(A+B) Food Grains	130.17	152.31	148.61	182.87	231.04	225.82
Kharif	86.13	99.57	100.47	61.40	82.20	89.47
Rabi	44.04	52.74	48.14	121.47	148.84	136.35
(C) Oil Seeds	48.43	48.11	40.99	55.11	65.12	57.44
Kharif	22.84	20.21	18.94	22.44	25.56	24.23
Rabi	25.59	27.90	22.05	36.67	39.56	33.21
(D) Sugar cane	0.06	0.07	0.05	5.31	4.89	4.04
(E) Cotton (lint)*	4.48	4.71	5.84	12.14	15.60	17.28

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

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2017-18, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 225.82 lakh tonnes, which is showing a decrease of 2.26 per cent as compared to the production of 231.04 lakh tonnes during the previous year.

The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2017-18 is expected to be 89.47 lakh tonnes as against 82.20 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing an increase of 8.84 per cent. The rabi foodgrain production during the year 2017-18 is expected to be 136.35 lakh tonnes, as against 148.84 lakh tonnes during the year 2016-17, showing a decrease of 8.39 per cent.

Production of kharif cereals during the year 2017-18 is expected to be 70.53 lakh tonnes which is higher by 11.19 per cent than that of 63.43 lakh tonnes during the previous year. Production of rabi cereals during the year 2017-18 is expected to be 119.99 lakh tonnes against 133.44 lakh tonnes during the year 2016-17 showing a decrease of 10.08 per cent.

The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 18.94 lakh tonnes during the year 2017-18 against 18.77 lakh tonnes in the year 2016-17, which is

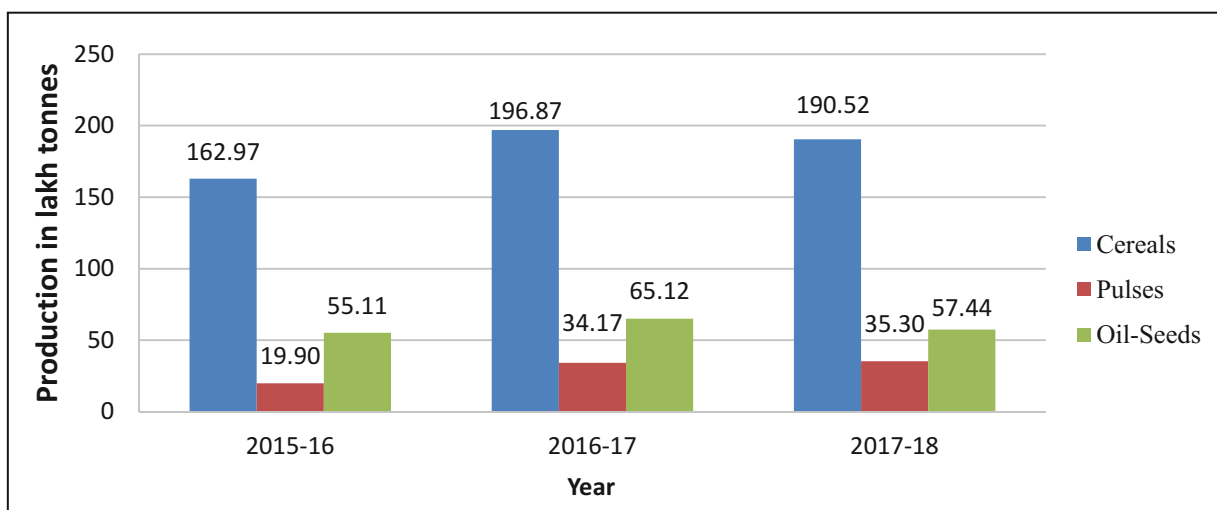
showing an increase of 0.91 per cent.

Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds during the year 2017-18 is estimated at 57.44 lakh tonnes against 65.12 lakh tonnes during the year 2016-17, showing a decrease of 11.79 per cent as compared to the previous year.

The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 24.23 lakh tonnes during the year 2017-18 as against 25.56 lakh tonnes during the year 2016-17, showing a decrease of 5.20 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 33.21 lakh tonnes in the year 2017-18 as against 39.56 lakh tonnes during the year 2016-17, showing a decrease of 16.05 per cent.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 4.04 lakh tonnes during the year 2017-18 as against 4.89 lakh tonnes during the year 2016-17, showing a decrease of 17.38 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 17.28 lakh bales during the year 2017-18, as against 15.60 lakh bales in the year 2016-17, showing an increase of 10.77 percent.

**Figure: 5.3 Production of foodgrain and oil seeds**



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 during the year 2007-08 as a centrally sponsored

scheme by the Central Government. Since the year 2015-16, Government of India has changed the funding pattern and now the share of GoI & GoR is 60:40.

- The major interventions of NFSM-Wheat and Pulses relates to distribution of certified seeds, demonstrations on improved production technology, INM bio-fertilizer, micronutrients,

gypsum, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), agricultural implements equipments, 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-Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk and Udaipur.
- 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 included front line demonstrations on integrated crop management for cotton crop.

During the year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹116.62 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹216.14 crore upto December, 2017.

### 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 demonstrations, 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 sets, distribution of minikits, infrastructure development etc.

During the year 2015-16, GoI has revised the funding pattern and now the funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40. During the year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹15.84 crore has been incurred, upto December, 2017 against the provision of ₹60.39 crore.

### 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 practices to the farmers. During the year 2015-16, GoI has revised 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 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹28.61 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹81.81 crore, upto December, 2017.

### 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 & Fertility and Rainfed Area Development Programme to focus on Climate change adaptation, being implemented since the year 2014-15. The funding pattern since 2015-16 is 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 and soil health card

During the year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹9.74 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹23.45 crore upto December, 2017.

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

To achieve 4 per cent growth rate in Agriculture and allied sectors during 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan, Government of India had 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 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, by taking into consideration 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). During the year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹167.59 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹520.34 crore upto December, 2017.

### **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 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹6.67 crore has been incurred, against the provision of ₹44.50 crore, upto December, 2017.

### **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 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹17.45 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹330.00 crore, upto December, 2017.

### **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 2016-17. This scheme is being implemented since kharif 2016.

### **Global Rajasthan Agri-tech Meet (GRAM)**

Global Rajasthan Agritech Meet was successfully organized from 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 at Kota and from 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 at Udaipur. During the events, 40 MOUs worth ₹1,555.83 crore have been signed for investment in agriculture and allied sectors. Approximately 1,23,000 farmers and other visitors participated in the events. All the participants including farmer, investors, businessmen, academicians, scientists, students, educationists, researchers, etc. accepted the usefulness of the techniques shown in the smart farm and exhibition about agriculture, animal husbandry and dairy sectors.

During the year 2017-18, the major physical progress of important components of Agriculture Department is shown in table 5.2

## **PRODUCTIVITY**

Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity in major crops. The sincere efforts by the State Government and financial assistance by the Central Government have broadly resulted in achieving growth in agriculture productivity. Following table 5.3 shows the comparative position of productivity:

Table 5.3 reveals that productivity of cereals has increased by 148.50 per cent between 1991-92 to 2016-17. Productivity of pulses and oilseeds has increased by 83.64 and 77.69 per cent respectively, during this period. Productivity of cotton has increased by 85.81 per cent from 303 kg per hectare in 1991-92 to 563 kg per hectare in 2016-17.

## **HORTICULTURE**

Rajasthan has large scope for development of horticulture. It provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people, while diversifying



**Table 5.2 Physical Progress of Important Components during the year 2017-18**

Name of Component	Unit	Targets	Achievements*
Pipe Line	Km	8348	6907
Diggi	No	3750	2540
Farm Pond	No	9230	2106
Water Tank	No	1440	701
Agriculture Implements	No	20336	25473
PP Equipments	No	29707	6048
Gypsum Distribution	MT	190000	65943
Olive Area Increase	Hectare	1080	132
Crop Demonstration	No	316397	237400
Crop Mini kit Distribution	No	703725	672298
IPM Demonstration	No	350	228
Farmer's Training (1 and 2 days)	No	14313	10935
Soil Health Cards/Samples	No	3809000	4476022

\* Upto December, 2017

**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	2016-17
		(Average)	(Average)	(Average)		(Final)
Cereals	835	1189	1294	1617	1781	2075
Pulses	324	472	407	481	515	595
Food grains	707	991	1058	1291	1405	1517
Oilseeds	762	866	1086	1144	1138	1354
Sugarcane	43871	46184	51707	61432	86511	71294
Cotton (Lint)	303	337	286	428	461	563
Gaurseed	131	221	277	409	465	398

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 2017-18, ₹388.30 crore is proposed under state plan, for development of horticulture against which, ₹141.46 crore have been utilized upto December, 2017. Establishment of fruit orchards in 14 hectare, plant protection measures in 1,509 hectare and 1,758 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 Ganganagar, this scheme is being implemented. Under this scheme, a provision of ₹70.83 crore (₹42.50 crore as central share and ₹28.33 crore as state share) has been earmarked during 2017-18, against which an expenditure of ₹49.44 crore (₹29.66 crore as central share and ₹19.78 crore as state share) has been incurred upto December, 2017. Orchards of fruits and spices have been established in 2,746 hectare and 1,117 hectare respectively during this period. A total of 100 hectare has been covered under Integrated Pest Management Programme. 2.73 lakh square meters area has been covered under green houses, 0.22 lakh square meters area has been covered under shade net, 9.06 lakh square meters area has been covered under plastic tunnels, 19,960 hectare area covered under plastic mulching, 6 vermi compost units have been established, 229 low cost onion storage structures also constructed, 29 pack houses have been established and 52 water harvesting structure have been built upto December, 2017.

### 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 2017-18, a provision of ₹140.50 crore (₹84.98 crore as central share and ₹55.52 crore as state share) was made, for additional subsidy on drip and mini sprinkler, provision of ₹20.00 crore was earmarked from state plan. An expenditure of ₹17.16 crore (₹10.29 crore as central share and ₹6.87 crore as state share) and additional subsidy of ₹3.30 crore has been incurred upto December, 2017. Under Drip and Sprinkler irrigation, areas of 6,543 hectare and 8,152

hectare have been covered respectively, upto December, 2017.

### National Agro-Forestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM)

Under this scheme, the districts of Karauli, Sawai 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 2017-18, a provision of ₹2.03 crore has been made for new plantation of bamboo and maintenance of previous year plantations. Recently, Government of India has discontinued the scheme and only maintenance of previous year plantation is being considered for release.

### National Ayush Mission (NAM)

By promoting cultivation of medicinal plants, raw materials to pharmacy sector could easily be made available in sufficient quantity. Along with several other objectives, the Government of India had 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 2017-18, a provision of ₹3.47 crore has been made to provide assistance for cultivation of medicinal plants. Government of India has renamed the mission as National Ayush Mission and designated the Ayush Department of Rajasthan, as the nodal agency for implementing the scheme.

### Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY)

Looking to 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 has sanctioned the horticulture development projects worth ₹98.58 crore, during the year 2017-18 for date palm cultivation, Horticulture development programme in non NHM districts, vegetable cluster in urban areas, establishment of center of excellences at Jhalawar, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittorgarh and Sawai-Madhupur. For strengthening of centre of excellence

of pomegranate, Bassi (Jaipur) and Citrus Nanta (Kota), promotion of projected cultivation, skill up-gradation in citrus production etc. and out of sanctioned amount of expenditure of ₹15.37 crore has been incurred upto December, 2017.

After setting up of Directorate of Horticulture in the State, area, production and productivity have increased significantly. Following table 5.4 shows the details of area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetables and spices:

**Table 5.4 Area, Production and Productivity of Fruits, Vegetables and Spices**

Year	Fruits			Vegetables			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
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
2016-17	53092	961597	18112	170132	1812848	10656	991588	1549804	1563

lakh in case of work site accidental death. ₹29.96 crore have been distributed to 2,220 farmers during the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017. “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. 25.02 lakh farmers and labourers have taken food in the market yards at subsidized rate from April to December, 2017.

During the year 2017-18, expenditure of ₹252.95

## 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

crore has been incurred on construction of mandi yards and roads etc., out of which ₹165.93 crore have been spent on construction of mandi yards, ₹87.02 crore on roads and its repairing upto December, 2017. Oil testing labs have also been functioning in 40 selected krishi upaj mandi samities.

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

- **Pregnancy Assistance:** Pregnancy assistance of rupees equivalent to 45 days non skilled labour rate is being provided to licence holder female labourer for two pregnancy period. Further rupees equivalent to 15 days non skilled labour rate are also being provided to the father of the newly born child.
- **Marriage Assistance:** Licensed female labourer will be entitled for a sum of ₹50,000 for marriage of her girl. This assistance is limited for marriage of upto 2 girls only.
- **Scholarship/Merit Award for students:** The sons/daughters 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 diseases (Cancer, Heart attack, Liver, Kidney etc.) if he might have been admitted for treatment in government hospital.

During the year 2017-18, ₹88.86 lakh have been distributed to 404 mandi labourers under this scheme upto December, 2017.

## 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 38.496 lakh hectare by 2016-17, while before independence it was only 4 lakh hectare surface irrigation. During financial year 2017-18, 2,377 hectare (including IGNP) additional irrigation potential has been created upto December, 2017.

Looking to the importance of irrigation schemes, a provision of ₹2,015.85 crore has been made in the State during 2017-18. This provision is additional to IGNP allocations, out of this ₹1,000 crore for Parwan Project, ₹200 crore for Dholpur lift, ₹50 crore for Narmada Project, ₹0.50 crore for Gang Canal Modernization, ₹14.276 crore under European State Partnership Programme (EU-SPP) have been taken up to enhance in the State irrigation potential. ₹1110.41 crore have been utilised upto December, 2017, against the total provision for the year 2017-18. Out of which ₹610.07 crore for Parwan project,

₹18.71 crore on Dholpur Lift, ₹33.78 crore on Narmada Canal Project, ₹6.37 crore on Gang Canal Modernization Project and ₹42.79 crore on State Partnership Programme funded by European Commission have been spent.

During the year 2017-18, 3 major (Narmada Canal Project, Parwan, Dholpur lift), 1 modernization work (Gang Canal), 7 medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Piplad, Gagrini, Lhasi, Rajgarh and Hatiyadeh) and 47 minor irrigation schemes are under progress.

An enormous multipurpose irrigation project "Parwan" is proposed in gram Akawad Kalan, Khanpur, district Jhalawar near parwan river. The administrative and financial revised sanction of ₹6,489.59 crore for Parwan project has been released by the state government. In the first and second phase the project has been targeted to facilitate additional irrigation in 1,31,400 hectare land of 313 villages and 70,000 hectare land of 324 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota districts. Apart from this, providing the facility of drinking water to the population of 1,821 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota district is also being proposed. Budget provision of ₹1,000 crore has made in the financial year 2017-18 for this project, against which ₹610.07 crore has been spent till December, 2017.

For the first time, sprinkler irrigation system has been made compulsory in Narmada Canal Project. Revised cost of this project is ₹3,124 crore. Under this project, 2.458 lakh hectare additional irrigation potential had been created by March, 2017. During 2017-18, ₹33.78 crore have been spent upto December, 2017 against the budget provision of ₹50.00 crore (Revised Budget Provision ₹75.61 crore).

In Ganganagar District, Gang Canal Modernization work is under progress. Since inception, ₹727.93 crore have been spent on this project upto March, 2017. On completion of this project, water losses of 710.45 cusec shall be saved and irrigation efficiency shall be increased. By March 2017, additional irrigation potential of 96,510 hectare has been created. During the year 2017-18, ₹6.37 crore have been spent upto December, 2017, against the provision of ₹0.50 crore (Revised budget provision ₹8.50 crore).

## Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP)

Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project is an ambitious project of Rajasthan State, which is planned to

transfer the surplus water of Kool, Kunu, Parvati, Kalisindh, Mej and Chakan river into the Banas, Morel, Banganga, Gambhir and Parbati river in basin of Chambal river during monsoon period. The pre-feasibility report of this project has been approved by Central Water Commission.

### **Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)**

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) has been sanctioned for getting loan assistance from Japan bank for International Co-operation Agency (JICA) for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Projects in 25 districts.

### **European Union State Partnership Programme**

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 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 plans 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, 2017, ₹365.25 crore had been spent on this project. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), ₹42.79 crore have been spent on this project against the budget allocation of ₹14.28 crore (Revised budget provision ₹55.10 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, 14.54 lakh hectare of land has been allotted upto December 2017. During the year

2017-18, Colonization Department has collected ₹43.38 crore of revenue, and khatadari sanad have been distributed to 1,766 allottees upto December, 2017.

### **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 Project, Gang Canal Phase I and II and Bhakhra Canal Project Phase I, Bisalpur and Chambal Projects. Construction of pucca water courses have been completed in 31,777 hectare at a cost of ₹56.45 crore, under these projects upto December, 2017. Now DPRs of these 7 ongoing projects having balance (as on 01.04.2017) Culturable Command Area (CCA) 6,83,656 hectares amounting to ₹4423.74 crore and DPRs of 8 new projects CCA 3,05,862 hectare amounting to ₹1,760.28 crore have been submitted to Government of India for sanction under new scheme of Incentivization for Bridging Irrigation Gap (ISBIG) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY).

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. 6,831 farmers were benefitted under the scheme from January, 2014 to December, 2017.

### **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 State Government took the decision to complete canal construction works in 16.17 lakh hectare culturable command area, which have been opened for irrigation upto March, 2017.

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 this ₹4,321.11 crore have been spent upto March, 2017 since inception. Total expenditure incurred by IGNP department on stage-I and II of the project upto March, 2017 is ₹4,897.22 crore.

For the year 2017-18, ₹305.55 crore under State plan has been sanctioned, in which ₹1.79 crore have been kept for Kanwarsen lift scheme and ₹303.76 crore have been allotted for operation, maintenance and other necessary works of canals of Stage-II in Bikaner and Jaisalmer zone. Out of this ₹139.88 crore have been spent upto December, 2017.

For efficient and optimum use of water available in the 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 25,207 hectare after taking electric connections. To establish sprinkler irrigation system in remaining 3.20 lakh hectare area of stage-II, lift schemes, sanction was received from Ministry of Water Resources, GoI for project amounting to ₹1658.81 crore under Command Area Development & Water Management Programme in March, 2016. Under this project, works in 1.56 lakh hectare have been started during 2017-18 and till now works in total 1.67 lakh hectare Culturable Command Area of Choudhary Kumbha Ram Lift, Dr. Karni Singh Lift and Pannalal Barupal Lift schemes has been awarded and started. 11 km long ditch channel has been constructed. During the year 2017-18, ₹139.88 crore have been spent upto December, 2017 on various works including construction, repair, operation, maintenance of canals and pressure irrigation etc.

### 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 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 121 Tube wells, 166 Hand pump Bore wells and 102 Piezometer have been installed. Apart from this, under survey and research programme, 15,824 well inventories, collection of 11,863 water samples, chemical analysis of 8,633 water samples and 376 geophysical soundings were completed. Under Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project, a provision of ₹6.60 crore has been made for ensuring peoples participation in sustainability of ground water resources of the state.

### WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

The IWMP has been renamed 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 ₹2,637.49 crore has been incurred upto December, 2017, since inception.

### Four Water Concept

The Four Water Concept is integral part of Water Conservation Programme funded by State Government. Construction of Micro Storage Tanks and Canal system are implemented by Water Resources Department and Catchment Area Treatment works in Non Forest and Forest area are executed by Watershed Department and Forest Department respectively.

During the financial year 2017-18, a provision of ₹19.10 crore has been kept for catchment area treatment for 59 Micro Storage Tanks. An expenditure of ₹9.71 crore has been incurred upto December, 2017.

### Mukhyamantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA)

The main objective of this abhiyaan is to make approximately 21,000 villages water self reliant in next four to five years through convergence, public contributions and donations etc. for financial gap filling for MJSA. Under this, the State Government has decided to initiate MJSA by converging various line department activities and funds as well as by providing separate budget from State. In the first phase of MJSA 3,529 villages covered and 95,192 works completed. Second phase was launched on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 in 4,213 villages covering each block of the State. Around 1,29,231 water conservation works have been completed. Plantation of 55 lakh plants was taken up in second phase. In the third phase of MJSA, around 4,240 villages are being taken up in all blocks of the state.

### STATE WAREHOUSING

The main activity of Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) is to build the 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 93 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with the total storage capacity of 11.65 lakh metric tonnes. During the year 2017-18 and its average utilization remain 9.92 lakh metric tonnes which is 85 per cent of the total storage capacity upto December, 2017. 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 rebate as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation. In the year 2017-18, the Corporation has constructed 29,700 metric tonnes storage capacities and 5.06 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, 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

**Table 5.5 Achievement made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation**

S. N.	Items	Achievements				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1	Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	9.70	12.02	10.99	11.03	11.65
2	Average Utilization (Lakh MT)	9.54	11.32	8.68	9.17	9.92
3	Percentage of Average Utilization	98%	94%	79%	83%	85%
4	Constructed Storage Capacity (MT)	70200	47700	60600	43050	29700
5	No. of Warehouses	90	91	91	93	93
Total Income (in lakh ₹)		7848.88	11105.14	7537.01	9111.10	10021.66

\*Upto December, 2017

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 of Rajasthan is rich in livestock wealth. State is blessed with the best breeds of cattle, sheep, goat, horse 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 6.98 per cent of cattle, 11.94 per cent of buffaloes, 16.03 per cent of goats, 13.95 per cent of sheep and 81.50 per cent of camels of the country. The State contributed 12.73 per cent of milk and 32.89 per cent of wool to the nation's production in the year 2016-17.

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.

In the following table 5.7, the production level of various animal husbandry products has been depicted. The production of milk has increased from 8,581 thousand tonnes in the year 2005-06 to 20,850 thousand tonnes in the year 2016-17, showing an impression increase of 142.98 per cent. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has increased from 710 million in 2005-06 to 1,363 million in 2016-17.

Same trend is visible in meat production also. Meat production was estimated at 68 thousand tonnes in 2005-06 and it has increased up to 180 thousand tonnes in 2016-17. However, the production of wool has decreased from 153 lakh kilograms in the year 2005-06 to 143 lakh kilograms in the year 2016-17.

In order to control diseases of livestock, 273.45 lakh vaccinations have been executed. For breed improvement, 3.51 lakh large animals and 4.86 lakh small animals have been castrated and 25.87 lakh artificial inseminations have been executed upto December, 2017.

#### Major initiatives taken by Animal Husbandry Department during the year 2017-18:

- **Bhamashah Pashu Bima Yojna'** is being implemented in the State for the welfare of livestock breeders. Under this insurance scheme, 70 per cent subsidy on premium of cattle insurance for SC/ST/BPL livestock breeders and 50 per cent subsidy on premium of

**Table 5.6 Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan**

Institutions	2003	2008	2013	2015	2016	2017*
Polyclinic	12	14	34	34	35	35
I <sup>st</sup> Grade Veterinary Hospitals	175	174	775	775	775	785
Veterinary Hospitals	1238	1545	1518	1611	1717	1710
Veterinary Dispensaries	285	-	202	198	198	198
Veterinary Sub Centres	1727	1862	2167	2380	3570	4720
District Mobile Veterinary Units	6	6	34	34	102	102
Tehsil Mobile Veterinary Units	0	0	288	314	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3443</b>	<b>3601</b>	<b>5018</b>	<b>5346</b>	<b>6397</b>	<b>7550</b>

\*Upto December, 2017



Table 5.7 Livestock Production

Year	Milk Production (thousand tonnes)	Meat Production (thousand tonnes)	Egg (Millions)	Wool Production (lakh Kg)
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
2016-17	20850	180	1363	143

cattle insurance for general livestock breeders is provided. 59,620 cattle units of 32,673 livestock breeders have been insured in the financial year 2017-18 upto December, 2017 against the target of 81,000 cattle units and ₹491.23 lakh have been utilized as subsidy on insurance premiums. ₹438.03 lakh claim amount has been paid by the insurance companies to the 1,454 livestock breeders on the death of their insured animals.

- **Avika kavach Bima Yojna'** is being implemented in the State for the welfare of sheep breeders. Under this insurance scheme, provision is 80 per cent subsidy on premium of sheep insurance for SC/ST/BPL sheep breeders and 70 per cent subsidy on premium of sheep insurance for other sheep breeders. 15,930 sheep of 658 sheep breeders have been insured in the financial year 2017-18 upto December, 2017 and ₹21.98 lakh has been utilized as subsidy on insurance premium.
- During financial Year 2017-18 till date under this 1,153 new sub centers have been opened.
- Sanction has been granted for upgradation of 8 block level veterinary institutions and 2 tehsil head quarter veterinary hospitals to Class first grade veterinary hospitals.
- Under the mandate of Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD), free Rajasthan FMD-CP is being implemented in the State with the assistance of Government of India. Mass Vaccination Campaigns are going on in the State for cattle and buffalo twice a year. Under this programme,

583.57 lakh animals have been vaccinated upto December, 2017.

- Livestock Breeders are being benefit under Pashudhan Nishulak Arogya Yojna regularly.
- Breed improvement programme has also been strengthened. Breeding services are being improved through extension of private integrated livestock development centres.
- Training facility for livestock farmers has been improved and extended.

## GOPALAN DEPARTMENT

The objective of the Directorate of Gopalan is to act rigorously for promotion, conservation and development of the cattle population of the State including cattle reared in gaushalas of the State by way 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 2017-18, budget of ₹1.70 crore has been allotted to 15 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, till December 2017, there is an expenditure of ₹62.15 lakh in this scheme. Expenditure of ₹33.00 lakh in Bull registration and castration programmes. Aids of gaushalas is given by the year 2016-17 is ₹92.22 crore

and for the year 2017-18 it is ₹40.47 crore. Under RKVY scheme, Agriculture Department has allotted ₹1.29 crore to Directorate of Gopalan for bull registration and castration programmes. 52 new gashalashas have been registered by Directorate of Gopalan upto December, 2017 and geo tagging of 2,121 goshalashas has been done by Department of Information Technology and Communication through Rajdhara platform.

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme, 14,466 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers Cooperative Unions spread over the State and a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur is functional.

With financial assistance under various schemes and its 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 2017-18. All the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 26.07 lakh kilograms per day. Presently, 8.0 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 ₹2482.99 crore to milk producers upto December,

2017 during the year 2017-18. The achievement of key activities in Dairy Development Sector have been given in the following table 5.8

RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. During the year 2017-18, 2,68,030 MT cattle feed have been produced and 2,67,748 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 2017-18 around 12,083 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. Under 14<sup>th</sup> phase of 'Saras Surksha Kavach' (Janshree), insurance cover has been provided to 1,69,798 milk producers and under 'Raj Saras Surksha Kavach Bima Yojana' (Accidental), insurance cover has been provided to 2,44,650 milk producers upto December, 2017. Under 12<sup>th</sup> phase of 'Saras Samoohik Arogya Bima', milk unions and United India Insurance Company have signed MOU. Under it, total 43,561 members have been insured upto December, 2017.

## 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

**Table 5.8 Dairy Activities during the year 2017-18**

Activity	Unit	Targets 2017-18	Achievements*
Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg.	12838	7170
Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt.	8226	5614
Cattle Feed Sale (Union)	000' MT	490	197
Revived Societies	Number	1055	520
New Societies	Number	1110	292
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	622	338

\*Upto December, 2017

hectare in the form of reservoirs, ponds and small tanks. In addition to 80 lakh hectare water area are available in the form of rivers and canals. In water resources Rajasthan state stands on 11<sup>th</sup> 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 2016-17 is only 50,199 metric tonnes in the State. Hence, there is good scope for further development of fisheries sector in the State.

Table 5.9 reveals that fish production in different years. 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). As per the new model the lift contract has been given to the highest bidder. One of the important conditions is to transfer whole fish catch price to tribal fisherman and these fish catching rates are highest in the country. A total of about 6,000 fishermen of 50 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 modernization of government fish farms, namely Soorsagar (Kota), Silised (Alwar), Lakhuwali (Hanumangarh), Sagrod (Banswara) and Gilva (Tonk) has been undertaken, out of which fish farms 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) has also been completed, which will cost ₹275 lakh. This will lead 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.

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 fish production of the State.

Under Aquaculture through integrated approach component of National Mission for Protein Supplement (NMPS), the fish seed stocking in Jaisamand and Kadana Back Water Project at the cost of ₹2.50 crore has been approved for three years. 38 lakh fish fingerling seed had been stocked in Jaisamand (Udaipur) and Kadana Back Water (Durgapur) during the year 2016-17.

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 Sager (Rawatbhata) have been completed. Construction of

**Table 5.9 Fish Production**

S.No.	Year	Fish Production (Metric tonnes)	Fish Seed Production (Million fry)
1	2013-14	35100	776.00
2	2014-15	46314	826.26
3	2015-16	42461	871.84
4	2016-17	50199	1098.33
5	2017-18*	34617	942.53

\*Upto December, 2017

landing centres at Jawaidam (Pali) and Jaisamand (Udaipur) is under progress and within short time they will be completed.

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 2016-17, revenue of ₹56.60 crore has been earned by leasing out water bodies and revenue of ₹34.40 crore has been earned by the Department during the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017.

Training is being organized on regular basis and 299 fisherman have been trained upto December, 2017. In addition, 11,220 active fishermen have been covered under Group Insurance Scheme and 155 fisherman were benefitted under saving cum relief scheme during 2016-17. Presently, about 20,000 fisherman are directly dependent on fisheries and allied activities in the State. ₹4.00 crore have been sanctioned for Ornamental Fish breeding unit and aquarium gallery and it is under construction as an innovative work at Bisalpur Dam (Tonk).

## 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, 6,377 Village Forest Protection and Management committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 11.76 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department. Out of which 550 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 42,633 hectare of land has been achieved by December, 2017, against the Twenty Point Programme target of 42,000 hectare during the year 2017-18.

An expenditure of ₹134.14 crore has been incurred on various development works upto December, 2017, against the provision of ₹294.37 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.

To increase water conservation in Forest and non-forest areas NABARD funded scheme is being implemented in 17 districts of the State namely Alwar, Dausa, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Sawai madhopur, Tonk, Ajmer, Bundi, Baran, Kota, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi and Udaipur with a provision of ₹157 crore. Planting in area of 16,400 hectare have been during the current year.

The State has ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 National Parks, 26 Wild Life Sanctuaries and 11 Conservation Reserves in the State. Besides this, 3 Biological Parks at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur have also been developed.

## 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, 6,557 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies and 270 Marketing Fruit & Vegetable Societies in the State. A total of 34,418 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 2017-18, long-term loans of ₹179.38

crore (Including crop loan) have been distributed, against the target of ₹300.00 crore, ₹454.53 crore as agricultural medium term loan and short-term crop loans ₹11,747.62 crore have been distributed to 22.13 lakh farmers upto December, 2017.

**Co-operative Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCC)** Short term agricultural loans are distributed in the State through Kisan Credit Cards, 34.24 lakh Kisan Credit Cards have been issued upto December, 2017.

**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 the 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 2017-18, loans amounting to ₹0.62 lakh have been distributed upto December, 2017.

**Credit assistance to Self Help Groups** Central Co-operative Banks distributed loans of ₹12.99 crore to 1,085 self-help groups in the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017.

**Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme** Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme was started in 2016, under which, compulsory insurance of crops of farmers of enlisted areas was done. Proportionate contribution as assistance is paid by the State Government for this purpose. In Rabi season of 2017-18, all Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs) have been directed for implementing crop insurance according to notification issued by the State Government.

**Raj Sahkar Personal Accident Insurance Scheme** It is a personal accident scheme upto ₹6.00 lakh on optional basis for loanee members of Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank branches and on optional basis for the employees and the shareholders. During the year 2017-18, a premium of ₹843.38 lakh was paid to insurance company for 16,05,245 members upto December, 2017.

**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 2016-17, Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB) have distributed loans of ₹1.83 crore in 279 cases. For

the year 2017-18, loan of ₹1.22 crore has been distributed in 222 cases. The term of loan is 5 years. Under this scheme, for the year 2017-18, Central Co-operative Banks have distributed loans worth ₹8.29 crore upto December, 2017.

**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 2017-18, under this scheme, loan of ₹0.58 crore was distributed to 134 women upto December, 2017.

**Co-operative Life Insurance Scheme** This scheme was started on 13<sup>th</sup> 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 19-07-2017 for continuing the said scheme till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018. During the year 2017-18 premium of ₹41.68 crore of 11,24,948 persons have been sent to insurance company upto December, 2017.

**Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme** Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme has been started by the 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 for agricultural and allied agricultural purposes. Under this scheme, loan of ₹244.27 crore has been distributed upto December, 2017.

**5 Per cent interest subsidy under long term structure:** 5 per cent interest subsidy is being provided to loanees of Primary Land Development Banks for loan distributed for agriculture and agriculture allied activities, after 01.04.2014. Interest subsidy of ₹6.00 crore has been given to 9,274 loanee farmers in 2016-17 and ₹8.15 crore have been given to 9,034 loanee farmers during 2017-18.

### Cooperative 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 2017-18, cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural Produce of ₹279.92 crore, ₹407.32 crore and ₹2013.27 crore respectively upto December, 2017. During the year 2017-18, RAJFED has distributed 3,228.77 metric tonnes of seed to farmers upto December, 2017.

### 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, 37 cooperative wholesale bhandars are working at district level and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd (CONFED) is registered as Apex institution in the consumer sector. Business of consumer sector for the year 2016-17 was of ₹656.67 crore while during the year 2017-18 it is ₹484.14 crore upto December 2017.

### 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). Total 127 Mini Super Markets have been opened in the State during the year 2016-17.

### 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 houses at cheaper 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 ₹15.00 lakh for period of 15 years is given for construction/purchase/extension of houses. Baby Blanket Scheme has been started since 1998 for repair/maintenance. Under this scheme, loan of ₹3.00 lakh for period of 7 years is given for repair/maintenance of house. The State government has provided ₹108.60 lakh as share capital to RCHF, total share capital is ₹252.18 lakh. During the year 2016-17, a loan of ₹101.55 lakh was distributed. During the year 2017-18 a loan of ₹44.30 lakh has been distributed upto December, 2017.

### Urban Co-operative Banks

37 Urban Co-operative Banks are functioning in the State, out of which 3 are Railway Salary Earner Co-operative Bank. Aadarsh Co-operative Bank & Fingrowth Co-operative Bank Ltd are registered under Multistate Co-operative Act, 2002. The deposits of these banks are ₹6,681.50 crore having 1 per cent extra interest rate than the commercial banks and insurance facility is also provided on deposits. Loans of ₹1,065.76 crore have been advanced by urban banks upto March 2017. Banking facility is being provided to about 4.64 lakh members by urban co-operative banks.

### Storage

There are 8,657 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

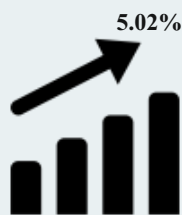


### HPCL - RAJASTHAN REFINERY LTD

Hon'ble Prime Minister flagged off the commencement of work of Rajasthan Refinery on 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 at Pachpadra, Barmer.

### INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION - IIP

The General Index of Industrial Production of the State increased by 5.02 per cent during 2016-17 to 2017-18. The index covers manufacturing, mining and electricity sector.



### Establishment of Facilitation & Information Centre

For effective implementation of unorganised sector's workers right and thereby creating awareness, this centre has been established in 24 districts of the state.

### BHAMASHAH ROJGAR SRIJAN YOJANA

It provides bank loans upto ₹ 25 lakh on subsidised interest rate of 8 per cent to benefit young educated unemployed youths.



