

**ANNUAL
PLAN
RAJASTHAN
2015-16**

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Ancient Rajasthan was a part of Mauryan Empire. Malavas, Arjunas, Yudhyas, Kushans, Saka, Satraps, Guptas and Huns are other major republics that dominated the region. Rajput clan ruled Rajasthan during the period 750-1000 AD. Rajasthan witnessed the struggle for supremacy between Chalukyas, Parmars and Chauhans from 1000 to 1200 AD. Around 1200 AD, a part of Rajasthan came under Muslim rulers. Rajasthan had never been united politically units until its domination by Mughal Emperor Akbar. Mughal power started to decline after 1707. Marathas penetrated Rajasthan after the decline of the Mughal Empire. In 1817-18, the British Government concluded treaties of alliance with almost all the princely states of Rajasthan and began the British rule over it.

1.2 The erstwhile Rajputana comprised of 19 princely states, two chiefships of Lava and Kushalgarh and a British territory of Ajmera-Merwara. It was a heterogeneous conglomeration of separate political entities with different administrative systems prevailing in different places. The present State of Rajasthan was formed after a long process of integration which began on March 17, 1948 and ended on November 1, 1956.



1.3 At present, Rajasthan is the largest State of India with 10.41 per cent geographical area spread over 3.42 lakh square kms. It is administratively divided into 7 divisions, 33 districts and 295 development blocks. Geophysical disadvantages of the State impose severe handicaps in accelerated development. Though the State accounts

for 10.41 per cent of country's area and 5.66 per cent of its population, yet it has barely 1.16 per cent of its surface water resources. The available limited water resources are characterized by excessive dependence on inter-state water. It has 1040 kms. long international border with Pakistan. About 61.11 per cent of its total area covering 11 districts and habitating about 40 per cent population lies west of Aravallis in the Thar Desert. This area is characterized by extremely deficient and erratic rainfall. The area to the south and south-east of Aravalli hills is relatively fertile and densely populated. Rajasthan is predominantly an agrarian State and due to its vast area and scattered population, the cost of delivery to provide basic minimum services is very high.

1.4 State's population has been growing at a much faster rate than the national average. Decadal growth during 2001-2011 in the State is 21.31 per cent in comparison to all India level of 17.68 per cent. Although the birth rate in the State shows a decline, yet it is much higher than the all India level. As per Census 2011, population of the State is 6.85 crore. Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe population accounts about 17.83 per cent and 13.48 per cent respectively, which are also higher than the all India averages.

1.5 The comparative status of key socio-economic indicators of Rajasthan vis-à-vis all India is as follows:

Table No. 1.1
Comparative Socio-Economic Indicators of Rajasthan and India

S. No.	Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
1.	Geographical Area	2011	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.42	32.87
2.	Population	2011	In lakh	685	12106
3.	Decadal Growth	2011	Percentage	21.31	17.68
4.	Density of Population	2011	Per Sq. Km.	200	382
5.	Urban Population to total Population	2011	Percentage	24.87	31.15
6.	Sex-Ratio	2011	Per '000 Male	928	943
7.	SC Population to Total Population	2011	Percentage	17.83	16.63
8.	ST Population to Total Population	2011	Percentage	13.48	8.61
9.	Human Development Index	2007-08	Value	0.434	0.467
10.	Literacy - Total	2011	Percentage	66.11	72.99
	Female	2011	Percentage	52.12	64.64
	Male	2011	Percentage	79.19	80.89
11.	Birth Rate	2013	Per '000 Population	25.6	21.4
12.	Death Rate	2013	Per '000 Population	6.5	7.0

S. No.	Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
13.	Infant Mortality Rate	2013	Per '000 live birth	47	40
14.	Life expectancy at Birth Male	2006-010	Year	64.7	64.6
	Female	2006-10	Year	68.3	67.7
15.	Estimates of BPL Population (Tendulkar Methodology)				
	Total	2011-12	Percentage	14.71	21.92
	Rural	2011-12	Percentage	16.05	25.70
	Urban	2011-12	Percentage	10.69	13.70
16.	Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices (2004-05) *	2013-14	₹ '000 crore	257.43	9921.11@
17.	Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices *	2013-14	₹ '000 crore	513.69	11345.06@
18.	Per capita income at Constant Prices (2004-05) *	2013-14	₹	31836	69959@
19.	Per capita income at Current Prices *	2013-14	₹	65974	80388@
20.	Per Capita Bank Deposit	June,14	₹	29122	65226
21.	Per Capita Bank Credit	June,14	₹	25008	49497
22.	Credit-Deposit Ratio	June,14	Percentage	85.87	75.89
23.	Road Length per 100 Sq. Km. of Area	March,12	Km.	72.64	120.63 \$
24.	Railway Route Length per 1000 Sq. Km. of Area	March,12	Km.	17.01	19.65
25.	Percentage of Forest Area to Reporting Area	2010-11	Percentage	8.00	22.89
26.	Per-Capita Consumption of Power	2011-12(P)	Kwh	927.36	883.63
27.	Livestock	2012 (P)	Lakh No.	577.32	5120.57
28.	Net Irrigated Area	2011-12(P)	Lakh Hect.	71.19	652.63
29.	Area under Food grains	2012-13(P)	Lakh Hect.	124.11	1207.76
30.	Production of Food grains	2012-13(P)	Lakh Toone	183.68	2571.25
31.	Estimated Consumption of Fertilize per Hectare	2011-12(P)	Kgs./hectare	62.35	144.33 (Average)
32.	Villages Electrified	March, 12	Percentage	96.20	93.80

* Quick Estimates P-Provisional @ - At new base year 2011-12

\$ - Total includes Rural Roads Constructed under JRY as on 31st March,1996

Structure of the Economy

1.6 Rajasthan's economy is predominantly agrarian and rural in nature. Agriculture provides livelihood to a large population and contributes about 22 per cent to the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP). There are wide fluctuations in the growth rate of NSDP owing to fluctuations in agriculture production, which is entirely dependent on the behavior of monsoon. This makes analysis of the pattern very difficult as any growth pattern may be

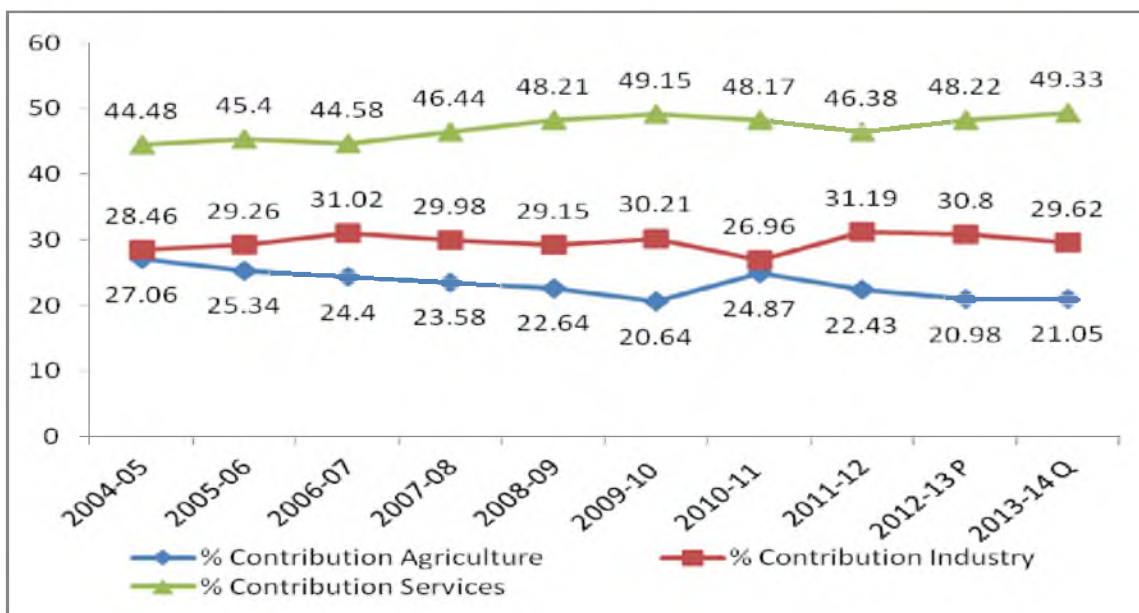
generated by merely changing the base and terminal years. The growth pattern entirely depends on the good or bad base year.

Table No. 1.2
Net State Domestic Product of Rajasthan by Industry Origin at Constant (2004-05)
Prices (₹ in lakh)

Year	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Total NSDP
	NSDP	% Contribution	NSDP	% Contribution	NSDP	% Contribution	
2004-05	3048036	27.06	3205123	28.46	5010413	44.48	11263572
2005-06	3045240	25.34	3517583	29.26	5457405	45.40	12020228
2006-07	3277661	24.40	4167618	31.02	5989712	44.58	13434991
2007-08	3312408	23.58	4210884	29.98	6523856	46.44	14047148
2008-09	3447467	22.64	4439156	29.15	7341731	48.21	15228354
2009-10	3325895	20.64	4868677	30.21	7921376	49.15	16115948
2010-11	4610177	24.87	4996893	26.96	8929495	48.17	18536565
2011-12	4547023	22.43	6324068	31.19	9403814	46.38	20274905
2012-13P	4497151	20.98	6602467	30.80	10339502	48.22	21439120
2013-14Q	4727464	21.05	6654002	29.62	11081744	49.33	22463210

P-Provisional Estimates

Q-Quick Estimates



1.7 The contribution of the Agriculture sector includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing. The Industries sector includes mining, manufacturing (registered & un-registered), construction, electricity, gas & water supply. The Services sector consists of railways &

other transport, storage, communication, trade, hotel & restaurant, banking & insurance, ownership of dwellings, legal services, business services, public administration and other services. During the last 5 years, the average contribution of the agriculture, industry and service sectors in the economy of Rajasthan was about 22 per cent, 29 per cent and 49 per cent respectively.

1.8 If composition of NSDP during last 10 years is analyzed, contribution of Agriculture and Industries sectors has slightly declined and corresponding share of Service sector has increased.

1.9 The sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) from the year 2004-05 onwards at constant prices (2004-05) is depicted in the following table:

Table No. 1.3
Gross State Domestic Product of Rajasthan by Industry origin at Constant (2004-05) Prices

Year	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Total GSDP
	GSDP	% Contribution	GSDP	% Contribution	GSDP	% Contribution	
2004-05	3272993	25.62	3903738	30.56	5597834	43.82	12774565
2005-06	3283043	24.09	4238250	31.10	6107203	44.81	13628496
2006-07	3529677	23.19	4987806	32.78	6701384	44.03	15218867
2007-08	3586702	22.41	5118510	31.99	7296450	45.60	16001662
2008-09	3737060	21.41	5481210	31.40	8237305	47.19	17455575
2009-10	3636497	19.53	6066754	32.57	8921203	47.90	18624454
2010-11	4962131	23.29	6322565	29.67	10023233	47.04	21307929
2011-12	4908855	21.26	7573878	32.81	10603192	45.93	23085925
2012-13P	4895954	19.93	7994577	32.54	11676047	47.53	24566578
2013-14 Q	5147852	20.00	8080572	31.39	12514771	48.61	25743195

P-Provisional Estimates

Q-Quick Estimates

1.10 The per capita income of the State vis-à-vis all India average, both at current prices and constant prices (2004-05) from 2004-05 to 2013-14 is given in the following table:

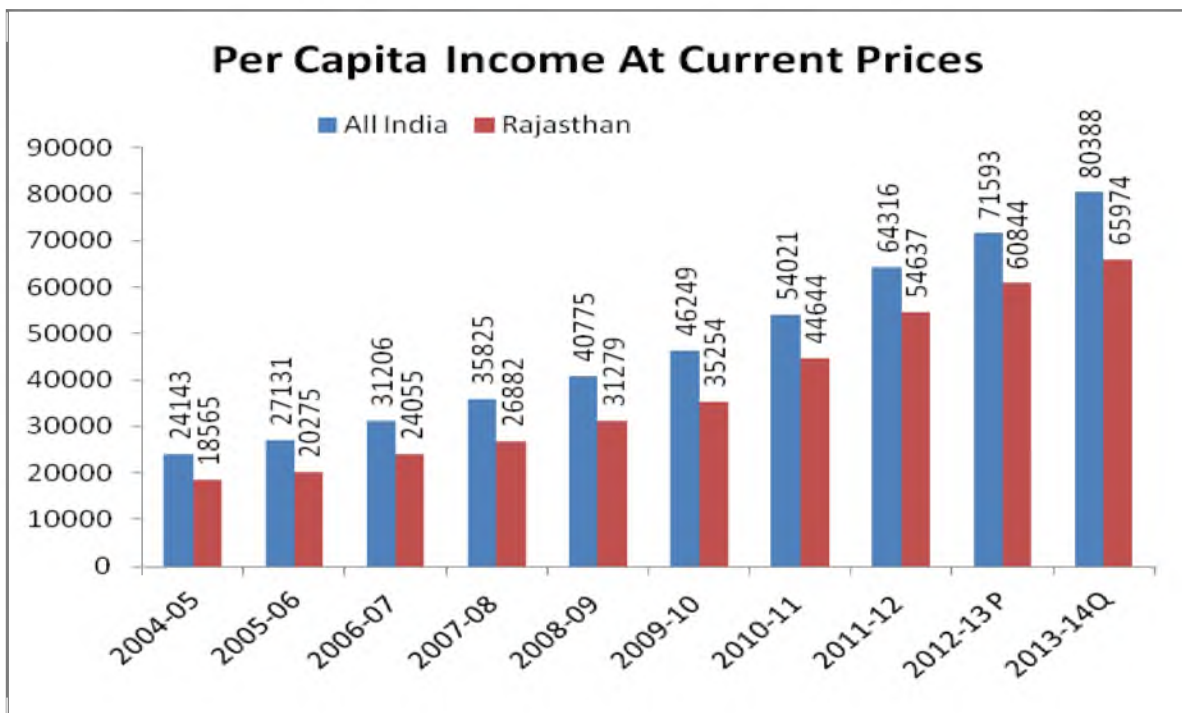
Table No. 1.4
Per Capita Income

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2004-05	24143	18565	24143	18565
2005-06	27131	20275	26015	19445
2006-07	31206	24055	28067	21342

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2007-08	35825	26882	30332	21922
2008-09	40775	31279	31754	23356
2009-10	46249	35254	33901	24304
2010-11	54021	44644	36202	27502
2011-12	64316@	54637	64316@	29612
2012-13 P	71593@	60844	66344@	30839
2013-14Q	80388@	65974	43488@	31836

P- Provisional Estimates,

Q- Quick Estimates @ - At base year 2011-12



1.11 The gap between the per capita income at national and state levels is due to faster growth of population in the State which curb the overall growth and repeated droughts, affecting production in agriculture and allied sectors.

1.12 The position of Plan-wise growth rate of NSDP, and Per Capita Income at constant prices (2004-05) is as under:

Table No. 1.5
Plan Period-wise Average Growth Rates in NSDP and Per Capita Income(PCI)
at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(in percentage)

Plan	Agriculture	Industry	Services	NSDP	PCI
III Five Year Plan (1961-66)	1.51	3.39	2.16	1.86	(-) 0.50
Annual Plans (1966-69)	(-) 1.60	(-) 0.56	4.49	0.10	(-) 2.17

Plan	Agriculture	Industry	Services	NSDP	PCI
IV Five Year Plan (1969-74)	12.35	4.58	3.58	7.71	4.34
V Five Year Plan (1974-79)	4.76	5.93	6.32	5.34	2.38
Annual Plan (1979-80)	(-) 24.07	(-) 4.97	(-) 2.40	(-)14.21	(-)16.61
VI Five Year Plan (1980-85)	8.99	2.91	4.52	6.20	3.26
VII Five Year Plan (1985-90)	9.74	7.84	11.36	8.29	5.69
Annual Plans (1990-92)	8.07	21.72	10.45	11.16	8.79
VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97)	9.04	8.32	7.73	8.81	5.44
IX Five Year Plan (1997-02)	2.05	7.72	6.13	4.59	1.95
X Five Year Plan (2002-07)	6.25	13.74	7.13	7.17	5.19
XI Five Year Plan (2007-12)	7.77	9.07	9.48	8.64	6.83
XII Five Year Plan (2012-17)	2.01	2.59	8.56	5.26	3.69
Long Term (1960-2014)	5.73	6.78	6.41	5.89	3.30

1.13 The above table depicts that agriculture growth has remained lower than the growth rates witnessed in the industry and service sectors.

1.14 Plan-wise approved outlays and actual expenditures incurred are given in the following table:

Table No. 1.6
Five Year Plan-wise Outlays & Expenditure

Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
I Five Year Plan (1951-56)	64.50	54.15
II Five Year Plan (1956-61)	105.27	102.74
III Five Year Plan (1961-66)	236.00	212.70
Annual Plans (1966-69)	132.20	136.76
IV Five Year Plan (1969-74)	306.21	308.79
V Five Year Plan (1974-79)	847.16	857.62
Annual Plan (1979-80)	275.00	290.19
VI Five Year Plan (1980-85)	2025.00	2120.45
VII Five Year Plan (1985-90)	3000.00	3106.18
Annual Plans (1990-92)	2131.53	2159.98
VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97)	11500.00	11998.97
IX Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	27650.00	19566.82
X Five Year Plan (2002-07)	31831.75	33951.21

Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
XI Five Year Plan (2007-12)	71731.98	93,950.73
XII Five Year Plan (2012-17)	1,96,992.00	127071.97

* Annual Plan 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 only.

Approach, Strategy & Initiatives of the State Government

1.15 The economy of the State is growing keeping its diverse social and cultural heritage intact and has come a long way in reduction in economic, geographical, social and gender imbalances. Priorities of the State for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are:

- Creation of an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy & creative lives and to reduce deprivation.
- Building an inclusive and equitable society.
- Emphasis on financial inclusion.
- Expansion of people's capabilities and enable them to access opportunities.
- Creation of sustainable infrastructure.
- Ensure food security, safe drinking water and shelter to every citizen.
- Enhancing farm productivity and income through crop-livestock integrated production system.
- Empowerment of disadvantaged particularly SC/ST/Minorities and women.
- Emphasis on Human Resource Development through education and training.
- Creation of livelihood through skill development.
- Conservation of natural & cultural heritage, handicrafts and promotion of tourism.
- Improvement in urban governance and modernization of urban infrastructure.
- Promoting non conventional sources of power generation.
- Development of rural areas through strengthening of Panchayati Raj System.
- Improvement in delivery system.
- Empowerment of ordinary citizen and ensure greater transparency in governance through service & fiscal reforms,

Approved Outlay and Likely Expenditure in the year 2014-15:

1.16 An expenditure of `66064.52 crore is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15 against an approved outlay of ` 66099.95 crore

which is 99.95 per cent of the approved outlay. The sector-wise details are shown in the table given below:

Table No.1.7
Sector-wise Proposed Outlays and Likely Expenditure for 2014-15

(₹ in crore)			
S. N.	Sector	Approved Outlay	Likely Expenditure
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	3978.33	4127.95
2.	Rural Development	10021.40	10443.42
3.	Special Area Program	247.70	247.38
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1536.63	1522.22
5.	Power	14516.57	14298.58
6.	Industries & Minerals	471.57	460.02
7.	Transport & Communication	7271.68	7277.19
8.	Scientific Services	93.02	92.35
9.	Social & Community Services	25041.82	24645.51
10.	Economic Services	1984.08	1982.67
11.	General Services	937.15	967.22
	Total	66099.95	66064.51

Major interventions taken during Annual Plan 2014-15:

Agriculture

- To increase the seed replacement rate and productivity of Maize in tribal area, 41956.20 Qtls Hybrid Maize Seed was distributed to tribal and non tribal BPL farmers.
- For water harvesting, 7246 Km., Pipeline, 1999 Diggies, 3594 Farm Ponds and 1376 Water Storage Structures were constructed. This has resulted in greater sustainability of crops in rain-fed areas by providing at least one life saving irrigation.
- To ensure balanced and integrated use of fertilizer on soil test basis, 13 soil testing lab are operational on PPP mode.
- To ensure the fodder availability, 32498 fodder minikits have been distributed under State Plan and Accelerated Fodder Development Programme
- To provide nutritional security through intensive millet promotion, demonstration of Maize and Bajra have been laid out in 13000 ha and 17070 ha. respectively.
- To promote farm mechanization, 41230 agricultural implements have been distributed.
- Integrated Pest Management demonstrations along with Farmers Field School based Integrated Pest Management trainings were

organized on farmer's fields to educate and popularize the above practices for efficient plant protection.

- Modified National Agriculture Insurance scheme is implemented in 12 districts. In rest 21 districts Weather Based Crop Insurance scheme is under implementation.
- For increasing participation of women in agriculture education, 8460 girls studying in agriculture subject were provided incentives. To upgrade the technical skill of women farmers, 9412 women farmers were imparted training.
- Under RKVY, 9.28 lakh hybrid Bajra minikits of seed were distributed to small and marginal farmers in selected 12 districts.
- 1.02 lakh MT Gypsum have been distributed.