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. In an agriculture dominated economy, like that of Rajasthan, industrial development is an important intervention, for fostering fast economic development. Rajasthan's investor friendly policies, peaceful environment, hospitable people, vast and unexplored natural resources, world class medical and education facilities have made it one of the most preferred destinations for national and international investors. To revive industrial growth in Rajasthan, the state Government has created an institutional mechanism for attracting investment, 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/Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) of micro, small and medium Industrial Units

Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum Acknowledgement Act, 2015 has been implemented in Rajasthan State and online Registration has been started, since 18 September, 2015.

During the year 2017-18, 75,365 industrial units have been online registered on UAM portal upto December, 2017. These units with a total investment of ₹8,153.43 crore have generated opportunity for 3,21,654 persons.

### Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum

71 proposals for establishment of large and medium industries with an investment of ₹5,158.00 crore have been submitted upto November, 2017 to the Government of India.

### Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

This scheme aims to develop employment opportunities by promoting large number of gramodhyog services and commercial activities in rural and urban areas of the State. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 985 applications have been sanctioned and loans of ₹15.78 crore have been provided by concerned area banks to 481 persons to share their venture.

### Industrial Promotional Camps

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 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 83 camps at district level and 316 camps at panchayat samiti level have been organized.

### Leather Training Industries

During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 150 persons have been trained, against the annual target of 195 to promote leather industry (leather dyeing/leather related product improved techniques).

### Bhamashah Rojgar Srijan Yojana

To provide bank loans on subsidised interest rate of 8.00 per cent, a new scheme named "Bhamashah Rojgar Srijan yojana" had been launched on 13.12.2015 to benefit young educated unemployed youth, female, SC/ST, specially abled persons. During the year 2017-18, loan limit has been extended from ₹10.00 lakh to ₹25.00 lakh and subsidised interest rate has been extended from 4.00 to 8.00 per cent.

During the year 2017-18, under this scheme 4,259 applicants have been benefited by the loan amount of ₹59.70 crore upto December, 2017.

### Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme – 2014

In this scheme, 708 applications have been received for investment proposals of ₹7,139.66 crore during the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017. Out of these, 517 applications have been issued exemption certificates for the investment of ₹6,452.55 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 ₹1,000 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 2 per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its



Corporate Social Responsibility. For identification and evaluation of companies, Rajasthan Government has created CSR web portal with the URL - csrrajasthan.gov.in, The first ever “Rajasthan CSR Summit-2017” has been organised on dated 07.03.2017 at SMS Convention Centre, Ram bag Palace, Jaipur. 14 Corporates & 3 implementing agencies have been awarded with “Rajasthan CSR Award-2017” in the Summit.

166 CSR projects, with estimated amount of ₹776.60 crore have been registered in different sectors by 118 Corporates, 18 Govt. Departments, 51 Implementing Agencies, 05 Service Provider Agencies on the CSR Portal upto December 2017.

## 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 are based on market demands aim at bridging the gaps in the value addition chain by way of 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.

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

## Innovation

### Geographical Indication (GI) Registration :

RUDA has obtained GI Registration for crafts, 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:

**Table 6.1 Physical and Financial Progress of RUDA**

Year	Allotment (₹lakh)	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Target of benefiting artisans	Beneficiaries
2013-14	378	378	2500	3989
2014-15	300	265	2500	2165
2015-16	300	300	2500	2571
2016-17	180	180	1500	1053
2017-18	410	88.94*	2500	285*

\*Upto December, 2017

- 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

## BUREAU OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION (BIP)

### Single Window Clearance system

Under the National E-Governance scheme, for the Electronic Business (E-biz.) Project run by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Government of India, a MoU has been signed between the State Government and DIPP. The main aim of this project is to compile and simplify all application forms to make the process of obtaining various clearances for investment proposals speedy and hurdle-free.

With the objective of facilitating necessary approvals/clearness for setting up enterprises, new Single Window System has been developed by DoIT and launched on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2016 on the basis of the guidelines for Ease Of Doing Business (EODB) by DIPP, Government of India. The System now is fully online (<http://swcs.rajasthan.gov.in>) which has single sign-on facilities for all applicants of the State have been provided. Through this system, facilities like Composite Application Form (CAF), payment gateway, online document uploading, online approval, etc. are being provided. It also, provides updated information relating to relevant rules, regulations, Orders and policy initiatives and schemes for guidance of investors.

To start with, in June 2016, 56 services of 11 Departments which were required for setting up a business / enterprises were covered under Single Window Clearance system (SWCS). These services

have been increased to 87 pertaining to 15 Departments by 2017 as per the guidelines of Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP)-2017 by DIPP, Government of India. Besides, an Investor Grievance Cell has been constituted under the new Single Window Rules to address issues relating to investor grievances in time bound manner (45 days).

Now the Single Window Clearance System of the State Government is ready for integration with E.biz project of Government of India and DIPP, Government of India had been informed accordingly.

Under this System from 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2016 till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017, total 5,489 applications have been received for approvals/clearances. Out of these, 3,791 applications have been granted clearances/approvals.

With a view to attract investment in the State, Government of Rajasthan organized a mega investment Summit i.e. Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit-2015 on 19-20 November, 2015 at Jaipur. The purpose of the event was to promote investments in the State to create employment, give impetus to the social and economic development and raise the people's living standards. Investment promotion is an on-going process, under which MoUs were signed by various departments and agencies of the Government from time to time and will continue to be signed in future also. As a result, till now, 470 MoUs envisaging an investment of about ₹ 3.38 lakh crore in various sectors in the state have been signed. Projects are in various stages of implementation. Efforts are on to bring these projects on ground.

BIP had set up an information dissemination desk at "Festival of Education" at Jaipur from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2017. The purpose of all these activities was to interact with potential investors and business leaders to project the image of the State as an ideal investment destination and to attract investments in varied sectors.

Rajasthan was a Partner State during Invest North-2017 (01-02 November, 2017) – an event organized by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) at Mumbai. State Session was held during the event, wherein presentations on the investment opportunities in the State were made to the delegates. Interactions/Meetings with investors were also held during this conclave.

Apart from this BIP also Participated from 03<sup>rd</sup> to 05<sup>th</sup>

November, 2017 in the World Food India Programme and IITF - 2017 at New Delhi.

## **RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION (RIICO)**

RIICO is an apex organization engaged in fostering the growth of industrialization in the State. RIICO develops industrial infrastructure and provides financial assistance also to attract investment in the State.

### **Infrastructure Development**

RIICO develops industrial areas and infrastructure facilities for the industrial units. During the financial year 2017-18, RIICO has developed 1,671.09 acres of land and has allotted 196 plots upto December, 2017. During this period, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of ₹208.62 crore on industrial areas and has recovered ₹503.05 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 the entrepreneurs.

One of the major activity of RIICO is to provide term loan assistance to various projects in the state. During the financial year 2017-18 (upto December 2017), term loan sanctioned is ₹50.65 crore, term loan disbursement is ₹29.37 crore and recovery is ₹153.16 crore.

### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

#### **ASIDE Scheme**

ASIDE scheme aims 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 ₹ 348.41 crore has been incurred on these projects, during financial year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017).

### **Mini Growth Centres**

To provide integrated infrastructure in rural and undeveloped areas for small scale industries, mini growth centres have been established. At present 15 projects with project cost of ₹10,435.46 lakh have been sanctioned with a grant of ₹3,361.54 lakh. Government of India has released ₹2,517.23 lakh for the projects. Upto December 2017, an expenditure of ₹9,547.85 lakh has been incurred on these projects.

### **Development of Special Parks by RIICO**

#### **Agro Food Parks**

RIICO has developed 4 Agro Food Parks at Boranada (Jodhpur), Kota, Alwar and Sriganganagar with the project cost of ₹ 4,965.17 lakh.

#### **Japanese Parks**

RIICO has signed an MoU with Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) for Japanese Companies to set up their industrial units at Neemrana Industrial Area, District Alwar, (Rajasthan). Several multinational companies such as Nissin, Mitsui, Daikin and Dainichi colour, have already got land allotted in this industrial area for their units.

Another Japanese Zone has also been established at Ghiloth Industrial Area, Alwar in approximately 500 acres of land.

### **Innovative Schemes/Initiatives taken up by the Corporation**

RIICO has established two Special Economic Zones (SEZ), that is, Gems & Jewellery I & II, at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur. During financial year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), export of about ₹922.54 crore has been made from these zones and employment to approximately 11,091 persons has been generated.

Mahindra group has established a SEZ in partnership

with RIICO in Mahindra World City (Jaipur) with an investment of ₹3,305.40 crore. In this SEZ, various zones have been established for industrial units of different sectors. Presently three SEZs, that is, IT, engineering and handicrafts are operating well in this city. During financial year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), export of around ₹737.70 crore has been made from this zone and employment to approximately 30,959 persons has been generated.

Electronic Manufacturing Cluster has been developed to attract investments in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) in Industrial Area of Salarpur, District Alwar through Electronic Industries Association of India ( ELCINA) on 50 acres of land.

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

pace to this industrial sector, RIICO has allotted 2,86,997 sq.m. land to ceramics & glass units in Ghiloth near Neemrana. RIICO is also establishing a special industrial area for ceramic & glass sector at Sathana, Ajmer in 1,55,000 sq.m. area.

"VASTRA – An International Textile and Apparel Fair 2017" (VASTRA-2017) was organized by RIICO in collaboration with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) from 21<sup>st</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 at Jaipur.

RIICO has developed an exhibition center, that is, Jaipur Exhibition-Cum-Convention Center at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur for promoting trade & industry on PPP mode.

Physical and financial achievements of activities of the Corporation are given in Table 6.2.

**Table 6.2 Physical and Financial achievements of RIICO**

Particulars	Target 2017-18	Achievement 2017-18*
Financial assistance Term loan(₹ crore)		
a) Sanction	250.00	50.65
b) Disbursement	150.00	29.37
c) Recovery	195.00	153.16
Infrastructure development		
a) Land Developed (Acre)	3200.00	1671.09
b) Plots allotted (Number)	450	196
Others (₹crore)		
a) Exp. on Infrastructure Development	832.73	208.62
b) Recovery of Infrastructure dues	926.00	503.05

\*Upto December, 2017

### 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 present 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 2013-14 to 2017-18 is shown in table 6.3.

Corporation has been providing employment, both directly and indirectly to 10,000 persons in a year. The corporation is providing export infrastructure services to the Rajasthan exporters/importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi. At present, only

**Table 6.3 Turnover of RAJSICO**

Year	Turnover (₹crore)
2013-14	82.69
2014-15	112.12
2015-16	110.59
2016-17	121.50
2017-18	110.85*

\*Upto December, 2017

export/import facilities are provided from Inland Container Depots (ICD), Jodhpur and Jaipur. Besides this, the corporation is also providing airway 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 Ltd and Coal India Ltd. respectively and distributes to approximately 50 SSIs of the State in a year.

The Corporation purchases handicraft items directly from the craft persons through its central stores and markets them through its outlets RAJASTHALI situated at Jaipur, Udaipur, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai. Handicraft items are procured from 450 artisans all over Rajasthan. The corporation has organized 35 exhibitions all over the India to promote the craft persons during last ten years. Turnover of handicraft items during 2013-14 to 2017-18 is shown in table 6.4.

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 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.

**Table 6.4 Turnover of Handicraft Items**

Year	Turnover(₹Lakh)
2013-14	981.43
2014-15	867.69
2015-16	905.34
2016-17	813.99
2017-18	491.93*

\*Upto December,2017

### 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 ones, 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)

**Good Borrowers Loan Schemes**

- Short term Loan Scheme (STL)
- Working Capital Loan Scheme
- Special purpose Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL) scheme
- WCTL to non assisted units Scheme
- Gold Card Scheme
- Platinum Card Scheme
- Units promoted by Good Borrowers Scheme

- Flexi Loan Scheme (YUPY)

To accelerate Industrialization in the State and to motivate Young entrepreneurs in the Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY) scheme, the loan limit for interest subvention @ 6 percent has been increased from ₹90 lakh to ₹150 lakh. Financial and physical targets and achievements during last five years are shown in table 6.5.

**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 2011-12) is based on 154 items / product groups aggregated into three broad groups of Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity. A web portal has been developed for IIP and online data entry is being done, through District Statistical Offices. Overall industrial performance as per IIP for the financial years 2014-15 to 2017-18 is given in table 6.6 and figure 6.1.

**Table 6.5 Financial & physical targets and achievements**

(₹ crore)

Years	Sanctions		Disbursements		Recoveries	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
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	410.22	200	212.54	225	237.69
2017-18	400	172.91*	280	184.91*	280	180.90*

\*Upto December, 2017

**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 Board was established to provide employment to

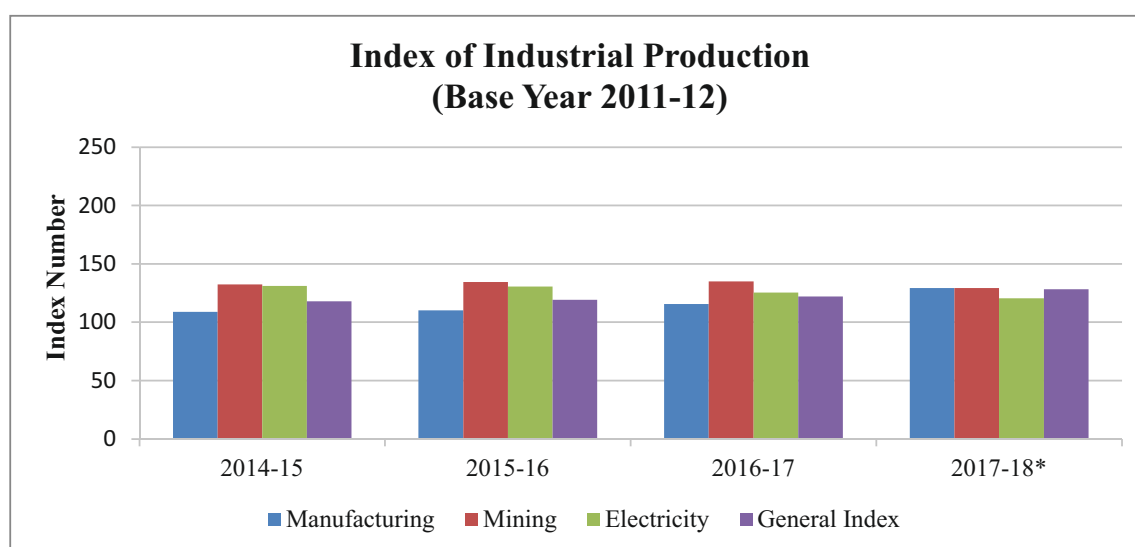
artisans of unorganized sector, to provide help in production of high quality products, to provide training to artisans, and to inculcate the feeling of self-reliance. At present, following schemes are being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries in the state:

**Table 6.6 Index of Industrial Production**

(Base Year 2011-12)

Sector	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Manufacturing	108.99	110.29	115.71	129.19
Mining	132.49	134.49	135.04	129.38
Electricity	131.11	130.53	125.32	120.50
General Index	117.98	119.25	122.11	128.24

\*upto November, 2017

**Figure 6.1**

\*upto November, 2017

### Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme [PMEGP]

Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme [PMEGP] is being implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government of India. Under this scheme 145 Village Industrial units have been sanctioned and 1,282 persons have been provided additional employment upto December, 2017.

### SMALL KHADI PROJECT

Under this scheme, provision of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for 2017-18. Under this scheme, eight proposals have been received from institutions/co-operative societies which had been put for the Empowered committee meeting for approval. Four proposals of ₹25.00 lakh each have been sanctioned.

### Training

Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board is providing trainings to rural & urban youth at its training centres Pushkar [Ajmer], Sanganer [Jaipur] and Mount Abu [Sirohi]. During 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹80.00 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2017 and 1,839 persons have been trained against the target of 3,200 persons.

### Innovative Schemes

- State Government has appointed Ms. Bibi Russell an 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 week was organized on 7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> December 2017 at Diggi Palace, Jaipur.

- To enhance night tourism in Jaipur city, a Jaipur by night was organized by khadi board with cooperation of Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 and 15-16 September, 2017.
- The garments designed by Ms Bibi Russell were displayed in the India Runway Winter week which was organized on 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 at New Delhi.
- Renovation work of 8 khadi and Village Industries Bhandars has been carried out and 5 proposals of ₹59.95 lakh have been received and ₹12.50 lakh has been disbursed upto December, 2017.
- A National Level Exhibition have been organized in the Ramlila Maidan, New Gate Jaipur from 5<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018, for the

propagation of Khadi and distribution of items manufactured by artisans.

The financial and physical progress of Khadi and Village Industries during last five years is given in table 6.7 and 6.8 respectively.

**Table 6.7 Financial Progress**

(₹ Lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2013-14	2681	2401
2014-15	747	638
2015-16	502	427
2016-17	488	257
2017-18	441	192*

\*Upto December, 2017

**Table 6.8 Physical progress**

Year	Sanction / Disbursed Units				Employment No.				Production (₹Lakh)	
	Target		Achievement		Khadi		Village Industries		Khadi	
	Physical	Financial (₹ lakh)	Physical	Financial (₹ lakh)	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
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	406	1036	10659	14839	6600	2952	6716	5314
2017-18	1856	3675	145*	467*	20356	5910*	14848	1282*	6568	1161*

\*Upto December, 2017

## FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The main function of this department is to enforce the provisions of Factories Act, 1948, Boilers Act, 1923, Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the 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 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 2,912 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out by the departmental officers.

During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 313 new factories and 89 new boilers have been registered by the department in which approximately 25,032 workers have got the employment.



The department has published website at [www.rajfab.nic.in](http://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 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 896 samples from 126 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 369 participants have been benefited by these programmes during the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017.

## MINES AND MINERALS

### Mineral Resources of Rajasthan

Rajasthan is the richest state in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the Country. It has deposits of 81 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. At present Mining leases are being granting by e-auction process.

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

### Intensive Mineral Survey & Prospecting Scheme (IPS)

Search of minerals & their assessment is carried out under this scheme. As per the approved field programme of Mineral Survey and Prospecting Scheme for the year 2017-18, a total of 52 projects were envisaged for Geological investigation under 8 exploration programmes. The target-wise physical achievement upto December, 2017 are given in table 6.9.

**Table 6.9 Progress of Mines and Minerals**

Name of Work	Annual Target	Achievement*
Regional Mineral Survey (Sq .km.)	4200.00	2679.00
Regional Geological Mapping (Sq .km.)	430.00	209.50
Detail Geological Mapping (Sq .km.)	83.00	36.05
Drilling (mts)	13400.00	1580.50
Geophysical Survey (Line km.)	120.00	47.00

\*Upto December, 2017

### Construction of Approach Roads in Mining Areas

The department constructs approach roads through PWD in the mining areas to facilitate mineral transportation. For the year 2017-18, sanction of ₹33,088.70 Lakh for construction of 65 roads through REHAB (Rajasthan Environment and Health Administrative Board) fund has been received.

### Mineral Administration and Development of Mineral Resources

The Mineral Administration Wing is engaged in granting minerals concessions, collection of revenue, ensuring 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 193 Number of mining leases for major minerals and 15,257 mining leases for minor minerals and 17,912 quarry licenses exist in the state. During the current year 2017-18, a target of ₹5,200 crore was assigned against which ₹3,098.31 crore has been achieved upto December, 2017.

### 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 the way for increased productivity and yielding high profits.

During the year 2017-18, the company estimates gross revenue of ₹89,536.79 lakh and expects to earn a pre-tax profit of ₹17,880.92 lakh. The financial performance in terms of gross revenue earned and physical performance during 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) is given in table 6.10.

### 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 2017-18 following activities have been undertaken upto December, 2017.

#### Wells for Oil & Gas Exploration

- During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 16 wells have been drilled, against the target of 30 wells. Out of it, Cairn India Ltd has drilled 08 wells, Focus Energy Ltd has drilled 07 wells, OIL has drilled 01 well.
- During current financial year (upto December,

**Table 6.10 Physical and Financial Performance during 2017-18**

Mineral	Actual Achievement (Upto December, 2017)	
	Physical Performance (Lakh MT)	Gross Revenue (₹ Crore)
SBU & PC Gypsum	5.16	40.68
SBU & PC Limestone	27.34	154.70
SBU & PC Rock Phosphate	5.53	234.69
SBU & PC Lignite	5.69	101.64
106.3 MW Wind Power Plant (Units in lakh MW)	961.38	78.35

2017), a total to 58.19 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil has been produced from Barmer- Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Limited and approximately 531.90 MMSCM Natural Gas has been produced from Jaisalmer & Barmer Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Ltd, focus Energy, ONGCL and Oil India Limited.

- The State Government had sanctioned 12 Petroleum Mining Leases for exploitation of Crude Oil, Heavy Oil and Natural Gas. Exploration is underway in 4 Blocks for which Petroleum Exploration Licenses were granted. Commercial Production of crude oil had been commenced from Mangla Field on 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 and at present 1,60,000 – 1,65,000 barrels of oil per day is being produced from Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari etc. fields.
- A total of about 4.2 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. As per the latest estimates of Cairn India, Barmer-Sanchore Basin has resource potential of 7.8 billion barrels (i.e. about 1100 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 1.1 mmscmd and out of which about 0.3 mmscmd is utilized for company's internal petroleum production operations and about 0.8 mmscmd is being supplied to Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (GNFC) and KRIBHCO.
- During the current financial year 2017-18, Revenue accrued is ₹1,806.35 crore till December, 2017.
- As per Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), resource potential of rich gas in the Block RJ-ON-06 is estimated to the order of 2969 BCF gross in place, in which 1481 BCF (i.e. about 42 BCM) reserves (2P) are recoverable with peak production rate of 224.6 MMSCF per day.
- M/s Focus Energy has commenced the production of natural gas from 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2010 and is presently producing 12-13 lakh cubic meter per day to supply to Ramgarh Power Plant (110+160 MW).
- M/s Focus Energy Ltd. has drilled a total of 123 wells in Block RJ-ON-6 and in RJ-ONN-2003/2 in district Jaisalmer and Barmer respectively till December, 2017.

### Other Activities

- 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.
- During the year 2017-18, ₹7,455.67 crore investment was made upto December, 2017, 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.
- Rajasthan has immense investment opportunities in Upstream, Midstream & Downstream sectors.
- Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

(MoP&NG), Government of India has included 9 new blocks of Rajasthan (7 in Barmer-Sanchor & 2 in Bikaner-Nagaur Basin) for Oil and Gas to be awarded through the New Policy of MoP&NG i.e. Open Acreage Licensing Programme (OALP) / Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP).

- Recently, 2 new Petroleum Mining Leases (PMLs) have been granted under Discovered Small Field Bid Round 2016 in Marginal fields of Jaisalmer Basin, viz. Bakhri Tibba & Sadewala to Bharat Petro Resources Limited (BPRL).
- Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) has initiated the campaign to assess the prospectively of hydrocarbons in unexplored area of sedimentary Basins of India and about 80,000 sq km would be covered under 2-D seismic survey of Rajasthan. The campaign would be monitored by ONGC & Oil India Ltd. As a part of the campaign, 2,260 KM of data is being acquired in Rajasthan (sector-02) and part of the area falls in the Nagaur and Bikaner districts of the Rajasthan.

Production and revenue accrued from petroleum sector is given in table 6.11.

### HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Limited, Pachpadra, Barmer

Hon'ble Prime Minister on 16.01.2018 has commenced work for 9 MMTPA Rajasthan Refinery at Pachpadra, Barmer. Highlights of the Project are as follows:

- First of its kind in India i.e. integrated with Petrochemical complex.
- Project cost – ₹43,129 crore
- This Project is a Joint Venture in which HPCL's share is 74 percent and Government of Rajasthan's share is 26 percent.

### LABOUR

Labour department is functional in the state to prepare cordial industrial atmosphere to maintain high

**Table 6.11 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		
2013-14	5905.31	90.70	65.61	31.49	449.12	16.31	5953.11
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	2264.75	80.67	58.63	57.72	626.54	9.26	2331.73
2017-18*	1750.75	58.19	41.82	47.68	531.90	7.92	1806.35

\*Upto December, 2017

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.

### **Achievements during 2017-18 (upto December, 2017)**

State Government vide its notification dated 3.7.2017 has revised the rates of Minimum Wages for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and Highly Skilled workers to ₹207, ₹217, ₹227 and ₹277 per day respectively with effect from 01<sup>st</sup> January, 2017.

For effective implementation of unorganized sector's workers rights and thereby creating awareness "Facilitation and information centre" has been started in 24 districts of the state ie. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Pali, Ganganagar, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Jhalawar, Dholpur, Barmer, Baran, Hanumangarh, Sirohi, Sawaimadhopur, Nagaur, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur and Bundi.

Building & other construction workers Welfare Board has registered 3,81,315 construction workers as beneficiaries and 70,432 beneficiaries have been benefited during the year 2017-18 upto December 2017. Following Welfare Schemes are also being implemented by Building & other construction workers (BOCW) Welfare Board for constructional workers:

- Nirman Shramik Shiksha va kaushal Vikas Yojana.
- Nirman Shramik Sulabhya Avaas Yojana.
- Nirman Shramik Swasthaya Bima Yojana.
- Nirman Shramik Jeevan va Bhavishya Suraksha Yojana.
- Maternity Assistance Scheme (Prasuti sahayata yojana.)
- ShubhShakti Yojana.
- Scheme of Assistance in case of normal or accidental death/injury of construction worker.
- Scheme for silicosis affected workers
- Nirman Shramik Auzar/Toolkit Yojana.

Out of 1,784 Industrial complaints, 895 have been disposed and out of 422 industrial disputes, 277 cases have been settled during the financial year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017).

Under the Trade Union Act, 1926, workmen & employers are registered. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 90 trade unions have been registered in which the number of members were 12,811.

Labour Court / Industrial Tribunals have disposed off 3,066 cases during the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017).

## EMPLOYMENT

During the period between January, 2017 to December, 2017, the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges was 1,59,644 among them, there were 34,574 women, 28,645 scheduled caste, 13,155 scheduled tribes and 66,018 other backward class persons.

During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 309 Monthly Rozgar Sahayta Shivirs (including special rozgar sahayata shivirs) were organized in the State and 97,858 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 6.12 and figure 6.2.

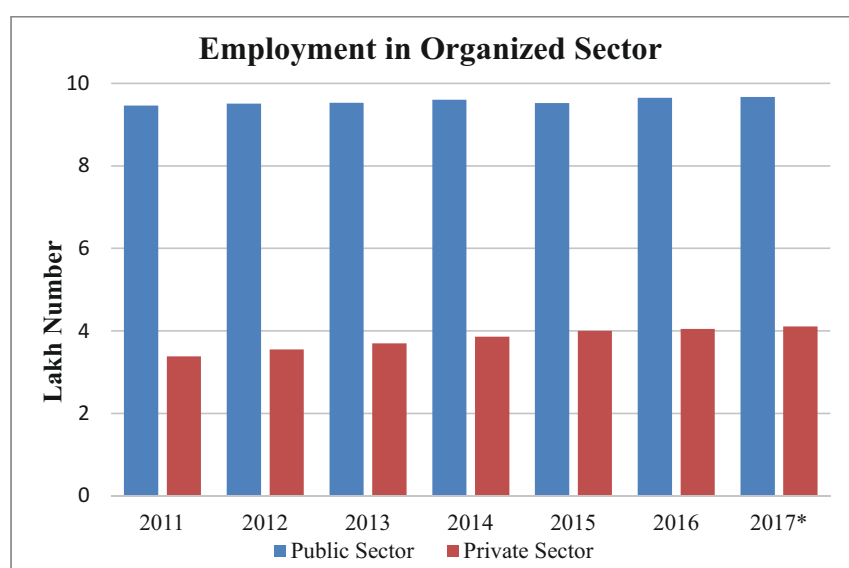
**Table 6.12 Employment in Organized Sector (Public & Private)**

(Lakh Number)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
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	9.65	4.05	13.70
2017 *	9.67	4.11	13.78

\*upto June,2017

**Figure 6.2**



\*upto June, 2017

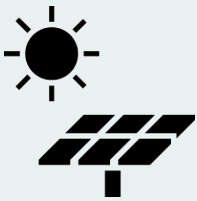


## INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



### POWER GENERATION

Total installed capacity in the state by December, 2017 is 19,536.77 MW.



### SOLAR POWER GENERATION

Solar power plants of 2,258.50 MW commissioned in the state upto December, 2017.

### ROAD AND TRANSPORT

Total road length reached to 2,26,853.86 kms. in the State by March, 2017.



### MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Total motor vehicle registration reached to 1.59 crore in the State by December, 2017.



### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

100% Villages (as per census 2011) are electrified in the State.

### POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION

Post Offices 10,311.  
Telephone Exchanges 2,057.



## INFRASTRUCTURE

A sound infrastructural foundation is the key to the overall socio-economic development of a state. It acts as a magnetic power for attracting fresh investment into a state and thus provides a competitive edge to it over other states. Availability of adequate and efficient infrastructural set up not only promotes rapid industrialization but also improves the quality of the life of people.

## POWER

### Power Generation

Power sector of India as also of Rajasthan is one of the most diversified systems 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 and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project 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 power in the State as on March, 2017 was 18,677.18 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) is 859.59 MW. As such, the installed

capacity as on December, 2017 was 19,536.77 MW. The year wise installed capacity is shown in table 7.1 and figure 7.1.

**Future Plan** – Three projects of 2,800 MW are under progress.

- Chhabra Thermal Power Project
- Suratgarh Thermal Power Project

- Ramgarh Gas Thermal Project

### Renewable Energy

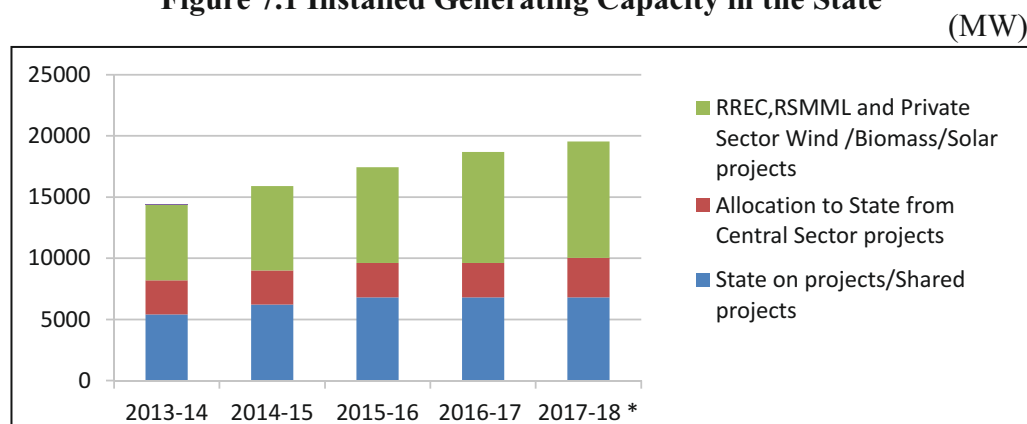
Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RRECL) is the State Nodal Agency of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for generation of energy from non-conventional energy sources in

**Table 7.1 Year-wise Installed Capacity**

		(MW)				
S. No.	Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 *
<b>1.State Owned projects/ Shared Projects</b>						
(a)	Thermal	3840.00	4590.00	5190.00	5190.00	5190.00
(b)	Hydel	1011.80	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29
(c)	Gas	553.50	603.50	603.50	603.50	603.50
Total (1)		5405.30	6210.79	6810.79	6810.79	6810.79
<b>2.Allocation to State from Central Sector projects</b>						
(a)	Thermal	1404.41	1379.41	1394.41	1394.41	1793.50
(b)	Hydel	614.41	646.22	738.79	738.79	738.79
(c)	Gas	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10
(d)	Atomic	556.74	556.74	456.74	456.74	456.74
Total (2)		2796.66	2803.47	2811.04	2811.04	3210.13
<b>3.RREC,RSMML and Private Sector Wind /Biomass/Solar projects</b>						
(a)	Wind	2797.85	3032.95	3851.00	4123.70	4121.20
(b)	Biomass	99.30	97.00	97.00	101.95	101.95
(c)	Solar	480.50	603.60	733.95	1193.70	1656.70
(d)	Thermal	2792.00	3160.00	3136.00	3636.00	3636.00
Total (3)		6169.65	6893.55	7817.95	9055.35	9515.85
Total (1+2+3)		14371.61	15907.81	17439.78	18677.18	19536.77

\*Upto December,2017

**Figure 7.1 Installed Generating Capacity in the State**



\*Upto December,2017

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 October, 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, 2017 is as follows:

### A. 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 energy. 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 2,258.50 MW have been commissioned in the State upto December, 2017.

### B. Development of Solar Parks and Mega Solar Power Projects

Three Joint Venture Companies have already been incorporated for development of Solar Park in the state, which are:

- a. M/s Saurya Urja company of Rajasthan Limited (SURAJ).
- b. M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited.
- c. M/s Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited.

MNRE has approved following 6 solar parks for development in Rajasthan with total 5,430 MW capacity under "Scheme for development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects":

- Bhadla Solar Park Phase-II (680 MW) by Rajasthan Solarpark Development Company Limited (A subsidiary of RRECL).
- Bhadla Phase-III (1000 MW) by JVC M/s

Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited.

- Bhadla Phase-IV (500 MW) by JVC M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited.
- Phalodi-Pokaran (750 MW) by JVC M/s Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited.
- Fatehgarh Phase-IB (1500 MW) by JVC M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited.
- Nokh Solar Park (1000 MW) by RSDCL.

### C. Solar Roof Top Power Generation Scheme

In order to promote generation of solar energy on Roof Top, net-metering regulation has been issued by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) on 26 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) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in the State. The Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI has also conveyed sanction in January, 2016 for 25 MW Capacity allocations of Solar Roof Top Projects for Rajasthan in residential, social and institutional sectors with 30 per cent CFA. The implementation of the same is under progress and projects of approx. 11 MW capacities have been commissioned.

### D. Solar Energy electrification in Rural Areas

The RREC has also taken up the programme to electrify un-electrified villages and Dhanies of Rajasthan through off-grid solar photovoltaic (SPV) Home lighting systems (HLS) as per mandate given by Government of India and Rajasthan. Under this programme, tentatively 60,483 Households estimated to cover un-electrified villages and Dhanies as per DISCOMs. Total 95 per cent subsidy support, classified as 75 per cent by Rural Electification Corporaion (REC) and 20 per cent by Government of Rajasthan is being provided to beneficiaries. Presently, 40,290 HLS already installed in un-electrified villages and Dhanies



and remaining work is under progress.

#### E. SPV Water Pumping Programme

SPV Water Pump Program is being implemented in Rajasthan by Rajasthan Horticulture Development Society (RHDS) with technical support of RREC. Total 29,667 SPV Pumps installations have been completed upto December, 2017. In this programme MNRE, GoI has sanctioned 7,500 SPV Pumps installation for the year 2017-18 for which work is in process.

#### F. 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 4,292.5 MW wind power capacity has been established upto December, 2017 in the state.

#### G. 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 has been conducted by RREC through Independent Agency for determining generic tariff for the years 2017-18 & 2018-19 by RERC. Total 13 Biomass Power Generation Plants of 120.45 MW capacity have been established till December, 2017 in the State.

#### H. Energy Conservation Programme

The 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 on every 14 December i.e. on Energy Conservation Day. So far, total eight Awards functions have been organized upto December, 2017. Industries, Energy Auditors/Manager, Govt. Buildings, Hospitals, Institutions and Individuals etc. are major categories for Rajasthan Energy Conservation Awards.