Animal Husbandry

- The FMD Control Programme in bovine animals has been started in the State in collaboration of Government of India.
- Highly sophisticated Ultra- sonography machine, X-ray unit & other diagnostic facilities were provided at district head quarter Veterinary Polyclinics.
- A bill has been passed by the State Legislative Assembly to stop camel slaughter and control the smuggling/migration of camel from the State
- Camel has been declared as a State animal of Rajasthan.
- For the Conservation of indigenous cattle breeds a separate Go-Palan Department has been established.
- Mobile veterinary service through call centre has been started in Deoli and Uniara Tehsils of Tonk District on pilot basis.
- At each range head quarter mobile van has been established for disease diagnostic facilities.
- 1549 camps were organized in Gaushalas. 16650 infertile, 87652 pica control, 1.41 lakh deworming and 36458 animals were treated.

Forest

- Plantation in 50254 hectares.
- Five wild life Rescue Centers at Beelada, Osiya (Jodhpur) Rai Singh Nagar (Sri Ganganagar), Bajju (Bikaner) and Pilibanga (Hanumangarh) have been established.
- 10 sites have been developed as Eco-Tourism destinations and opened for tourists namely Hameergarh and Menal (Bhilwara), Bassi and Sitamata (Chittorgarh), Panchkund (Ajmer), Guda

Bishnoi (Jodhpur), Sundamata (Jalore), Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve (Kota) and Bhainsrodgarh (Chittorgarh) and Sorson (Baran).

- 8500 boundary pillars and 74.60 Km pucca stone wall likely to be constructed at forest boundary under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) and under Thirteenth Finance Commission.
- Employment generation of 125 lakh Mandays.
- Action have been started to set up Nature Park, Churu.

Cooperative

- ₹16000.00 crore loans have been distributed to farmers under interest free crop loan to good loanee borrowers' scheme, benefitting 32 lakh farmers.
- New scheme, 5 per cent interest subsidy on Medium & Long Term loan has been launched.
- Interest subsidy of ₹163.21 crore is provided to cooperative institutions for distribution of the crop loan.
- Financial assistance of worth ₹ 1138.35 lakh for construction of godowns and offices has been provided to 106 newly established KVSS and GSS.
- Sanction has been issued for establishment of new 117 PACSs & 8 LAMPs.
- By computerization of Central Cooperative Banks (CCB's), 453 branches have been connected to online Core Banking System (CBS) facility.

Rural Development

- Under MGNREGS, 1685.18 lakh mandays generated.
- Construction of 109548 houses under Indira Awas Yojana.
- State had launched Four Water Concept for treatment of catchment on the basis of micro irrigation tanks in Chambal and Mahi river basins.
- To create a uniform data base of all SHGs within the State and to facilitate interaction with the support organizations, the State Government has created a transaction driven internet based portal 'Sakh Darpan' for SHGs and their federations.
- To ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets, Guru Golvalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana has been initiated in the State.
- State Government issued an ordinance for making a pre-qualification of having a sanitary toilet in the household and its

ensured use by the family members of the aspirants of contesting PRI elections. This has resulted in propagating the sanitation message and a review of process indicators to ODF has shown that about 4.00 lakh toilets have been constructed after issuance of this ordinance.

Water Resources

- 12700 Hectare Culturable Command Area (CCA) created.
- For the use of rain water, surface water, soil water and ground water under four water concept, work of Micro Irrigation Projects and Check Dams on Bunad river of Mahi Basin and Ahu river of Chambal Basin has started under a pilot project.

Energy

- Installed generation capacity of the State has been increased from from 14371.61 MW to 15916.87 MW.
- Kalisindh Thermal Power project Unit - 1 & 2 (2x600 MW) commercial operation commenced.
- 2 No. of 765kV Sub-station, 8 Nos. of 220 kV GSSs and 13 Nos. of 132 kV GSSs along with their associated lines have been commissioned.
- 245 nos. 33/11 KV substations have been created.
- Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2014 have been launched for development of renewable energy sources in the State.
- Programme for electrification and providing reliable power to such villages/places using local solar grid and stand alone solar systems, has been initiated.

Industry

- To encourage investments, Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme- 2014 (RIPS-2014) has been released.
- For the better management and co-ordination of the DMIC project in the State and to provide necessary speed to the Project, the State Government has created a separate department for DMIC in February, 2014.
- To develop, operate, manage and regulate the Special Investment Regions (SIR) in the State (including DMIC Project), draft of Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Ordinance, 2015 has been prepared. This Ordinance will provide an institutional setup to develop Special Investment Region.
- For e-Marketing of Handicrafts, Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited has entered into a MoU with Snapdeal under an exclusive domain name 'rajasthali.snapdeal.com'.

- Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited has again started business of Coal distribution to Small Scale Industry units of the State.
- VASTRA – 2014, an International Textile and Apparel Fair was organized in Jaipur by RIICO in collaboration with FICCI.
- Stone Mart -2015 was successfully organized at Jaipur Exhibition & Convention Centre, Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur.

Transport & Communication

- A new scheme for providing reform linked assistance to RSRTC has been started.
- Inspection and Certification Center at Railmagra has been established.
- A project of 16 Mega Highways for up-gradation of 2631 kilometers of secondary corridors consisting 28 works were taken up during 2012-13, out of which 20 works in the length of 2391 kilometer costing ₹ 3196.04 lakh completed.
- Chechet- Modak- Ramganj Mandi- Udawa MP border (28.20 kms), has been developed.
- Rail over bridge (RoB) at Bharatpur-Mathura has been completed. 13 Rail under bridges (RuBs) at various railways crossing completed
- A new scheme Gramin Gaurav Path Yojana (GGPY) has been started. In first phase sanction issued to construct cement concrete roads with drainage at 2154 Panchayat Headquarters.
- 2122 habitations were connected under PMGSY involving road length of 6720 kms.

Science and Technology

- Installation of 15 Kw & 10 Kw Solar Energy Plants at Science Park, Jhalrapatan and at Science Centre, Kota respectively.
- Installation of community managed reverse osmosis pilot demonstration plants under technical backup and support of Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar.
- Financial support extended to 224 student projects.

Elementary Education

- Fees of 4.36 lakh students have been reimbursed to private schools under RTE including 1.97 lakh new admissions.
- Sambalan as an effective mechanism to monitor and extend support to schools to ensure quality education involved visit of 12533 primary & upper primary schools across the State.

- In an effort to make sure that every child in standard I to VIII read fluently and learns basic numeracy, Reading Campaign covered almost every primary & upper primary school.
- Libraries have been set up in all government Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the State.

Secondary Education

- Under the Laptop Distribution Yojana as per merit of X & XII Secondary Board Examination first 9300-9300 students has been rewarded with Laptops.
- Establishment of an academic staff college is under progress under Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan in Ajmer to train secondary school teachers.
- 66 Model Schools has been made functional.
- 5000 schools up-graded to senior secondary schools.
- Cycles have been distributed to 268000 girl students of class 9th and 28315 girls were benefitted under Transport Voucher Scheme.
- A new scholarship scheme has been launched to all students of the Government schools in the State selected in National Talent Search Exam (NTSE). The same amount of scholarship will be provided to the students from the State Government.
- State Talent Search Examination for creation of interest in Science and Maths subjects for the students of class 9 and 11. Scholarship to first 100 selected students.
- Vocational training started in 70 schools during 2014-15.
- Gargi award/Balika Protsahan have been given to 47946 meritorious girls.
- Additional funds of ₹ 150.00 crore is provided by the State Government during 2014-15 to complete pending sanctioned works of 2011-12 under Rajasthan Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

College Education

- 1,21,000 students benefitted under Mukhyamantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravrati Yojana.
- Arrangements have been made to provide coaching to SC and ST students for PMT, PET, RAS and IAS competitive examination in Government colleges located at districts and in some colleges at sub- division levels under self finance scheme.
- 15 new colleges were opened by way of restructuring of faculties in existing Colleges with more than 5500 students' strength.

- A new scheme for scholarship to all eligible students for selection in IIT, IIM, NIT and other equivalent National level examinations.
- Funds have been provided for computerization of Libraries and English Language Lab in 40 government colleges (IInd phase).
- To benefit meritorious girl students, Scooty have been provided to 1000 girl students under Dev Naryana Yojana.

Craftsman Training

- 645 new ITIs have been established in the private sector with an increment of 89261 numbers of training seats.
- Construction of building for ITI, Neemrana is in progress.
- Construction of building is in progress at 8 new ITIs opened in minority concentrated area and one new ITI at Kishanganj (Baran) in Tribal area.

Medical & Health

- Buildings of 581 PHCs, 241 CHCs, 881 SCs, 10 Swastya Bhawan, 27 Drug Controller Offices, and 2453 residential quarters at CHCs/PHCs have been constructed.
- 200 new Janani Express vehicles procured and delivered. Free referral services have been availed by 658191 women for Home to Hospital and 719918 women for Hospital to Home.
- 1128168 institutional deliveries conducted and 1087377 women have been benefitted under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- More than 1200 bed capacity has been added including 224 in Intensive Care Beds.
- Under Graduate intake capacity has been increased by 550 seats.
- Stem Cell Laboratory and Model Rural Health Research Centre has been established in Medical College, Jaipur for prompting research activities.
- Expansion of OPD block of SMS Hospital.
- Geriatric ward has been established in all Medial Colleges.
- Arogya online was started in SMS Hospital, Jaipur for ensuring access of people to investigation reports.
- Multi Disciplinary Research units at Jodhpur and Bikaner have been established.

Public Health Engineering Department

- First part of **Jaipur Water Supply Project** from Bisalpur to Balawala has been completed.

- 1400 slipped back habitations and 1600 quality affected habitations were covered by different water supply schemes.
- 698 RO plants have been commissioned.

Labour and Employment

- More than 45000 youths have been trained.
- RSLDC published 8 sector specific Expression of Interests (EoI) and signed agreements with 72 new training partners. These training partners will establish 308 SDCs in the next three years and will train around 301255 youths in the next three years, out of which 73639 youths will be trained in the first year.
- MoUs were signed with 10 private ITIs to provide training in the construction sector.
- Training and awareness generation programmes through Overseas Placement Bureau (OPB).
- Strengthening of RSLDC through its separate office building and creation of posts.
- 66138 candidates were benefitted by organizing 70 Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs.
- One mega employment camp was organized with the help of Indian Army.
- 31738 candidates newly registered for unemployment allowance during the year 2014-15. Total ₹ 3000.00 lakh has been provided for distribution of unemployment allowance.