### Transmission System

#### 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) only which has increased to 35,972.35 Ckt.km upto March, 2017. The total Transmission network has increased by 26.83 per cent during 2011-12 to 2016-17. During the financial year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), total 578.13, 322.87 and 140.85 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.

The number of Extra High Voltage (EHV) Sub-stations and capacity are presented in table 7.3.

#### Energy Availability and the Energy Consumed in State:

The energy availability in the State upto March, 2012 was 5,005.38 crore units, which had increased to 6,922.10 crore units up to March, 2017. The total energy availability has increased by 38.29 per cent between 2011-12 to 2016-17. Likewise total net energy consumption has also gone up by 49.33 per cent.

### Innovative Schemes

- **765 kV Scheme in RVPN**

The RVPN has developed a transmission system on 765 kV voltage level for evacuation of power from Kalisindh, Kawai and Chhabra Thermal generating projects for which 2 Nos. of 765 kV, 7,500 MVA GSSs at Phagi (Jaipur) and at Anta (Baran) with associated lines (425.50ckM) and power is being transmitted on 765 kV level for the first time in Rajasthan. This in itself is a milestone achieved by RVPN, as after power

**Table 7.2 Transmission Network in the State**

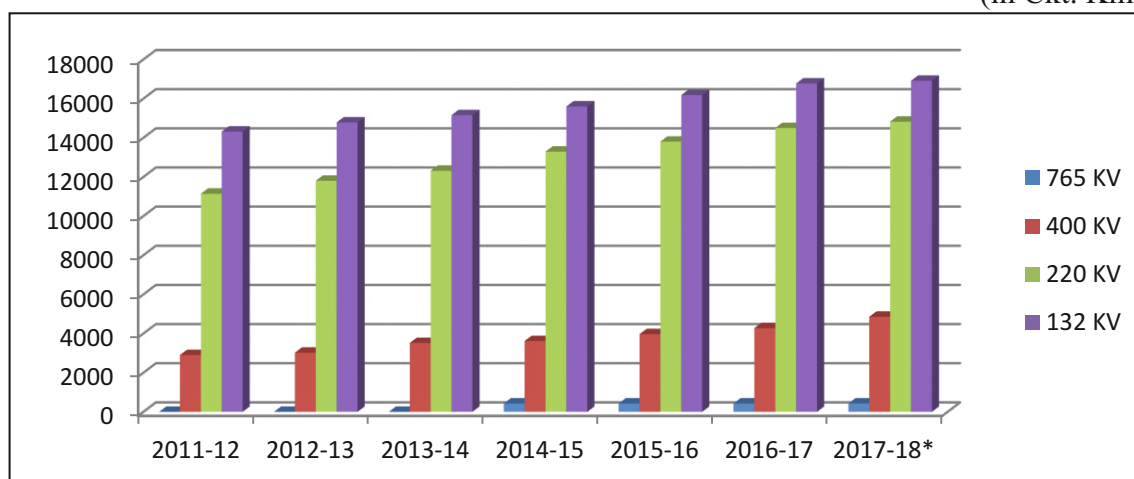
(in Ckt. Km)

Year. / Voltage	765 KV	400 KV	220 KV	132 KV	Total
2011-12	-	2904.79	11143.09	14315.41	28363.29
2012-13	-	3019.00	11805.46	14781.00	29605.46
2013-14	-	3516.35	12315.83	15154.24	30986.42
2014-15	425.50	3616.35	13291.95	15599.17	32932.97
2015-16	425.50	3966.65	13804.23	16181.09	34377.47
2016-17	425.50	4275.33	14500.47	16771.05	35972.35
2017-18*	425.50	4853.45	14823.33	16911.90	37014.18

\*upto December, 2017

**Figure 7.2 Transmission Network in the State**

(in Ckt. Km)



\*Upto December, 2017

**Table 7.3 Number of EHV Sub-Stations and Capacity**

(In No. / MVA)

Yr./Voltage	765 KV	400 KV	220 KV	132 KV
2011-12	-	9/4845	80/18425	329/21202.5
2012-13	-	9/5475	86/19815	348/23222
2013-14	-	10/7050	93/22205	360/24724
2014-15	2/6000	11/8495	101/24175	370/26068.5
2015-16	2/6000	12/8810	111/26645	393/27846
2016-17	2/7500	13/9125	118/27805	412/29482.5
2017-18*	2/7500	15/12125	119/28185	416/30183

\*upto December, 2017

Grid Corporation of India limited (PGCIL), it is among the leading state utilities to commission and operate 765 kV level transmission system.

● **Implementation of Smart Transmission**

**Network and Asset Management System (STNAMS)**

The RVPN has decided to implement Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System. The system is intended to achieve the

wide area monitoring and control of the transmission grid of Rajasthan along with enablement of smart-grid initiatives for reactive power management and predictive assessment of grid stability/ security and asset management. The system provides operator better visualization and awareness of the transmission system.

- **Public Private Partnership (PPP)**

The O&M of 144 nos. 132 kV GSS has been outsourced and approximately ₹30 lakh per substation per annum will be saved.

### 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

- Two projects-400 kV GSS at Alwar & Deedwana have been developed through PPP model in the State.
- Three transmission projects are being taken up on Public Private Partnership mode under VGF scheme. The work of 400kV D/C Bikaner-Sikar Transmission line PPP-6 was completed and is ready for commissioning.
- The work of 400 kV D/C Suratgarh-Bikaner Transmission line PPP-7 is under progress.
- Two projects 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 are 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. Total 3,636 MW have been

commissioned in the state through private participation, out of which 1,514 MW projects have been developed during last 4 Years.

### 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.

### Distribution System

#### 1. Consumers

The Number of consumers in Rajasthan increased from 137.28 Lakh (March-2017) to 142.72 Lakh (December-2017) with growth of 3.96 per cent. Category wise Consumers in Discoms are given in table 7.4.

#### 2. Rural Electrification

- Total no. of villages (Census 2011): 44,672
- Total no. of uninhabited villages: 1,408
- Total no. of inhabited villages: 43,264
- No. of villages electrified: 43,264 (100 per cent)
- No. of Dhans electrified: 86,187 (75.60 per cent)
- No. of rural HHs electrified: 74.80 Lakh (82.00 per cent)

#### 3. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Joyti Yojana (DDUGJY) - The DDUGJY is implemented in the State to strengthen rural electricity distribution network and to electrify RHHs of Abadi areas.

##### Achievement of scheme

- 190 villages, 1,86,432 BPL households, 6,75,051 APL households and 10,143 Dhans have been electrified up to December- 2017 under 12<sup>th</sup> plan.
- 111 villages, 8,231 BPL households and 5,855 APL households have been electrified upto December- 2017 under this Schemes.

#### 4. Saubhagya Yojna - The hon'ble Prime Minister has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –“Saubhagya” on

Table 7.4 Category wise Consumers

S. No.	Category	Consumers as on 31.03.2017	Connections released During 2017-18 (December,2017)	Total Consumers upto December 2017
1	Domestic Supply	10692036	476372	11168408
2	Non-Domestic Supply	1297534	32472	1330006
3	Industries	270710	3359	274069
4	Agriculture	1345176	19808	1364984
5	P.H.E.D.	62007	9848	71855
6	Street Light	17315	441	17756
7	Mixed Load	43551	1437	44988
Total		13728329	543737	14272066

25 September, 2017 to provide electricity to all willing households in the country in rural as well as urban areas.

Government of Rajasthan is also participating in the Saubhagya to provide electricity to expect left outs after implementation of DDUGJY scheme.

Survey work is under process for funding support for electrification including additional network required.

**5. Integrated Power Distribution System (IPDS)** - Under IPDS 185 towns has been covered in Rajasthan for system strengthening and reduction in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss in urban areas. Besides, one town of Jaipur Discom and three towns of Jodhpur Discom have also been covered under religious and tourist category. Amount of ₹39.40 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017 in this system.

**6. Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)** - Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana for financially turnaround 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.

**7. Mukhya Mantri Vidhyut Sudhar Abhiyan (MMVSA)** - The programme had been launched in September, 2016 with the aim to provide reliable, uninterrupted & quality power supply to rural and Agriculture consumers, safe and to improve consumer services, to reduce

AT&C losses to 15 per cent, so that hike of tariff may be controlled under the Programme.

Loss of 10,205 feeders out of 20,275 total numbers of 11 kV feeders and 101 Municipal Towns out of 185 brought down to below 15 per cent T&D loss level, remaining work will be completed by March, 2018.

**8. Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)** - In an effort to spread the message of utilizing energy efficient equipments, Government of Rajasthan with the help of Energy Efficiency Service Limited, (Government of India undertaking) promoted the use of energy efficient appliances - LED bulbs, Tube Lights and Fans. Under the scheme 54,933 Energy Efficient Fans, 146 Lakh LEDs and 1.93 Lakh Tube lights (20 Watt) have been distributed.

## ROAD AND TRANSPORT

Sound and efficient transport system is an important indicator of economic health and development of a nation and the state. It is a 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 largest share of traffic.

Transport, an important component of the tertiary sector is of immense significance for 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.

## 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 endeavors to further improve the road infrastructure in the State in coming years.

The total road length which was just 13,553 km in 1949 increased to 2,26,853.86 km upto March, 2017. The road density in the state is 66.29 km per 100 sq. km at the end of March, 2017. The total classified road length is given in table 7.5

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 2016-17 and likely by the end of 2017-18 is shown below in table 7.6.

During 2017-18, the important achievements of road development upto December, 2017 are given below:

- 3,794 km BT roads have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP) and Rural Roads.
- 626 habitations (Dhani/Majara) having population 250 and above connected by 2,106 km BT roads with an expenditure of ₹405.60 crore under PMGSY.

**Table 7.5 Road Length in the State as on 31.03.2017**

						KM
S.No.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	8202.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	8202.20
2	State Highways	15353.39	4.20	19.36	60.90	15437.85
3	Major District Roads	8302.91	1.00	31.50	126.69	8462.10
4	Other District Roads	29631.97	895.61	798.27	105.32	31431.17
5	Village Roads	123965.21	1087.06	35592.90	2675.37	163320.54
	GRAND TOTAL	185455.68	1987.87	36442.03	2968.28	226853.86

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

**Table 7.6 Road connectivity of Villages**

					Provisional
S.No.	Population Group	Total number of villages	Villages connected as on March, 2017	Villages connected upto March, 2018(Likely)	Per cent of Villages connected
1	1000 & Above	14198	14181	14181	99.88
2	500-1000	11058	10970	10970	99.20
3	250-500	7713	7436	7453	96.63
4	100-250	4072	1892	1892	46.46
5	Below- 100	2712	954	954	35.18
	Total	39753	35433	35450	89.18

- 15 villages having population 250 to 499 connected by BT road under RRSMP and NABARD.
- In Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) phase-I, work on 1,973 PHQ's to construct 1,726 km GGP (CC road) was completed with an expenditure of ₹873 crore. Drain work completed in 1,872 PHQ's.
- In Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) phase-II, work on 1,729 PHQ's to construct 1,778 km GGP (CC road) was completed with an expenditure of ₹688 crore. Works are in progress on 363 PHQ's.
- State Highway 19 works amounting to ₹128.77 crore to construct 2 Railway Under Bridges and to strengthen, widen and renew 134.35 km roads in Sikar, Jaipur, Hanumangarh, Jhalawar, Ajmer, Bundi and Bhilwara districts were sanctioned up to December, 2017.
- District Roads 10 works amounting to ₹143.96 crore to construct 1 RUB, 1 ROB and to strengthen, widen and renew 73.20 km roads in Churu, Ajmer and Bharatpur districts were sanctioned up to December, 2017.
- Rural Roads 215 works amounting to ₹506.77 crore to construct, widen, strengthen and renew 859.36 km roads in all districts were sanctioned up to December, 2017.
- Rural Roads GGP - In phase-III of Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP), 2,086 works (PHQ's) amounting ₹1,200 crore to construct 2,077 km GGP road (CC road), sanctioned. Work is under progress.
- Rural Roads GGP - In phase-IV of Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP), 436 works (PHQ's) amounting ₹261.36 crore to construct 436 km GGP road (CC road), were sanctioned. Work is under progress.
- Urban Roads 37 works amounting to ₹47.29 crore to develop 72.53 km urban roads in Churu, Ajmer, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Alwar, Hanumangarh and Udaipur were sanctioned.
- NABARD- 1,614 works amounting to ₹799.91 crore to renew 5,335.64 km non-patchable village roads were sanctioned under RIDF-23.
- PMGSY-II 395 works amounting to ₹1,423.68 crore to upgrade 3,356.06 km roads in all districts were sanctioned.
- In State Road Fund 715 works amounting to ₹1081.96 crore to develop 2686.99 km roads in various districts were sanctioned.

### BOT/PPP/Annuity Project

#### Public Private Partnership (PPP)–PWD

**PPP-Viability Gap Fund (VGF) -Works** for development of 3 roads of 129.05 km state Highways amounting ₹164.95 crore are under progress.

**PPP-(Annuity) – Works** for development of 12 roads of 745.73 km state Highways amounting ₹1,595.94 crore are under progress with assistance of Asian Development Bank-I.

**PPP-(EPC) - Works** for development of 4 roads 233.96 km state Highways amounting ₹348.28 crore are under progress with the assistance of ADB.

### 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 Road works have been completed and 1,426.08 km roads developed with an expenditure of ₹2,515.72 crore.
- All six works of Widening and strengthening to State Highway/Major District roads allotted on BOT/Annuity basis have been completed and 449.13 km roads developed with an expenditure of ₹893.73 crore.
- The 3 works amounting to ₹595.96 crore were allotted to develop 193.60 km road of State Highway and Major District Road during 2015-16. Two works completed and 1 work is in progress.
- The 2 works amounting to ₹381.93 crore were allotted to develop 123 km roads of State Highway and Major District Road during 2016-17. Works are in progress.
- The 8 works amounting to ₹1661.18 crore were allotted to develop 529.19 km roads of State Highway and Major District Road. during 2017-18 Works are in progress.

### 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. In financial year 2017-18 three 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. 99 per cent work completed in financial year 2017-18.

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

The works of 11 projects amounting to ₹2,656.07 crore are in progress under Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) mode. 2 works completed.

### National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

NHAI work progress upto November, 2017 are as follows-

- Completed works- 16 works of 2, 4 and 6 lane was completed having cost of ₹9,052.62 crore.
- Under Progress works - 5 works of 2, 4 and 6 lane are under progress having cost of ₹4,658.16 crore.
- Sanctioned works - 10 works of 2, 4 and 6 lane are sanctioned having cost of ₹12,425.45 crore.

### RAJASTHAN STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (RSRTC)

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) was established on 1 October, 1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950. Presently Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) is operating to run a total of 5,415 own and on contract Private buses. The vehicles are operated on 2,421 routes covering 17.07 lakh km and carrying 9.30 lakh passengers per day. The vehicle fleet status and actual operational results from 2013-14 to 2017-18 is shown in table 7.7 and 7.8 respectively.

**Table 7.7 Year wise Vehicle fleet status**

Description/Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 **
Corporation Vehicles	4451	4493	4343	4284	4541
Contract Vehicles	223	211	186	351	874
Total	4674	4704	4529	4635	5415
Average Fleet Age (in year)	3.67	4.18	5.03	5.26	5.25
Addition of new vehicles in fleet	767	301*	10	448*	258
Condemned vehicles	701	298	102	269	247

\*-Including Midi buses, \*\*upto December, 2017

**Table 7.8 Year wise Actual operational results**

Description/ Year	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18*	
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
Km (In Cr.)	60.00	59.96	62.80	62.62	59.00	59.02	61.79	58.10	50.72	46.93
Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/ Day)	391	391	400	397	403	402	405	393	400	389
Fleet Utilization (%)	92	90	93	92	90	89	95	87	90	78

(Tar.- Target, Ach.-Achievement) \*upto December, 2017

### New Innovations

- To ease and simplify online ticket booking experience, RSRTC has launched a mobile ticket booking application and started booking through various Application Programming Interface (API) channel Partners (Red bus, Paytm, book on spot) and e.Mitra.
- Use of Rajasthan Sampark portal & CM helpline for online disposal of complaints by passengers and quick respond by SMS on mobile.
- Fitting of LCD Panels on 2000 buses to entertain passengers in process.
- Induction of 17 new Scania buses with modern facilities to provide comfortable journey.

### Rajasthan Rural Transport Service

In this scheme, 1,434 Gram Panchayats of 18 districts have already been inter-connected by 370 vehicles on 262 routes under PPP mode upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017. At present, 3,941 Gram Panchayats covered by Corporation Buses.

## TRANSPORT

### 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 in the state was 149.00 lakh in the year 2016-17, which has reached to 159.31 lakh by the end of December, 2017 which shows an increase of 6.91 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 ₹4,050.00 crore during the Financial year 2017-18, the achievement upto December, 2017 is ₹2,839.34 crore, which is 70.11 per cent of the target.

### New innovations and policy decisions

- Start of on line facility of tax deposit on tax collection centers.
- Issuing on line pollution certificate.
- Lok Parivahan Seva also started.
- App based Motor cab service and taxi Motor cycle service also started.

**Table 7.9 Motor Vehicles Registered in Rajasthan**

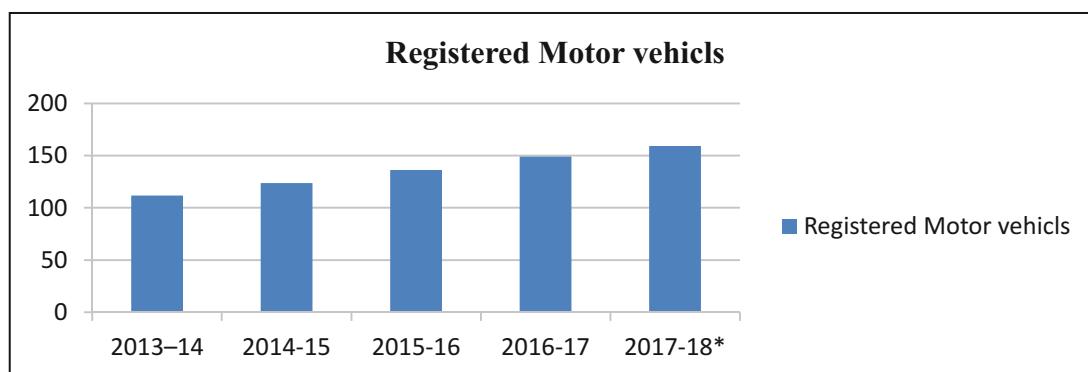
S. No.	Type of Vehicle	Cumulative Numbers by the end of Year				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1	Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90	90	90
2	Two Wheelers	8331142	9272233	10258009	11250427	12053784
3	Auto Rickshaws	125638	133006	141576	151425	158118
4	Tempo carrying goods	56668	60736	64959	69555	73313
5	Tempo carrying passengers	31031	34498	38531	43166	46316
6	Car	733916	814079	899307	988391	1065047
7	Jeep	319490	357188	396572	435366	472789
8	Tractor	841290	907139	969287	1029721	1077108
9	Trailer	74568	75709	76707	80042	84118
10	Taxies	114615	123275	131912	143075	149644
11	Buses and Mini Buses	93892	97650	102818	108681	113043
12	Trucks	434379	472365	517604	561158	594335
13	Misc.	27711	31051	34804	39465	42938
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11184430</b>	<b>12379019</b>	<b>13632176</b>	<b>14900562</b>	<b>15930643</b>

\*upto December, 2017



Figure 7.3 Motor Vehicles Registered in Rajasthan

(No. in Lakh)



\*upto December, 2017

- On-line facility for License and its related services.

## RAILWAYS

The total length of railway routes in the State was 5,898 km in March, 2015, which has remained 5,893 km at the end of March, 2016. The Railway length in state is 8.84 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 10,311 and Telephone Exchanges were 2,057 at the end of March, 2017. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State from 2015 to 2017 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	2017
1	Post Offices	Number	10329	10318	10311
2	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2132	2099	2057
3	Customer services centers	Number	265	265	263
4	Working telephone connection (All types)	Lakh Nos.	39.92	46.66	61.68
5	Public Call Offices				
	(i) Local PCO	Number	2007	1825	1613
	(ii) STD / PCO	Number	9562	8075	6231
	(iii) Village PT	Number	39131	24821	16879



## SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT



### RIGHT TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT, 2009

5.35 lakh children including 1.17 lakh new admissions have been upgraded and Newly admitted on free seats of private schools in the year 2017-18.

### UTKRISHT VIDHYALAYA YOJANA

One selected Sr. Secondary/ Secondary school is being developed as Adarsh Vidhyalaya in every Gram Panchayat which will be developed as a “center of excellence” for elementary education.



### BHAMASHAH SWASTHYA BIMAYOJANA

Under this scheme 16.64 lakh insurance claims of ₹915.07 crore have been sanctioned by insurance company.



### SMART CITY

To give a decent quality of life to the citizens, clean and sustainable environment and application of smart solutions. Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota & Udaipur are selected as smart cities in the state.



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 and

Continuing Education Programme & Saakshar Bharat Mission etc.

## Elementary Education

In elementary education, the state has achieved remarkable progress during last decade. There are 35,664 Government Primary Schools (PS), 20,744 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 13,983 Government Secondary/Sr. Secondary schools with elementary classes wherein the total enrolment in Government schools is 62.89 lakh as per DISE report 2016-17. The status of, enrolment and number of teachers and of elementary education for the last five years (Government schools) is given in table 8.1 and 8.2.

**Table 8.1 Enrolment and Teachers of Primary Classes**

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	40.93	1.08

**Table 8.2 Enrolment and Teachers of Upper-Primary Classes**

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	21.96	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 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2010. Following activities have been taken for implementation of this Act:

- 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. 5.35 lakh children including 1.17 lakh new admissions have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools in year 2017-18.
- The state Government has developed a web portal [rte.raj.nic.in](http://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 ₹260 crore has been reimbursed in year 2017-18 upto December, 2017 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 19,984 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-VIII standard.
- Nine Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya 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 Under Mewat Area development programme. During the year 2017-18, Enrollment is 443, against total capacity of 500.
- **Meena Manch:** Meena Manchas have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes IV to VIII of 19,106 Upper Primary Schools including KGBVs and 9,895 Adarsh Schools 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 Kishori 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 Mela are being organized at block level during the year 2017-18.
- **Innovation for girls education (Under SSA):** "Saksham" (self-defensive training to girls), "Jagriti" (Awareness among community for girls education in Selected 17 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" 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 1<sup>st</sup> phase total 4,256 schools (by Academic Session 2016-17) and in 2<sup>nd</sup> phase 5,375 (by Academic Session 2017-18), total 9,631 Schools shall be developed as Utkrist Vidhyalaya. 62 utkrst vidhyalaya were merged now the current status is total 9,569 Utkrst Vidhyalaya are working

### Quality interventions

- **School Management Information System (Shala Dharshan):** School Management Information System (SMIS) has been implemented to collect basic information and statistical data related to school, teachers, and students of Government elementary schools through school login system.
- **Teacher Performance Appraisal Programme:** Teacher performance appraisal programme has been started for quality improvement in education system.
- **Programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation:** The programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is operational in 64,673 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 2,14,570 teachers have been trained during 2017-18 upto December 2017.

- **Activities for Children with Special Need (CWSN):** Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajasthan has provided 56 Laptops along with a screen reading software-NVDA (Non Visual Desktop Access) in Indian voices, a headphone and a data card for accessing studying, Communicating & Net Surfing etc. to Children with Blindness. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in collaboration with Sight savers has provided 12 days training to these children for efficient use of the Laptop. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has distributed mobile phones with accessible apps to 370 Children with Total Blindness who are studying in class V to VIII in Government School. During the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017, the Brail books have been distributed to 1,163 sight impaired children. 2,884 sets of large print books have been distributed to low vision children.
- **School Facility Grant (SFG)** has been set up under the project, for effective functioning and to meet day-to-day needs of schools. During 2017-18 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 2017-18, ₹59.15 crore have been sanctioned to 1,03,607 schools upto December, 2017.
- To provide major repair 46 civil works have been completed and 542 works of major repair are in progress, on which an expenditure of ₹595.99 lakh has been incurred during the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017.

**Free Textbooks** were made available to 5,10,512 boy students of SC/ST groups of classes VI to VIII in the year 2017-18.

### 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, healthcare and education on social evils like child marriage etc. Education has played an important role in the overall progress of the state.

**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 Saakshar Bharat Programme 9,022 LokShiksha Kendras are being run in 9,022 Gram Panchayats by 15,637 Preraks. Against the Target of 10.00 lakh, 11.00 lakh illiterates have been enrolled in the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017.

**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. During the year 2017-18 ₹544.68 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2017 and 8,869 libraries have been established.

**Mahila Shikshan Vihar :** Mahila Shikshan Vihar is the residential schools up to X standard for the women in the age group of 15-30 years who are divorced, tribal, widow and deprived group of female are get educational opportunities. Along with develop their living status 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. Under this programme 100 women have been enrolled and ₹19.80 lakh has been incurred during the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017.

## 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 13,551 senior secondary/secondary schools and 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in Government sector. There are 14,388 private schools in Rajasthan with classes IX-XII. 41.31 lakh students are enrolled in classes IX to XII in these schools which includes 17.79 lakh girls.(Provisional).

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme. The RMSA aims at achieving universal secondary education in mission mode to develop knowledge based society which is a basic requirement for individual progress as well as national development. 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 of education, following measures have been taken in 2017-18 upto December, 2017:

- In-service teachers trainings organised in Science, Maths, English, Social Science, Computer Education, Physical Education and Communicative English. School Leadership Development is being initiated nationwide across all the levels of school education to build and enhance the capacity of school Headmasters/ Principals. Academic training programme for new District Education Officers (DEOs) have been organized
- In Kala Utsav held in Jodhpur on 16-17 November, 2017, 981 students participated in various state-level competitions (music, dance, drama, Scene creation).
- Remedial Classes (Quality Intervention) are being held for 1,37,000 students of class IX for Science, Maths and English .
- Under RMSA every year school annual grant of ₹50,000 is released so as to strengthen and fulfill the basic requirements of the schools. This school annual grant helps the schools to meet the regular and other expenses of the

school. SAG has been released for all 14,056 state run schools in this year.

- In 13,299 composite schools of the state, State Initiative for Quality Education (SIQE) programme has been launched as a joint venture of Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education (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 covers 12.37 lakh students.
- ICT Computer Labs are functional in 7,025 schools and establishment of 303 computer labs is under progress under ICT @ Schools Scheme. Maths, Science and English classes are broadcast in 2,000 schools through satellite learning. 1,172 computer labs are being established through state budget under participatory model.
- Training of modern technology using Digital Learning Solution Rooms (DLSR) organized at 12 places across the state. Smart Virtual Classrooms (SVC) functionalized in 11 DIETs and 770 Secondary/Senior Secondary schools Digital rooms have been established in 21 DIETs.
- Computer training is being provided to students of class 6-10 studying in Secondary, Senior Secondary, Swami Vivekananda Model schools. 63,219 students of 716 Secondary/Sr. Secondary schools are being benefitted through CLICK(Computer Literacy Initiative for comprehensive Knowledge) scheme.
- 1.61 lakh teachers trained on computer literacy with help of Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation. 1.31 Lakh teachers passed the test based on computer literacy curriculum.
- Raj e-Gyan portal has been established to provide digital material to students of class I to XII. 11,086 study content units have been uploaded till date on the portal in the form of pdf, video, html etc.
- For promoting girls education in the State 182 Sharde Girls Hostel are being run in which

13,620 girls are being enrolled.

- 2,80,000 girl student of class IX of Government schools have been benefitted in free bicycle scheme and distribution of remaining 40,000 bicycle is in progress.
- Under Transport Voucher scheme, 37,361 girls are being benefitted in 2017-18.
- Mukhya Mantri Hamari Betiyan Scheme started in 2015-16. As a part of this scheme , two meritorious girl students securing 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> position and one girl under the BPL Category securing 1<sup>st</sup> position in this category in RBSE exam from each district (Minimum 75 percent marks) in class 10<sup>th</sup> are eligible for scholarship. ₹15,000 Per year for Textbooks, Stationary and Uniform in class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> and ₹25,000 Per year for Graduation and Higher degrees. Reimbursement of actual expenditure for Coaching fee, Hostel fee and other fee (max. limit up to 1 lakh for class XI and XII and 2 lakh for graduation and higher degrees). ₹438.00 lakh has been released for benefit of 291 girls .
- 2,10,000 girls have been trained in 30-day self-defense camps for girls enrolled in secondary, sr. secondary schools and Sharde Balika Hostels.
- Vocational Training is being imparted in 720 schools benefitting about 80,000 students of class IX - XII. 10 trades being offered are Automobile, Security, APP & HF, Electrical and Electronics, Agriculture, Beauty Wellness, Health Care, Travel & Tourism. IT/ITes, Retail.
- The 'Inclusive Education of the Disabled at the Secondary Stage' (IEDSS) scheme is being implemented which covers students with disability of 14+ age group from Standard IX to XII.
- In 134 Educationally Backward Blocks, Swami Vivekanand Government Model Schools have been setup which are CBSE affiliated in English medium schools. About 44,000 students have been registered in these schools.
- In each gram Panchayat, at least one secondary/Senior Secondary school is being

developed as Adarsh School. 9,895 Adarsh School in rural area and 281 Adarsh School in urban area are being developed in phased manner. 4,876 Adarsh School have been developed.

- “Mukhya Mantri Jan Sahbhagita Vidyalaya Vikas Yojana” has been launched in 2016-17 for infrastructure strengthening and development in secondary schools. Under this scheme in the year 2016-17, 682 development works of ₹21.84 crore have been completed and in 2017-18, 1010 development works of ₹24.52 crore (₹14.7 crore State share and ₹9.8 crore from community) are being carried out.

## 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 1,850 colleges of General Education, out of which there are 209 Government Colleges, 15 Government Law Colleges, 1,626 Private colleges, 7 Self Financing Institutions and 6 Colleges established with Private partnership. 863 B.Ed. colleges are also being run by the department. There are 26 State Financed Universities, 46 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 2017-18:

- 17 New Government Colleges are opened
- 9 Government Degree College have been upgraded in PG College
- 53 New Subjects at P.G. level have been initiated in 18 Govt. Colleges.
- 8 New Faculties at Degree level have been initiated in 07 Government colleges.

- 20 percent seats increased in 1<sup>st</sup> year Science, Arts & Commerce faculty in all the Govt. Colleges.
- Department of College Education has sent a requisition of 1339 college lecturers to RPSC, Ajmer, out of which the process of finalization for 1248 posts is under process
- ₹50.50 crore has been distributed to Government Colleges under the Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme.
- Employment Centers have been established under Youth Development Cell in all the Govt. Colleges, to provide employment related information to students.
- Schemes like Blood donation, Tree plantation, Sadvakya lekhan and Book Bank have been launched in Govt. Colleges under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan.
- Provision of ₹32,484.36 lakh has been made in State Fund Budget schemes for the year 2017-18, out of which an expenditure of ₹9,950 lakh has been made up to December, 2017.
- On the occasion of Pt. Deen Dayal Jayanti on 25 September 2017, 10,200 unit blood have been donated.
- A provision of ₹8,855.01 lakh have been made for the development of Universities and Colleges in the State in Higher Education sector, under Rashtriya Uchatar Shikha Abhiyann (RUSA)

## Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit is known as the DevVaani, 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 2017-18 is given in table 8.3.

**Table 8.3 Number of Institutions for Sanskrit Education**

Level	Government	Private
Primary	426	9
Middle	968	259
Praveshika	229	75
Varisth Upadhyaya	143	23
Shastri (Graduation Level)	18	13
Acharya (Post Graduation Level)	11	14

A total number of 1.71 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 2017-18, One Government and 15 private STCs colleges are working, while 67 ShikshaShastri 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 112 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State. Out of these, 12 are Government aided and 100 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity of around 45,736 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 60 MBA



Institutions (5 Government/ Government aided and 55 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 4,365 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, 182 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 46,645 students have been functioning in the year 2017-18, Out of these, 34 are Government co-educational polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 5,400, eight government women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), with intake capacity of 1,050 and 140 Private polytechnics are also functioning with intake capacity of 40,195.

Under the technical education (polytechnic), during the year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹2,360.71 lakh has been incurred on various schemes upto December, 2017. Physical Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years is given in table 8.4.

**Industrial Training Institutes (ITI):** These are working under Skill, Employment & Entrepreneurship (SEE) Department. Craftsman Training facilities in the state are provided through 251 sanctioned Government ITIs having total sanction seats 82,671 till the year 2017-18. Out of which, 10 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes, viz Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Tonk and Banswara. Presently admissions are being offered in 150 Government ITIs. In addition to this, 1,685 Private ITIs are also providing training on 3,04,375 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 2017-18, upto Decemner, 2017, ₹5,555.66 lakh have been spent on various schemes of ITIs.

### Medical Education

There are 16 Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, out of which 8 Colleges are in the Government sector including one under Government Society and remaining eight are in the private sector. There are 16 Dental colleges in the state, one in Government sector and 15 in Private sector.

The Government Medical Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,450 students in UG, 1,107 students in PG course and 97 in Super-Specialty courses. The Government Dental College has an annual admission capacity of 40 UG and 22 PG students. 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 Sadan 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 2017-18:

- ₹735.40 crore released by Government of India for 7 new medical colleges in Churu, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Barmer, Sikar & Pali Districts. State Govt. released ₹520.25 Crore to executing agencies. ₹550.93 crore Spent for civil works upto December, 2017.

**Table 8.4 Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years**

Year	Total Polytechnic Colleges			Total Intake Capacity		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
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
2017-18	42	140	182	6450	40195	46645

- 278 Post Graduate Seats in Medical Colleges and 8 Post Graduate seats in Dental College increased in the State.
- 23 Hospital(16 Satelite and 7 District Hospitals of new medical colleges) at Districts transferred under administrative financial control of Principal & Controller Medical Colleges for strengthening and improvement of patient facilities.
- 365 Live Kidney Transplantation has been done in Sawai Man Singh Medical College and Cadaveric Kidney Transplantation started from 25-02-2015. upto December, 2017, 21 Cadaveric Transplantation has been done.
- State Spinal Injury Centre established in Rehabilitation Research Centre, Department of Sawai Man Singh Medical College
- Stem cell lab established in Collaboration with Rajasthan University of Health Science Medical College & Sawai Man Singh Medical College.

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, 2017 is given in table 8.5.

Details of the new activities in the Financial year 2017-18 are as follows:-

- 4 Sub Centers have been upgraded to PHC & 5 New PHCs have been sanctioned.
- 3 New Sub Centers have been sanctioned.
- 8 PHCs have been upgraded to CHCs.
- 1 CHC has been upgraded to satellite hospital.
- 714 Beds have been sanctioned in various hospitals & CHCs.
- 2,650 Beds have been sanctioned in MCH wing.

## 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 Government 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.

### Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana

“Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojna” was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

**Table 8.5 Details of Medical Institutions**

S.N.	Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions upto 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2017
1	Hospitals	115
2	Community Health Centers(CHC)	586
3	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Rural)	2080
4	Dispensaries	193
5	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118
6	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Urban)	53
7	Sub Centers	14406
8	Aid Post (Urban)	13
9	Beds*	50605

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

procurement agency for purchase of medicines, 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. During the year 2017-18, as per the Essential drug list 606 medicines, 77 sutures & 147 surgical items are listed. 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. Under the scheme, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease are also available. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) an expenditure of ₹322.11 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. In this scheme I<sup>st</sup> 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. During the year about 26.81 lakh adolescent girls are being benefitted under the scheme.