Social Justice & Empowerment

- 682770 Student were benefitted by Post Metric Scholarship Scheme.
- 2740000 persons were benefitted under Jan Shri Beema Yojana (Pannadhai Jeevan Amrit Yojana).
- 145538 persons were benefitted under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension.
- 33126 persons were benefitted under Disabled Pension Scheme.
- The Jain Community was also included in Minority.
- 1st Phase of the Haj House (Community Centre) at Karbala, Ramgarh Mod Jaipur has been completed.

Empowerment of Women and Child Development

- “Mata Yashoda Award” to the best performing AWW, Mini AWW, Sahaika & Asha Sahayogini has been given at each CDPO level.

Governance

- Bhamashah Scheme-2014 has been launched on 15th August, 2014 to provide end to end delivery system for the individual and

family based benefits of the government sponsored schemes through a centralized e-governance platform.

- Room-based video conference facility is being extended at various Rajasthan Sampark IT kendra at Block level / Jan Suvidha Kendra at District level and at various Government offices.

Tourism

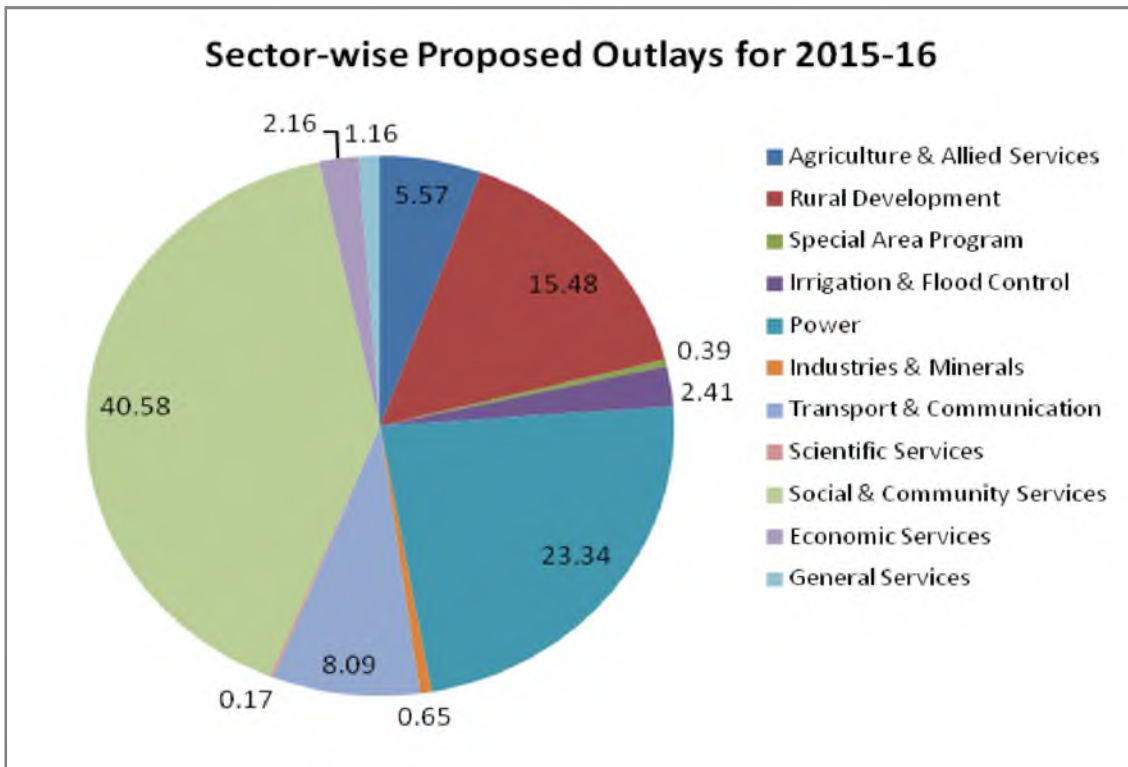
- Virtual Tours of 40 tourist places and fairs have been provided on the website.
- Heritage walk has been launched in Churu on the occasion of World Tourism Day.
- Department of Tourism was awarded 8 prizes in different marts at national level.
- F.C.I., Ajmer, F.C.I., Udaipur, SHIM- Jodhpur, IHM –Jaipur and RTDC, Jaipur have trained 1776 trainees under different training programmes.
- Night Tourism in Jaipur.

Plan Size- The Annual Plan 2015-16

1.17 The size of State's Annual Plan 2015-16 is proposed to be kept at ₹ 71405.78 crore. The proposed sector-wise distribution of outlay is as under:

Table No.1.8
Sector-wise Proposed Outlays for 2015-16

			(₹ in crore)
S. N.	Sector	Proposed Outlay	% of Total Outlay
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	3975.84	5.57
2.	Rural Development	11051.73	15.48
3.	Special Area Program	280.00	0.39
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1719.08	2.41
5.	Power	16665.10	23.34
6.	Industries & Minerals	460.99	0.65
7.	Transport & Communication	5778.17	8.09
8.	Scientific Services	123.63	0.17
9.	Social & Community Services	28973.39	40.58
10.	Economic Services	1545.94	2.16
11.	General Services	831.91	1.16
	Total	71405.78	100.00



1.18 Details of proposed outlays for 2015-16 are annexed as Annexure-"A".

Annexure-A

Annual Plan 2015-16 - Budgetted Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)							
S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES						
1	Swami Keswanand Raj.Agriculture University, Bikaner	1844.13			0.03		
2	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	1628.92			182.65	244.45	
3	Shri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner (Jaipur)	2379.60					
4	Agriculture University, Kota	424.10					
5	Agriculture University, Jodhpur	143.42					
6	Crop Husbandry						
a.	Agriculture Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	31321.60			2581.07	2973.11	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	National Food Security Mission (Wheat,Pulses, Comm. Corp,Coarse Cereal.)	25694.03			3223.12	4498.63	19270.56
	National Oil Seed and Oil Plam Mission	8165.14			1100.67	1454.84	6123.89
	National Mission on Agriculture Ext. and Tech.(Agri. Ext.,Seed and Planting,Agri, Engg.,Plant Protection & plant Quarantine)	5597.98			734.92	1009.32	4580.08
	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (Rain fed,Soil Health,ClimateChange)	7854.23			952.55	1413.76	1889.35
	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	60000.00			8100.00	10680.00	30000.05
	Multi State Raj. Agriculture Competitiveness Project (EAP)	8500.00			1105.00	1530.00	
	National e-Governance Yojana	359.16					359.16
III.	Central Sector Scheme	27639.70			4052.00	5840.94	0.05
	Sub Total - a	175131.84	0.00	0.00	21849.32	29400.59	62223.14
b.	Agriculture Marketing Board		23000.00		3105.00	5750.00	
c.	Agriculture Marketing Department	0.04					
d.	Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods	7580.00			955.14	1259.77	
e.	Horticulture Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	9218.40			1223.92	1340.60	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Micro Irrigation Scheme	18261.68			2350.00	3150.00	3424.09
	National Horticulture Mission	6638.04			744.63	756.01	5642.33
	National Mission on Bamboo	225.00			25.92	34.56	225.00
	National Medicinal Plants Mission	50.00			0.01	0.01	50.00
iii.	Central Sector Scheme-Addl.Subsidyfor Solar Pump Sets	10015.15			950.00	1550.00	0.11
	Sub Total - e.	44408.27	0.00	0.00	5294.48	6831.18	9341.53

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
i.	Rajasthan State Seed Corporation Ltd.	0.00	0.00				
	Sub Total - 6	227120.15	23000.00	0.00	31203.94	43241.54	71564.67
7	Soil & Water Conservation						
a.	Watershed Dev. & Soil Conservation Deptt.	1484.92					
b.	Forest Department	40.61					
	Sub Total - 7	1525.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Animal Husbandry						
a.	Animal Husbandry Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	17634.72			4596.25	3362.81	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	National Livestock Management Prog.	220.15				90.13	123.15
	National Livestock Health & Disease Control	1892.28				407.74	1693.64
iii.	Central Sector Scheme	834.00					709.00
	Sub Total - a	20581.15	0.00	0.00	4596.25	3860.68	2525.79
b.	Gosewa Ditecorate	1375.36			0.01	0.01	
c.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	125.83			13.84	18.87	
d.	University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner	5331.65			734.48	1015.91	
	Sub Total - 8	27413.99	0.00	0.00	5344.58	4895.47	2525.79
9	Dairy Development	0.03					
	CSS Schemes						
	National Plan for Dairy Development	818.93					710.22
	Sub Total-9	818.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	710.22
10	Fisheries Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	320.53			35.80	7.01	
ii.	Central Sector Scheme	72.00			42.00	2.00	49.01
	Sub Total-10	392.53	0.00	0.00	77.80	9.01	49.01
11	Forest Department						
a.	Forestry						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	9044.75			1431.94	2110.13	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	National Afforestation Programme	400.00					300.00
	Conservation of National Resources & Ecosystem	106.00					74.20
	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitates	834.05					490.02
	Project Tiger	2378.07					1750.07
	Mukandra National Park	220.00					220.00
	National Forestry Programme	700.00					700.00
	Bharat Harit Mission	0.01					0.01

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
iii.	Central Sector Scheme	0.14					
	Sub Total - a	13683.02	0.00	0.00	1431.94	2110.13	3534.30
b.	Forestry under FC	0.00					
c.	Rajasthan Forestry Dev. and Bio-diversity Project Phase-II (EAP)	21000.00			2930.90	3760.38	
d.	Afforestation (RIDF)	7811.46			1054.54	1406.06	
e.	CAMPA-Afforestation		7000.00		945.00	1246.00	
f.	Ranthambore Tiger Protection Foundation		1000.00		135.00	178.00	
g.	Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society		220.00		29.70	39.16	
	Sub Total - 11	42494.48	8220.00	0.00	6527.08	8739.73	3534.30
12	Agriculture Credit						
a.	Special Debentures	650.00					
b.	Ordinary Debentures	0.01					
c.	Share Capital Contribution in RRBs	0.01					
	Sub Total - 12	650.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Raj. State Warehousing Corporation	0.00	640.00		96.00	128.00	
14	Cooperation						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	56827.20			7014.34	9562.72	
ii.	Central Sector Scheme	2060.54			411.70	64.00	1643.46
	Sub Total - 14	58887.74	0.00	0.00	7426.04	9626.72	1643.46
	Total - Agri. and Allied Services (GBS)	365723.57	31860.00	0.00	50858.13	66884.92	80027.45
	Total - Agri. and Allied Services	397583.57					
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
1	SGSY incl. Rural Haat (CSS)	96.00					48.00
2	Indira Awas Yojana (CSS)	81483.00			64279.90	4984.00	58345.56
3	Awas for State BPL Family	7000.00			1400.00	2100.00	
4	DRDA Administration (CSS)	3970.45			578.26	762.45	2977.80
5	Dang Area Development Programme	5000.00			675.00	890.00	
6	MLA Local Area Development Scheme	40000.00			5400.00	7120.00	
7	Swavivek District Dev. Scheme	399.99			54.00	71.20	
8	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CSS)	434999.93			54676.85	75338.33	400000.00
9	Guru Golwarkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana	10000.00			1350.00	1780.00	
10	Bio-Fuel Authority	322.80			91.64	37.38	
11	Incentives to Women Workers of MG NREGA	0.01			0.01		
12	National Rural Livelihood Mission (CSS)	12960.00			2592.00	3888.00	9720.00
13	National Livelihood Project	3119.20			623.84	935.76	2339.40

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
14	Development Training Project	11420.80			2284.16	3426.24	8565.60
15	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) (EAP)	3905.04			532.44	702.03	
16	Integrated Watershed Management Prog.(CSS)	62987.00			8503.00	11212.00	31493.50
17	Neerancal (CSS)	400.00			54.00	71.20	200.00
18	Four Water Concept	5000.00			625.00	1125.00	
19	Bio-Gas	0.01					
20	Panchayati Raj Department						
a.	Modernisation of Z.P. & P.S. Buildings	235.00			29.52	40.42	
b.	H.Q. Building	0.01					
c.	Grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC)	207375.00			27995.70	36912.60	
d.	Training Programme for PRI's Representatives	0.01					
e.	Mid Day Meal(CSS)	65944.92			9855.74	13140.98	21700.80
f.	District Planning Committee	25.00			3.37	4.45	
g.	Backward Region Grant Fund (CSS)	0.03			0.01	0.01	0.00
h.	Const. of Memorial at Nagaur	0.00					
i.	Nirmal Gram Puraskar	20.00					
j.	Untied Fund Scheme	0.00					
k.	Untied Funds to PRIs	38877.00			6546.38	8932.58	
l.	Grants to PRIs under budget head 3604	0.00					
m.	Village Master Plan	0.03			0.01	0.01	
n.	Sampoorn Swachhta Abhiyan	40266.00			7247.88	8858.52	30200.00
o.	Rastriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	0.00			0.00	0.00	
p.	District Innovation Fund (DIF)- FC	0.03			0.01	0.01	
q.	Direction & Administration	34.51					
r.	Aid to Zila Parishad	53474.10			8903.60	12150.49	
s.	New Innovative/New Schemes of Panchayati Raj	0.06			0.02	0.02	
t.	RGPSY /RGSY (CSS)	0.06			0.02	0.02	
u.	Aid to Panchayat Samities	110.00					
	Sub Total - 20	406361.76	0.00	0.00	60582.26	80040.11	51900.80
21	Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan	0.00					
22	Land Reforms						
a.	Agriculture Census-Central Sector Scheme	272.55					270.00
b.	Updating of Land Records & Rationalisation of Revenue Administration						
i.	RRTI Ajmer	53.67					

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
ii.	Board of Revenue						
	State Plan Funded Scheme	9758.59			1206.31	690.66	
	CSS Scheme - National Land Record Mordinization Programme	5098.51					4414.01
	Sub Total - ii	14857.10	0.00	0.00	1206.31	690.66	4414.01
iii.	Settlement Department						
	State Plan Funded Scheme	63.37					
	CSS Scheme - National Land Record Mordinization Programme	499.71			67.53	88.93	377.75
	Sub Total - iii	563.08	0.00	0.00	67.53	88.93	377.75
	Sub Total - 22	15746.40	0.00	0.00	1273.84	779.59	5061.76
23	Financial Inclusion Promotion Scheme	0.12			0.04	0.04	
	Total - Rural Development	1105172.51	0.00	0.00	205576.24	195263.33	570652.42
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME						
1	Mewat Area Development Programme	6000.00			810.00	1068.00	
2	Border Area Development Programme	17000.00			2295.00	3026.00	17000.00
3	Magra Area Development Programme	5000.00			675.00	890.00	
	Total - Special Area Programme	28000.00	0.00	0.00	3780.00	4984.00	17000.00
IV	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL						
A	Irrigation						
1	Multipurpose Projects						
a.	Bhakara Nagal - BBMB Beas	0.01			0.01		
b.	Jawahar Sagar Dam	103.00					
c.	RPS Dam	8.00					
d.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar-ERM	1000.00			1000.00		
i.	Haridev Joshi Canal	500.99			490.00		
ii.	Nithuwa Distry.	0.00			0.00		
iii.	Gamelo Minor	0.00			11.00		
iv.	Patan Minor	300.00			300.00		
v.	Renovation of Bagidora	100.00			100.00		
vi.	Const. of Kangalia Bar Kota Sub Minor	13.00			13.00		
vii.	Renovation of Mundri Amba Minor	20.00			20.00		
viii.	Patigoha Tandri Sub Minor	100.00			100.00		
	Sub Total - 1	2145.00	0.00	0.00	2034.01	0.00	0.00
2	Major Projects						
a.(i)	IGNP-Stage-I & II-Bikaner Zone (Incl.AIBP)	20553.17				3658.46	6798.00
(ii)	IGNP-Stage-I&II-Hanumangarh Zone	4200.00				767.00	
(iii)	IGNP-Stage-II- Jaisalmer Zone	5104.43				979.00	
(iv)	Relining of Indra Gandhi Feeder in Punjab-CE,Hanumangarh	2000.02				356.00	

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
b.	Narbada (AIBP)	15100.00			2038.50	2718.00	3489.82
c.	RWSRP (EAP)	0.01					
d.	Jakham Project	500.00			500.00	0.00	
e.	Gurgaon Canal	10.00				1.80	
f.	Bisalpur	309.99				55.80	
g.	Yamuna Water Project	50.00			6.75	18.00	
h.	Yamuna Link Canal Project	0.01					
i.	Parwan Project	1500.00			202.50	270.00	
j.	Modernisation (AIBP)	5994.50			0.00	1125.00	1495.75
k.	Dholpur Lift Project	0.01					
l.	Barriage on Chambal River	0.02					
m.	Kalisind Project	0.01					
n.	ERM-Major Project	225.00			15.00	37.80	
o.	Bhakara Nagal Project	1500.00					
p.	Kota Barrage	1.00					
q.	CMRC on Chambal Project	5.00					
r.	Sidhmukh Project-Ratanpura Distributory	0.01					
s.	Indira Lift Project	0.01					
	Sub Total - 2	57053.19	0.00	0.00	2762.75	9986.86	11783.57
3	Medium Projects	5481.27			787.04	777.96	
4	Survey & Investigation	2540.00				511.57	
5	Quality Control (Administration)	1292.00					
6	Irrigation Management Training Institute,Kota	362.50				252.00	
7	Irrigation Management Training Instt.,Bikaner	819.00					213.00
8	Solar Power Plant of IGNP	2500.00					750.00
9	Instt. for Training of Engg. Subordinates	0.01					
10	Stipend to unemployed graduates	0.01					
11	Study of Master Plan & Other	0.02					
	Total - Irrigation	72193.00	0.00	0.00	5583.80	11528.39	12746.57
B	Minor Irrigation						
1	Ground Water Department	140.00			15.00		
2	Irrigation Department						
a.	Surface MI Works (RIDF) Surface MI Works (SP)	865.00			747.81	0.02	
b.	Minor Irrigation Works-Four Water Concept	34622.23			8051.05	5568.50	
c.	Surface MI Works (FC)	0.04			0.01	0.02	
d.	Chambal Lift Scheme	50.00			6.75	9.00	
e.	Water Harvesting Structure	8066.67			1559.86	1607.14	

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
f.	Water Harvesting Structure -Four Water Concept	9033.32			1429.92	1703.52	
g.	Minor Irrigation Improvement Scheme (EAP)	2734.99			369.20	437.60	645.16
h.	State Partnership Irrigation Proj.(EC)	8400.00			2810.00	2155.00	8076.00
i.	ERM of Minor Irrigation Work	2000.00			270.00	360.00	
j.	MI Innovative Scheme (RRR)	100.00			13.50	18.00	90.00
k.	AIBP Projects in Desert/ Tribal areas	2300.00			1000.00	180.00	2070.01
	Total - Minor Irrigation	68312.25	0.00	0.00	16273.10	12038.80	10881.17
C	Command Area Development						
1	CAD & WR Department	126.72					63.36
2	Indira Gandhi Nahar Proj., Bikaner	387.03				126.95	
3	Gang Nahar Project	7746.73				1705.66	2999.55
4	Gang Nahar Project Phase-II	0.01					
5	Chambal Phase-II	18335.94			975.62	386.56	949.69
6	CAD - Bisalpur	2153.34			197.00	262.00	979.25
7	Bhakhra Canal Project	1552.83				440.00	822.00
8	Mandi Committee-Bikaner	100.00				25.00	
9	CAD - Sidhmukh Nohar	100.00					50.00
10	CAD - Amarsingh Jassana	100.00					50.00
	Sub Total - CAD	30602.60	0.00	0.00	1172.62	2946.17	5913.85
D	Flood Control (RIDF)	800.01			0.00	45.00	
	Total - Irrigation & Flood Control	171907.86	0.00	0.00	23029.52	26558.36	29541.59
V	POWER						
1	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.						
a.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. - Equity	126850.00			17124.75	27907.00	
	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. - IEBR		602786.00		81376.10	150696.50	
b.	i)Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.- Equity	55200.00			7452.00	9825.60	
	ii)RREDistribution Investment Programme-ADB	57600.00					
	iii)Green Energy Coridor Project-KFW	12220.00					
	iv)Grant from National Clean Energy Fund	12220.01					12220.01
	v)Grant fromEnergy reform Fund	0.02					0.02
	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. - IEBR		85240.00		11507.40	21310.00	
c.	DISCOM, Jaipur-Equity	41947.68			6696.00	10912.00	
	DISCOM, Jaipur -IEBR		100511.00		13568.98	25127.75	
	DISCOM, Jaipur-Equity for Conversion of Bonds	78200.00			9523.93	14681.40	
d.	DISCOM, Jodhpur	46430.00			6396.30	10423.60	
	DISCOM, Jodhpur - IEBR		89720.00		12112.20	22430.00	
	DISCOM, Jodhpur-Equity for Conversion of Bonds	90316.68			12064.55	18732.15	