### **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. Under this scheme, 17.90 crore Investigations and 9.41 crore Beneficiaries have been benefitted upto December, 2017.

### **National Mental Health Programme**

Under this programme till date total 1, 87,279 OPD

patients & 1,64,982 follow up patients have been seen, 99 outreach camps were organized and total 1,484 staff have been trained upto December, 2017. During the year 2017-18, under this scheme, ₹42.03 lakh have been incurred upto December, 2017.

### **Doda Post**

To stop renewal of Doda Post permits and de-addict all the Doda Post users in the state a programme 'Naya Savera (Swastha Jeevan Ki Aur)' is being implemented. In the financial year of 2017-18, ₹75.00 lakh for 50 de-addiction camps has been sanctioned.

### **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 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2016 with one Adarsh PHC in each block of the state. In the Phase-II of this Yojna, 600 PHCs (stage 2A-286, stage 2B-314) have been identified to make the Adarsh PHC. In Stage 2A in the selected 286 PHCs, have been started as Adarsh PHC on 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2017.

### **Public Private Partnership**

Haemodialysis service is running on PPP mode at 8 District Hospital (Jhunjhunu, Churu, Beawar (Ajmer), Alwar, Bundi, Sikar, Bharatpur and Kota) in Rajasthan. Contract has been signed with two selected bidder for providing Haemodialysis service running on PPP at 19 district hospital. IVF centers are running on PPP mode at District Hospital Pali, Rampura (Kota), Bikaner, Sawai madhopur and Beawar (Ajmer). Presently 53 PHC running under PPP mode. CT scan are running on PPP mode at 29 district hospitals. MRI machines are working on PPP mode at 4 district hospitals (Kanwatiya-Jaipur, Alwar, Bhilwara, Sikar).

Following are the other important achievements during the year 2017-18, upto December, 2017;

- Against the target of 1,100 patients, 717 new leprosy cases were detected and against the target of 1,114 patients 656 patients are being cured, under the "Leprosy Eradication Programme".

- Under the “Revised National TB Control Programme”, about 87,194 patients are being treated, against the target of 1, 15,672 cases.
- Under the “National Programme for Control of Blindness”, about 1,56,129 eye (cataract) operations have been performed, against the target of 3, 00,000 eye operations.
- Under the “Malaria Eradication Programme”, 86.19 lakh blood slides were collected and examined against the target of 86.91 Lakh.
- Under the “National AIDS Control Programme”, Blood samples of 16,37,588 persons were tested, out of which 5,362 cases were found to be HIV positive.
- Under the “Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme”, 4, 19,388 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 ₹984.78 Lakh were sanctioned by Government of India, out of which ₹580.07 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2017.
- 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. Under the Programme ₹379.22 lakh

has been incurred upto December, 2017.

## BHAMASHAH SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA

Bhamasha Swasthaya Bima Yojana was launched in the State on 13<sup>th</sup> 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. Under this scheme 16.64 lakh insurance claims of ₹915.07 cr. have been sanctioned by insurance company.

### Following are the key features of the scheme-

- Around 97 lakh families (covered under the National Food Security Act (2013) and Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojna –RSBY) of Rajasthan are eligible under this scheme.
- 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).
- 501 Government and 778 private empanelled hospitals are providing services under the scheme.
- The new phase of BSBY (2017-19) has started from 13-12-2017 in which changes are made in the provisions regarding beneficiaries, number of packages, package cost and guidelines etc.

### Financial Progress

The year wise Bhamashah Swasthaya Bima Yojana fund

allocation and expenditure details are given in table no 8.6.

**Table 8.6 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	431.00	410.87
3	2017-18*	532.38	532.38

\* Upto December, 2017

## AYURVED AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

Department of Ayurved has been functioning in the State, since 1950. At present there are 120 Ayurvedic hospitals (out of which one is established at Bikaner House in Delhi), 3,578 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. 35 Aanchal Prasuta Kendra, 33 Jaravastha Janya Vyadhi Nivaran Kendra, 35 Panchkarma Kendra & 33 Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centers are also functioning in the State as depicted in the table 8.7.

The following additional activities have been taken up during the year 2017-18, (upto December, 2017):

- 34 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 2 new “Aanchal Prashuta Kandra” in Hospitals and Dispensaries have been established.
- 2 “Panchkarma Kendra” have been established.
- State level “Arogya Mela” (Fair) has been

organized at Bhartpur from 22 to 25 December 2017.

- 7 Ayurved Medical Officers, 5 junior nurse/Compounders have been appointed.
- On 21<sup>st</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2016. At every center Ayurved Medical Officers are providing services of Yoga, Herbal Medicines and Ayurvedic System of treatment.
- 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.
- 10 New Ksharsutra Surgical units have been established at 10 district Head-quarters.
- Govt. declared 13 Ayurvedic Hospitals at various district headquarters as Govt. District Ayurvedic Hospitals & established 2 new Govt. District Hospitals at Hanumangarh & Tonk.

## NATIONAL AYUSH MISSION

Under the Guideline of National AYUSH Mission- Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India for Plenary development of Ayurved, Homoeo, Unani, Yoga & Naturopathy Constitution of Rajasthan State AYUSH Society was constituted on 12.03.2015, collaterally Office of the National AYUSH Mission established.

**Table 8.7 Position of Ayurved and other Institutions**

Name of Medical Pathy	(Number)						Grand Total
	District Hospitals	Hospitals		Dispensaries		Mobile Medical Units	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
Ayurved	33	42	45	3389	189	14	3712
Naturopathy & Yoga	-	-	3	1	2	-	6

Two kind of salient activities are being done under National AYUSH Mission Project.

**Essential Activities :-** Co-location of AYUSH facilities at PHCs, CHCs and District Hospitals, up-gradation of existing Government AYUSH Hospitals, up-gradation of existing Government/Panchayat/Government aided AYUSH Dispensaries, Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals, Supporting facilities such as Programme Management Units at Central and State level, Supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, Public Health Outreach activity, Mobility support at State and District level, Behavior Change Communication (BCC)/Information Education and Communication (IEC), School Health Programme etc.

**Activities under flexible Pool:** - AYUSH Wellness Centers including Yoga & Naturopathy, Tele-medicine, Sports Medicine through AYUSH, Innovations on Mainstreaming of AYUSH including PPP etc.

Under the National AYUSH Mission Schemes Construction/Renovation of AYUSH Dispensaries/Hospitals providing Furniture/Equipment's to Hospitals & Dispensaries, Public Health Outreach Activity, to provide Contingency fund for AYUSH Dispensaries/Hospitals, Drug Quality Control, supply of Essential Drugs to AYUSH Dispensaries/Hospitals, AYUSH Education Institutes, AYUSH Gram, Wellness Centers, Medicinal Plants, Asha and ANM Trainings are undergoing. Strengthening of AYUSH Services, AYUSH Educational Institute, AYUSH Pharmacies, and Conservation/Nursary/Strengthening of AYUSH Medicinal Plants are also being done under above Schemes. Under the Programme 2, 11,137 Beneficiaries have been benefited upto December, 2017. Under the Programme ₹3118.79 lakh has been incurred in the financial year 2016-17.

## 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 12.58 lakh insured persons and their 36.24 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 2017-18, an amount of ₹7,677.11 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2017.

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 2017-18, (upto December, 2017) about 1,68,481 sterilization operations were performed and 3,29,333 IUDs and 1,45,578 Post Placental IUCD (PPIUCD) were inserted. Besides this, services are being provided to 3,49,037 users of Oral Pills (OP) and 4,75,446 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 41 per thousand live births (SRS 2016) 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 2017-18 is given in table 8.8.

**Table 8.8 Progress Under Immunization Programme, 2017-18**

Items	Unit	Achievements (Upto December, 2017)
1. Penta3+ DPT 3 Inoculations	Lakh No.	10.06
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	11.40
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	10.73
4. Tetanus (PW) Injections	Lakh No.	11.82
5. OPV 3	Lakh No.	9.94

## 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 2017-18, total number of pregnant women who availed free of cost medicine, lab tests, hot food, transport home to Hospital, transport Hospital to higher Health

Institutions, transport Hospital to home and blood transfusion services was 18.42 lakh, 8.88 lakh, 6.79 lakh, 4.09 lakh, 37,107, 4.72 lakh and 49,264 respectively, upto November, 2017.

## 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 2017-18, 5.67 lakh MCHN sessions were planned upto December, 2017.

## 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. 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). 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 12 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, 48,846 ASHAs are working in the State by the end of the

December, 2017.

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.

### **RBSK (Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram)**

Under this scheme all the children of Anganwadi Centers, school going children and children of Madaras upto 18 years are being screened for four D's-Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Developmental delays & disabilities (38 identified illnesses) through a dedicated Mobile Health Team. If the child is screened with any of the identified 38 diseases, he is given free referral and follow-up, and surgical treatment if required.

### **Janani Express**

For strengthening of referral transport services, 586 Janani Express vehicles are operational. Through these ambulances, 1, 41,841 pregnant women have been transported from home to hospital and 2,09,462 from hospital to home in 2017-18 upto December, 2017. In the Current financial year 2017-18, 11,014 sick infants have been transported from home to hospital and 16,996 from hospital to home. Also 34,901 pregnant women and 5,893 sick neonates have been referred to other health facilities through these ambulances till December, 2017 during the year 2017-18. Around 1,255 children screened under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) were transported to higher health facilities through this service. The existing '104' or '108' 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, 730 ambulances are working in 249 blocks of 33 districts

in the entire state. 1,65,419 medical, 21,769 Police and 1,39,337 pregnancy related cases have been taken care of by a fleet of 730 ambulances running across the State during the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017.

### **National Medical Mobile Units and Medical Mobile Vans**

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) are launched in state. There are two vehicles in each Mobile Medical unit - 1 staff vehicle and one Diagnostic Van which contains modern instruments and equipment like ECG machine etc. Medical Mobile Van is a single vehicle having basic diagnostic facilities vis. Haemoglobinometer, Glucometer, BP Instrument, Weighing Machine etc. This single vehicle carries both staff and equipments. A van has Medical Officer, Nurse, Lab- technician, Pharmacist, Helper and driver. During the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017, 20,737 camps have been organized and 19,53,563 patients have been benefitted under this programme.

### **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 SwasthyaS angh (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 2017-18, till November, 2017, 1, 96,837 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, 998 AYUSH doctors and 400 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 2017-18, 2,615 deliveries have been conducted by these trained AYUSH personnel upto November, 2017.

### Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh

The "Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana" was launched from 1<sup>st</sup> 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 31.54 lakh patients (OPD 29.75 lakh & IPD 1.79lakh) were benefitted during the year 2017-18, upto December, 2017.

### BPL 5 litre Deshi Ghee Scheme

This is a scheme implemented by State Government in all districts since 01<sup>st</sup> 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 2017-18, 16,337, BPL women were benefitted under the scheme, upto November, 2017.

## 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, 54,034 habitations are fully covered 46,971 partially covered with quality drinking water and 20,643 habitations are covered with Quality affected water facility. In the year 2017-18, the department has taken up the task of coverage of 2,500 habitations, against which 3,827 habitations have been covered by the end of December, 2017, which includes 1,353 quality affected, 268 SC dominated, 859 ST dominated and 71 Minority habitations. Besides, the department has taken a separate project for providing 3,444 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 8.9.

**Table 8.9 Habitations covered by drinking water**

Year	Habitations (Number)	
	Target	Achievement
2013-14	2990	4244
2014-15	3173	3513
2015-16	1963	2763
2016-17	2039	3291
2017-18	2500	3827*

\* Upto December, 2017

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 8.10.

**Table 8.10 Financial progress of RWSS**  
(₹crore)

Year	Financial Progress (RWSS)	
	Funds Available	Expenditure
2013-14	3797.77	3518.71
2014-15	3682.70	3636.76
2015-16	3631.73	3511.77
2016-17	3726.03	3370.43
2017-18*	4345.44	2366.22

\* Upto December, 2017

**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. Out of 3,444 RO plants sanctioned, 2,194 plants commissioned till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.

**Project of Solar energy based water pumping systems and De-fluoridation units**

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 / irregular electricity has been taken up for the first time in the State. Under it, work orders of 1,389 solar plants including 345 De-fluoridation units (DFUs) amounting to total ₹132.23 crore have been issued in February, 2016. At present total 693 solar plants and 327 DFUs have been completed. In phase II, work orders of 1,175 solar energy based DFUs were issued in Jan/March 2017 and 853 plants has been commissioned. Thus, out of 1,044 Solar Bore well and 1,520 Solar based DFU plants, 693 solar plants and 1,180 Solar DFU plants have been commissioned till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.

**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 8.11

**Urban Water Supply**

There are 222 towns including 33 district headquarters in the State. All the 222 urban towns of

**Table 8.11 Coverage of SC/ST Basti**

Year	Coverage of Habitations, SC/ST Basti (No)	
	Habitations	SC/ST Basti
2013-14	4244	1079
2014-15	3513	960
2015-16	2763	358
2016-17	3291	925
2017-18*	3827	1127

\* Upto December, 2017

the State of Rajasthan are covered by Piped drinking water supply system (having household water connections). Out of these towns, about 28 per cent are based on surface sources and 50 per cent towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 22 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 8.12.

**Table 8.12 Installation of Tube wells and Hand pumps**

Year	No. of tube wells	No. of hand pumps
2013-14	3004	15547
2014-15	1989	5525
2015-16	1913	4764
2016-17	2170	6931
2017-18*	1500	3546

\* Upto December, 2017

## 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 8.13.

**Table 8.13 Drinking water transportation carried out**

Year	No of Urban Towns where transportation carried out	No of villages/habitations where transportation carried out
2013-14	58	5384
2014-15	57	5002
2015-16	58	6514
2016-17	77	11332
2017-18*	53	5001

\* Upto December, 2017

## 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 2017-18, 1, 81,136 hand pumps have been repaired upto December, 2017.

## 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 8.14.

**Table 8.14 Budget provision and Expenditure (₹Crore)**

Year	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
2013-14	1017.13	849.13
2014-15	1205.50	1031.13
2015-16	905.71	884.14
2016-17	903.10	821.53
2017-18*	1267.47	584.62

\* Upto December, 2017

## Major Water Supply Projects

From some sustainable surface sources in the state, viz Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5,485 villages-39 towns), Chambal River (4,924 villages - 29 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 118 major drinking water projects, sanctioned so far, at a total cost of ₹33,440.84 crore under which there is the provision of supply of potable quality water to 103 towns, 15,749 villages and 12,276 dhanies. Under these projects, 63 towns, 6,515 villages and 6,400 dhanies have been benefited by spending an amount of ₹21,701.34 crore, upto December, 2017. So far, 63 projects costing ₹7,784.55 crore have been completed with coverage of 30 towns, 3,745 villages and 2,525 dhanies. An amount of ₹6,907.94 crore have been incurred on these projects. There are 48 ongoing projects costing ₹24,448.64 crore, under which 33 towns, 2,770 villages and 3875 dhanies have been covered. An amount of ₹14,777.91 crore has been spent on these projects. The completion period of these projects would be 2 years.

## 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 30 months (June, 2015 to December, 2017) is 21,464. 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. Tunneling work between Chandpole to Badi Chaupar has been done. Construction work at Badi Chaupar and Chhoti Chaupar Metro stations is under progress.

### RAJASTHAN HOUSING BOARD (RHB)

Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24<sup>th</sup> 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 47 Years. By December, 2017 RHB has taken up construction of 2,50,309 dwelling units, out of which 2,47,727

dwelling units have been completed, 2,44,909 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,25,610 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 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) are given in Table no 8.15.

### Chief Minister Shahri Jan Kalyan Yojna 2017

Under Chief Minister Shahri Jan Kalyan Yojna 2017, RHB organized camps at various circle/division & sub-division offices from 17-07-2017 to 08-09-2017. During these camps various works i.e. Issuance of no dues certificate, one time lease certificates, allotment letters, possessions, refund cases, no objection certificates etc. were done. During these camps total 11,458 applications were received, out of which 9,814 cases have been resolved.

### 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.

**Table 8.15 activities of Housing Board**

S.No.	Activity	Unit	2017-18	
			Target	Achievement*
1	New houses to be taken up	Number	NIL	NIL
2	Houses to be completed	Number	2140	802
3	Houses to be allotted	Number	2212	86
4	Houses to be handed over	Number	9937	1247
5	Works expenditure	₹ in Crore	526.22	126.85
6	Revenue recovery	₹ in Crore	791.99	429.90

\* Upto December, 2017

- Preparation of Sub Regional Plan 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. Out of 191 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. Seven new municipal towns have been declared recently by the State Government for which Master plans are to be prepared. Since horizons year of Eight Towns namely Dungarpur, Sujangarh, Gangapur City, Hanumangarh, Sardar Shahar, Mandalgarh, Hindon and Sawai Madhopur is June, 2018, hence Master Plans of these Towns are also to be prepared. Out of which urban area notification of six Towns has been issued and preparation of master plans is under progress. This effort is going to be a 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 2017-18, against the provision of ₹792.86 lakh in different heads, an expenditure of ₹224.99 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2017.

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 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.

### LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

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

#### Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna -National Urban Livelihood Mission

Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission - (DAY-NULM). The mission is being implemented in all 191 Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan. 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 ₹48.75 crore (Central Share+State Share), out of which till December, 2017, ₹35.63 crore 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 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 ₹1,039.44 lakh has been released upto December, 2017.

### **Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was launched by Government of India on 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 ₹1,520.62 crore have been incurred upto 31 March 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 80:10:10 (GoI:State:ULB) as per AMRUT funding pattern for 11 project in progress.

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. Under this scheme ₹557.63 crore have been incurred upto December, 2017. For 11 towns of UIDSSMT (transition Phase) MoUD approved cost is ₹636.83 crore. GoI & GoR has released 40 percent (₹254.73 crore) & 5 percent ₹31.84 crore of MoUD

approved cost respectively till date ₹286.57 crore have been transferred to ULBs.

### **Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)**

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. In this scheme, ₹862.53 crore incurred upto 31 March, 2017.

### **Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)**

Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) of Ajmer city under RAY Scheme has been approved by Government of India, 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 Government of India 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 6,987 DUs have been constructed, 3,550 DUs have been allotted and works of 1,692 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 ₹1,000 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 ₹398.36 crore has been utilized against this sanction. The amount utilized during the Year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) is ₹20.32 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 government of India 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 & ₹316.00 crore each as 1<sup>st</sup> installment of GoI + GoR share has been transferred to Jaipur Smart City Ltd & Udaipur Smart City Ltd. and ₹149.2 crore and ₹147.6 crore as part 1<sup>st</sup> installment of GoI+GoR share transferred to Ajmer City Ltd. and Kota Smart City Ltd. respectively.

### 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 ₹308.39 crore against GoI share and amount of ₹185.03 crore against GoR share therefore total amount of ₹493.42 crore has been received as 1<sup>st</sup> installment out of which ₹ 229.78 crore as share of GoI and ₹ 138.06 crore as share of GoR therefore total amount ₹ 367.84 crore 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 191 local bodies has been completed. Work of setting up LED lights is almost complete in 162 local bodies and in 17 local bodies work is under process. 8.78 lakh LED lights have been setup in Rajasthan upto December, 2017. Rajasthan is at 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 4,30,000 toilets are to be constructed as per survey by urban local bodies. 2,90,425 domestic toilets have been constructed upto December, 2017. Under SBM 138 ULB's have been self-declared ODF till now and 20 ULB's have been certified by QCI as well. Under the mission Government of India has been released ₹594.46 crore and Government of Rajasthan has released ₹308.22 crore till now.

**Gaurav Path:-**Gaurav Path work is proposed in 191 ULBs with total length of 292.62 Km, out of which 111 works are under progress having total length of

191.25 Km. 60 works of ₹182.03 crore have been completed.

**Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (Urban) Phase II:-** In the financial year 2017-18, Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (urban) has been started in all 191 towns in the state on 20.01.2018.

**Smart Raj Project:-** Smart Raj Plan has been launched in the state with the objective of making available services to the general public of the state.

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban):-** In order to provide affordable houses to economically weaker group section (EWS) and lower income group (LIG) on the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), Chief Minister's Jan Awas Yojana-2015 has been implemented in the month of September, 2015. Till December 2017, total 1,43,772 units have been sanctioned on both government & private land against the target of 6,34,496 unit's upto year 2022.

**Hriday Yojana:-** Under this Heritage development scheme Ajmer and Pushkar are included and work is in progress.

**Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund:-** Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF) was established in the year 2011-12 for the management of a well-organized, safe, pollution free and easy transport in the state. The total amount available in the said funds is being used to provide funds and loan amount to the departments / urban local bodies / company and corporations related to transport management. A total amount of ₹1535.10 crore has been collected under the said funds from FY 2011-12 to 2017-18, out of which ₹1304.58 crore has already been spent.

**ROBs/RUBs:-** 57 ROBs/RUBs have been taken up in urban area in last 5 years with project cost of ₹1708.70 crore (state share is ₹1059.32 crore and Railway share is ₹649.38 crore). 30 ROBs/RUBs have been completed till date.

## 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 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 781 candidates have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹253.53 lakh under this scheme. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme during five years is shown in table number 8.16.

**Table 8.16 Year wise progress of Anuprati Yojana**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	260.29	728
2014-15	148.03	359
2015-16	238.00	734
2016-17	329.73	1279
2017-18*	253.53	781

\* Upto December, 2017

**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. 34,473 students have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹7,112.18 lakh during 2017-18 up to December, 2017. Progress of five years is as follows in table 8.17.

**Table 8.17 Year wise progress of Hostel facilities**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	7859.48	31935
2014-15	9671.66	31947
2015-16	8744.87	33930
2016-17	10426.18	33681
2017-18*	7112.18	34473

\* Upto December, 2017



**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 2017-18 upto December, 2017 an amount of ₹34,969.11 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 2,40,199 students. Year wise progress is as shown in table 8.18.

**Table 8.18 Year wise progress of Post Matric Scholarships**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	47434.44	658565
2014-15	38820.09	445304
2015-16	40612.48	423661
2016-17	55408.17	383107
2017-18*	34969.11	240199

\* Upto December, 2017

**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 2017-18 upto December, 2017 an amount of ₹5,286.31 lakh has been provided for scholarship to 25,493 students. Year wise progress is as shown in table 8.19.

**Table 8.19 Year wise progress of Post-Matric Scholarships for SBC**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	3686.51	52785
2014-15	5964.30	63087
2015-16	5073.82	52812
2016-17	5617.04	34720
2017-18*	5286.31	25493

\* Upto December, 2017

**Vidhwa Punarvivaah Protsahan 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 2017-18 upto December, 2017 an expenditure of ₹2.85 lakh has been incurred and 10 widows are benefitted under this scheme.

**Sahyog & Uphar Yojana:** Under this scheme, maximum two girls of above the age of 18 years, who belong to BPL/the weakest section of the society or a widow woman, will be present a sum of ₹20,000 on marriage from the State Government. If the girl is 10<sup>th</sup> passed then an extra sum of ₹10,000 & if girl is graduate then ₹20,000 extra also rewarded as appreciation to her. In this scheme during the period of 2017-18, till December, 2017 the total sum of ₹981.30 Lakhs has been rewarded to 3,696 girls. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme are given in table 8.20.

**Table 8.20 Year wise progress of Sahyog & Uphar Yojana**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	1335.54	10802
2014-15	1626.62	12645
2015-16	1611.80	12284
2016-17	1204.10	11441
2017-18*	981.30	3696

\* Upto December, 2017

**Residential Schools :** Under this scheme 22 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 economic 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 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) 7,885 students have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹2,488.64 lakh under this scheme. Progress are given in table 8.21.

**Table 8.21 Residential Schools Year wise progress**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	No. of students
2013-14	1943.81	5642
2014-15	2068.69	5358
2015-16	2615.77	6001
2016-17	3453.91	6562
2017-18*	2488.64	7885

\* Upto December, 2017

## 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 8.22.

**Table 8.22 Year wise progress**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	199076.13	3454442
2014-15	280947.89	3793530
2015-16	273762.00	4059145
2016-17	298405.00	4171000
2017-18*	220391.42	4305026

\* Upto December, 2017

### Mukhya Mantry Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana

Under this scheme, Widow, Divorced, Parityaktya Women age 18 to 60 years are getting pension of ₹500 per month. From 1.07.2017 the woman from the age of 60 to 75 years the sum is ₹1,000 per month and the woman aged 75 years above the sum is ₹1,500 per month is being given by the State Government. During 2017-18 upto December, 2017 ₹41,049.51 lakh have been incurred and 7,33,910 Ekal Naris are benefited. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.23.

**Table 8.23 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantry Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	35842.64	558974
2014-15	40796.40	618823
2015-16	42418.00	685354
2016-17	43889.00	699000
2017-18*	41049.51	733910

\* Upto December, 2017

### Mukhya Mantry Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana:

In this scheme State Government is

providing a pension of ₹750 per month to the Specially abled person of all age from 1.07.2017. During 2017-18 upto December, 2017 ₹20,873.19 lakh have been spent and 2,92,738 specially abled persons are benefited. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.24.

**Table 8.24 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantry Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	17292.66	315219
2014-15	21248.00	337552
2015-16	20704.00	355965
2016-17	21340.00	359000
2017-18*	20873.19	292738

\* Upto December, 2017

**Palanhar Yojana:** This scheme was started in 2004-05 for care and up keep of these children whose both parents have either died or have been sentenced to death or have been awarded life imprisonment by a court of law. Initially the scheme was applicable for scheduled Caste children only but later on extended to cover the children belonging to all castes and children suffering from HIV/leprosy or whose mothers have legally married or abandoned children and children whose mothers are getting widow pension. A person taking responsibility of caring and bringing up such a child is called 'Palanhar'. In this scheme ₹500 per month given to the children of 0-6 years who goes to anganwari and ₹1,000 per month given to school going children of age 06-18 years. During the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017, ₹16,800.08 lakh has been spent and 2,20,969 children are benefited under this scheme Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.25.

**Table 8.25 Year wise progress of Palanhar Yojana**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	Beneficiaries
2013-14	7498.67	97935
2014-15	14030.00	140595
2015-16	16145.61	174867
2016-17	20000.00	204990
2017-18*	16800.08	220969

\* Upto December, 2017

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 ₹40,000 to ₹50,000 to Rajasthan Domicile Specially abled persons getting admission in National Level Engineering, Medical and Top Academic Institutions. Similarly in State Level Engineering, Medical and Top Academic Institutions grant to ₹10,000. During the year 2017-18, ₹1.00 lakh have been spent till December, 2017 and 4 special abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

**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 2017-18, ₹9.10 lakh have been spent till December, 2017 and 180

special abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

**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 ₹2.00 lakh per annum. Government also provides maximum subsidy of ₹50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever is less. During the year 2017-18, ₹292.30 lakh have been spent till December, 2017 and 875 special abled persons have been benefited under this scheme. Progress of five years is given in table 8.26.

**Table 8.26 Year wise progress**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in Lakh)	No. of Beneficiary
2013-14	418.24	984
2014-15	566.01	1359
2015-16	492.98	1531
2016-17	492.24	1533
2017-18*	292.30	875

\* Upto December, 2017

**Specially Abled Persons Marriage and Parichay Sammelan:** Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹50,000 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 2017-18 upto December, 2017 ₹58.25 lakh have been spent and 127 special abled persons have been benefited under this scheme. Progress of five years is given in table 8.27.

**Table 8.27 Year wise progress**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in Lakhs)	No. of Beneficiary
2013-14	110.45	449
2014-15	120.65	481
2015-16	106.42	425
2016-17	71.75	287
2017-18*	58.25	127

\* Upto December, 2017

**Prosthetic aid for fitting artificial limbs/equipments:** Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹10,000 is provided to eligible specially abled persons (non income tax payee) for self-employment and artificial limb/equipment. During the year 2017-18, ₹560.04 lakh have been spent till December, 2017 and 5,250 specially abled persons have been benefited under this scheme. Progress of five years is given in table 8.28.

**Table 8.28 Year wise progress**

Year	Expenditure (₹ in Lakhs)	No. of Beneficiary
2013-14	572.64	5466
2014-15	94.15	5016
2015-16	255.22	5070
2016-17	237.55	5991
2017-18*	560.04	5250

\* Upto December, 2017

### Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Vishesh Yogyajan Shivr 2017

According to census 2011, population of specially abled person in state is more than 15 lakh, whether 4 lakh specially abled persons are receiving benefits of pension under social assistance scheme. According to new act "The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016" which is enacted by GoI, now on wards there will be 21 categories of disabilities. This campaign has to conduct in state for identifying specially abled persons to that empowerment and welfare of these persons can take place by providing benefits of various government schemes.

The objectives of this scheme are as follows

- Identification and Registration of Specially Abled Persons (SAPs)
- To issue disability certificate to SAPs
- To distribute Aids & Appliances to SAPs
- To issue Unique Disability ID card under Government of India scheme
- To benefit SAPs through pension, Bus pass, loan and palanhaar schemes
- To create awareness regarding schemes of different departments to benefit SAPs

- To create Database and online record of SAPs

Total Number of 9,28,012 SAPs are registered, total 1,50,122 Disability Certificate issued and total 69,474 UDID Card issued in this campaign till December, 2017 in Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Vishesh Yogyajan Shivr.

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 14 different categories, who do excellent work for specially abled persons. In this scheme, financial aid of ₹10,000 per person/ Institutions.
- **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 8.29.

**Table 8.29 Physical and financial progress of the Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme**

Year	Target	No. of Students (fresh+Renewal)	₹ in lakh
2012-13	14800	23150	1556.28
2013-14	14800	33259	2296.95
2014-15	16371	43233	2989.58
2015-16@	16371	28437	1941.00
2016-17*	16371	24604	1751.00

\* Upto December, 2017, @ Received Distribution list as on 31.03.2017 at Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi

#### **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 8.30.

**Table 8.30 Physical and financial progress of the MCM scholarship Scheme**

Year	Target	No. of Students	₹ in lakh
2012-13	1803	2519	677.46
2013-14	1803	2769	738.72
2014-15	1965	4150	1104.44
2015-16@	1965	4133	1130.00
2016-17*	1965	3972	1070.00

\* Upto December, 2017, @ Received Distribution list as on 31.03.2017 at Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi

**Anuprati scheme:** Youth/Students of Minority Categories of Rajasthan's Domicile (Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Parsis & Jain) are given encouragement amount on passing in 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.

#### **Hostel facilities**

**Running of Hostels :** To meet the challenges, the Minority Department adopted a strategy with scheme of free Hostel facility for Education Empowerment of Minority students in the State. In this way, the hostel facility, which is direct individuals benefit scheme, is being provided to the minority girls and boys at District Headquarter and in Minority populated Blocks. Presently, under the scheme there is a provision of ₹2,000 per student/per month & maximum for nine and half month against mess charges including lodging & boarding etc.

In fulfillment of mandate, the Department of Minority Affairs is providing Hostel facility in two ways i.e. through Departmental Hostels and authorized NGOs. This scheme is also contributing in indirectly holding the dropout-rate among minority Boys & Girls studying in various educational institutions. Year wise No. of Minority Hostels & Beneficiaries are shown in table 8.31.

**Table 8.31 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	2509
2017-18*	52	1824

\* Upto December, 2017

**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, 2017, 1,760 works amounting to ₹266.49 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 2017-18. Year wise no. of beneficiaries and amount is shown in table 8.32.

**Table 8.32 Year wise no. of beneficiaries and amount incurred**

S.No.	Year	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1	2015-16	100	940
2	2016-17	200	2300
3	2017-18*	100	597

\* Upto December, 2017

**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 8.33.

**Table 8.33 Progress of Loan sanctioned by RMFDCC**

Year	Loan Amount (₹ in lakh)	No. of Beneficiary
2013-14	3353.68	5923
2014-15	2165.00	4701
2015-16	2398.83	4121
2016-17	1802.05	2284
2017-18*	867.67	887

\* Upto December, 2017

**Madarsa Board :** 3,214 Madarsas are registered in the State in which 2.38 lakh students are getting education by 5,973 urdu para teachers and 345 computer para teachers. Teaching Learning Material (TLM) is being provided to madarsa in quality education.

## UPLIFTMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE

The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste 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 8.34.

## 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 2017-18, a total budget provision of ₹548.83 crore was kept which includes ₹288.04 crore, ₹120.00 crore, ₹130.00 crore and ₹10.79 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. An amount of ₹285.55 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017, which includes ₹112.47 crore, ₹73.95 crore, ₹96.83 crore and ₹2.29 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 2017-18, under various schemes of tribal area development are given in table 8.35.

## 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 total 62,020 anganwaries. Out of which sanctioned have been issued for 55,816 main anganwari centre and 6,204 mini anganwaries. So that in the state 55,260 anganwari centers, 5,769 mini anganwari have become operational by the end of December, 2017.

The position of Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centers are given in table 8.36 which shows the steady growth in integrated child development services in the state:

**Table 8.34 Progress of Schemes under Special Central Assistance during the year 2017-18**

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Target	Achievements (upto December, 2017)
<b>(a) Banking Schemes</b>			
1	Package of Programme (Urban)	9510	1895
2	Package of Programme (Rural)	18034	3415
3	Auto Rickshaws	452	0
4	Improved Breed Cow/Buffalo	3413	398
5	Individual Pump Sets	151	0
<b>(b) Non-Banking Schemes</b>			
1	Blasting of Wells	275	1
2	Electrification of Wells	2605	751
3	Workshop	6730	1733
4	Modern Agriculture Equipments	4240	738
5	Skill development & Training	3600	1128
6	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC & NSKFDC)	4000	1232
<b>(c) Sambal Village Scheme (Infrastructural facilities)</b>			
1	Construction of anicuts, pond, community facility center etc.	62	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>(a+b+c)</b>	<b>53072</b>	<b>11297</b>

**Table 8.35 Progress under Tribal Area Development Programmes**

S.No.	Scheme	Unit	Achievement
1	Agriculture Development Programme	Benf. No.	101848
2	Animal husbandry Development Programme	Benf. No.	5951
3	Horticulture Development Programme	Benf. No.	3703
4	Skill Development Trainees	No.	2271
5	Self Employment Scheme	No.	837
6	Distribution of Electric Pump set	No.	164
7	Running of Ashram hostels (Student)	No.	22918
8	Running of Residential School (Student)	No.	7674
9	Running of Maa Badi (Student)	No.	48270
10	Scholarship to talented ST student	No.	37
11	Scholarship to college going ST Girls for Higher Education	No.	1423
12	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class 11 & 12)	No.	3405
13	Reimbursement of room rent for college going tribal student	No.	1883
14	Educational incentive for primary level Saharia student	No.	7930
15	Educational incentive for secondary level Saharia Students	No.	3124
16	Training for ST students in ITIs	No.	556
17	Treatment of TB patients (cured)	No.	4293
18	Construction of additional class room in school and college	No.	85 Under Progress
19	Construction and addition in PHC/CHC	No.	37 Under progress
20	Construction of Anicuts	No.	12 Under Progress

**Table 8.36 Year wise Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centres**

Year	Sanctioned	Operational
2013-14	61119	59945
2014-15	61119	60133
2015-16	61119	60267
2016-17	61974	60733
2017-18*	62020	61029

\* Upto December, 2017

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, 27.19 lakh children, 8.69 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers and 0.98 lakh adolescent girls on average are being benefitted with the supplementary nutrition. Pre-school education has been provided to 9.60 lakh children of 3-6 years age group. Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) day has been organized on 76 per cent anganwaris every month and services of immunization, health check-up and nutrition and health education has been provided. During 2017-18 upto December, 2017 an expenditure of ₹996.89 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 Government of Rajasthan has decided to motivate the children for pre-school education in tribal and non tribal belt in ICDS. At present 1,130 Nursery Teacher Training (NTT) preschool education teachers have selected & posted in this area against 1,500 sanctioned posts and remaining NTT pre-school education teachers are under process.
- “Nand Ghar Yojna” scheme has been started to involve public participation in ICDS. 4,318 MOUs have been made with Corporate, Social Sector NGOs to facilitate AWC with Building Construction, Repair and other facilities.