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
e.	DISCOM, Ajmer	35505.00			5042.25	8217.00	
	DISCOM, Ajmer - IEBR		55150.00		7445.25	13787.50	
	DISCOM, Ajmer-Equity for Conversion of Bonds	101483.64			13451.28	21210.50	
g.	FRP-Transition Support (Rs. 185.21 Jp, Rs. 138.92 Jd, Rs. 138.92 Aj)	46305.00					
i.	Interest Free Loan to Power Companies (Rs. 94.50 Jp, Rs. 70.87 Jd, Rs. 70.88 Aj)	23625.03					
	Sub Total - 1	727903.06	933407.00	0.00	203760.99	355261.00	12220.03
2	Power Finance Corporation Limited-Equity	0.04					
3	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corp.	5200.00			625.00	875.00	
	Total - Power (GBS)	733103.10	933407.00	0.00	204385.99	356136.00	12220.03
	Total - Power	1666510.10					
VI	INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS						
A	Industries						
1	Village and Small Industries						
a.	Industries Department including CIPET						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	11233.59			123.52	275.73	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	ASIDE	0.02					0.00
	National Handloom Development Programme	0.03			0.01	0.01	0.02
	National Mission on Food Processing(DMFP)	400.00			71.00	54.00	
	Integrated Skill Development Scheme	139.10					111.30
iii.	Central Sector Scheme	0.01					0.01
	Sub Total -a.	11772.75	0.00	0.00	194.53	329.74	111.33
b.	Khadi and Village Industries	501.80			64.28	84.04	
c.	Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation	80.01			0.01	24.00	1050.00
d.	RAJSICO (including Rs.850 lakh Loan)	970.01					
e.	Rajasthan Rajya Bunkar Sangh	0.02					
	Sub Total- Village & Small Industries	13324.59	0.00	0.00	258.82	437.78	1161.33
2	Medium and Large Industries						
a.	RFC	100.02					
b.	RIICO-Central Sector Scheme	100.08			0.02	0.01	100.03
c.	RIICO-Convention Center	0.00					
d.	Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor	418.60					
e.	State Enterprises	25.50					
f.	Rajasthan Foundation	0.02					
g.	Ganganagar Sugar Mills	4257.00					
h.	Bureau of Industrial Promotion	1198.00					
	Sub Total- Medium & Large Industries	6099.22	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	100.03

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
3	RUDA	380.00			34.00	46.00	
	Sub Total - Industries	19803.81	0.00	0.00	292.84	483.79	1261.36
B	Minerals						
1	Directorate of Mines & Geology	3785.53			677.28	116.26	
2	RSMM Ltd.		14500.00		2175.00	2900.00	
3	Petroleum Department	8010.13					
	Sub Total - Minerals	11795.66	14500.00	0.00	2852.28	3016.26	0.00
	Total - Industries and Minerals	31599.47	14500.00	0.00	3145.12	3500.05	1261.36
	Total - Industries and Minerals	46099.47					
VII	TRANSPORT						
1	Public Works Department						
a.	Land Acquisition - General	200.00			27.00	35.60	
b.	Land Acquisition - ADP	0.01			0.00	0.00	
c.	Land Acquisition - PMGSY	30.00			4.05	5.35	
d.	Central Road Fund (CRF) (ACA)-Block Grant	25000.00			3375.00	4450.00	25000.00
e.	SMR - Widening - SHW	8500.00			1147.50	1513.00	
f.	SMR - Widening - MDR	8700.00			1174.50	1548.60	
g.	RIDF - XII-XV	0.03			0.01	0.01	
h.	RIDF - XVI	100.03			13.53	17.80	
i.	RIDF-XVII	1000.00			135.00	178.00	
j.	RIDF - XVIII	5000.00			675.00	890.00	
k.	RIDF - XIX	8000.00			1250.00	1350.00	
l.	RIDF - XX	42000.00			5900.00	6820.00	
m.	RIDF - XXI	6000.00			810.00	1040.00	
n.	Computerisation	100.00			13.50	17.80	
o.	Rural Roads	90000.00			11400.00	15120.00	
p.	State Road Development Fund (SHW)	50000.00			8100.00	10680.00	
q.	State Road Development Fund (MDR)	10000.01					
r.	Share Capital to RSRDCC	0.01					
s.	Loan to RIDCOR	0.01					
t.	Others (Incl. Public Works)	350.00			47.25	62.30	
u.	Road connecting to unconnected habitations (EAP)	25300.00			3700.00	4300.00	
v.	Upgrd. and Imp. of State Highways and Minor District Roads under FC	0.03				0.01	
w.	PPP Contributor to State Roads	0.01					
x.	Economic Roads	500.02			67.51	89.01	250.00
y.	Special Priority Recommended Roads	500.00			67.50	89.00	
z.	Urban Roads	950.00			128.25	169.10	
zi.	Construction of Roads under Private Partnership	2000.00			261.29	344.52	

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
zii.	Inter State Roads-BG	2000.01			270.00	356.00	2000.01
ziii.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-CSS	96000.00			2400.00	0.01	96000.00
ziv.	Border Area Roads-BG	5033.82					5033.82
zv.	Strategic Border Roads	0.01					0.01
zvi.	Rajasthan Road Infrastructure Dev. Co. Ltd.	0.01					
zvii.	Real IstateDev. & Const.Corporation Of Rajasthan Ltd	0.01					
zviii.	JDA-Ring Road Project (PPP)			20000.00		5000.00	
zix.	PWD-Road Project (PPP)			73381.00		13061.00	
	Sub Total - PWD (GBS)	387264.02	0.00	93381.00	40966.89	67137.10	128283.84
	Total - PWD	480645.02					
2	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation -IEBR		0.00				
3	Transport Department						
i	Grant to RSRTC	0.03					
ii	Assistance to RSRTC for Estt. of Depots	0.03			0.01	0.01	
iii.	Share Capital to RSRTC	0.03			0.01	0.01	
iv	Grant to RSRTC for VGF	2000.00					
v	Loan to RSRTC	0.03			0.01	0.01	
vi	Transport Commissioner Office	2844.38			383.42	529.12	
vii	RTIDF - Road Safty	250.08					
viii	Asstt.to RSRTC Under Reform Linked Plan	12000.00					
ix	Share Capital . to RSRTC Under Reform Linked Plan	30000.00					
x.	BPSC	0.03					0.03
xi	Rajasthan State Bus Terminal Authority	0.05					
	Sub Total -Transport Department	47094.66	0.00	0.00	383.45	529.15	0.03
4	Rajasthan State Road Dev. Const. Corporation		50077.00		6760.40	12519.25	
	Total - Transport (GBS)	434358.68	50077.00	93381.00	48110.74	80185.50	128283.87
	Total - Transport	577816.68					
VIII	SCIENTIFIC SERVICES						
1	Science & Technology (Incl. Rs.176.11 Lakhs for Central Sector Scheme)	2860.44			175.19	87.10	174.11
2	Environment Development	323.03			3.00		
a.	National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)	3570.00			44.87		2570.00
b.	Promotion of Common Effluent Treatment Plants-Central Sector Scheme	200.00					100.00
3	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)CSS	610.00					
4	Raj.State pollution Control Board		4800.00			1200.00	
	Total - Scientific Services (GBS)	7563.47	4800.00	0.00	223.06	1287.10	2844.11
	Total - Scientific Services	12363.47					

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
IX	SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES						
A	EDUCATION						
a.	General Education						
1 a.	Elementary Education (Incl. DPEP)	56338.00			6639.53	7316.62	
b.	Grant in Aid to Elementary Education- FC	0.03			0.01	0.01	
c.	CSS Schemes						
	Serva Siksha Abhiyan	498734.26			76238.37	100948.07	129670.89
	DIET	5511.82			611.89	1023.01	4486.24
	SIERT	42.05					31.55
	Block Institute for Teacher Education	426.14			213.07	213.07	320.12
	IEDC & PIED	0.02					0.02
d.	Central Sector Scheme	0.01					0.01
	Sub Total - Elementary Education	561052.33	0.00	0.00	83702.87	109500.78	134508.83
2 a.	Secondary Education						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	114559.24	0.00		15211.84	18642.35	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	RMSA	108648.27			13195.03	17255.03	81486.23
	Information & Communication Technology	5000.00			675.00	890.00	3750.50
	Const. and Running of Girls Hostels	6844.51			925.38	1199.57	6160.06
	Vocational Education	4045.02			546.08	707.88	2997.77
	Setting up of Model School at block level	17700.00			4446.91	2963.11	0.00
	Inclusive Education for the Disabled	515.18					461.76
	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Boys & Girls of Minority Category	4520.53					4520.53
	Teachers Training College	540.00			72.89	94.51	405.00
	Instit. of Advanced Study in Education	347.38			46.90	61.83	260.51
	Innovative Edu. Proj.-English Integrated Edu.	0.02					0.01
	English Reference Education Centre	0.01					0.01
	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Students of SC	6150.00				6150.00	4950.00
	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Students of ST	5049.20			5049.20		4099.20
	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Students of OBC	2138.54					535.56
	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scvengers	2604.30				2604.30	100.00
	NSS	408.00			0.00	0.00	238.00
	Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls	37.01					37.01
iii.	Central Sector Scheme	0.05			0.01	0.01	0.02
	Sub Total - Secondary Education	279107.26	0.00	0.00	40169.24	50568.59	110002.17
3	University & Higher Education						
a.	College Education	13236.93			2833.03	3318.43	320.09
b.	Kota University Kota	100.00					

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
c.	Maharaja Ganga Sing University, Bikaner	78.20					
d.	National Law University, Jodhpur	225.00					
e.	Ramanandcharya Sanskrit University, Jaipur	303.80					
f.	Haridev Joshi Journalism and Public Communication University, Jaipur	471.20					
g.	Braj University, Bharatpur	240.00					
h.	Shekhawati University, Sikar	418.00					
i.	Matsya University, Alwar	488.53					
j.	Sardar Patel Polices & Safty University, Jodhpur	1383.00					
k.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedker Law University, Jaipur	223.00					
l.	Khel University, Jhunjhunu	25.00					
m.	Rajiv Gandhi Tribal University, Udaipur	400.00			400.00		
n.	Girls College under PPP	0.00					
	Sub Total - 3	17592.66	0.00	0.00	3233.03	3318.43	320.09
4	Literacy & Continuing Education						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	1716.82			231.77	326.20	
ii.	CSS Scheme	6000.00			810.00	1200.00	4500.00
	Sub Total - 4	7716.82	0.00	0.00	1041.77	1526.20	4500.00
5	Physical Education	23.00			3.11	4.09	
6	Sanskrit Education (including Sodh Sansthan)	3520.04			281.23	458.80	
	Sub Total - General Education	869012.11	0.00	0.00	128431.25	165376.89	249331.09
b.	Arts and Culture						
1	Fine Arts						
a.	Kathak Kendra	16.50					
b.	Ravindra Rangmanch(Central Sector Scheme)	375.00					225.00
c.	Asstt. to Autonomous & Voluntary Org.	250.00					
d.	International Museum	1150.00					
	Sub Total - Fine Arts Education	1791.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225.00
2(a)	Archaeology & Museums	2310.72					
(b)	Raj. Heritage Conservation Prot. Authority	394.20			31.99	26.66	
3	Archives	28.62					0.02
4	Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur	3.56					
5	Arabic & Persian Research Institute, Tonk	37.91					
6	Libraries	217.27			32.04	42.07	0.01
7	Academies						
a.	Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	100.00					
b.	Rajasthan Lalit Kala Academy	45.00					
c.	Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy	155.00					
d.	Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	12.50					

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
e.	Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	24.00					
f.	Rajasthan Urdu Academy	20.00					
g.	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	100.00					
h.	Rajasthani Academy	75.00					
i.	Bharat Lok Kala Mandal	12.50					
j.	Punjabi Academy	0.01					
k.	Brij Academy	40.00					
	Sub Total - Academies	584.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Jawahar Kala Kendra	350.00					
9	Dr. Ambedkar Peeth	23.00				23.00	
10	Kalbeliya School of Dance	0.01					
11	Health Insurance Scheme for Renowned Artists	0.01					
	Sub Total - Arts & Culture	5740.81	0.00	0.00	64.03	91.73	225.03
c.	Technical Education						
1	Dir. of Technical Education- Polytechnic						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	1911.54			90.94	383.97	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Polytechnic Building	1340.27			308.90	203.30	1129.49
	Community Dev. Through Polytechnics	223.63			31.31	40.25	223.63
	Technical Education Quality Improvement	1875.00			262.50	337.50	1500.00
	Sub Total - 1	5350.44	0.00	0.00	693.65	965.02	2853.12
2	Agriculture Technology University, Udaipur	350.00					
3	Engineering College, Ajmer	0.01					
4	Rajasthan Technical University, Kota	50.00					
5	Engineering College, Bikaner	0.01					
6	Engineering College, Bhanpur	0.01					
7	Engineering College, Jhalawar	0.03			0.01	0.01	
8	Govt. Mahila Engineering College, Ajmer	0.01					
9	College of Engineering & Technology, Bikaner	0.01					
10	Technical University, Bikaner	0.00					
11	Engineering College, Bansawara	0.06			0.03		
12	Engineering College, Dholpur	0.01					
13	Engineering College, Baran	0.01					
14	Engineering College, Karoli	0.01					
15	M.L.V. Textile Institute, Bhiwara	0.01					
	Sub Total - Technical Education	5750.62	0.00	0.00	693.69	965.03	2853.12
d.	Sports and Youth Welfare						
1	Scouts & Guides	615.38			67.19	88.52	

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
2	Rajasthan Sports Council	1045.91			232.90	220.79	
3	N.C.C.	301.05			65.75	65.75	
4	Department of Sports						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	5420.03			507.00	731.00	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	PYKKA	3303.16			0.00	0.00	2535.18
	Sub Total - Department of Sports	8723.19	0.00	0.00	507.00	731.00	2535.18
	Sub Total - Sports & Youth Welfare	10685.53	0.00	0.00	872.84	1106.06	2535.18
	Total - Education	891189.07	0.00	0.00	130061.81	167539.70	254944.42
B	Medical and Public Health						
1	Directorate of Medical & Health						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	98322.74			12247.65	16434.65	630.00
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	National Aids & STD Control Programme	5931.27			805.00	1070.00	5931.27
iii.	Central Sector Schemes	10572.35			1722.01	1030.06	335.17
	Sub Total - 1	114826.36	0.00	0.00	14774.66	18534.71	6896.44
2	Nishulk Drug Distribution Scheme by DMHS	36742.36			5140.26	6464.13	
3	Nishulk Janch Yojana by DMHS	11718.18			1913.12	2377.03	
4	Subsidy to RMSC	0.02					
5	Public Health Infrastructure - Under FC	0.06			0.02	0.02	
6	Population Control & Family Welfare						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	18281.83			2450.03	3250.01	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	State Secretariat Cell	51.66					51.16
	State Family Welfare Bureau	769.51					545.50
	Regional Health and FW Training Centre	332.35					307.32
	Auxiliary Nurses Midwife, Dai and FHSTC	2121.42					2004.99
	Urban Family Welfare Centre	2171.91					2169.91
	District Family Welfare Bureau	3319.22					2906.21
	Rural Sub Centers	45436.53					45436.53
	Conventional Contraceptives	1400.00					1400.00
	Implimentation of New Population Policy	561.20			55.00	115.00	
	Sub Total - 6	74445.63	0.00	0.00	2505.03	3365.01	54821.62
7	NRHM -MMJRK(BPL Family)-CSS	7000.06			945.01	1246.01	2750.00
8	National Rural Health Mission-CSS	181000.00			24435.00	32218.00	160600.00
9	NRHM- Ambulance 108 Yojana-CSS	8500.03			1147.51	1513.01	1650.00
10	National Urban Health Mission-CSS	29013.00			3916.73	5164.32	23936.00
11	Mobile Surgical Unit	959.74			173.40	203.73	

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
12	Medical Education						
a.	JLN Medical College and Hospital, Ajmer						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	6801.75			1112.18	1586.53	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Other Expenditure in Medical College	180.90					180.90
	Sub Total - a	6982.65	0.00	0.00	1112.18	1586.53	180.90
b.	Sardar Patel Medical College and Hospital, Bikaner						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	4794.42			1292.91	1319.01	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Const.Work in medical College	4749.60					1350.00
	Other Expenditure in Medical College	450.02					337.00
	Sub Total - b	9994.04	0.00	0.00	1292.91	1319.01	1687.00
c.	RNT Medical College and Hospital, Udaipur						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	4049.62			703.21	781.02	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Const.Work in Medical College	2409.65					
	Other Expenditure in Medical College	600.02					
	Sub Total - c	7059.29	0.00	0.00	703.21	781.02	0.00
d.	Dr.Sampurnanand Medical College, Jodhpur						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	13733.43			2007.92	2647.48	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Other Expenditure in Medical College	1445.24					1077.94
	Sub Total - d	15178.67	0.00	0.00	2007.92	2647.48	1077.94
e.	Medical College, Jaipur	14870.88			2285.00	3000.02	
f.	Medical College and Hospital, Kota						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	6875.52			1273.67	1055.41	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Const.Work in Medical College (PMSSY)						
	Other Expenditure in Medical College	0.03					
	Sub Total - f	6875.55	0.00	0.00	1273.67	1055.41	0.00
g.	Rajasthan Health Science University, Jaipur (Including Dental College)	26598.19					
h.	B.D.Agarwal Govt. College, Shriganganagar	20.00					
i.	Directorate of Medical Education						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	487.20					
ii.	Jhalawar Hospital and Medical College Society	6895.40			1039.71	753.91	1687.50
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	New Medical College under Directorate	39690.00					0.01
	Sub Total - h	47072.60	0.00	0.00	1039.71	753.91	1687.51

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
i.	Metro MAS Hospital			161.00	21.75	40.25	
	Sub Total - Medical Education (GBS)	134651.87	0.00	161.00	9736.35	11183.63	4633.35
	Sub Total - Medical Education	134812.87					
13	Ayurved						
a.	Directorate of Ayurved						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	1632.95			272.82	303.16	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	NRHM	2400.00			996.00	984.00	1800.00
	Ayurved Training Centre	0.05					0.01
	Ayurvedic Pharmacies	83.08					0.03
	Sub Total - a	4116.08	0.00	0.00	1268.82	1287.16	1800.04
b.	Directorate of Homeopathy	696.64			63.91	99.46	
c.	Directorate of Unani	472.04			67.23	77.26	
d.	Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	1063.92					
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Matching Share under Budget Head 789/796	806.62			472.47	334.15	236.02
	Sub Total - d	1870.54	0.00	0.00	472.47	334.15	236.02
e.	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Government Ayurved College, Udaipur						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	236.45			20.40	7.60	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Const. and Dev. Herbarium in Charak Upvan	3.87					3.87
	Dev. and Upgradation of Ayurved College	0.05					0.05
	Sub Total - e	240.37	0.00	0.00	20.40	7.60	3.92
	Sub Total - Ayurved	7395.67	0.00	0.00	1892.83	1805.63	2039.98
	Total - Medical & Public Health (GBS)	606252.98	0.00	161.00	66579.92	84075.23	257327.39
	Total - Medical & Public Health	606413.98					
C	Sewerage and Water Supply						
1 a.	Urban and Rural Water Supply & Sewerage						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	344479.05			36427.92	49778.48	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	40973.51			4419.58	5827.30	40973.51
b.	Rajasthan RWS & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur) (EAP)	25000.00			3375.00	4450.00	
c.	Reorganisation of Urban Water Supply- Jodhpur (EAP)	15000.00			2025.00	2670.00	
d.	Drinking Water Project under FC	0.03			810.00	1068.00	
e.	Rajasthan RWS & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur) (EAP)	41730.00			5633.55	7427.94	

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
f.	Drinking Water Project under FC	0.03			877.50	1157.00	
2	Conversion of Dry Latrines into Flush Latrines	100.00			13.50	17.80	
3	Training Instt. for Eng. Subordinates	141.59					
	Total - Sewerage & Water Supply	467424.21	0.00	0.00	53582.05	72396.52	40973.51
D	Housing						
1	Rental Housing	564.35					
2	Polish Housing	10658.67			1622.66	2122.05	
3	Police Housing Corporation	0.04					
4	Judicial Housing (CSS)	133.34			24.84		91.69
5	Rajasthan Housing Board		40000.00		5400.00	10000.00	
6	Staff Quarters of Vidhan Sabha	0.01					
7	Residential buildings for SDOs & Tehsildars	303.27					
	Total - Housing (GBS)	11659.68	40000.00	0.00	7047.50	12122.05	91.69
	Total - Housing	51659.68					
E	Urban Development						
1	Town Planning	467.62			33.73		
2	Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna (CSS)	0.02					
3	JNNURM (CSS)	0.03			0.01	0.01	
4	UIDSSMT (CSS)	0.12			0.01	0.01	
5	IHSDP (CSS)	0.04			0.01	0.01	
6	Grants for Local Bodies (SFC)	68757.00			8932.00	11805.58	
7	Special Grant in Aid for Urban Renewal (ROBs)	12500.00			1687.50	2225.00	
8	Heritage Council and Heritage Authority	0.04					
9	RUIDP Phase I	500.00					
10	Raj. Urban Sector Dev. Investment Prog. (EAP)	30000.00					
11	RUIDP-Phase-III (EAP)	10500.00					
12	Jaipur Development Authority (IEBR)		52000.00		7020.00	13000.00	
13	Sahari Jan Sahabhagi Yojana	2500.00			337.50	445.00	
14	Water Drainage Project, Churu	0.01					
15	Incentive to Local Bodies	0.02					
16	Const. of Sheds in Urban areas for Labours	0.02					
17	Rean Basera/Night Shelter	100.00			13.50	17.80	
18	Urban Local Bodies		188115.00		25395.55	56434.50	
19	Grant to Urban Improvement Trust	0.01					
20	Rajasthan Urban Development Fund	0.03			0.01	0.01	
21	Fire Fighting Equipments (CSS)	0.03			0.01	0.01	
22	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I	25000.01					
23	Jaipur Metro Rail Phase-I-B	22900.03					22900.00