## **CHILD RIGHT**

Directorate 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 2017-18 upto December, 2017 ₹1,395.04 lakh have been incurred on this scheme.



**Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana:** This scheme 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 years 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.

## WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women constitute nearly half the population of the State. No development, however, can be 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, 8,069 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 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) an expenditure ₹1,554.79 lakh has been incurred, against the provision of ₹2,355.53 lakh.

**Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoochik Vivah Yojana):** Community marriages

are meant to discourage dowry, child marriage 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. Progress of the scheme is given in table 8.37.

**Table 8.37 Year wise progress of Community marriages Scheme**

Year	Benefited Pairs	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
2013-14	3991	338.93
2014-15	2731	396.65
2015-16	3914	489.35
2016-17	6901	834.72
2017-18 *	5203	910.35

\* Upto December, 2017

**CM's 7 Point Programme for Empowerment of Women:** Empowerment of women is possible only if it is based on a life cycle approach. CM's Seven Point Programme was launched during the year 2009-10. 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. An outlay of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18 out of which expenditure of ₹13.23 lakh has been made till December, 2017.

**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. A special campaign, "Sanjha Abhiyaan-Bal Vivaah Mukht Rajasthan" has been launched for joint efforts against child marriages and to generate public awareness on the issue of child marriage. A state strategy and Action plan has been prepared and is being implemented with the support of various departments, civil society organisations, NGO's, UNICEF, UNFPA and various stake holders for making Rajasthan child marriage free. Various sensitisation workshop have been organised including Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPO) training.

**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. An outlay of ₹08.50 lakh is allotted for the Annual Plan 2017-18 out of which expenditure of ₹0.44 lakh has been made till December, 2017.

**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
- Rajasthan Prevention of Witch Hunting Act, 2015 and Rules, 2016
- Sakhi/Aparajita One Stop Centre for Women

**Amrita Haat:** Amrita Haat which is being organized by Directorate of Women Empowerment, Department of Women Child Development since 2004-05 is a

strong and established medium of economic and social empowerment of women through providing opportunity for display and marketing of products manufactured/value added by Selp Help Groups. Apart from Amrita Haat, by Directorate of Women Empowerment is providing opportunity to WSHGs to participate in IITF, Shilp Gram Utsav and fairs of other departments. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18 out of which expenditure of ₹23.21 lakh has been made and 831 SHG benefited till December, 2017.

**Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG scheme:** Under this scheme, 10 SHGs in each district are developed as Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG. These Ideal SHGs fulfill all the procedures and standards fixed for an ideal SHG.

**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 skill training through RSLDC in traditional and non-traditional trades.

**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. Till December, 2017, 2,73,021 women have been benefitted by this scheme. An outlay of ₹1,200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18 out of which expenditure of ₹200.72 lakh has been made till December, 2017.

**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 ₹125.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18 out of which expenditure of ₹13.96 lakh has been made and 406 women have been benefited till December, 2017.

**Allotment of Fair price shops to WSHGs:** The scheme of allotting fair price shops to SHGs was launched to provide self-employment to the women SHGs. An outlay of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2017-18 out of which expenditure of ₹2.25 lakh has been made till December, 2017.

**Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme:** The Honorable Prime Minister launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme in Panipat (Haryana) on 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 Child Sex Ratio (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 2016-17 budget announcement to develop a positive attitude towards the girl child in the society and improve her health and education status 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 1<sup>st</sup> of June 2016, are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. Under this scheme, a total grant of ₹50,000 is provided in 6 installments to the parents/guardians of the eligible girl. 8,13,759 girls have been benefitted with the first installment and 1,57,788 girls have been benefitted with the second installment in a period from 1st June, 2016 to December, 2017.



**Garima Balika Sanrakshan Evam Samman Yojna:** 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 recognize, reward and inspire the individuals, and the organizations 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 are given at two levels-first Individual and second Institutional.

**Other schemes being implemented in the State for the women empowerment are:**

- Status of SHG Programme in Rajasthan
- 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
- Sabla Yojana
- Kishori Shakati Yojana
- Chirali Yojana

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ



### SMART VILLAGE SCHEME

3,275 villages are selected to develop as a smart village.

### MJSA

In Phase-I covering 3,529 villages with 95,192 water conservation works have been completed. In Phase-II 4,213 villages covering each block of the state around 1,29,231 water conservation works have been completed.



### SWATCH BHARAT MISSION

Out of total 9,891 Gram Panchayats, 8,445, gram panchayats have been declared ODF upto December, 2017, Six districts namely Bikaner, Ajmer, Churu, Pali, Jhunjhunu and Chittorgarh have already been declared ODF and 15 more districts have also achieved 100% IHHL status.

### MGNREGS

1,818.19 lakh man-days employment generated during the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017).



### Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna-Gramin

1,31,076 new houses completed during 2017-18 (upto December, 2017).

### 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. Focus of the government on rural development 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 launched on 20-11-2016 and "SMART VILLAGE" Scheme has also been

announced in 2017-18 by the State Government.

These programmes / schemes basically aim to reduce poverty, increase infrastructure facilities in rural areas, 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. All rural poor identified through Participatory Identification Process and identified families under Socio Economic Cast Census survey.

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.
- IFAD funded “Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan Project(MPOWER) is being implemented in 6 blocks, since December 2008.
- 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 a phased manner since April, 2013.

The key activities undertaken in the projects being implemented by RAJEEVIKA are as follows:

- Institution Building
- Capacity Building
- Financial Inclusion
- Livelihood Intervention
- Convergence

### Progress at a glance

The Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP), funded by World Bank, had become effective from 22.6.2011 and implementation of NRLM and NRLP was started in the financial year 2013-14. Till December, 2017, the approximate 9.9 Lakh poor families were organized into 85,042 Self Help Groups and 6,190 Village Organizations (VOs) under Rajeevika. Financial assistance is being provided to 65,374 SHGs, who have been provided Revolving fund support and 48,012 SHGs have received the Livelihood fund from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP, total 71,000 SHGs have their saving accounts opened in banks and 27,625 SHGs have been given bank loans.

### Project Approach

- Focusing beyond SHGs and to develop higher level of cooperation structure
- Multiple doses of finance
- Savings and credit model
- Diversification of livelihood sources
- Social and livelihood security
- Competitiveness cooperation structure from state to village
- Community cost based interest rates
- Community to community learning (CRP Model)
- Skill development and assured employment
- Effective monitoring by the tally security software of the Web based MIS system, accounting and distribution process

Achievements under different projects upto December, 2017 are given in the table 9.1.

**Table 9.1 Achievements under Different Projects during the year upto December, 2017**

S. No.	Activities	RRLP	NRLP	NRLM	Total
1	SHG Formation	6578	1584	11060	19222
2	No of SHGs with saving A/C	8530	1753	7655	17938
3	No of VOs promoted	1266	192	693	2151
4	No of CLFs promoted	86	6	14	106
5	No of SHGs availed Revolving Funds	8824	1419	6272	16515
6	No of SHGs availed CIF	7193	1312	4449	12954
7	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	156.20	22.08	67.85	246.13

### Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan Project

The Government of Rajasthan, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Sir Ratan Tata Trust, is implementing the Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) covering six blocks, one block each from Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Sirohi and Jalore. Two new blocks Balesar (Jodhpur) and Pindwara (Sirohi) have been selected for upscaling livelihood activities of MPOWER from the year 2016-17. The long-term goal of the project is to reduce poverty in the selected Blocks, which are amongst the poorest in the Western Rajasthan.

Under this project, about 84,000 BPL families of 1,055 villages of 215 Gram Panchayats are being directly benefited. 5,152 Self Help Groups (SHG's), 447 village organization and 16 cluster level Federations have been formed in which more than 50,000 poor women are benefitted. Total savings in SHG's are ₹44.46 crore, 4,954 SHG's accounts have been opened and 4,647 SHG's have been linked to bank loans amounting ₹29.81 crore till December, 2017. 4,952 SHG's have been given revolving fund of ₹7.42 crore and seed capital of ₹23.16 crore have been provided to 2,692 SHG's.

Under this project, 5,126 youths (2,126 men & 3,000 women) have also been trained and linked to employment, like-security guard, sewing machine operators, computer operators and tailoring etc. under skill development program. Different equipments are distributed under the Drudgery Reduction Activities to 49,329 female SHG's members.

24,450 families have been benefited by 67 Goat cluster and 3 Dairy cluster activities. 45,060 families have been benefited from 299 Agriculture Clusters. Against the provision of ₹33 crore for the year 2017-18, ₹38.82 crore have been spent till December, 2017.

### 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 2017-18 upto December, 2017, ₹3,974.30 crore have been spent and 1,818.19 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 39.58 Lakh households. 0.34 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 2017-18, 37,043 new houses have been completed upto December, 2017.

### 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 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2016. Selection of beneficiaries under the scheme 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 beneficiary. An additional amount of ₹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 upto 90 days (₹16,290) through MGNREGA. The expenditure sharing is kept in 60:40 ratio between the Central and the State Government. During the year 2017-18, 1,31,076 new houses have been completed upto December, 2017.

### 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 MukhyaMantri 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 abadi 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 2017-18, an allocation of ₹450 crore has been earmarked, against which, ₹317.19 crore have been spent and 7,694 works have been completed upto December, 2017.

### 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 ₹1.0 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 2017-18, an allocation of ₹187.50 crore has been earmarked. During 2017-18, ₹91.74 crore have been spent and 1,808 works have been completed upto December, 2017.

### 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 2017-18, an allocation of ₹40.09 crore has been earmarked. In the year 2017-18, ₹29.04 crore have been spent and 481 works have been completed upto December, 2017.

### Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced during the 7<sup>th</sup> 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 2017-18, an allocation of ₹292.79 crore has been earmarked. During the year 2017-18, ₹80.55 crore has been spent and 726 works have been completed upto December, 2017.



### Guru Golwalkar Grameen 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 2017-18, an allocation of ₹129 crore has been earmarked. In the year 2017-18, ₹68.35 crore have been spent and 724 works have been completed upto December, 2017.

### 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 2017-18, an allocation of ₹40.02 crore has been earmarked. During the year 2017-18, ₹26.02 crore have been spent and 755 works have been completed upto December, 2017.

### 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 the 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 2017-18, an allocation of ₹40.01 crore has been earmarked, against which, ₹23.18 crore have been spent and 689 works have been completed upto December, 2017.

### 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 authorized to decide the works to be taken up under the scheme in rural areas. During the year 2017-18, an allocation of ₹3 crore has been earmarked, During the year 2017-18, ₹2.36 crore have been spent and 69 works have been completed upto December, 2017.

### Bio-Fuel Authority

In view of good prospects 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, the Bio fuel mission was formed with the objective to develop Jatropa, Karanj & other oil seed's cultivation, research, processing, marketing & development of other basic infrastructure.

Rajasthan is one of the fastest developing states in the country and is privileged to become the first state to develop Bio-fuel Policy in the year 2007 and its implementation in the field. 12 districts of Rajasthan namely Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur & Pratapgarh are found suitable for plantation of Jatropa and 8 districts of Eastern Rajasthan namely Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Karauli, Sawaimadhopur & Tonk are found suitable for Karanj.

Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board has been reconstituted as Wasteland & Pasture Development Board on 22.12.2016 with the objectives to develop

wasteland and pastures of the state. Two meetings of the board have been organized and District wise & Block wise wasteland & pasture development committees have been constituted and initially 5-10 hectare pasture land is being identified in each block to develop as Model pasture.

### Achievements of Bio-Fuel Authority

- Allotment of 12,858 hectare waste land to 941 SHGs of BPL Families and 418 Gram Panchayats
- Apprx. 2.82 crore Jatropha / Karanj Plantation in convergence with MGNREGA
- Area of approx. 3,55,556 hectare have been managed by Forest Department through Plantation of Jatropha & Karanj through total 2,112 Joint Forest Management committee (JFMC) of the department.
- Plantation of Jatropha, Karanj, Mahua & Neem have been targeted in 150 hectare under National Mission on Oil Seeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP) in the state.
- Plantation of local varieties like Karanj, Mahua, Jatropha, Jaitun, Khejri have been targeted in 220 hectare area under Pilot Project in 14 districts.
- Training & Capacity Building for Jatropha Plantation by the Agriculture Universities of Udaipur, Kota & Jodhpur in the 12 districts of the state.
- Awareness & training of beneficiaries is being provided by the local NGOs of the districts registered as PIAs with Zila Parishads.
- Technical manual, Brochure, Handouts on Jatropha cultivation have been prepared & distributed to beneficiaries.
- Awareness of local people regarding Jatropha plantation & seed collection through Puppet shows, Radio jingles, TV shows, News Paper advertisement and posters etc. created.
- Biofuel Processing demonstrative Plant of one MT per day capacity has been established by RSMML, Udaipur at Jhamar Kotra Mines premises in Udaipur.
- Oil Companies (HPCL) has announced to establish Bio diesel blending centers at Salawas in Jodhpur and Sanganer in Jaipur. Similarly

IOC has also started their blending unit at Ajmer.

- Seed purchasing arrangement by State Government through RAJFED & RAJAS SANGH at Minimum Support Price (MSP)
- The State Government amended the Rajasthan Forest (produce transit) 1957 rules in favour of tribals by which, now they can sale forest produce (Jatropha) to traders without Transport Permit (TP).

### Achievements during 2017-18

- Orientation & training of district / block level officers through KVKs / Agriculture Universities.
- 8.87 lakh Ratanjot Plantation in 12 districts in convergence with MGNREGA
- 1.25 Lakh Tree Borne oil seed plantation under NMOOP scheme
- For awareness, publicity & popularization of the scheme, Pamphlets, booklets & brochures prepared and distributed to beneficiaries and participants during agriculture fairs held in state
  - Agriculture Expo 2016 at Muhana Mandi, Jaipur.
  - Agriculture Techno fest at MPUAT, Udaipur.
  - Global Agritech meet GRAM 2016 at Sitapura, Jaipur.
  - Global Agritech meet GRAM 2017 at MPUAT, Udaipur.
- For finalization of new draft Policy for Biofuel, it is being developed by MoP&NG, National Workshop organized at IGPRS Jaipur in which representatives from Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh Bio-fuel Boards, Bio-fuel Association, Agri. Universities and other stakeholders participated
- Biofuel Day celebrated on 10.08.2017 at MNIT Jaipur to spread the awareness of Biofuel among youth.
- Approx 50 hectare land allotted in Gogunda, Udaipur for establishing "Center of Excellence" for Development and R & D of Bio-fuel in the state with technical support of MPUAT, Udaipur.

### Impact of State's Policies and Innovative schemes

- Development of wasteland of the state through plantation of Jatropha, Karanj, Mahua etc. plantation of around 2.82 crore Jatropha has been done, which not only generated job for man power, but also provided green cover of vegetation to the wasteland.
- Employment Generation in rural areas particularly in tribal areas through MGNREGS and other schemes of Forest and Panchayati Raj.
- Additional income for farmers growing non edible oil seed plants along the fencing and in their wasteland/ fellow land through oil seeds.
- Use of Biofuel blended diesel reduces the pollution in the state.

### Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

#### The main objectives of SAGY are:

- To trigger the 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 neighboring 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 among their people, so that they get transformed into models for others. MAGPY lays focus on 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.

Implementation of 196 Adarsh Gram Panchayats in the first phase of the scheme is almost completed. In the second phase, 80 Adarsh Gram Panchayat have been selected by Honorable MLAs, upto December, 2017,

### 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 included 5 clusters selected in the State. In this meanwhile, 15 clusters were allotted to the State during next 3 years. In the first Phase 2015-16 clusters selected in Jurhera-Bharatpur, Budsoo- Nagaur, Majhiwala-Barmer, Salawas-Jodhpur and Gogunda-Udaipur district in the State. In second Phase 2016-17 six clusters selected are Nauganva-Alwar, Palana-Bikaner, Raniwada Kalan-Jalore, Arnod-Pratapgarh, Garhi-Banswara and Nariana-Jaipur district in the state.

### Smart Village

"SMART VILLAGE" scheme was announced by Honorable Chief Minister of Rajasthan in the Budget 2017-18. In this scheme, 3,275 Villages are selected to develop as a SMART VILLAGE. Base line Survey has been conducted and 36,679 works have been identified for development of villages, to develop the village with modern amenities like a city and its funds are being provided by various departmental schemes.

Activities like Drainage system & pucca streets, Community toilets, Public park/play grounds with open gym, Charagah land development and fodder production, Solar or LED lights in streets, Regular cleaning system (arrangement of sweepers, tractor trolley or rickshaw to collect wastage), develop one road as SwaRaj Marg, Category 'B' works under MNREGA (leveling of field, field talai, fruit plants, farm, pond, cattle shed), E-library & knowledge centre, Wi-Fi facilities (Atal Seva Kendra/main place of village), Senior secondary school, Primary/sub health centre, Veterinary hospital, Milk production samiti, Clean drinking water facilities, Food grain storage, House under PMAY-G to all beneficiaries, Bathroom near ponds/river are the main works to make a village – A Smart Village.

### 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 as Gram Panchayat.
- **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 73<sup>rd</sup> 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 programmes [Swachh Bharat mission(Rural)] of the Government that directly touch the lives of the poor in rural areas and promote 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 9,891 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the state.

### Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions

#### Fourteenth Finance Commission (14<sup>th</sup> 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 proper utilization of this Grant.

An amount ₹1,177.46 crore has been transferred to all Gram Panchayats as 1<sup>st</sup> instalment in the financial year 2017-18, against total proposed amount of ₹2,657.47 crore. Till December, 2017, an amount of ₹1,676.37 crore has been spent against the release and 55,653 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 of the commission, 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 the ratio of 5:20:75.
- As per guidelines, in year 2017-18, II installment will be released only to those PRIs who have utilized more than 60 per cent of I instalment funds.
- 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 utilised 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 2017-18, against the total proposed amount of ₹2,770.93 crore, out of which, an amount of ₹ 2774.95 crore has been spent till December, 2017 including opening balance as on 01.04.2017 and 60,357 works have been completed.

#### Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014, for a Swachh Bharat, by Mahatma Gandhi's 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. Beginning the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during the budget session of the year 2014, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Rajasthan announced to make Rajasthan, an Open Defecation Free State by March, 2018.

- **Provision of Swachh 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 to 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.

During the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 Rajasthan has ranked first in the country for construction of toilets. ODF declared districts-Ajmer and Bikaner were felicitated by an appreciation certificate at INDOSAN conference organized by Government of India at New Delhi.

Out of total 9,891 Gram Panchayats, 8,445, gram panchayats have been declared ODF upto December, 2017, Six districts namely, Bikaner, Ajmer, Churu, Pali, Jhunjhunu, and Chittorgarh have already been declared ODF and 15 more districts namely, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Baran, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Rajsamand, Bundi, Sirohi and Dholpur have also achieved 100% IHHL status.

An expenditure of ₹1,184.42 crore has been incurred upto December, 2017 during the year 2017-18, against the total available fund of ₹1,267.80 crore. As per approved AIP for 2017-18, GoI has released ₹300 crore as 1<sup>st</sup> instalment against approved outlay of ₹3,504 crore, as the centre share. An incentive amount of ₹1,157.07 crore for toilet construction in the state has been transferred through an online platform eFMS directly to the beneficiary bank account.

### Deendayal Upadhyay Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP)

In accordance with 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment of constitution,

Government of India had launched this scheme in 2010-11. Under this scheme, awards are being provided every year to one best performing Zila Parishad, two Panchayat Samities and five Gram Panchayats of the State. Government of Rajasthan has received award of ₹136.00 lakh for the financial year 2016-17 and nominations for the year 2017-18 have been sent to Government of India.

### 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 Panchayats. The grant provided to the Gram Panchayat will be utilized for preparation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan by 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 Version-2 software.

### Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA)

Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has directly transferred ₹1,085 lakhs to Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan (IGPR&GVS), Jaipur intended for implementation of the approved activities of Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA) 2017-18. 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) 2017-18. Implementation of the approved activities of PSA 2017-18 is under process at IGPR&GVS.

## European Union State Partnership Programme

As per approved PIP of EU-SPP year 2016-17, the activity “Provide Budgetary support to implement water management works in association with MJSA” was approved @ ₹5 crore in each 10 districts viz Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sikar. Similarly ₹10 crore were approved for district Pali, for the activity “Provide Budgetary Support to Implement Integrated Water Resources Management and associated development of Water Management Works”.

In financial year 2017-18, the file is under process for transferring an amount of ₹4,026.05 lakh into the PD account of the 11 aforementioned Zila Parishads as per approved PIP.

## Newly Constituted Gram Panchayat

723 new Gram Panchayats have been constituted in the State. The buildings of these New Gram Panchayats have been proposed to be constructed atleast with 5 Bigha area of land, keeping the view of Rural Secretariat and provision of bringing all the offices at gram panchayat level in one campus for providing facility to common man. Model Drawings and maps of these Gram Panchayats have already been approved. The tentative cost of each building is ₹50 lakh. For construction of these buildings, in phase-I, an amount of ₹30 lakh is being sanctioned under MGNREGA, and other scheme.

Out of these 723 GPs, land has been allotted to 585 GPs and financial sanction for 558 GPs has been issued, 20 works have been completed and 481 works are under progress. 18 GPs having school buildings and 9 GPs having other buildings/campus.

## Newly Constituted Panchayat Samiti

47 new Panchayat Samiti have been constituted in the State. The tentative cost of building for each Panchayat Samiti is ₹250.00-300.00 lakh. For construction of these buildings, an amount of ₹200 lakh has been provisioned from the State and rest amount is being borne from other departmental schemes. Out of these 47 PSs, the land has been allotted to 44 PSs, in 2 PSs School buildings are available and in rest 1 PS process of land allocation is under process. Financial sanction of 36 works has

been issued and 30 works are under progress.

## Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan – (MJSA)

Rajasthan is a water starved State with meagre and non perennial surface water resources and extremely critical state of groundwater. The dismal water sector scenario was further aggravated and intensified by geographical, climatic and demographic vagaries. MJSA has been launched on 27th January, 2016 with the objective to help render rural areas of Rajasthan self reliant in basic water needs thereby pacifying miseries of water woes and obviating the abuses & menace of drought that had been fait-accompli for rural populace at large. It is not a conventional programme. It has been launched in phases and is still continuing, there has been a paradigm shift from conventional and contemporary approach adhered upon earlier.

Highlights and main features of the campaign are:

1. Planned, designed and implemented resorting to concerted approach of all stake holders.
2. Transformed into mass movement.
3. Scientifically- meticulously designed unique programme.
4. Extensive use of technology in planning, monitoring and review.
  - (a) For the first time geo-tagging of each micro structure and even plants was ensured.
  - (b) Use of Way-point software to track survey and planning.
  - (c) Use of GIS platform for vetting of DPRs and scrutiny of proposals.
  - (d) Use of mobile application for monitoring and review of progress.
  - (e) Design of exclusive web-portal to place all relevant information in public domain.
  - (f) Fiscal/physical/resources contribution from common man, NGOs, Religious groups, CSR etc.
  - (g) Multi layer vigorous review, monitoring and quality checking.

MJSA phase-I covering 3,529 villages with 95,192. water conservation works, have been completed. The MJSA phase-II was launched on 9th December, 2016 in 4,213 villages covering each block of the State. Around 1,29,231 water conservation works have been completed. Plantation of 55 lakh plants was taken up in phase-II. The prima-facie impact assessments reveal that, there has been positive and cognizable impact on supply vis-à-vis demand side amidst project area. MJSA is proving to be a boon for rural Rajasthan.

Sustainable Impact of MJSA Phase 1: Creation of additional storage avenues to accommodate 128 Mcum (4,516 Mcft) water coupled with extensive and vigorous watershed development activities in an extreme scientific manner help intercepting additional 11,170 Mcft monsoon water which resulted in:

1. Better availability of potable water during summer.
2. Enhancement in ground water level.
3. Revival of defunct hand pumps, tube wells & open wells.
4. Enhanced water availability for lean season irrigation resulted in increased lean season crop & orchard area.
5. Developing and sustaining flora & fauna.
6. Mitigating drought abuses and reducing plight of masses.
7. Plantation of 28 lakh plants and enhanced soil moisture helped increase in green cover.

### Deendayal Upadhyay Patta Vitaran Abhiyaan

“Deendayal Upadhyay Patta Vitaran Abhiyaan” had been organized during 2016-17. The primary objective of this campaign is to provide an ease to the laymen by making settlements at their own panchayat itself. To sustain and give momentum to this activity Deendayal Upadhyay Patta Vitaran Abhiyaan has been organized in the state. Following activities have been undertaken in this Abhiyaan:

- Gram Panchayat camps were organized in each Gram Panchayat from 14th April 2017 to 20th July 2017.
- Residential Pattas for housing were made

available to landless, weaker section, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, nomads and rural families residing in the residential land.

- Ownership was granted to the families residing in self occupied land of rural residential area.
- Free allotment of residential patta to the BPL and Gadiya Luhar families
- 30 per cent of free allotment lands were distributed to widow and divorced women, in their names.
- Follow up camps were organized after completion of regular Gram Panchayat Camps.

During Dindayal Upadhyay Patta Vitaran Abhiyaan, a total 8,50,216 residential pattas were distributed, out of which 7,63,014 Pattas were for regularization of old residential houses, 38,237 Pattas for regularization of self occupied residential land before 2003, 11,738 Pattas of land on concessional rates and 35,221 free Pattas of land to BPL and Gadiya Luhar families, 1,052 Pattas against land sale and 954 land/pattas to Government organizations have been allotted.

### MID DAY MEALS SCHEME (MDMS)

Improving the nutritional status of children in classes 1 to 8 in 68,685 Government, Local Body, Government Aided Schools, Special Training Centers (AIE Centers, EGS NCLP) and Madarsas 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 62.79 lakh students studying in classes 1 to 8 (40.58 lakh in class 1 to 5 and 22.21 lakh in class 6 to 8).

Food grains (Wheat/Rice) 100 gm per day per student for class 1 to 5 and 150 gm 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 ₹1,200. Services of around 1.12 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 levels 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 levels. The State has provided funds for LPG Connection in schools. All eligible schools are provided Gas connections.

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 maintain proper nutritional values in MDM.

The State has started “UTSAV BHOJ” Yojana in mid-day Meal. Under 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 directions 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. Nutritive values were analyzed in MDM sample through NABL Accredited Laboratories.

During the financial year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹490.89 crore has been incurred against the budget provision of ₹709.27 crore upto December, 2017.



## OTHER PROGRAMMES



### DIGIFEST

Two DigiFest were organised at Kota & Udaipur during the year 2017 for the promotion of IT activities and startups in the State.

### RAJ MAIL

A free citizen e-mail service, which allows the users to create their e-mail addresses in regional languages including hindi. Rajasthan is the only state who provides this facility.



### ARCHAEOLOGY & MUSEUMS

During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) an expenditure of ₹952.56 lakh, has been incurred on conservation and development works at 47 places.



### TOURIST ARRIVAL

During the year 2017, 475.27 lakh Tourists (459.17 lakh domestic & 16.10 lakh foreign) visited Rajasthan.



### 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 the 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 household in rural areas. It also stipulates one third participation by women. During the year 2016-17, in MGNREGA 2,596.84 lakh man-days employments was generated for which an amount of ₹3,388.87 crore was paid as wages. During the year 2017-18, 1,818.19 lakh man-days employment has been generated upto December, 2017 for which an amount of ₹2,474.10 crore has been paid as wages.

### National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): Point No. 1B0 I, II, III

This scheme was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013 and is

being monitored under the Twenty Point Programme from the year 2015-16. Major achievements upto December, 2017 are given below:

- During the year 2016-17, 8,371 new and revived Self Help Groups (SHGs) were brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 6,672, which was 125.46 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 12,088 new and revived SHGs were brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 11,760, which is 102.79 per cent of the target.
- During the year 2016-17, 6,247 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund (RF) against the annual target of 5,592, which was 111.71 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 6,958 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund against the annual target of 9,650 which is 72.10 per cent of the target.
- During the year 2016-17, 4,340 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) against the annual target of 3,200, which was 135.63 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 4,631 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund against the annual target of 7,270, which is 63.70 per cent of the target.

### **Rural Houses: - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY): Point No. 6A01**

During the year 2016-17, 2,26,049 houses were constructed against the annual target of 2,50,258, which was 90.33 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 1,68,119 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 2,23,629, which is 75.18 per cent of the target.

### **EWS/ LIG Houses in Urban Areas: Point No. 6B01**

During the year 2016-17, 13,423 houses were constructed against the target of 10,486, which was 128.01 per cent of the total target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 1089 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 11,535, which is 9.44 per cent of the target.

### **National Rural Drinking Water Programme**

#### **A. Habitations covered (Partially covered and slipped back): Point No. 07A03:**

Under this programme, 1,241 habitations had been covered during the year 2016-17 against the target of 839, which was 147.91 per cent of the total target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 1,616 habitations have been covered against the annual target of 923, which is 175.08 per cent of the target.

#### **B. Coverage of water quality affected Habitations: Point No. 07A04**

During the year 2016-17, 1,283 habitations were covered against the target of 1,200, which was 106.92 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 1,353 habitations have been covered against the annual target of 1,320, which is 102.50 per cent of the target.

#### **Institutional Delivery: Point No. 08E01**

Under this programme, during the year 2016-17, 13,57,284 institutional deliveries were performed. During the year 2017-18, 10,54,253 institutional deliveries have been performed upto December, 2017.

#### **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 2016-17, 26,284 SC families had been assisted against the annual target of 11,264 which was 233.35 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18, (upto December, 2017), 10,163 SC families have been assisted against the annual target of 12,390, which is 82.03 per cent of the target.

#### **No. of SC students benefitted under post matric scholarship: Point No. 10A02 (II)**

Under this scheme, during the year 2016-17, 2,35,926 students were benefitted. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 1,17,734 students have been benefitted.

### **Universalization of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): Point No. 12A01**

Under this programme, during the year 2016-17, 304 ICDS blocks were functional against the target of 304, which is 100 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), also 304 ICDS blocks are functioning against the annual target of 304, which is 100 per cent of the target.

### **Anganwaris centers Functional: Point No. 12B01**

Under this programme, during the year 2016-17, 60,733 Anganwaris were functional against the target of 62,010, which was 97.94 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 61,035, Anganwaris are functional against the target of 62,010 which is 98.43 per cent of the target.

### **Assistance to Urban Poor Families: Point No. 14A01**

Under the seven point charter-allotment of land patta, affordable house, water, sanitation, health, education and social security, during the year 2016-17 assistance was provided to 9,065 families. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), assistance was provided to 12,006 families.

### **Area Covered under Plantation (public & Forest land): Points No. 15A01**

Area Covered under plantation on Public and forest land, during the year 2016-17, 66,815 hectare area was covered under plantations against the target of 57,103 hectare, which was 117.01 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 42,633 hectares area is covered under plantation against the target of 42,000 hectare, which is 101.51 per cent of the target.

### **Seedling Planted (Public & Forest Land): Point No. 15A02**

Under this programme, during the year 2016-17, 443.568 lakh seedlings were planted on public and forest land against the target of 371.17 lakh, which

was 119.51 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 285.394 lakh seedlings have been planted against the target of 273.00 lakh, which is 104.54 per cent of the target.

### **Rural Roads-PMGSY: Point No. 17A01**

Under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), during the year 2016-17, 3,080.25 Km. rural roads were constructed against the target of 3,000 Km., which was 102.68 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 2,116.970 km. roads have been constructed against the target of 3,800 km., which is 55.71 per cent of the target.

### **Village Electrified Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY): Point No. 18B01**

Under this programme, during the year 2016-17, 261 villages were electrified against the target of 246 villages which was 106.10 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), all the targeted villages have been electrified.

### **Energizing Pump Sets: Point No. 18D01**

Under this programme, during the year 2016-17, 29,536 wells were energized against the target of 30,000, which was 98.45 per cent of the target. During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 41,674 wells have been energized against the target of 33,000, which is 126.28 per cent of the target.

## **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION**

### **Policy Initiatives**

2<sup>nd</sup> Annual IT Day was celebrated on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 2017 at B.M. Birla Auditorium, Jaipur along with 1<sup>st</sup> Hackathon.

**DigiFest Kota:** DigiFest, Kota along with 2<sup>nd</sup> Hackathon was held on 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2017. During DigiFest Kota, 3 new platforms were launched:

- **iStart** : A one-stop solution for Startups, Incubators, and VCs (venture capitalists) for ease of doing business and assessing all benefits

& offers by the Government of Rajasthan.

- **Challenge for Change** providing opportunities for startups and organizations to directly join hands with the Government and to work by getting direct orders on niche verticals of public related challenges.
- **Rajasthan Stack** providing access to government services, solutions and platforms for startups and organizations to use, removing the barrier of large investments in technologies and reinventing the wheel.

In addition, Hon'ble CM also declared ₹500 crore startup fund for promotion of startups.

**DigiFest Udaipur** - DigiFest Udaipur along with 3<sup>rd</sup> Hackathon was held on 2-3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2017 at Udaipur. During the fest Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated projects as follows:

- **E-Mitra Plus:** Single point delivery through self-service kiosk.
- **Rajmail:** A free citizen e-mail service, which allows the users to create their e-mail address in regional languages including Hindi. Rajasthan is the only state to provide this facility and 1<sup>st</sup> Hindi e-mail was created for Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- **Incubation Centre:** 'iNest' incubation centre at Jaipur, provides a coworking place to the developed as well as the upcoming startups, to several venture capitalist.
- **Raj Wi-Fi:** free Wi-Fi facility to the residents of Rajasthan.

### Important Schemes / Programmes of the Department

- **Rajasthan Sampark Portal** is being used as centralized grievance redressal platform. Add-on modules like - mobile app, reality check module, GIS integration and applications like advance data analytics have been developed and implemented for enhanced user experience. Reality check module with Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) functionality has been integrated with Rajasthan Sampark Portal. **A new toll free number (181) for the CM Helpline has been activated.**

- **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):** A common GIS platform has been set up for Education, Medical & Health Department, ICDS, PHED, Ayush, Cooperative, RVPNL, DISCOM, GWD, Police, RVCD, e-Mitra, Higher & Technical Education, Town Planning, PWD, TAD, Forest, Water Resources, etc. Development and implementation of Jaipur 3D City is under process. GIS interface for Mines Department is under development.
- **e-Mitra Kiosks:** Presently more than 350 services of government / private departments are being provided electronically through more than 48,000 e-Mitra Kiosks to the citizens of the State. Simultaneously, deposition of utility bills through mobile application has also been started. There are approximately 40 lakh transactions per month at e-Mitra Portal Kiosk and per month approximately ₹400 crore is being collected as revenue.
- **Digitally Signed Certificates:** The facility to make available legally valid digitally signed certificates has been launched. The certificates can be applied for and obtained through Internet from home/single window/kiosk. Every month, approximately 1.5 lakh Digitally Signed Certificates like caste, income, solvency are being issued through this facility. 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 in Secretariat, all block level IT Offices, all District Collectorate, Amer, Jawahar Kala Kendra, 7 Divisional Headquarters, Video Wall and Government Buildings of Jaipur.
- **UID (Aadhar):** Under Government of India's project, a 12 digit number is being provided to all the citizens which will be treated as Unique Identity Number. This number will be used to easily avail all the services provided by the Government. Department of Information Technology & Communication, Government of Rajasthan has been appointed as the registrar for

the project. 6.70 crore registrations have been done upto December, 2017.

- **State Portal:** It is a single source of information/transactional governmental services for citizens, government users, businesses and overseas people. It links up with all departmental web portals.
- **Integrated Government Portals:** Integrated Web Portal has been developed with the standardization of websites/portals/web applications ensuring availability, accessibility and responsiveness. All portals compliant on all devices and mobile applications. All district websites revamped along with Integrated Industries, RIC (Rajasthan Information Commission), Women Commission, SFC (State Finance Commission), Minority, Environment, Urban, Energy, Transport, 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 S.M.S/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.
- **Raj-Kaj:** Under this project, facilities like leave sanction, APAR (Annual Performance Appraisal Report), inventory and meeting management have been implemented in 7 major departments of the State Government.

### Human Resource Development

- To ensure the success of IT enablement of government departments, IT trained manpower is required. To achieve this goal, DoIT&C has trained approximately 45,513 government officers/officials till date.

- **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 who has successfully completed MCA, BCA and Certificate courses in IT.
- **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

- **Geographical Information System (GIS):** A common GIS platform has been set up for Education, Medical & Health Department, ICDS, PHED, Ayush, Cooperative, RVPNL, DISCOM, GWD, Police, RVCD, e-mitra, Higher & Technical Education, Town Planning, PWD, TAD, Forest, Water Resources department etc. Development and implementation of Jaipur 3D City is under process. GIS interface for Mines Department is under development.
- **Rajasthan Sampark Portal** is being used as centralized grievance redressal platform. Add-on modules like mobile app, reality check module, GIS integration and applications like advance data analytics have been developed and implemented for enhanced user experience. Reality check module with Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) functionality has been integrated with Rajasthan Sampark Portal. A new Toll Free Number (181) for the CM Helpline has been activated.
- **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. Under this project, room based video conference facility at District Collectorate and Block Level offices and software based VC at low bandwidth upto Gram Panchayats are being provided. IP phone were also distributed to all Gram Panchayats.
- **Raj e-Vault:** It is an individual, family, governmental and organizational secure e-Space to residents and organizations, enabling them to store documents along with Meta Data for validations. Raj e-Vault integrated with Pehchan, Bhamashah and e-Mitra. Integration with other department's application is in process.
- **Raj e-Sign:** It provides secure and authorized electronic signature, hassle free digital signing for electronic self-attestation and e-Verification with option of bulk signing of documents. Raj e-Sign integrated with Pehchan, Bhamashah and e-Mitra. Integration with departments application is in process. e-Sign activity 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, RajVayu, Rajweaver, Resurgent Rajasthan, SIPF, Some Facts, Vasundhara Raje App, Mobile Games have been developed and made functional.
- **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.

Various departmental dash boards have been developed and installed. Fraud detection framework has been developed for Commercial Tax Department. First version of the departmental dashboards has been rolled out for Transport, Excise, Mining and Registration & Stamps departments. Big Data hardware cluster has been installed in Rajasthan State Data Center (RSDC). USE cases have been implemented. The project has been declared Go-Live. New USE cases are being developed.

- **Command Control Center:** Integrated control rooms at 7 Divisional Headquarters are to be setup for integrated solution on G.P.S. and CCTV based security. In compliance of this, 'Abhay' Command Control Centers at Jaipur, Kota, Ajmer and Udaipur have been inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

## TOURISM

Rajasthan State is one of the most attractive tourist destination in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has varied tourist attractions for both domestic & international tourists. Some of the Unique Selling Proposition (USPs) of Rajasthan are Luxury trains - Palace on Wheels & Heritage 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 revenue for 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 the Rajasthan. During the year 2017 the number of tourists visited in Rajasthan was 475.27 lakh (459.17 lakh domestic and 16.10 lakh foreign).

## Important Achievements

- To incentivize film tourism in the State, Department of Tourism has issued amendment in the Rajasthan Film Shooting Regulation on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2016. After amendment, 36 permissions have been issued upto December, 2017.

- Department of Tourism has issued Guidelines on 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2016, for granting heritage certificate to heritage properties in the State. 34 certificates have been issued till December, 2017.
- Department of Tourism has approved 114 tourism unit projects in the State during the year 2017-2018 till December, 2017 involving proposed investment of ₹ 937 crore.
- India Tourism Development Corporation has transferred its 2 properties viz. Hotel Bharatpur Ashok, Bharatpur and Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur to the State Government. Hotel Bharatpur Ashok is being operated and managed by Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation, since 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 in the name of Forest Lodge whereas Hotel Jaipur Ashok is being operated and managed by Rajasthan State Hotel Corporation in the name of Hotel Jaipur after taking its possession on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2017.
- Projects of ₹93.90 crore for the Spiritual Circuit and project of ₹99.60 crore for the Heritage Circuit has been sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned of ₹500.00 lakh as first installment for upgradation of "Food Craft Institute, Dholpur" into State Institute of Hotel Management.
- For facilitating tourists, 33 new destinations with proper content and images have been added on the Rajasthan Tourism's Website. Also 4 new micro-sites on Teej Festival, Pushkar Fair, Tour of Aravallis and Literatures have also been added.
- The Great Indian travel Bazar was organized with FICCI from 23-25<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 at Jaipur.
- As a part of New Initiatives, World Music Festival-Udaipur, Bhakti Utsav-Pushkar, Travel Photo-Jaipur and Rajasthan Heritage Week were organized through outsource.
- For promotion of art & culture of the state, performances of the folk artists were organized at Brazil and Russia with the support of Indian High Commission.
- As a part of aggressive marketing policy of the State Government, from January, 2016, wide publicity through media campaign is being done in national and international market using attractive advertisements and promotional films. In the year 2017-18 a provision of ₹88.08 crore has been made for tourist information and publicity head.
- Department took part in prestigious domestic travel marts and conventions such as Travel and Tourism Fair (TTF), India International Travel Marts (IITM), India International Travel and Tourism (IITT), South Asia Travel and Tourism Exchange (SATTE), Indian Association of Tour Operators Convention (IATO) etc. held in various cities and received a number of awards.
- An MoU has been executed on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 between Department of Tourism and Chief Executive Officer, Singapore. According to MoU, 3 workshops have been organized.

### Awards given to the Rajasthan Tourism in 2017

- "Best Decoration Pavilion" award for Tourism Travel Fair-2017 (TTF-2017) organized at Kolkata on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2017.
- "Best Decoration Pavilion" award for Tourism Travel Fair-2017 (TTF-2017) organized at Hyderabad on 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2017.
- "Best Decorative Stall and Film Tourism Destination of the year" award for India International Trade Mart (IITM-2017) organized at Chennai on 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2017.
- "Best Destination Promotion and Heritage Destination of the year" award for India International Trade Mart (IITM-2017) organized at Bengaluru on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2017.
- "Best Fair and Festival of State" award for International Tourism Conclave and Travel Award (ITCTA-2017) organized at New Delhi on 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2017.
- "Best Decorated Stall" award for Travel and Tourism Fair-2017 (TTF-2017) organized at Ahmedabad on 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017.



- "Best Decorated Stall" award for Travel and Tourism Fair-2017 (TTF-2017) organized at Mumbai on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2017.
- The following National Tourism Awards are given to the Department in New Delhi by His Excellency, the President, on 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2017.
  1. Best State :- Comprehensive Development of Tourism – Second Prize
  2. Best Tourism Film: - Promotional Films on Rajasthan.
- In the month of November, 2017, the state received following three prestigious awards
  1. "Outstanding Marketing Innovation" award by World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) India
  2. Travel Plus Leisure India Award Category "Best Wedding Destination in India."
  3. Condensate Readers Travel Award-2017 category "Favourite Leisure destination in India" to Udaipur.
- Department has won "Best Over All Presentation Award National" for India International Trade Mart (IITM) organized at Pune on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2017.
- Department has won "Destination Marketing Campaign of The Year National" award for India International Trade Mart (IITM) organized at Hyderabad on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2017.

Financial and Physical progress of the department is given in following tables 10.1 and 10.2 respectively.

**Table. 10.1 Financial Progress of department since 2013-14 to 2017-18**

Year	Expenditure (₹in lakh)
2013-2014	5,838.63
2014-2015	4,332.32
2015-2016	12,889.56
2016-2017	11,395.93
2017-2018 (upto Dec., 2017)	7,590.38

**Table. 10.2 physical Progress of department since 2013-14 to 2017-18**

Year	Name of Scheme	
	Development of Tourist sites (No.)	Fair and Festival (No.)
2013-2014	32	48
2014-2015	7	50
2015-2016	12	65
2016-2017	12	57
2017-2018 (upto Dec., 2017)	24	40

## 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.

- During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) an expenditure of ₹952.56 lakh, has been incurred on conservation and development works at 47 places.
- For the facility of tourists, Foreign exchange counters have been established at Amer and Jantar-Mantar.
- For tourists two wheeled electric vehicles (Sagway) have been started at Amer palace and Nahargarh fort.
- Night tourism has been started at Vidhyadhar Ji Ka Bag at Ghat Ki Ghuni, Jaipur.
- Sculpture Park at Nahargarh fort has been opened for the tourists.
- Development works at Government Museum Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Kota, Jodhpur and Jhalawar are in progress.
- After renovation and conservation, Government Museums at Sikar, Pali, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Ajmer are opened for the tourists.

## RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30<sup>th</sup> 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.

Rajasthan Foundation undertakes the promotional activities in order to achieve its objectives of motivating the Non Resident Rajasthanies (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, the Rajasthan Foundation has opened chapters in twelve cities, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bengaluru, 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 a large number, through coordinating various events, in collaboration of other departments/agencies of Rajasthan Government.

Participated in Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas-2017 at Bengaluru during 7-9<sup>th</sup> January, 2017, wherein a good interaction took place with the eminent NRR delegates. The developments that took place in the State in the last couple of years were also showcased during the interaction.

Rajasthan Foundation is publishing a bilingual quarterly Newsletter, which is widely circulated within and outside the country. In this series Rajasthan Foundation Newsletter July, 2017 and December, 2017 (two issues) covering the contribution of the eminent NRRs towards the State and various developmental leaps taken by the State were published.

Coordinated with the IDF-OI (India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians), a Trust set up by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) in identifying the projects of the State, which can be offered to the overseas Indians for funding/philanthropy through IDF-OI

Visit to Pune, Chennai, Bengaluru and Mumbai to interact with NRRs in view of furtherance of the objectives of Rajasthan Foundation and to form/reconstitute the executive committees of these chapters.

Promotion and propagation of various Government initiatives/schemes being initiated by the Education and other departments.

To make the relationship strong with NRRs and NRIs in India as well as abroad with the Government of Rajasthan, continuous interaction with them was done.

Rajasthan Foundation coordinated with many NRRs who intend to do some philanthropically/charitable works in their own fields.

Rajasthan Foundation also acted as facilitator for solving the problems of the NRRs seeking its assistance for any issue.

Regular updation/augmentation of database of NRRs.

## PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT

The main objective of the department is to have a system of registration of Unemployed Technical persons, who are bonafide residents of Rajasthan. During the financial year 2017-18, 55 unemployed degree engineers and diploma holders have been registered upto December, 2017. Presently, 4,626 degree Engineers, 5,094 diploma holders and 36 non-technical persons have been registered in the department.

During the Year 2017-18, budget provision of ₹201.70 lakh has been approved for the department, out of which an expenditure of ₹141.75 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2017.

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) 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 with the input of science and technologies.

The department caters the need of science and technological 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 (Headquarter 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 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 being made to cover a few priority areas in which science & technology could be utilized for the achievement of socio-economic objectives. The major schemes of this division are pilot/special projects on appropriate technology, Science and Technology Resource Centre, Science & Technology for Women, Technology Day Celebration, Technology Demonstration and Training Center.

**Entrepreneurship Development Division:** The major schemes of this division are Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps, Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Skill Development Programmes. Efforts are also in progress for Supporting Entrepreneurship Activities at school level. For encouraging Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) at School Level, establishment

of Startup Boot Club in 71 Govt. Model Schools has been initiated. For promoting entrepreneurship and generation of employment, Technology Business Incubator (TBI's) in Rural and Biotech sector will be established in technical, higher education institutions and other technological parks.

**Bio Technology Division:** To create an eminent position of Rajasthan in the field of Biotechnology, the Government of Rajasthan had announced the Rajasthan Biotech Policy in the year 2015. Department of Science and Technology has taken stride by creating awareness in the different related biotech fields through various workshops, seminars and awareness programs, promotion & execution of the major and minor projects. The vision of DST in field of biotechnology is to create BT (Biotech) based economy, assure benefits of biotechnology to all sections of the society and to promote entrepreneurship & help in creating BT industries in the state. Centre for Integrative Genomics, Biotech innovation & Business Incubation Centre and Biotech Skill Development programs at RISU (Rajasthan Institute of Leadership Development (ILD), Skill University), Jaipur are a few initiatives to be implemented in coming years.

**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, Children 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. Patent Information Cell (PIC) with support from Cell for IPR promotion and Management (CIPAM) under Department of Industrial Promotion and Policy (DIPP) Government of India is providing expertise to Academic Institutions/R&D organizations / Scientific organizations.

### Programmes Executed During Year 2017-18

- Providing financial assistance to research and development workshops with a motto to provide encouragement to research and development activities.
- To promote IPR awareness, sensitization in the state, five patent facility centers have been established at regional offices (Udaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota & Ajmer) by the department. IPR Cell has been strengthened.
- Establishment of Sub-regional Science Centre, Udaipur with a total cost of ₹5.00 crore is under progress.
- Coaching for Engineering and Medical entrance exams through SATCOM is being provided to talented students of low income category families of rural areas of the state. Extension of SATCOM network is being done in all Government Higher Secondary Schools (Science faculty) of the state. Students of 11<sup>th</sup> class have also been included in above teaching programme.
- Upgradation of Regional Science Centre, Jaipur to Regional Science City with a cost of ₹270.00 lakh is under progress.
- During the year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹638.72 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2017.

### 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 matters related to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), to solve and control all matters relating to pollution with the help of RSPCB, District Administration and other related departments and organizations. Environment department also deals with the matters related to Ecology and Biodiversity with the help of Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board and other concerned departments and District Administration.

**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<sup>nd</sup> April), World Environment Protection Day (5<sup>th</sup> June) and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16<sup>th</sup> September) are celebrated through District Environment Committees by organizing rallies, quiz 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, World Environment Protection Day and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day are being 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), five lakes of the State viz. Fateh Sagar, Pichhola, Ana Sagar, Pushkar and Nakki have been taken up. Sharing pattern between the Central Government and the State Government is 60:40 w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016. State share is made available through the Budget head of Environment Department. Implementing agency is Local Self Government (LSG) Department.

- **Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board:** Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board has been constituted under the provision of Biological Diversity act, 2002 notified by Government of India. Government 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 tasked with ensuring compliance of various Acts and Rules related to Environment through various Departments, Boards and Agencies. Environment Department mainly deals with compliance of the following Acts and Rules-

1. Environment Protection Act and Rules
2. Water Act and Rules.
3. Air Act and Rules.
4. Environment Impact assessment (EIA)

Notification, 1986

5. Aravali Notification, 1992
  6. Fly Ash Rules
  7. Wetland Rules
  8. Bio-diversity Act and Rules.
- **Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar:** There is a provision for bestowing Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskars under three categories viz. Individual, Institution/organization, Nagar Palika/Nagar Parishad for significant contributions in the field of environment.

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

During the Year 2017-18 an amount of ₹326.04 crore was available as opening balance for State Disaster Respond Fund (SDRF). During the year 2017-18, sanction of ₹1,216.00 crore has been received in two installments. The contribution of Government of India is 75 percent and the State Government is 25 percent in the installments. An amount of ₹301.65 crore has been received under NDRF against the Kharif-2073 memorandum from Government of India. Thus, during the year 2017-18, total amount of ₹1,843.69 crore was available under SDRF alongwith opening balance, out of which an amount of ₹1,454.78 crore upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 was allotted for the following activities:

**Table 10.3 Allotment of Funds under different items during 2017-18 (upto 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017)**

S. No.	Items	(₹ in crore)
1	Relief Activities	<b>137.95</b>
	a. Drinking Water	2.11
	b. Animal Camps, Goshala	135.84
2	Agriculture Inputs Subsidy	<b>1189.87</b>
3	Other Items	<b>126.96</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1454.78</b>

- In Kharif Samvat-2073, relief activities has been carried out in 5,656 villages in 13 districts of the State after declaration of scarcity affected in which crop damage is 50 per cent or more.
- In Rabi Samvat-2073, 57 villages of 4 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to hailstorm in which 50 per cent or more crop is damaged.
- In Samvat-2073, relief assistance has been sanctioned to 1,193 registered Goshalas in scarcity declared districts.
- In the year 2017, 1,805 works in 7 districts have been sanctioned for repairing of roads and bridges which were damaged due to flood/heavy rains.
- In Kharif Samvat-2073, a sum of ₹1,116.29 crore has been allotted as agriculture input subsidy.

## JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA, JAIPUR

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) is a cultural centre of national and international excellence in the arts, namely literature and the performing and visual arts. Since its inception, JKK has worked 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 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 & Film and the Performing Arts, which included theatre, music and dance.

### Literature (Library)

The Library at JKK has been renovated and is a key space at JKK where literature is encouraged. A new General Section and Children's section with over 3,000 books has been added and there is free Wi-Fi at all times to enable research. A Junior reading room has also opened to promote Children's activities. JKK organises a Junior Summer Camp annually from 15<sup>th</sup> May to 15<sup>th</sup> June for children. JKK organised the first

children's literature festival in 2016 in collaboration with Bookaroo. It was organised again on 18-19<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 and saw over 7,000 children participate in it.

### Visual Art and Film

After the renovation of the art galleries at JKK, the galleries are now of international standards with high quality lighting systems, air conditioning and other gallery related infrastructure. After opening of the Contemporary Art Gallery in January, 2017, over 6 large scale exhibitions have been held which include the first video art exhibition Teh Sateh ever to be seen in Jaipur (20 Jan - 4 March, 2017) a historical exhibition of 4 centuries of Graphic Art in collaboration with Delhi Art Gallery (DAG), Delhi, (5 Aug - 8 Oct, 2017), a solo retrospective exhibition of the famous Jaipur based artist Himmat Shah in collaboration with Kiran Nadar Museum of Art (KNMA), Delhi (29 October- 22 Dec, 2017). All the exhibitions had over 150 visitors per day. The Graphic Studios at JKK have been renovated and regular workshops in print making have begun. A Film appreciation Course was also organised from 26-30<sup>th</sup>

July, 2017 in collaboration with the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) which had 105 participants from across Rajasthan. The museum gallery block now consists of a large contemporary gallery, 3 smaller galleries, a gallery shop by Play Clan and a gallery cafe by Quaint café.

### Performing Arts (Theatre, Music and Dance)

This year Junior Summer Camp was organised to provide training in theatre, visual arts, dance and music to the children and young artists. Many theatre performances, classical music and dance programmes as well as morning ragas were organised throughout the year. Other than these weekend programmes, JKK also organised various festivals throughout the year - Dhrupad music festival in August; Raag an overnight concert in November, which saw over 750 people staying through the night for the performances. The Music Stage, a fusion music and dance festival; Rang Rajasthan a Rajasthani theatre and folk festival and Deepawali Celebrations which had over 200 folk musicians and dancers performing at JKK.



## PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP



### PPP PROJECTS COMPLETED

Total 153 projects costing ₹11,619.23 crore completed upto December, 2017 in the state.

### PPP PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Total 68 projects costing ₹ 53400.76 crore are in progress.



### JAIPUR STREET LIGHT SYSTEM PROJECT

In Jaipur city, total 26,626 LED lights installed upto December, 2017.

### MULTI LEVEL PARKING PROJECT at Ashok Marg, C-scheme, Jaipur

Construction works of commercial tower-A has been completed and the work of commercial tower-B is in progress.



## 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 increased the demand–supply gap in most of the States. The Governments are experiencing increasing pressure from their citizens, civil society organizations, and the media to provide accessible and affordable infrastructure and basic services. While the infrastructure gap is rising, Government budgetary resources are increasingly constrained in financing this deficit. Governments also face insufficiency in technical resources and the executive capacity to cope-up 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 recognizes that the private sector can play a pivotal 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.

As per the 'Rajasthan Vision 2020' document of the State Government, GSDP Growth Rate is required to be accelerated and maintained at 12 per cent per annum by increasing capital investment, both in public and private. To achieve the targeted growth rate, efforts will be made to pursue the PPPs, wherever possible.

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 mobilizing private sector investment and efficiencies. However, the success of PPP projects is substantially determined by the enabling environment comprising the policy and regulatory framework. Few pilot PPP projects are at different stages in Health, Electricity Distribution, Urban Water Supply & Sewerage System, and Affordable Housing for EWS/LIG.

Government of Rajasthan has taken various initiatives for implementing the 'Ease of Doing Business' and many are under process. Rajasthan ranked 8<sup>th</sup> 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". The Department of Industrial Policy Promotion along with the World Bank Group ranked 32 states/UT's based on the implementation of 340 reforms parameters. Rajasthan scored 96.43 per cent in the DIPP assessment conducted in partnership with the World Bank(WB). The top 12 states including Rajasthan, which had implemented over 90 per cent of the reforms, were classified as 'leaders' in the rankings.

Rajasthan has been recognized amongst the top five states in the country for enabling nine of the Centre's ten core reform areas such as construction permits, environmental registrations, labour regulation, obtaining electricity connection, online filing of tax returns, inspection, access to information and transparency, single window clearance, and commercial dispute resolution.

### Institutional Framework

The PPP Cell created under the Planning Department in the year 2007-08, is the State Nodal agency to coordinate efforts of the State Government regarding projects entailing Public-Private Participation. It serves as the repository of all the information 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 and grants approval of 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 formulates, reviews and recommends policy papers and proposals for submission to the CID and it also monitors and follow up on implementation of the decisions taken by the CID. It will also undertake such other actions, as may be necessary, in furtherance of the objectives of the CID. Planning Department serves as the secretariat of the CID and ECID.

In order to consider and approve the road sector projects forming part of the Rajasthan State



Highways Development Programme (RSHDP) comprising development of 20,000 kms of State Highways and other roads, an Empowered Committee has also been constituted separately under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is the Public Works Department.

A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) has also been set up under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary for the projects under Swiss Challenge Method in accordance with the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (Amendment) Rules, 2015. The SLEC considers, examines and accords approval of the project proposals (Both PPP and Non-PPP) received under the Swiss Challenge Method of procurement. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is the Planning Department.

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.

Many significant steps and new policies have been announced in the past four years, which shows the commitment of the State Government towards ease of doing business for overall development of the State. State Government is now focusing on implementation of various schemes and policies so that actual results could improve the State's GDP.

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 importance of private sector, PPP model of development is further given impetus to overcome

the resource gap and to bring out improved all round efficiency. An Institutional Framework for streamlining and fast trekking the decision making and implementation process have 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)

The State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted. Under the Act, a non-lapsable State Road Development Fund (SRF) was created through levy of ₹1.00 cess on petrol/diesel. The levy was revised from time to time and the existing levy of cess on petrol/diesel is ₹1.50 and ₹1.75 per liter respectively w.e.f. from 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2016. The funds collected under the Act are 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 assent of the Governor of which was received on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2015. It will facilitate the declaration, development, operation, safety and regulation of highways and the use of land appurtenant thereto, acquisition of land for highways and other roads, constitution of the Rajasthan State Highways Authority, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The State Legislative Assembly has passed highways Bill, 2014 on 9<sup>th</sup> April 2015 and it has become an Act on 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2015.

### Other Sector-Specific Policies

Certain other sector-specific policies/acts also provide and support increasing role of PPPs. Some sector specific policies and schemes are as follows:

- Policy for PPP in School Education, 2017
- Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy, 2015
- Rajasthan Mineral Policy, 2015
- Rajasthan MSME Policy, 2015
- 'Chief Minister's 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 Investment Promotion Scheme, 2014
- 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 of Rajasthan. The aim was to enhance capacities of senior and middle level officers of Administrative Departments/ Implementing Agencies concerned at large to enable them in conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of the PPP projects.

To mark the culmination of the NPCBP, the PPP Cell of Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan was awarded by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in March, 2014 for commendable contribution in the implementation of the programme.

Government of India has now been organizing basic and advanced level courses on Public Private Partnerships under the PPP Capacity Building Programme. Selected officials of the State of Rajasthan have also completed these courses organized by the PPP Cell, Department of Economic

Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

### General Scenario of PPP in Rajasthan

Briefly, total 153 projects costing ₹11,619.23 crore has been completed upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. Construction works under 68 projects costing ₹53,400.76 crore are in progress; while 104 projects amounting to ₹24,879.00 crore are under different stages of projects development. Thus, a total 325 projects with estimated cost of ₹89,898.99 crore are at different stages. Some projects have been shown as single project in respective category. 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 given below.

A brief description of major PPP projects under implementation and projects under planning or in pipeline is as follows:

### Road Projects

Twenty (20) road projects entailing an investment of ₹3687.33 crore are under implementation excluding the Ring Road Project (Phase-I), Jaipur while seventy (70) road projects are under planning or in pipeline. Eight (8) major road projects namely; Chomu-Mahla via Renwal-Jobner (₹134.20 crore), Bikaner-Suratgarh (₹501.08 crore), Chittorgarh-Neemach & Nimbahera-Pratapgarh (₹511.21 crore), Ajmer-Nagaur (₹377.15 crore), Nagaur-Bikaner (₹378.07 crore), Chomu-Chandwaji Highway project via Morija, Chithawari (₹40.00 crore), and Hanumangarh-Abohar (₹61.67 crore) Gadoj-Behror-Haryana Boarder Highway project (₹88.01 crore) have been taken up on DBFOT basis with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) assistance from Government of India on which construction works are under progress. The projects namely Bikaner-Suratgarh, Chittorgarh-Neemach & Nimbahera-Pratapgarh and Gadoj-Behror-Haryana Boarder Highway project have been awarded on premium of releasable toll fee from Commercial Operation Date (COD).

Twelve (12) road projects costing ₹1,595.94 crore are also under implementation on PPP Annuity - DBOT basis under Asian Development Bank (ADB) (Tranche-I packages) loan assisted programme.

Table No. 11.1 Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance as on December 31, 2017

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹ in crore	No.	₹ in crore	No.	₹ in crore
1	Roads (SH & NH)	55	5036.03	21	4577.33	70	8142.39
2	Urban Infrastructure *	22	392.36	10	269.08	16	13000.50
3	Power	4	5499.32	14	48317.49	2	98.78
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	2	2165.00
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	-	-
6	Social*	57	541.42	22	236.31	11	850.03
7	Others	13	50.09	1	0.55	3	622.30
<b>Total</b>		<b>153</b>	<b>11619.23</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>53400.76</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>24879.00</b>

\* Note: Projects for Operation of Public Convenience in various cities, Run-a-PHCs & attached Sub-centres, Operation of CT Scan Machines, Installation & Operation of CT Scan/MRI Machines, Operation of IVF Centers, Operation of Haemodialysis and Operation of Government Secondary schools have been shown as single project in respective category.

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 was completed under the Phase-I and accordingly viability of these projects were assessed to implement them in different modes such as PPP (VGF), PPP (Annuity) and EPC. Some of the road stretches has been declared National Highways, therefore development of these are proposed as per the extant guidelines of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (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 US\$ 500 million each from ADB and WB has been agreed to in-principle. Loan agreement for US\$ 220 million has already been signed with ADB for the Highways proposed for development under Tranche-I.

Keeping in view of the dismal response of bidders on PPP projects in recent times, possibilities have been explored to execute the road sector projects on PPP (Annuity) basis. During Resurgent Rajasthan, 2015, Government of Rajasthan had signed a MoU with Malaysian Companies through CIDB holdings for investing ₹10,000 crore for RSHDP. The MoRTH,

Government of India has also indicated in-principle concurrence for Swiss Challenge Method of procurement to leverage foreign investment.

Initially, Seven Packages (62 Highways); 3,993 Km length; indicative cost ₹7,216 crore were proposed by the Project Proponents on Swiss Challenge Method". Accordingly, "Permission to Proceed" was issued. Later Package 3 & 4 was merged & reframed due to development of some of Highways under other schemes as package 3 (revised). Accordingly, four packages (Nos. 1, 2, 5 & 6) (31 Highways); approx. Length 1,880 Km; Indicative Project Cost ₹5,900 crore) have been proposed by the Project Proponents on "Swiss Challenge Method".

The cost estimates and schedules of Package 1, 5 & 6 submitted by the Project Proponents have been reviewed by the Transaction Advisor (TA) appointed for the purpose of road sector PPP projects. The observations of TA are under compliance with the Project Proponents. The detailed comprehensive proposals for above three Packages are expected to be submitted by 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2018. These highway projects are proposed to be developed on PPP (Hybrid Annuity) model with the advanced cost-effective innovative technologies namely 'Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) Technology' / 'Cold in-place recycling

Technology' for pavement strengthening, to be accredited/ approved by Indian Roads Congress, New Delhi.

Development of Highways in Phase-I of RSHDP has been planned as shown in Table 11.2 given below.

### 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 was proposed under phases. In the first phase, Jaipur Development Authority had 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 costing ₹890 crore on DBFOT format. It is 47 km six lane road with three Interchanges, four ROBs, one Major Bridge on Doond River, two Minor Bridges, 42 under passes, and Electrification/Horticulture works.

The concession agreement was executed with M/s Sanjose-Supreme Tollways Dev. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

**Table No. 11.2 Development of Highways in Phase-I of RSHDP**

S. No.	No. of Roads	Total length (In Km)	Total project cost (₹ in crore)	Scheme / Model
1(i)	3	105	182.00	PPP (VGF)
1(ii)	1	41	89.00	PPP (VGF)
2 (i)	12	746	1596.00	PPP (Annuity)
2 (ii)	4	234	348.00	EPC
3 (i)	5	280	490.00	PPP (Annuity)
3 (ii)	6	474	1136.00	EPC
4 (i)	5	309	571.00	PPP (Annuity)
4 (ii)	6	815	1410.00	EPC
5	31	1880	5900.00	Swiss Challenge Method (PPP-Annuity)
6	28	1383	2475.00	PPP (Annuity)
Total	101	6267	14197.00	

on 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2011. Appointed date was decided as 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 but construction works delayed due to various reasons. State Government has decided to foreclose the concession agreement through an amicable settlement with concessionaire and transfer this project to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Accordingly, supplementary agreement was executed on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2017. Settlement committee was constituted under chairmanship of Hon'ble Retd Rajasthan High Court Justice on 31<sup>th</sup> March, 2017. Thus, the project is now being implemented by the NHAI as per the recommendations of the Settlement Committee. Memorandum of Understanding has been executed with NHAI on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2017 and Foreclose Agreement has been executed on 03<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 between Government of Rajasthan, JDA and the concessionaire. The NHAI has invited bids for construction of Jaipur Ring Road Project

(Southern Corridor) and the agency has also been finalized by them. They are in the process of declaring the commencement date. The work is proposed to be completed within 15 months by the NHAI.

### International Convention Centre at Mansarovar, Jaipur

Rajasthan Housing Board had decided for development of 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 ₹255.15 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 per cent every 3 years. Bids were invited twice for selection of private sector entity but no bid was received. The project proposal has now been kept in abeyance.

### **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 JDA has attempted several times to execute the project; however, despite giving lucrative offers, no private company has shown positive response. The revised proposals are under consideration for global tendering to attract the potential private sector partners.

### **Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-II**

Keeping in view the urban transport demands of the city for the next many decades, Jaipur Metro Rail Project has been planned in two phases. 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) costing ₹10,394 crore (as per DPR of July, 2014) is proposed to be developed on PPP Mode. Consequent to R.F.Q. issued on

14<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 for short listing of concessionaire, following four Companies/Consortia were shortlisted for participation in RFP:

1. Gammon Infrastructures - Irridium Concession
2. Soma-I.C.F.
3. Reliance Infrastructure
4. Essar Projects-Samsung C.N.T.

The revised DPR of Phase-II is under process. RFP has to be issued with prior approval of PPPAC, Government of India. International Consultant has been appointed to review various other aspects in the existing DPR and update the alignment, technology and scope of works etc.

### **Jaipur Street Lighting System Project**

Jaipur Street Lighting System Project entails implementation of Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) to existing Public Lighting network having total 70,652 lamps spread across eight zones (Hawa Mahal East, Hawa Mahal West, Amer, Vidya Dhar Nagar, Civil Lines, Moti Dungri, Mansarowar, and Sanganer) in 77 wards. These 77 wards have been clustered in 23 geographical areas, each constituting a Phase of the Project. Concession agreement has been signed with SMC Infra Ltd., Pune on 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 for a period of 10 year to achieve guaranteed energy savings on existing public lighting network of Jaipur City. In Phase-I, 16,626 LED lights have been installed while 10,000 LED lights have been installed in Phase-II. Thus, total 26,626 LED lights have been installed till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.

### **Multi Level Parking Project at Ashok Marg Nala, C-Scheme, Jaipur**

This project costing ₹30 crores was awarded to M/s Fine Tech Parcocon India Pvt. Ltd on DBOOT basis having G+2 for 400 cars parking capacity. Construction works of commercial tower-A G+2 has been completed and the work of commercial tower-B is in progress. Mechanized parking has been completed except the work of two modules (32 Cars).

### **Development of Solar Power Projects in Rajasthan**

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC)

has signed Memorandum of Understandings for development of Solar Parks in the state on BOOM basis in a phased manner through Joint Venture route with M/s IL&FS, Energy Development Company Limited (₹3,500 crore), M/s Essel Infra Project Ltd. (₹3,500 crore) and M/s Adani Enterprises Ltd. (₹40,000 crore). Land have been allotted by Government of Rajasthan to these companies as its 50 per cent equity share and remaining equity will be brought by these private sector companies as their capital investment.

Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has been selecting the project developers for these solar parks. The Joint Ventures viz; SURAJ, Essel Surya Urja, Company of Rajasthan Limited and Adani Renewal Energy Parks Rajasthan Limited have started development of Solar parks of 1,000 MW at Bhadla, Phase-III, Jodhpur, 750 MW at Phalodi (Jodhpur)–Pokaran (Jaisalmer) and 500 MW capacity at Bhadla Phase-IV, Jodhpur respectively. The JV-Adani Renewal Energy Parks Rajasthan Limited has got 'in-principle' approval for solar park of 500 MW capacity at Fathegarh, Jaisalmer.

### 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 Maintenance (BOOM) and DEFOT basis. Total eight transmission projects with an estimated cost of ₹1,403 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 Bharatpur and Bikaner cities. Distribution Franchisee Agreements have been

signed with selected private sector entity for distribution and supply of electricity in Kota and Bharatpur cities for a period of twenty years. The selected private agencies shall make a minimum investment of ₹351.47 crore in these cities in first five years.

- Commercial operation in Kota City has been started w.e.f. 01<sup>st</sup> September, 2016 by M/s KEDL with a minimum capital expenditure of ₹151.52 crore in first five years.
- Commercial operation in Bharatpur City has also been started w.e.f. 01<sup>st</sup> December, 2016 by M/s BESL with a minimum capital expenditure of ₹47.74 crore in first five years.
- Similarly, commercial operation in Bikaner City has also been started w.e.f. 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 by M/s BKESL with a minimum capital expenditure of ₹114.61 crore in first five years.
- Commercial operation has also been started in Ajmer city w.e.f. 01<sup>st</sup> August, 2017 by M/s Tata Power Ajmer distribution Ltd. with a minimum capital expenditure of ₹37.60 crore in first five years.
- Agreement has also been signed between AVVNL and M/s Secure Metering, Services (Bhilwara) Ltd. on 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 2017 for Meter Billing and Collection in Bhilwara city. Operation will be started soon for a period of 10 years with an estimated cost of ₹36.16 crore.

### Run-A-PHCs and attached sub centres

Government of Rajasthan is seeking assistance of the private sector to improve the availability and quality of primary healthcare services towards meeting the State, National and Sustainable Development Goals.

Medical & Health Department have signed concession agreements with selected private partners to operate 53 PHCs and attached Sub-Centres for a period of 5 years on PPP mode. The State Government has been providing land, equipments and medicines along with performance-based payments as operational subsidy to the selected private partners. Concession agreements have also been signed for 46 PHCs and other 19 PHCs have been shortlisted for operation and maintenance on PPP mode.

Performance of these PHCs is being assessed on

quarterly basis by block Chief Medical Officer (CMO). Number of OPDs, IPDs and Institutional Delivery have been increased significantly in these PHCs after operation at the level of selected private partner.

### 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. To start with, the RFP was floated for SMS Hospital, Jaipur twice, but no bidder turned up. Revised proposal of the project are under consideration.

### Seawater based desalinated water supply to Rajasthan water grid

This project with 25 MLD costing to ₹1,800 crore is proposed on DBFOT basis under Swiss Challenge Method. Under the project, Reverse Osmosis based desalination plant would be installed at Mundra Coast (Gujarat) along with lay down carrier to supply treated water for meeting drinking and other demands of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Pokhran. The project proponent has expressed his inability to pursue with the proposal because it was fitting into their Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL) plant, but the same has suffered due to judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

### Recycle and Reuse of 125 MLD Waste Water from Delawas Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), Jaipur

Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) had decided for recycle and reuse the outflow of 125 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (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 ₹365 crores. Under the project, the operator has 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. Project proponent has submitted the revised preliminary proposals for recycle and reuse of 125 MLD waste water from STP

at Delawas, Jaipur on PPP mode.

This project will now be implemented by Local Self Government Department in place of PHED. The project proponent has been requested to submit detailed comprehensive proposal for a project of 25 MLD.

### 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 ₹407.30 crore are under consideration. Detailed comprehensive proposal is under examination.

### Operation and Maintenance of Government Secondary Schools of Rajasthan on PPP basis

Government of Rajasthan aims to leverage the management expertise of the private sector to improve the operations of Government Schools in a PPP framework as per the "Policy for PPP in School Education, 2017". The aim is to create PPP schools that combine the better management, accountability and flexibility for innovation offered by private school operators, with public funding and regulation to ensure universal, free and non-discriminatory access to all students. This programme will be carefully evaluated by independent agency.

Department of School Education has decided to include 300 existing Government Schools in the first phase of programme implementation. Urban schools (except District and Divisional Headquarters) and rural schools other than Adarsh schools will be considered for inclusion in ratio of 25:75. The PPP schools shall grant admission to students without any screening process. All students enrolled at the time of handing over to PPP partner (i.e. successful bidder) shall continue to remain enrolled therein. New admissions shall also be granted to all students of revenue village and Gram Panchayat on priority as per the prescribed maximum permitted capacity.

Per student expenditure to be reimbursed to PPP partners in first year of operation, will be determined through transparent bidding process as per the provisions of RTPPP Act, 2012 subject to maximum of average per student expenditure incurred on salaries

by Department of Secondary Education in the year 2016-17. Additional expenditure of ₹75 lakh or more incurred on additional infrastructure by PPP partner shall also be reimbursed. This reimbursement will be done after assessment by independent agency appointed by Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education (RCSE), Jaipur over a period of 7 years in equal annual installments. A fixed amount of ₹16 lakh per year shall be reimbursed upto 7 years from the year of completion of work. In case the investment is less than ₹75 lakh, the reimbursement amount will be reduced proportionately.

RCSE, Jaipur has invited unconditional competitive technical & financial proposals from the eligible bidders through e-Tendering on 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 for operation and maintenance of Government Secondary Schools of Rajasthan for Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali and Udaipur clusters.

### **Operation & Maintenance of Hotel Khasa Kothi, Jaipur and Hotel Anand Bhawan, Udaipur**

Tourism Department intends to operate Hotel Khasa Kothi, Jaipur and Hotel Anand Bhawan, Udaipur on

PPP basis for a period of 30 years. M/s KPMG India Private Limited was appointed as the transaction advisor for these proposed Operation & Maintenance (O&M) concessions. The transaction advisor has recommended O&M model as the preferred model rather than disinvestment.

The investment assumptions are based on the 'expected/ possible' outlay by the private sector operator for undertaking refurbishment & repair considering the market positioning of the proposed hotels to be operated as upscale 5 Star/Boutique hotels and corresponding achievable room rates/ARRs during 30 years concession period. The amount of investment actually incurred shall be contingent upon various factors. The cost of construction and furnishing of a five star category room may vary between ₹40 lakh to ₹70 lakh depending upon the operator's brand.

The concessionaire would be required to follow the guidelines for granting certificate of heritage to operate heritage hotels/heritage properties issued by the Government of Rajasthan in 2016 and also the list of Do's and Don'ts recommended by School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal. Draft RFP submitted by the transaction advisor is under consideration.





## EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS



### EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

14 EAPs costing ₹20,747.70 crore are in progress.

#### Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1 - Phase B Project - ADB

The main objective of the project is to improve mass rapid transit system of Jaipur city. The project comprises underground rail infrastructure of about 2.44 kilometers length (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) and 2 Stations.



#### RAJASTHAN WATER SECTOR LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT - JICA

The main object of the project is rehabilitation and renovation of 137 irrigation projects in 25 districts. Project is effective from 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2017.

#### RAJASTHAN STATE HIGHWAY INVESTMENT PROGRAM-1 - ADB

The object of the project is to improve transport efficiency and safety on state highways. Project is effective from November, 2017.



### INTRODUCTION

Financial requirements for executing various developmental activities by the state are enormous, whereas the financial resources 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, (German Agency), New Development Bank (NDB) 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 living standard 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 1.4.2005, as was recommended by the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance

Commission. The State Government is getting the same maturity, moratorium and amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

### Financial Year 2017-18

At the outset of financial year 2017-18, there were 12 ongoing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State. During the year, two new projects namely Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA) and Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-1 (ADB) have been sanctioned and are effective from October, 2017 and November, 2017 respectively. One ADB funded project namely Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program was completed by June, 2017, but some ongoing works are being completed from State Fund. In addition to above, loan negotiations were also held for New Development Bank funded Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Area Tranche-1.

The plan outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in the Financial Year 2017-18 is ₹3,686.53 crore, against which expenditure incurred upto December, 2017 is ₹1,391.30 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 available is US\$ 344M. Project became effective from February, 2008 and was completed in June, 2017, however some ongoing works are being completed from State fund.

Total 15 towns were covered under the project. These towns are; Alwar, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai-Madhupur and Sikar.

In the project, work orders have been issued for all 117 packages, out of which 8 packages have been terminated. Out of remaining 109 packages, 103 packages have been completed and works of 6 packages are under progress.

Since inception to December, 2017, an amount of ₹1669.46 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹40 crore was earmarked, against which ₹64.54 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017.

### 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 was 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 were added in project area i.e. Pindwara (Sirohi) and Balesar (Jodhpur).

Under the project, 5,152 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed and revolving fund of ₹7.43 crore have been released to 4,950 SHGs. 4,647 SHGs have been provided Bank credit for different economic activities. 5,126 youths have been trained in various trades like Security guard, Stitching, Computer, Tally

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 2017-18 upto Dec., 2017	Total Exp. since inception to Dec., 2017
1	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (ADB)February, 2008 to June,2017	1762.00	64.54	1669.46
2	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD) December, 2008 to December, 2017	291.00	38.82	*485.05
3	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (WB) June, 2011 to October, 2018	870.00	156.32	743.47
4	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II (JICA) October, 2011 to March, 2019	1152.53	44.75	926.26
5	Reorganization Jodhpur Water Supply Project (AFD) February, 2012 to August, 2018	735.45	41.13	354.02
6	Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project (WB) July, 2012 to April, 2019	832.50	53.26	126.27
7	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project -Nagaur (JICA) January, 2013 to January, 2020	2938.00	357.22	1328.59
8	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (WB) March, 2014 to December, 2018	1362.00	39.41	991.16
9	Jaipur Metro Rail Line-1 Phase B (ADB) June, 2014 to March 2018	1126.00	94.35	530.46
10	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program (ADB) November, 2014 to June, 2018	1466.16	138.60	1274.17
11	Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan Under Green Energy Corridors Project (KfW) October,2015 to December,2019	1018.30	97.58	147.75
12	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUIDP Phase-III) (ADB) November,2015 to December,2019	3672.00	179.18	345.67
13	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA) October,2017 to October, 2024	1069.40	0.64	2.17
14	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme (ADB) November, 2017 to March,2022	2452.36	85.50	307.92
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20747.70</b>	<b>1391.30</b>	<b>9232.42</b>

\* Expenditure Including all components of the project.

Software, Mason, Plumber, Hotel Management and linked with self/wage employment. 5071 livestock vaccination camps have been organized in project

area.70 livestock clusters targeting 24,450 households and 299 agriculture clusters targeting 45,060 households are under implementation.

Since inception to December, 2017, an amount of ₹485.05 crore (including all above components) 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 2017-18, an outlay of ₹33 crore was earmarked, against which ₹38.82 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017.

### **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 became 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, 2017, 54,042 SHGs have been formed/co-opted and Bank accounts have been opened for 47,411 SHGs. Revolving fund and Livelihood fund have been provided to 44,300 and 34,243 SHGs respectively.

Since inception to December, 2017 an amount of ₹743.47 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹300 crore was earmarked, against which ₹156.32 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017.

### **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 the 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 Kumbhalgarh, Phulwarikinal, Jaisamand, Sitamata, Basi, Kailadevi and Raoli Todgarh.

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. Plantation work has been completed in 83,525 hectare area. 2,00,000 Cumt. Check Dam, 4,95,967 Rmt. Contour Bonding and Closure of Biodiversity Conservation in 5,000 hectare have also been completed in the project. For income generation activities 1905 SHGs have been formed and are being

trained for their capacity building, skill development and business planning.

Since inception to December, 2017 an amount of ₹926.26 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹98 crore was earmarked under the project against which ₹44.75 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017.

### 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 was 31 December, 2016. Besides this, Phase-II costing ₹185.45 crore in which ₹152.38 crore is AFD loan portion has also sanctioned in July, 2013 and was to be completed in September, 2017. But now AFD has extended project period upto August, 2018. AFD has also given concurrence to book the expenditure of phase-1 and phase-2 of the project into AFD phase-2 sanctioned project.

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 Litre Daily (MLD) WTP at Surpura headworks, Construction of Raw Water Reservoir in Surpura Dam, Construction of 90 MLDWTP 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 of 8 Million Litre (ML) and 1.75 ML have been constructed and 12.20 Km DI pipe and 32.60 Km GRP pipe lines have already been commissioned and are operational.

Works at Takhatsagar include raw water pump house, 90 MLD WTP and CWR are under progress. Package for clear water trunk main-I is almost complete. Package for clear water trunk main-II is under progress. Package for renovation of Administrative Block of Chief Engineer Project Office Campus has been completed.

Since inception to December, 2017, an amount of ₹354.02 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹152 crore was earmarked, against which ₹41.13 crore have been utilized upto December, 2017.

### 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 sustainably increase agricultural productivity and farmer income in selected locations of Rajasthan.

The project execution involves seventeen (17) clusters spread over eight (8) Agro Climatic Zones (ACZs) of the state covering more than 2,75,000 hectare area. Out of these, 4 canal water, 3 ground water, 7 watershed clusters and 3 canal plus 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 1,43,000 farmers, predominantly small holders by sustainably increasing their income levels.

Community Mobilization is being done through NGOs. Total 7,388 Multi Task Groups (MTGs) of Agriculture and Horticulture, 673 Goat MTGs, 197 Users Groups and 17 multi task associations have been formed in 17 clusters under the project. Crop demonstrations have been laid out on 22,586 hectares, Demonstrations of Farm Mechanization and post harvest management technologies and wide spacing crops with inter cropping have been made in 1,306

hectares and 624.57 hectares area respectively. Similarly assistance on production technologies for vegetable cultivation have been made on 357.80 hectares. 2,876 Animal Health camps, 1,927 Bucks distribution, 729 Goat distributions, 24 Rural Haat organizations and 28 Exposure visits were organized.

Since inception to December, 2017, an amount of ₹126.27 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹320.25 crore was earmarked against which ₹53.26 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017.

### **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 diseases, 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. All 120 beneficiary villages of Jayal matasukh regional water supply project and 97 villages of Nawa- Dudu Bisalpur project will also be benefited by the project. 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 kms, distribution pipeline system consist of 939 km of uPVC, 4,965 km of HDPE, 46 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 all packages have already been issued and works are under progress.

Since inception to December, 2017, an amount of ₹1,328.59 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹700 crore was earmarked, against which ₹357.22 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017.

### **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 1,051 villages by BT road having population (as per census 2001) between 250 to 499 and covering around 2,522Km.
- 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, 1003 Villages have been connected by completing Bitumen Length of 2,283 Km., Various Road Sector Modernization and Road Safety Management activities are in process.

Since inception to December, 2017, an amount of ₹991.16 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹120 crore was been earmarked, against which ₹39.41 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017.

### 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 of 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. The work of track bed concreting is in progress. All the five cross passages have been completed. All tunneling activity including retrieval of TBMs has been completed. At Chhoti Chaupar underground station, the work of Top slab, Roof Slab & Concourse slab has been completed. Work of base slab is in progress. Works of 2 Entry/Exit structures have commenced. At Badi Chaupar Station, Top slab, roof slab and Concourse slab work has been completed. Base slab work is in progress.

Since inception to December, 2017, an amount of ₹530.46 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹280 crore was earmarked, against which ₹94.35 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017.

### 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 are 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, 2017. ADB has also approved extension of the project period from December 2017 to June, 2018.

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 has been completed in ICB-3 and ICB-7. The work is under progress in remaining projects.

Since inception to December, 2017, an amount of ₹1274.17 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹167.96 crore was earmarked against which ₹138.60 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017.

### 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 percent (₹407.32 crore) is KfW loan portion, 40 percent (₹407.32 crore) grant from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) and balance 20percent (₹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, RVPNL proposed the following Power Evacuation scheme in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur district:

- 1 No. 400kV GSS (2x500MVA) at Jaisalmer-2 along with associated transmission lines of approx – 320 Kms.
- 5 Nos. 220kV GSS at Pokaran, Undoo, Kolayat, Bajju/PS1 and Chatrail along with associated transmission lines of approx- 150 Kms
- 5 Nos. Unidentified 132kV GSS (to be decided as per location of Solar and Wind power plants) along with associated transmission lines of approx- 100 Kms.

The Notification of Award for 400kV Substation at Jaisalmer-2 has been issued on 16.10.2015 and work has been started. The award of contract for 400kV Transmission lines from Barmer, Bhinmal and Jaisalmer-2 – Barmer issued on 25.05.2016 and 22.01.2016 respectively. The work of the transmission lines are under process. The ICB packages for 220kV Substation at Pokaran, Undoo, Kolayat, Bajju/PS1, Chatrail and 5 Nos. unidentified 132kV GSS along with their associated transmission lines have been deferred as the solar and wind power developers who have taken the connectivity did not turn up to utilize the power evacuation allotted to them.

The existing Power Evacuation scheme in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur area for funding through KfW having aggregated cost of ₹1018.30 crore (Including IDC) was consisting of 11 Nos. of ICB packages. The contracts worth ₹532 crore (estimated as per DPR) have already been awarded out of the total scheme cost of ₹1018.30 crore. These contracts are being successfully implemented as per schedule. The balance scheme costing ₹486.32 crore was deferred after discussion with RREC as the wind and solar power developers were not installing their plants at the pace earlier envisaged. Now it has been decided to pose the execution of already approved ₹261.96 crore (with IDC) transmission schemes in place of deferred scheme of ₹486.32 crore for evacuation of generation from solar and wind power plants in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan for KfW funding. The KfW and CEA have given their consent for implementation of alternate schemes of ₹261.96 crore consisting of 220kV GSS Chhatargarh along with associated lines, 220 KV D/C Akal- Jaisalmer-2 line and other EHV works. The NIBs of the alternate schemes are being floated.

Since inception to December, 2017, an amount of ₹147.75 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹407.32 crore was earmarked against which ₹97.58 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017.

### 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 ₹3,672 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, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Bhilwara (sewerage only) and Tonk. Main works 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.

Works have been started in all towns.

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 1<sup>st</sup> tranche policy reforms requirement, amount of US\$125 million has been released by ADB on 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2015.

Drainage work in Banswara and Sewerage works in Bikaner, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Mount Abu and Udaipur are approved under Program loan. Works in 5 towns have been started. Tenders for two towns namely Kota and Mount Abu are under approval.



Since inception to December, 2017 an amount of ₹345.67 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹600 crore was earmarked against which ₹179.18 crore has been utilized up to December, 2017.

### **Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) - JICA**

This project is funded by the JICA. The estimated cost of the project is ₹2,576.86 crore. JICA will finance the project in two tranches and there would be two separate loan agreements for each tranche. The Project cost of tranche-1 is ₹1,069.40 crore (16148 Million Yen) in which ₹908.94 crore (13725 Million Yen) will be funded by JICA and ₹160.46 crore (2,423 Million Yen) will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from October 26, 2017.

Main object of the project is rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Project in 25 districts. Total CCA to be treated under the project is 4.70 lakh hectare.

Under the tranche-1, Bhakra canal system, Gurgaon canal system and minor & medium irrigation project of 16 district of State namely Ajmer, Alwar, Sikar, Karauli, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Pali, Sirohi and Hanumangarh have been included in the project.

Project will be implemented in three stages. 34 sub projects will be rehabilitated under Stage-1. Out of 34 sub projects, tenders of 31 sub projects have been invited.

Since inception to December, 2017, an amount of ₹2.17 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹18.00 crore was earmarked, against which ₹0.64 crore has been utilized up to December, 2017.

### **Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-1 (RSHIP-I) - ADB**

The total cost of this Project is ₹2,452.36 crore, out of which ₹1,430 crore (220 Million US\$ ) will be funded by ADB. Project is effective from November, 2017 and is to be completed by March, 2022.

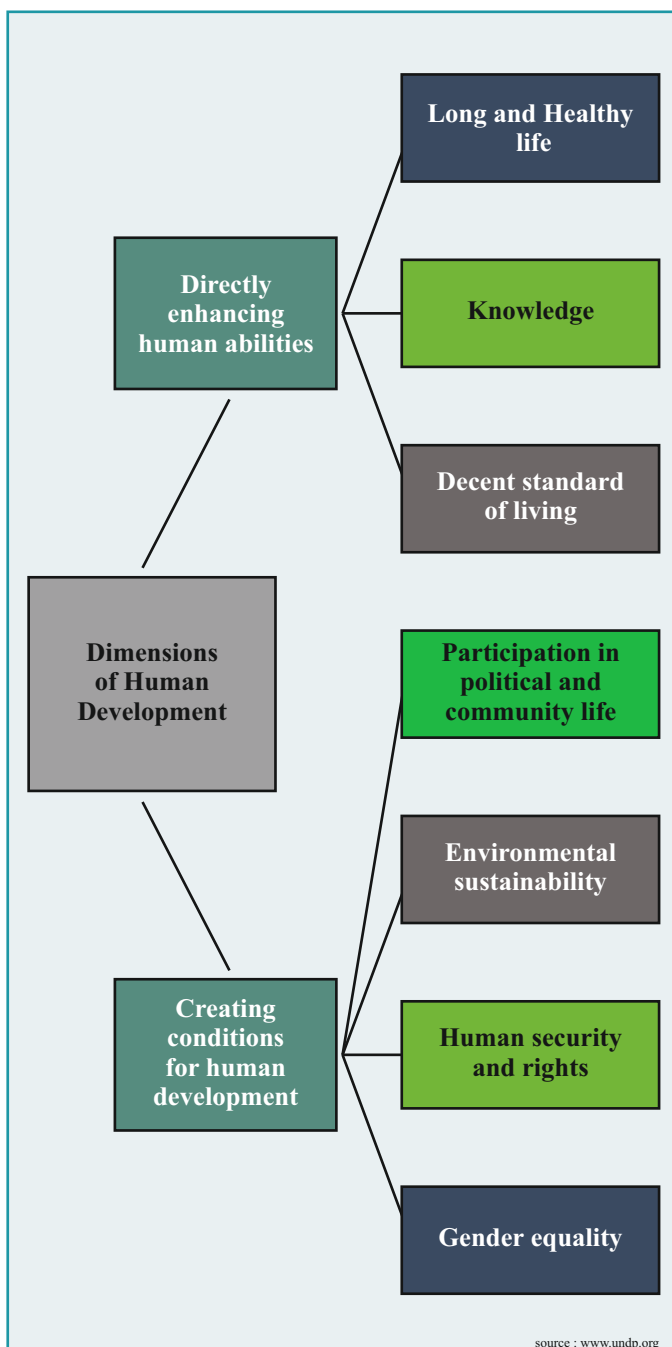
The object of the project is to improve transport efficiency and safety on State highways. The project shall comprise the upgrading of around 1000 km of State highways and Major District Roads (MDRs) to two lane or intermediate lane standards and capacity building of PPP division, PWD by preparing and piloting streamlined business processes and procedures for road asset management, road safety and project management.

Development work of 16 Highways having 980 Km length amounting to ₹1,944.22 crore in Kota, Jhalawar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Barmer, Jalore, Pali, Hanumangarh, Churu, Bikaner, Nagaur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Sikar & Jhunjhunu districts have been awarded under the project. All the 16 Highway works are under progress.

Since inception to December, 2017 an amount of ₹307.92 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an outlay of ₹450.00 crore was been earmarked, against which ₹85.50 crore has been utilized upto December, 2017.



## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



The Human Development approach keeps people at the center of the development agenda, whereas economic growth and wealth are considered as means to development and not an end by itself. Put simply, the starting point for the human development approach is the idea that the purpose of development is to improve human lives by not only enhancing income, but also expanding the range of things that a person can be and can do, such as be healthy and well nourished, be knowledgeable and to participate in community life. The concept of human development emerged in the late 1980s, based on the conceptual foundation provided by Dr. Amartya Sen and Dr. Mahbub ul Haq.

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 composite Human Development Index (HDI) integrates three basic dimensions of human development.

- Life expectancy at births reflects the ability to lead a long and healthy life.
- Mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling reflects the ability to acquire the knowledge.
- Gross per capita national income reflects the ability to achieve a decent standard of living.

### Global Human Development Report

In Global Human Development Report-2016

“Human Development for Everyone”, India has ranked 131 among 188 countries across the world, with a medium level HDI of 0.624. This Report conveys five basic messages:

- Universalism is the key to human development and that the human development for everyone is attainable.
- Various groups of people still suffer from basic deprivations and face substantial barriers to overcome them.
- Human development for everyone calls for refocusing some analytical issues and assessment perspectives.
- Policy options exist and, if implemented, would contribute to achieving human development for everyone.
- A reformed global governance, with fairer multilateralism, would help to attain human development for everyone.

As per this report, in India opening up the economy to the world accelerated growth, which in turn helped address human development challenges-reducing poverty, improving health outcomes and extending access to basic social services.

### India Human Development Report

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 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 this 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.

### State Human Development Report

The first Human Development Report of Rajasthan was released 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 “Human Development Report 2015” of state is about to release soon. 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 is an important sector which also effects other social sectors like health, employment, women empowerment, child development, labour etc. It is a great instrument for improving economic growth and development. Education improves the quality of life as well as provides opportunities for progress. The current status of education is given in table 13.1.

As per the Census 2011, Rajasthan has recorded 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 the same period. This is a heartening achievement for the State. 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 the same period. Gender Parity Index for Rajasthan in primary education was 0.98 in 2015-16 whereas, it was 1.03 for India in the same period.

Table-13.1 Major Educational Indicators

S.No.	Educational indicators	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-DISE2015-16)	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

## Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

### Elementary Education

There are several programmes that the State and the Central Governments have been implementing to develop and improve the education sector and to achieve the target of universal primary education & quality education at all levels. Some of the major schemes/programmes are as follows:

- **Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)** 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 & Compulsory Education Act 2009** is being implemented in the State since 1<sup>st</sup> 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, 5.35 lakh children have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools, out of which, 1.17 lakh are new admissions during 2017-18.
- **'Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation'** programme is operational in Class I to V of 64,673 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.

- **Utkrist Vidhyalaya Yojana** : Under the Rajasthan's Adarsh Vidyalaya scheme, one selected government senior secondary/secondary School is being developed as "Adarsh Vidyalaya" in every gram panchayat. Adarsh school (Class I to XII/ X) will work as "Mentor school" and "Resource Centre" for the utkrisht vidhyalaya. In this Utkrist Vidhyalaya Yojana, one selected Upper Primary/Primary School in each Gram Panchayat is to be transformed into as "Utkrist Vidhyalaya". In this regard, Utkrish Vidhyalaya will be developed as a "centre of excellence" for elementary education.
- Upto December, 2017, 8,869 **Mahatma Gandhi Libraries** have been established at Gram Panchayat level in Lok Shiksha Kendras.

**Government has taken several initiatives to promote girls primary education, some of them are:**

- During the year 2017-18, 200 **'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya'** (KGBV) are functioning and 19,984 girls are studying in these schools.
- Nine **'Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya'** for

girls are functioning. These residential schools are established for girls in Mewar region which is largely educationally backward. 443 girls are being benefitted by this intervention in 2017-18.

- **'Meena Manch'** has been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes IV to VIII of 19,106 upper primary schools including 9,895 Adarsh School and 200 KGBVs to create awareness in the community on various social issues, viz child marriage, dowry system, etc and to motivate the parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to send their daughters to school.
- **'Adhyapika Manch'** have been established to enhance the academic level of girls and to provide friendly environment to girl child in schools. 301 Adhyapika manch has been formed at block level.
- Innovation for girls education (Under SSA), **'Saksham'** (self-defensive training to girls) in approximately 14,000 government schools and 200 KGBV across all 33 districts of Rajasthan and **'Jagruti'** (Awareness among community for girls education in Selected 17 districts, which include 14 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and 7 Special focus districts) schemes are being implemented to promote enrolment, retention and learning enhancement of girls.

**Activities for Children with Special Need (CWSN):** Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has provided 56 Laptops along with a screen reading software-NVDA (Non Visual Desktop Access) in Indian voices, a headphone and a data card for accessing studying, communicating & net surfing etc. to children with blindness. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has distributed mobile phones with accessible apps to 370 Children with Total Blindness who are studying in class V to VIII in Government School. During the year 2017-18 upto December, 2017, the Brail books have been distributed to 1,163 sight impaired children. 2,884 sets of large print books have been distributed to low vision children.

For Adult Education, a Centrally Sponsored scheme called, **'Saakshar Bharat Abhiyan'** was launched on September 8, 2009. In Saakshar Bharat Programme, 9,022 Lok Shiksha kendras are being functioning at Gram Panchayats level in 32 Districts (except Kota

district) of the state by 15,637 Preraks, on honorarium.

## Secondary Education

There are several programmes/schemes that the State and the Central Governments have been implementing to improve the secondary education level:

- Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, some programmes i.e. Swami Vivekananda Model Schools, Sharde Girls Hostel, Civil works, Scholarships, Free Text Books distribution, Free Lap-Top distribution to meritorious students who are studying in class 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> in the government schools and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) programme are being implemented by the Central and the State Government.
- 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, Transport Voucher Scheme, Balika Shiksha protsahan Yojna, Balika Shiksha Foundation etc.
- A new scheme namely **'Mukhya Mantri Jan Sahbhagita Vidyalaya Vikas Yojana'** has been launched for infrastructure strengthening and development in secondary schools in the year 2017-18.

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The current level of major indicators of health in the state vis-a-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 as compared to National average 167.
- As per National Family Health Survey-IV (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-III (2005-2006).

Table-13.2 Major Indicators of Health

S. No.	Health indicators	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live births) -2016 (SRS-Sep., 2017)	41	34
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh live births) (SRS-2011-13)	244	167
3.	Total Fertility Rate (Births per women) 2016 (SRS Statistical Report-2016)	2.7	2.3
4.	Crude Birth Rate(CBR) -2016 (SRS-Sep., 2017) (per thousand live births)	24.3	20.4
5.	Crude Death Rate (CDR) -2016 (SRS-Sep., 2017) (per thousand live births)	6.1	6.4
6.	Life Expectancy at Birth (SRS based abridged life tables 2011-15)		
	Total	67.9	68.3
	Male	65.7	66.9
	Female	70.4	70.0
7.	Malnutrition Among Children (0-5 years) (National Family Health Survey-IV 2015-16) (underweight, low weight)	36.7	35.7
8.	Anaemia Among All Women Age (15-49 years) (National Family Health Survey-IV 2015-16)	46.8	53.0
9.	Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (females per 1000 males) (Census- 2011)	888	919

- As per National Family Health Survey-IV (NFHS) 2015-16, the Institutional Deliveries are 84.0 per cent in Rajasthan.
- 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 2016 in the state, TB Convergent and Cure Rates were 92 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. Leprosy prevalence rate of state is 0.17 per 10,000 population during 2016-17 (Up to Dec. 2016), whereas it is 0.69 at national level.

### 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. This mission focuses on improving rural as well urban Health. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM).

Several schemes or new initiatives have been implemented by the National/ State Government to improve the health indicators in the State in recent past 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(RBSK)
- Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Scheme
- Janani Express
- National Mental Health Programme
- Naya Savera (Swasthaya Jeevan Ki Aur) For Doda Post Users

- 108 Toll free Ambulance Yojana
- Bhamashaha Swasthya Bima Yojana (BSBY)
- Nishulk Sanitary Napkins Distribution Scheme
- Adarsh Primary Health Centres
- National Tobacco Control Programme (N.T.C.P.)
- Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (I.D.S.P.)
- National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (N.P.C.D.C.S)

## 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.

Per capita income is an important indicator to assess the levels of livelihood in the state, over a period of time. The comparative per capita income is summarized in the table 13.3.

In the State during 2011-12 to 2017-18(AE) per capita income at current prices has increased from ₹57,192

to ₹100,551 and from ₹57,192 to ₹76,146 at constant prices (2011-12).

According to the 2011 Census, Rajasthan had 299 lakh workers, out of whom 244 lakh resided in the rural areas and 55 lakh in urban areas. Work Participation Rates (WPR) has increased in the state 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 workforce in the last decade was 1.5 per cent. The Workers classification is summarized in the table 13.4.

## Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)

RSLDC was incorporated as a non-profit company under Section 25 in companies Act 1956. Skill training mechanism was established in the state by involving more than 350 partner agencies to execute the training programmes across the State. In its journey of four years, it has trained around more than 2.21 lakh persons/youth in various fields.

## Major Schemes of RSLDC

RSLDC is executing following schemes/projects for skill development and entrepreneurship in the State :

- **Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):** DDU-GKY

**Table 13.3 Comparative Per Capita Income**

(₹)

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2011-12	63462	57192	63462	57192
2012-13	70983	63658	65538	58441
2013-14	79118	69480	68572	61053
2014-15	86454	76436	72862	64522
2015-16	94130	83977	77803	68048
2016-17	103219	92076	82269	72072
2017-18	111782	100551	86660	76146

For State- For the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16 -Revised Estimate-II, Year 2016-17 - Revised Estimates-I and Year 2017-18 - Advance Estimates

For All India - For the Year 2016-17 Provisional Estimates and Year 2017-18 - Advance Estimates

Table No.13.4 Workers Classification in the State by Residence and Sex according to Census

Particulars	Unit	Census 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 (Rural + Urban)	Nos. in lakh	126	171	238	299
Work Participation Rate (WPR) Total	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

is the skill training and placement programme of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), GOI. It aims to provide skills to rural youth, who are poor and provide them jobs with having regular monthly wages equal to or above the minimum monthly wages. Scheme was launched in the year 2014. LIFE-MGNREGA, a new initiative by MoRD has also been converged in DDU-GKY scheme.

- **Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP):** Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ESLTP) was launched in the year 2012 with the objective of linking the skill training programmes with employment. The Common Norms of Government of India have been adopted by RSLDC to create uniformity in skilling in terms of branding, delivery and monitoring of training programmes. All the courses executed under this scheme are National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned.
- **Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP):** RSTP is a short term livelihoods based programme and has been the foundation of skill development initiative in the State of Rajasthan, 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. This scheme has been revised to take up the Entrepreneurship development based livelihood programmes and the training and employability criteria for training of

transgender have also been modified under this scheme.

- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has sanctioned the project for 64,526 youth to be trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2.0, a component for Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) scheme in the State to be implemented by RSLDC. In first phase, RSLDC has empanelled 21 Training Partners and has issued Provisional Financial Sanction Order (PFSO) of Category IV job roles for training of 10,550 youth.
- **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 development. BOSCH, Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd. are few such leading industries partnered with, under this scheme. A Centre of Excellence (CoE) has been established in Government ITI, Jhalawar by Caterpillar for training in Heavy Earth Moving Equipments. Under this initiative, MoU with Sanskrit Academy has been also signed by RSLDC and training has been taken up for Purohita prashikshan courses.

The current progress of major schemes of RSLDC is shown in table 13.5.



**Table 13.5 Progress of Skill Training Programmes from December, 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017**

Scheme Name	Youth Trained	Youth Trained (From 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2017 to 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec., 2017)	Active Skill Development Centers as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec., 2017	Youth Under-Training as on 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec., 2017
DDU-GKY	34951	2583	37	2542
ELSTP	163578	20622	208	12957
RSTP	18212	3550	30	1463
Special Projects	5001	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>221742</b>	<b>26755</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>16962</b>

### 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).

### 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 sectors and courses
- Optimum utilization of skill training infrastructure

The departmental/ scheme wise progress is shown in table 13.6.

### Other Innovative Initiatives to achieve the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan' are:

- Establishment of First Government Skill

### University

- Establishment of Private Skill University
- Third Party Assessment and Certification
- Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training (CETT)
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna (PMMY) Linked to Skill Trainings
- Traditional and Heritage Skill Development
- Trainings of Jail Inmates, Juveniles, Persons with Special Abilities (PSAs)
- Celebration of World Youth Skill Day
- Financial Literacy Campaigns (FLCs)
- Skill Icon of the Month
- 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, 2017, 85,042 Self Help Groups and 6,190 Village Organizations (VOs) have been formed with approximately 9.9 lakh households by RGAVP under RRLP, NRLP and NRLM.

**Table 13.6 Department/Scheme wise Details and Progress of Skill Training under Convergence Scheme as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017**

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.	5279
2	Local Self Government	National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	15391
3	Rural Development	Border Area Development Programme (BADP)	4571
4	Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP)	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP)	5673
5	Tribal Area Development	TAD Project	9893
6	Labour	Building and Other Construction workers (BOCW)	25
7	Minority	Minority Scheme	3840
8	Forest	Van-Dhan Yojana	140
9	Department of Women and Child Development	1. Swavalamban Yojana 2. SHG Women Training	393
<b>Total</b>			<b>45,205</b>

### Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-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 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission - (DAY-NULM). The Mission is being implemented in all 191 Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan. The main objective of this scheme is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households, improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis.

DAY- NULM will achieve its aim through following components:

- Self Employment Programmes (SEP)

- Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST & P)
- Social Mobilisation and Institutional Development (SMID)
- Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)
- Capacity Building and Training (CB & T)
- Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
- Innovative and Special Projects

Under this scheme in 2017-18 there is a budget provision of ₹4874.95 lakh (Central Share + Share share), out of which, ₹3563.33 lakh have been disbursed till December, 2017.



# **ECONOMIC REVIEW**

**आर्थिक समीक्षा**

**2017-18**

**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	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर <b>Gross State Domestic Product at current prices</b>	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	6270	27315	89795	338348	434837 <sup>Ⓔ</sup>
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2004-05) कीमतों पर <b>Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices</b>	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	32486	65123	101263	213079	434837 <sup>Ⓔ</sup>
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर <b>Net State Domestic Product at current prices</b>	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	6014	25047	80059	300907	395331 <sup>Ⓔ</sup>
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2004-05) कीमतों पर <b>Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices</b>	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	26074	58804	89372	185366	395331 <sup>Ⓔ</sup>
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर <b>Per Capita Income at current prices</b>	₹	1781	5742	14325	44644	57192 <sup>Ⓔ</sup>
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर (2004-05) कीमतों पर <b>Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices</b>	₹	7721	13481	15991	27502	57192 <sup>Ⓔ</sup>
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण <b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	872	3722	12592	123917	147946 <sup>+</sup>
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2011-12=100) ◊ <b>Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)</b>		187.39 <sup>*</sup>	447.08 <sup>*</sup>	155.00 <sup>Ⓔ</sup>	140.92 <sup>ⒺⒺ</sup>	147.66 <sup>ⒺⒺ</sup>
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक <b>**</b> (1991-92 से 1993-94=100) <b>Index for Agricultural Production**</b> (1991-92 to 1993-94=100)		100.12 <sup>†</sup>	211.43 <sup>†</sup>	95.66	158.77 <sup>++</sup>	153.49
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन <b>**</b> <b>Total Foodgrains Production</b>	000 मै.टन 000 MT	6497	10935	10040	23574	21925
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1952-53=100) <b>Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1952-53=100)</b>		576.2	1247.4	2541.3	198.48 <sup>§§</sup>	222.67
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक <b>Consumer Price Index</b>						
(i) जयपुर (आधार वर्ष 1982=100) <b>Jaipur (Base Year 1982=100)</b>		437.92 <sup>§</sup>	190.25	407.00	179	192
(ii) अजमेर (आधार वर्ष 1982=100) <b>Ajmer (Base Year 1982=100)</b>		423.08 <sup>§</sup>	197.17	436.58	175	191
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (आधार वर्ष 1982=100) <b>Bhilwara (Base Year 1982=100)</b>		NA	NA	443.42	176	192
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ (आधुनिक चिकित्सा) <b>Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)</b>	संख्या Number	1505 <sup>##</sup>	9932 <sup>##</sup>	12247 <sup>##</sup>	13848 <sup>##</sup>	13867
स्कूल शिक्षण संस्थाएँ <b>School Educational Institutions</b>	संख्या Number	30386	43003	71379	107175	114371

# 1980-81 तथा 1990-91 के आधार वर्ष 1979-80 एवं 1981-82=100 Base year for 1980-81 and 1990-91 is 1979-80 and 1981-82=100

\* आधार वर्ष 1970=100 Base year 1970=100

§ आधार वर्ष 1960=100 Base year 1960=100

## 25 Hospitals related to Medical College are included Health Institutions.

◊ कलेन्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year

\*\* कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

25 अस्पताल जो मेडिकल कॉलेज से संबंधित हैं, स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं में शामिल हैं।

§§ 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

+ प्राथमिक Provisional

Ⓔ Base Year 1993-94=100 आधार वर्ष 1993-94=100

ⒺⒺ Base Year 2004-05=100 आधार वर्ष 2004-05=100

Ⓔ RE -Revised Estimates II at 2011-12 series संशोधित अनुमान II 2011-12 श्रृंखला

Contd...

## 1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक 1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर @	₹ करोड़	493551	551031	615695	683758	759235 <sup>&amp;</sup>	840263 <sup>AE</sup>
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर @ Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ करोड़	454564	486230	521700	558144	599029 <sup>&amp;</sup>	641940 <sup>AE</sup>
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर @ Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़	446382	494236	551570	614743	683753 <sup>&amp;</sup>	757483 <sup>AE</sup>
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर @ Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ करोड़	409802	434292	465599	498138	535208 <sup>&amp;</sup>	573628 <sup>AE</sup>
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर @ Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	63658	69480	76436	83977	92076 <sup>&amp;</sup>	100551 <sup>AE</sup>
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर @ Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	58441	61053	64522	68048	72072 <sup>&amp;</sup>	76146 <sup>AE</sup>
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण * Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	161156	194011	200210	207666	223280	N.A.
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2011-12=100) \$\$ Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		108.92	115.89	117.98	119.25	122.11	128.24 <sup>+</sup>
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (2005-06 से 2007-08=100) Index for Agricultural Production **(2005-06 to 2007-08=100)		147.5	156.16	143.34	145.62	174.96	N.A.
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन 000 MT	20060	20719	19643	18288	23104	22582 <sup>*</sup>
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1999-2000=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		253.21	259.88	267.97	273.55	287.24	291.03 <sup>+</sup>
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index ◊							
(i) जयपुर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		214	230	238	245	257	268 <sup>++</sup>
(ii) अजमेर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		215	233	240	248	256	259 <sup>++</sup>
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		215	236	245	259	269	274 <sup>++</sup>
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ (आधुनिक चिकित्सा) Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)#	संख्या Number	15212	17538	17553	17550	17556	17564
स्कूल शिक्षण संस्थाएँ School Educational Institutions	संख्या Number	114299	120174	133400	135338	134077	98160 (31.12.2017)

\* प्रावधानिक Provisional N.A. Not available अनुपलब्ध ◊ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to Calendar Year  
+ Average of April to November, 2017 अप्रैल से नवम्बर 2017 का औसत \*\* कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year  
@RE - Revised Estimates II from 2011-12 to 2015-16 संशोधित अनुमान II 2011-12 से 2015-16 AE - Advance Estimates अग्रिम अनुमान  
& Revised Estimates I संशोधित अनुमान I \$\$ वित्तीय वर्ष Financial Year  
++ January to November, 2017 जनवरी से नवम्बर, 2017  
# From 2010-11 onwards Relates to Calendar Year वर्ष 2010-11 से आगे कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित

Conclid.

## 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 <sup>§</sup>	43483664	43483664	39533094	39533094	57192	57192
2012-13 <sup>§</sup>	49355124	45456434	44638216	40980249	63658	58441
2013-14 <sup>§</sup>	55103102	48623018	49423579	43429222	69480	61053
2014-15 <sup>§</sup>	61569480	52170036	55157029	46559916	76436	64522
2015-16 <sup>§</sup>	68375812	55814433	61474316	49813848	83977	68048
2016-17 <sup>#</sup>	75923450	59902944	68375342	5350760	92076	72072
2017-18 <sup>(AE)</sup>	84026270	64194030	75748339	57362801	100551	76146

Total may not tally due to Rounding off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

AE-Advance Estimates - अग्रिम अनुमान

# Revised estimates I संशोधित अनुमान I

\*SDP data 1980-81 to 2010-11 are based on 2004-05 series and राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समंक 1980-81 से 2010-11 तक, 2004-05 श्रृंखला पर आधारित तथा SDP data from 2011-12 to 2017-18 is based on 2011-12 series राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समंक 2011-12 से 2017-18, 2011-12 श्रृंखला पर आधारित

§ Estimates from 2011-12 to 2015-16 are revised estimates II 2016-17 revised I and 2017-18 is advance estimates 2011-12 से 2015-16 तक के संशोधित अनुमान II



3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य मूल्य संवर्धन-मूल (प्रचलित) कीमतों पर  
3. GROSS STATE 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#	2017-18(AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Crops फसलें	7346942	8389344	8599905	7760668	8339254	8805134	8846668
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3113225	3591763	4150167	5333175	6422151	6994256	8208165
3. Forestry वानिकी	1417030	1622498	1987305	2154317	2151992	2211469	2249719
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	33105	37408	42470	58036	53271	70380	81005
5. Mining खनन	1841530	3395874	3953973	4923361	4678250	4711785	5204956
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	6666606	5627437	5338669	6178417	6778627	7409039	7949899
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस, जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएं	763271	1059921	1070927	1341407	1961038	2080575	2333575
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएं	583462	865028	852748	1087313	1675396	1757421	1986185
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	179809	194893	218179	254094	285641	323154	347390
8. Construction निर्माण	4359171	4568112	5259336	5634918	5725208	5925589	6316679
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4374625	5241569	6103584	6953282	8003729	9263428	10619852
10. Railways रेलवे	241013	336958	401456	446690	524825	616627	724488
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	1447315	1682843	1865163	2036678	2231314	2524296	2859657
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1437202	1671790	1850826	2019283	2216138	2507464	2840586
ii Storage भंडारण	10113	11053	14337	17395	15176	16832	19071
12. Communication संचार	596563	693014	909836	1051989	1243765	1514473	1850865
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1364042	1494592	1714035	1907759	2115796	2375965	2668125
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	4133721	4921093	5688746	6449320	7114020	7893202	8706202
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1467926	1593302	1754171	1910769	2042581	2323010	2656755
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2532266	2950607	3495138	4219295	4942547	6195915	7026167
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices सकल राज्य मूल्य संवर्धन मूल कीमतों पर	41698354	47206334	52334881	58360081	64328369	70915144	78302778
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11910303	13641013	14779847	15306197	16966668	18081239	19385558
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	13630579	14651344	15622905	18078103	19143123	20126989	21805109
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	16157472	18913977	21932128	24975781	28218578	32706916	37112111

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

AE - Advance Estimates अग्रिम अनुमान

\*RE - Revised Estimates II संशोधित अनुमान II

#RE - Revised Estimates I संशोधित अनुमान I

4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य मूल्य संवर्धन—मूल स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर  
4. GROSS STATE 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#	2017-18(AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Crops फसलें	7346942	7565947	8192234	7828218	7282793	7357307	7495084
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3113225	3259521	3468966	4134754	4568723	4810132	5181248
3. Forestry वानिकी	1417030	1402775	1660682	1716758	1754484	1817716	1857036
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	33105	35974	38544	50859	46652	55103	61471
5. Mining खनन	1841530	3229375	3505681	4065673	4570392	4707295	4867714
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	6666606	5330888	4900336	5548790	6154490	6640695	6946167
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस, जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएं	763271	806148	823837	892403	946792	1008333	1122785
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएं	583462	632258	641481	688257	729172	776568	873637
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	179809	173890	182356	204146	217620	231765	249148
8. Construction निर्माण	4359171	4269383	4506320	4569177	4783621	4864943	5040080
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4374625	4746079	5082508	5432675	5914668	6469533	7223897
10. Railways रेलवे	241013	322351	375759	391798	445781	507202	577086
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	1447315	1601582	1655079	1755102	1889457	2070499	2273964
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1437202	1591574	1643133	1741512	1878243	2058675	2260897
ii Storage भंडारण	10113	10008	11946	13591	11215	11824	13067
12. Communication संचार	596563	658216	806743	906815	1055301	1243410	1473150
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1364042	1475027	1652756	1823951	1974149	2175789	2398025
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	4133721	4560676	5005540	5337761	5553630	5744120	6163440
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1467926	1462086	1505729	1542388	1579190	1698320	1872136
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2532266	2726075	2996344	3383732	3671785	4338496	4746315
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices सकल राज्य मूल्य संवर्धन मूल कीमतों पर	41698354	43452102	46177058	49380855	52191909	55508894	59299598
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11910303	12264217	13360426	13730589	13652652	14040258	14594840
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	13630579	13635793	13736174	15076043	16455295	17221266	17976746
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	16157472	17552092	19080458	20574222	22083962	24247370	26728013

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

AE - Advance Estimates अग्रिम अनुमान

\*RE - Revised Estimates II संशोधित अनुमान II

#RE - Revised Estimates I संशोधित अनुमान I

5. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य संवर्धन-मूल (प्रचलित) कीमतों पर  
**5. NET STATE 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#	2017-18(AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Crops फसलें	6716402	7660242	7732978	6780921	7261819	7667507	7703675
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3058673	3528041	4075747	5246149	6331053	6895043	8091733
3. Forestry वानिकी	1401491	1604304	1968073	2133051	2133788	2192762	2230689
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	29214	33210	37994	52572	48437	63993	73654
5. Mining खनन	1618333	2975697	3385926	4179502	3898738	3926685	4337681
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	5689422	4570746	4158507	4875962	5423988	5928419	6361194
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस, जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएं	507279	692596	708660	868758	1330281	1411370	1584342
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएं	401259	575497	583196	721715	1158128	1216609	1374975
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	106020	117099	125464	147043	172152	194761	209368
8. Construction निर्माण	4153426	4328429	4938020	5303636	5399035	5588000	5956809
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4182263	5009210	5830304	6643339	7662986	8869056	10167732
10. Railways रेलवे	197275	288552	341965	370997	430763	506112	594641
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	1227685	1434348	1556216	1714355	1891819	2140239	2424568
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1219027	1424778	1544089	1699712	1879102	2126135	2408588
ii Storage भंडारण	8658	9570	12127	14643	12716	14104	15980
12. Communication संचार	481170	564984	685538	803961	990215	1205738	1473553
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1342503	1468117	1685337	1872568	2075833	2331088	2617730
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	3605948	4295845	4954597	5617870	6228235	6910399	7622170
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1164677	1261137	1306189	1516724	1650116	1876663	2146282
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2372020	2773969	3289307	3967265	4669768	5853963	6638394
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य संवर्धन मूल कीमतों पर	37747784	42489426	46655358	51947630	57426873	63367036	70024846
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11205781	12825797	13814792	14212694	15775096	16819304	18099750
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	11968461	12567468	13191113	15227858	16052042	16854474	18240027
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	14573542	17096161	19649452	22507078	25599735	29693257	33685070

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

AE - Advance Estimates अग्रिम अनुमान

\*RE - Revised Estimates II संशोधित अनुमान II

#RE - Revised Estimates I संशोधित अनुमान I

6. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य संवर्धन-मूल स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर  
6. NET STATE 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#	2017-18(AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Crops फसलें	6716402	6889645	7449123	7028062	6440406	6506301	6628142
2. Livestock पशुपालन	3058673	3200495	3403006	4059834	4487669	4724795	5089327
3. Forestry वानिकी	1401491	1385890	1643649	1698493	1738477	1801132	1840094
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	29214	32014	34617	46031	42427	50113	55904
5. Mining खनन	1618333	2829334	2985448	3425084	3913397	4030620	4167979
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	5689422	4316304	3799857	4379336	4936563	5326552	5571573
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस, जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएं	507279	452111	484039	469899	381035	405802	449765
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएं	401259	347632	379175	350777	254050	270564	304384
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	106020	104479	104864	119122	126985	135239	145382
8. Construction निर्माण	4153426	4040715	4203970	4261931	4479451	4555602	4719603
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	4182263	4527091	4833664	5160560	5609554	6135796	6851245
10. Railways रेलवे	197275	276956	321462	325962	364553	414782	471932
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	1227685	1363721	1369108	1455315	1572433	1723119	1892428
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	1219027	1355111	1359170	1444126	1563417	1713612	1881923
ii Storage भंडारण	8658	8610	9938	11190	9017	9507	10506
12. Communication संचार	481170	533178	587641	690980	838109	987503	1169960
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएं	1342503	1449360	1625451	1792757	1938817	2136848	2355106
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएं	3605948	3978519	4348599	4628355	4797768	4962331	5324581
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	1164677	1142891	1087899	1185997	1222031	1314217	1448722
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएं	2372020	2557694	2805729	3162138	3428634	4051195	4432007
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य संवर्धन मूल कीमतों पर	37747784	38975917	40983262	43770735	46191324	49126709	52468369
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11205781	11508044	12530395	12832420	12708979	13082341	13613467
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	11968461	11638463	11473314	12536250	13710446	14318576	14908920
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	14573542	15829410	16979553	18402064	19771899	21725792	23945983

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

AE - Advance Estimates अग्रिम अनुमान

\*RE - Revised Estimates II संशोधित अनुमान II

#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 *	27257	120689	147946
2012-13*	33395	127761	161156
2013-14 *	47062	146949	194011
2014-15*	51480	148730	200210
2015-16 *	56930	150736	207666
2016-17*	64082	159198	223280

\* 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*	-5954.12	458.02	-51061.65	63069.96
2015-16#	-5954.12	458.02	-11011.89	23020.19
2016-17(RE)*	-17838.41	11.32	-29916.72	47651.22
2016-17(RE)#	-8838.41	11.32	-7544.52	25279.02
2017-18(BE)*	-13528.03	61.81	-5126.63	24753.53
2017-18(BE)#	-1528.03	61.81	-5126.63	24753.53

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate \* उदय सहित With Uday

B.E.- बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate # उदय रहित Without Uday

## 9. बजट (प्राप्तियाँ) 9. BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व प्राप्तियाँ (Revenue Receipts)			
	कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	कर भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	सहायतार्थ अनुदान Grants - in - Aid	पूँजीगत प्राप्तियाँ 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*	70628.85	10927.88	18728.40	24.34
2015-16#	70628.85	10927.88	18728.40	24.34
2016-17(RE)*	80541.87	12469.32	23416.57	20.00
2016-17(RE)#	80541.87	12469.32	23416.57	20.00
2017-18(BE)*	91797.83	14493.09	23871.15	24.00
2017-18(BE)#	91797.83	14493.09	23871.15	24.00

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*	60998.17	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	170243.81
2015-16#	20948.40	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	130194.04
2016-17(RE)*	44778.59	1742.92	0.00	7920.93	170890.20
2016-17(RE)#	22406.39	1742.92	0.00	7920.93	148518.00
2017-18(BE)*	32070.02	15133.66	0.00	4425.96	181815.71
2017-18(BE)#	32070.02	133.66	0.00	4425.96	166815.71

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate \* उदय सहित With Uday

B.E.- बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate # उदय रहित Without Uday

Concl'd.



## 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	राज्य निधि State Fund	कुल Total	आयोजना भिन्न Non-Plan	आयोजना Plan	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना CSS	राज्य निधि State Fund	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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*	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	-	106239.23	-9.74	21995.01	0.00	-	21985.26
2015-16#	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	-	106239.23	-9.74	16295.01	0.00	-	16285.26
2016-17 (RE)*	82855.80	51410.37	0.00	-	134266.17	16.76	18500.29	0.00	-	18517.05
2016-17 (RE)#	82855.80	42410.37	0.00	-	125266.17	16.76	15500.29	0.00	-	15517.05
2017-18 (BE)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	143690.09	143690.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	25603.08	25603.08
2017-18 (BE)#	0.00	0.00	0.00	131690.09	131690.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	22603.08	22603.08

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	12	13	14	15	16
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*	4959.03	36602.26	0.00	63546.55	169785.79
2015-16#	4959.03	2252.49	0.00	23496.78	129736.01
2016-17(RE)*	5036.98	13058.68	0.00	36612.71	170878.88
2016-17(RE)#	5036.98	2686.48	0.00	23240.52	148506.69
2017-18(BE)*	11680.64	780.08	0.00	38063.81	181753.90
2017-18(BE)#	11680.64	780.08	0.00	35063.81	166753.90

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	पंचम योजना V Plan 1974-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60	46.85
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00	19.24
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	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	271.17
V ऊर्जा Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98	248.97
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55	34.53
VII परिवहन Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99	84.20
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	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	149.05
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34	0.83
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78
योग (Total)	54.15	102.74	212.70	136.76	308.79	857.62

Contd...

## 11. योजनावार व्यय 11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	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	अष्टम् योजना VIII Plan 1992-97
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	20.35	123.08	203.41	79.56	95.27	1112.14
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	18.12	124.51	210.41	73.60	101.84	871.40
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.40	1.00	39.03
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	76.31	547.08	690.51	177.49	218.14	1836.19
V ऊर्जा Energy	100.00	566.14	921.77	275.13	347.11	3253.90
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	11.87	83.66	145.57	88.72	62.22	638.98
VII परिवहन Transport	22.57	243.95	142.48	42.40	60.30	868.20
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.15	2.41	1.76	2.46	16.65
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	39.74	420.10	736.26	222.31	278.44	3095.79
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.16	1.50	12.28	5.88	8.08	71.67
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	1.07	10.28	39.35	8.32	9.55	195.02
योग (Total)	290.19	2120.45	3106.18	975.57	1184.41	11998.97

Contd...

## 11. योजनावार व्यय 11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	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*	2016-17*
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	1050.07	1013.70	5610.22	2172.05	2855.98	3487.45	3271.83	4359.95
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	1686.42	3004.22	8254.56	3598.82	3780.17	9290.24	10872.60	8905.04
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	149.41	237.67	526.80	182.99	248.07	212.78	225.06	226.19
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	2259.65	3769.83	3760.16	921.13	1090.45	1350.27	1391.53	2037.29
V ऊर्जा Energy	5258.06	10699.24	37619.30	11145.49	11262.79	11764.02	54946.01	34182.15
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	646.79	567.41	888.50	146.84	247.49	271.59	292.99	267.08
VII परिवहन Transport	1882.56	3105.56	5228.00	2137.22	3674.68	3761.50	3922.89	3649.69
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	10.10	7.17	75.19	27.45	13.90	40.59	35.43	43.23
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	6397.50	10164.93	29450.68	11158.56	14965.81	22211.69	25351.45	32461.97
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	84.18	1020.19	1474.64	542.40	800.75	1585.96	1364.13	1703.27
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	142.08	361.29	1066.29	404.40	636.44	818.13	861.90	1089.11
योग (Total)	19566.82	33951.21	93954.34	32437.35	39576.53	54794.22	102535.82	88924.96

\* अनन्तिम व्यय Tentative Expenditure

Concltd.

## 12. राजस्थान के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 12. WHOLESALE 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 वस्तुएँ 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	305.31	297.41	304.39	408.37	236.09	287.24
2017-18*	291.85	305.84	293.57	426.36	245.18	291.03

\* Upto November, 2017 नवम्बर 2017, तक

### 13. औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

### 13. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

कलेण्डर वर्ष/वित्तीय वर्ष Calender Year/Financial 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
2012-13	101.48	128.17	102.51	108.92
2013-14	108.72	134.04	110.67	115.89
2014-15	108.99	132.49	131.11	117.98
2015-16	110.29	134.49	130.53	119.25
2016-17	115.71	135.04	125.32	122.11

1980 से 1993 तक आधार वर्ष 1970 = 100

1994 से 2004 तक आधार वर्ष 1993-1994 = 100

2005 से 2011 तक आधार वर्ष 2004-2005 = 100

2012-13 से 2016-17 तक आधार वर्ष 2011-2012 = 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 2011 the Base Year was 2004-05 = 100

From 2012-13 to 2016-17 the Base Year was 2011-12 = 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	9.65	4.05	13.70
2017 *	9.67	4.11	13.78

\* Upto June, 2017 जून, 2017 तक

Source: Data collected under Employment Marketing Information Programme by Employment Deptt.

स्रोत : समक रोजगार विभाग के रोजगार बाजार सूचना योजना पर आधारित हैं।



## 15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक 15. INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 2005-06 से 2007-08=100

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	अनाज Cereals	दलहन Pulses	तिलहन Oilseed	रेशे (कपास एवं सण)* Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	मसालें # Spices & Condiments
भार (Weight)	35.476	14.857	33.021	8.850	3.053
1	2	3	4	5	6
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	133.52	154.17	111.25	146.37	274.42
2016-17(F)	160.80	265.59	129.70	188.02	344.20

# मिर्च, लहसुन, धनिया, अदरक, हल्दी सम्मिलित है। Includes Chilies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Termeric F-अन्तिम (Final)

\* वर्ष 2007-08 से रेशे में सिर्फ कपास सम्मिलित है from 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) 2005-06 से 2007-08=100

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture 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	337.53	93.44	365.08	267.31	145.62
2016-17(F)	310.62	85.95	467.76	168.89	174.96

\$ 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 Isabagol  
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.

## 16. फसलवार उत्पादन 16. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै.टन (M. Tonne)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture 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	962955	987058	1950013
2015-16	5092507	11204241	16296748	1046966	943333	1990299
2016-17(F)	6343169	13344121	19687290	1877389	1539463	3416852

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Contd...

16. फसलवार उत्पादन  
16. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै.टन (M. Tonne)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture 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	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	7867338	11776218	19643556	2421530	2898996	5320526	404616	259645
2015-16	6139453	12147574	18287027	2244005	3267135	5511140	531267	206487
2016-17(F)	8220558	14883584	23104142	2555846	3955833	6511679	488652	265245

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Concltd.

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल  
17. AREA UNDER CROPS

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture 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	5852346	3664303	9516649	2038707	1323525	3362232
2015-16	5782024	3368429	9150453	2830818	1035964	3866782
2016-17(F)	5856938	3628879	9485817	4100379	1645183	5745562

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Contd...

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल  
17. AREA UNDER CROPS

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture 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	7891053	4987828	12878881	1984087	2477568	4461655	5575	486553
2015-16	8612842	4404393	13017235	2283838	2559394	4843232	6141	447649
2016-17(F)	9957317	5274062	15231379	2021089	2789526	4810615	6854	471167

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Concl.

18. स्रोतवार सकल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल  
18. GROSS AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture 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
2015-16	3255513	66867	7116780	123285	10562445

19. स्रोतवार शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्रफल  
19. NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture 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
2015-16	1979480	66193	5775257	117067	7937997



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	18677.18
2017-18*	19536.77

\* Provisional (upto December, 2017) प्रावधानिक (दिसम्बर, 2017 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
2016-17	8202	15438	8462	31431	163321	-	-	226854

@ 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 / वित्तीय वर्ष Calendar/Financial 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 वैन गन 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	90	11250427	151425	69555	43166	988391
2017-18*	90	12053784	158118	73313	46316	1065047

\* Provisional (upto December, 2017) प्रावधानिक (दिसम्बर, 2017 तक)

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## 22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

Cumulative Numbers/संचयी संख्या

कलेंडर/ वित्तीय वर्ष Calendar/ Financial 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	435366	1029721	80042	143075	108681	561158	39465	14900562
2017-18*	472789	1077108	84118	149644	113043	594335	42938	15930643

\* Provisional (upto December, 2017) प्रावधानिक (दिसम्बर, 2017 तक)

Concltd.

## 23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक 23. HEALTH INDICATORS

Per Thousand Live Birth/प्रति हजार जीवित जन्म

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
2016	20.4	24.3	6.4	6.1	34	41

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
2011-15	68.3	67.9

स्रोत :- एस. आर. एस. आधारित एब्रीज्ड जीवन तालिका आरजीआई  
SRS based Abridged Life Tables RGI

Concl.d.

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 N.A. Not available उपलब्ध नहीं

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 जनांकीय 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
सवाईमाधोपुर (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
झुंझुनूं (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

Concid.

**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 ₹ (लाखा) 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@
2016-17	13	5656	90.38	62.00@

\* वित्तीय वर्ष के समंक 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 में राज्य का प्रतिशत Percentage of state area in 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) 2011
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) 2016	औसत कृषि जोत आकार (हैक्टेयर) Average size of Agriculture holdings (Hect.) 2010-11	प्रति हैक्टेयर खाद का अनुमानित उपभोग (कि.ग्राम. हैक्टर) Estimated Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare (Kgs./Hectare) 2015-16 @	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्धन (₹) Per Capita Net value added in industries (₹) 2013-14#
1	8	9	10	11
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	34	1.08	225.70	3667
2 आसाम Assam	44	1.10	44.79	2542
3 बिहार Bihar	38	0.39	220.21	510
4 गुजरात Gujarat	30	2.03	124.51	21045
5 हरियाणा Haryana	33	2.25	220.42	13993
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	25	0.99	57.10	32738
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	24	0.62	63.79	3430
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	24	1.55	174.96	9075
9 केरल Kerala	10	0.22	43.78	3827
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	47	1.78	83.59	2827
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	19	1.44	122.45	17199
12 ओडिशा Odisha	44	1.04	62.64	5123
13 पंजाब Punjab	21	3.77	248.60	7052
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	41	3.07	61.56	3800
15 तेलंगाना Telangana	31	N.A	268.91	8401
16 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	17	0.80	175.19	12732
17 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	43	0.76	155.53	2472
18 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	25	0.77	173.84	2450
अखिल भारत All India	34	1.15	130.66 (Average)	7263

@ Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2016, GoI  
# Based on Estimated population of 1 October, 2013

कृषि सांख्यिकी, एट ए ग्लान्स 2016, भारत सरकार  
1 अक्टूबर 2013 की अनुमानित जनसंख्या पर आधारित

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.)* 2014-15 (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 का उद्व्यय प्रचलित कीमतों पर ₹ (करोड़) 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan Outlay at Current prices ₹ (Crore)
1	12	13	14	15
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh @ 1	1039.71	15390	109.85	342842.00
2 आसाम Assam	313.99	7864	416.27	55480.35
3 बिहार Bihar	202.94	4672	218.78	228452.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2104.64	30303	92.89	283623.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1909.26	29452	104.69	204000.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1336.19	15361	99.86	22800.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	1168.66	10170	17.59	44055.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1211.46	24017	167.79	255250.00
9 केरल Kerala	671.72	27264	501.53	102000.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	812.80	14605	93.73	210153.00
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1257.09	21650	197.63	275000.00
12 ओडिशा Odisha	1418.99	12426	182.20	124373.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	1857.88	21973	209.22	85359.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	1122.82	17295	72.51	196992.00
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	1615.66	32692	200.75	211250.00
16 तेलंगाना Telangana @ 2	1355.79	21694	89.45	NA
17 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	501.60	10145	172.41	326953.00
18 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	647.34	8013	333.51	171795.00
अखिल भारत All India	1009.61	16830	139.08	3716384.96

# Excluding J.R.Y Roads N.A.-Not Available उपलब्ध नहीं \* Related to utility and non-utility उपयोगिता तथा अनुसुयोगिता से संबंधित

@ Source :- 1. Statistical Year Book India 2017 2. Statistical Year Book Telangana 2016

P - Provisional प्रावधानिक

स्रोत : 1. स्टैटिस्टिकल ईयर बुक इण्डिया 2017 2. स्टैटिस्टिकल ईयर बुक तेलंगाना 2016

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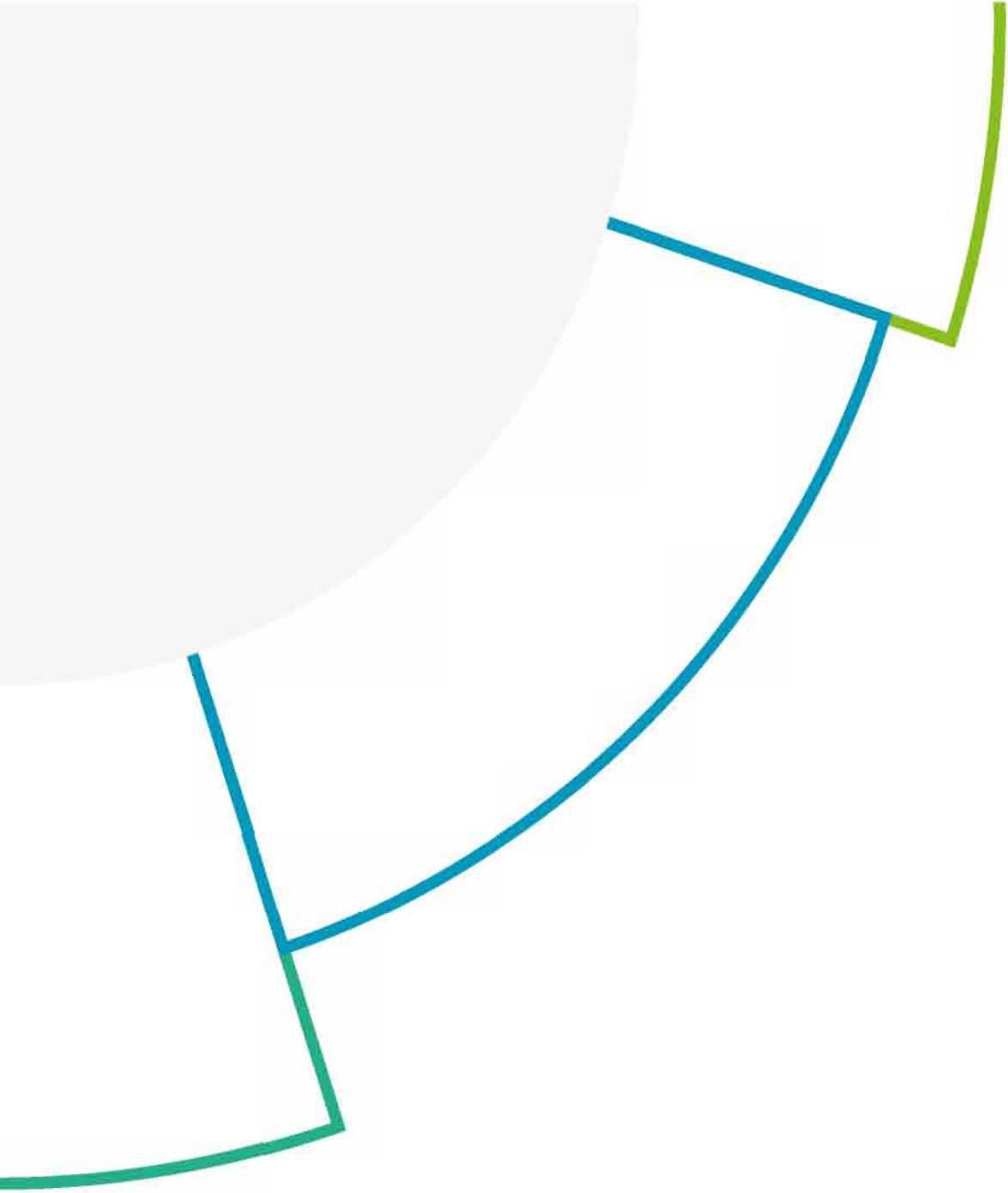
## 27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

### 27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या सितम्बर, 2017 No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population # September, 2017	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक जमा (₹) सितम्बर, 2017 Per Capita Bank Deposit # (₹) September, 2017	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (₹) सितम्बर, 2017 Per Capita Bank credit # (₹) September, 2017
1	16	17	18
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	13	49932	51091
2 आसाम Assam	7	37743	15429
3 बिहार Bihar	6	28507	8655
4 गुजरात Gujarat	12	95937	66270
5 हरियाणा Haryana	17	122782	66860
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	21	116149	34016
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	14	76506	32517
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	16	126518	85778
9 केरल Kerala	18	118564	72868
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	8	41392	25860
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	10	174671	188414
12 ओडिशा Odisha	11	59196	21344
13 पंजाब Punjab	22	115881	71174
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	9	42950	29482
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	15	98430	105937
16 तेलंगाना Telangana	14	108230	111789
17 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	8	40251	15656
18 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	8	73368	36526
अखिल भारत All India	11	84560	61955

# Based on Estimated Population of 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2017 1 अक्टूबर, 2017 की अनुमानित जनसंख्या पर आधारित

Concl.d.



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