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
24	Slum Free India-Rajeev Awas Yojana (CSS)	26000.00			3510.00	4628.00	19900.00
25	Rajeev Awas Yojana (Central Sector)	0.01					0.01
26	Rajasthan Transport Infra. Dev. Fund	14560.37			1690.02	2173.02	
27	CM Sahari BPL Awas Yojana	100.00			0.04	0.04	
28	Water and 7 Sewerage and New Projects	2500.00			337.50	445.00	
29	Construction of Sewerage treatment Plant	2000.00			270.00	356.00	
30	Affordable Housing Scheme	0.01					
31	Grant to Jodhpur Development Authority	0.02					
32	Rajasthan Awas Vikas Infrastructure Ltd	0.04			0.01	0.01	
33	State Urbanization Commission(Asstt. To JDA)	0.02					
34	General Grants	0.06			0.02	0.02	
35	Construction of LSG Building	50.00					
36	Visesh Awas Yojana (Loan)	0.06			0.02	0.02	
37	Raj. Municipal Service Selection Commission	35.00					
38	Raj. State Property Tax Board	0.07					
39	National Urban Livelihood Mission (CSS)	6186.68			835.20	1101.23	5015.01
40	Swacch Bharat Mission	5000.00			674.00	889.00	1000.00
41	Solied West Management	0.06			0.02	0.02	
42	Rajasthan Lake Development Authority	0.03					
43	Virasat Dev.and Extnsion Yojana	0.06			0.02	0.02	0.06
44	Global Environment FacilityProject for Jaipur City Transport Services Ltd	0.01					0.01
45	Dastkar Yojana	0.02					
46	Grant/Loan to Jaipur,Ajmer and Jodhpur Development Authority	0.12			0.01	0.03	
47	Smart City, Ajmer	0.08					0.04
48	City Sanitation Plan (Central Sector)	73.25					73.25
49	Sardar Patel Urban Housing Yojana	0.03			0.01	0.01	0.03
50	Drinking Water Supply in Urban Area	350.00			67.52	89.02	
	Total - Urban Development (GBS)	230081.03	240115.00	0.00	50804.22	93609.37	48888.41
	Total - Urban Development	470196.03					
F	Information & Publicity	358.29			58.02	0.01	
G	Labour & Labour Welfare						
1	Craftsmen Training	13606.77			1406.63	3879.19	374.40
2	Employment Department	4130.54			504.81	651.61	
3	Labour Commissioner Department	7805.08			1092.80	1405.00	5800.00
4	Factories & Boilers	0.01					
5	Bonded Labour	15.00					7.50
	Total - Labour & Labour Welfare	25557.40	0.00	0.00	3004.24	5935.80	6181.90

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
H	Social Justice & Empowerment						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	27078.86			755.30	2022.30	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	NSAP	35183.25			8167.20	6222.80	35183.25
	Development of Scheduled Casts	29644.17				29644.17	20135.01
	Development of OBC and denotified, Nomadic	9100.00					7050.00
	Development of EBCs	4065.30					1219.50
	PMAGY	0.02					0.01
	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST	18797.53			18797.53		8880.52
	Total - SJED	123869.13	0.00	0.00	27720.03	37889.27	72468.29
I	Directorate of Vishes Yogyajan						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	2913.70			126.90		
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Scheme for Persons under Disabled Act	549.99					549.99
	National prog. For Persons with Disability	0.02					0.02
	Spinal Injury Centre	0.18					0.09
	Total - I	3463.89	0.00	0.00	126.90	0.00	550.10
J	Directorate of Child Empowerment						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	17433.85			3000.00	4000.00	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Observation /Children Home Building	511.00					0.00
	ICPS	6000.00					4450.00
	Total - J	23944.85	0.00	0.00	3000.00	4000.00	4450.00
K	Tribal Area Development						
1	Tribal Welfare Fund	29092.21			29092.21		
2	C.M.Special Package for Scheduled Area	0.00			0.00		
3	Special Central Assistance (Block Grant)	10834.99			10834.99		11834.99
4	Grant under Article 275 (1)(Block Grant)	12223.11			12223.11		12223.10
i.	CSS Schemes						
	Umbrella Scheme for Education for ST Student	1023.00			1023.00		1023.00
ii.	Central Sector Scheme	2410.50			2410.50		1480.50
	Total - TAD	55583.81	0.00	0.00	55583.81	0.00	26561.59
L	Empowerment of Women & Dev. of Children						
1	Women Development						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	5581.87			765.88	1035.16	

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Integrated Women Empowerment Prog.	399.42					399.42
	Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at work place	0.02					0.01
	Assistance to Raped Women	0.02					0.01
iii.	Central Sector Schemes	1954.03			254.95	350.00	959.06
	Total - 1	7935.36	0.00	0.00	1020.83	1385.16	1358.50
2	Nutrition-ICDS						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	282.02			22.28		
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	ICDS	69663.69			8684.15		24280.74
	Multi Sectorial Nutrition Programme	802.12			93.56		583.57
	Const. of AWC Bulilding	19591.80			2644.83	3470.18	7346.93
	Upgradation and maintinance of AWC	1449.65			195.71	256.59	543.62
	ICDS-IV	1012.06					455.59
	Supplementary Nutriton	62958.97			10021.71	29788.88	15673.78
	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme	2700.05			0.03		2700.05
	SABLA	1000.01					0.00
iii.	Central Sector Schemes	436.77					0.03
	Total - 2	159897.14	0.00	0.00	21662.27	33515.65	51584.31
	Total - Empowerment of Women	167832.50	0.00	0.00	22683.10	34900.81	52942.81
M	Sainik Kalyan Board	575.88					
N	Minority Department						
1	Minority Department (incl. , Minority Commission, Haj Committee & RMFCDCC)	1546.22					
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes						
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Scholarship for Commercial and Technical Education	10.00					10.00
	PMS Scholarship	25.00					25.00
	MSDP	1022.74					774.74
	Total - 1	2603.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	809.74
2	Madarsa Board and Madarsa Schools	6576.71					0.03
3	Rajasthan Waqf Vikas Parisad	20.03					
4	Rajasthan Waqf Board	0.02					
	Total - Minority Department	9200.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	809.77
	Total - Social and Community Services(GBS)	2616993.44	280115.00	161.00	420251.59	512468.75	766189.88
	Total - Social and Community Services	2897269.44					

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
X	ECONOMIC SERVICES						
1	PMU	10.51					
2	State Planning Machinery	262.02					
3	Voluntary Sector Development Centre	60.00					
4(a)	Directorate of Information Technology	58356.07			8085.65	10988.57	
(b)	Unique Identification (UIDs) (FC)	180.91					0.03
(c)	NeGAP	3592.25			752.45	635.43	3212.10
5	Economics & Statistics Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	20104.95			2986.49	3937.51	
ii.	CSS Schemes	0.00					
	Indian Strengthening Statistical Project	660.08					660.08
	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development	0.04					0.04
iii.	Central Sector Schemes	317.11					317.11
	Total - 5	21082.18	0.00	0.00	2986.49	3937.51	977.23
6	Evaluation Department	14.05			2.10	2.75	
7	Food & Civil Supply Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	33290.62			5808.29	7320.29	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	NSAP	0.03			0.01	0.01	
	Computerisation of Public distribution System	4427.00					4427.00
iii.	Central Sector Schemes	24.01			0.01	0.01	22.80
	Total - 7	37741.66	0.00	0.00	5808.31	7320.31	4449.80
8	Weights & Measures	974.30					860.00
9	Tourism Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	5234.29			50.01	556.00	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Development of Tourist Sites	3839.17			714.99	555.00	1078.50
	Tourist Information Publicity	4533.92			873.07	1161.85	0.00
	Information Technology Project of Tourism	40.00					0.00
	Total - 9	13647.38	0.00	0.00	1638.07	2272.85	1078.50
10	Resource Development Fund	0.01					
11	DOP, Secretariat	411.20					
12	Rajasthan Innovative Council	422.95					
13	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (EAP)	17600.00			5280.00	3520.00	
14	Raj.IDF- Accounting Reforms Strengthening (EAP)						
15	Planning Manpower & Gazzeters Department	238.55			0.01	0.01	

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
16	State Planning Board						
	Total - Economic Services	154594.04	0.00	0.00	24553.08	28677.43	10577.66
XI	GENERAL SERVICES						
1	State & Distt. level Adm. Build.						
i a.	Jail Building (State Plan)	6257.00			726.00	954.00	
b.	Training for Jail Staff- Under FC	0.01					
ii a.	Police Buildings	3067.20			140.00	200.00	
b.	Training for Police- Under FC	0.03			0.01	0.01	
c.	Police Computerisation	0.01					
d.	Police Development Fund	1300.00					
e.	Police Department & Traffic Police/Academy	0.04					
f.	Police Modernisation (CSS)	4850.00			600.00	750.00	
g.	State Forensic Science Laboratory	1000.01					
iii.	Prosecution Department	145.73					
iva.	GAD Buildings	1774.02					
b.	GAD - MP Cell/R.C.New Delhi/Circuit House/Sampada	9.47					
c.	Raj Bhawan - Capital Expenditure	150.00					
v a.	New Building for High Court, Jodhpur	7000.00					
b.	Other Judicial Buildings (Incl.CSS)	7613.75					1499.67
c.	Gramin Nayalaya & Gram Nayalaya Building (CSS)	1861.08			327.28	184.84	80.01
d.	Rajasthan High Court building (CSS)	1786.77			1786.77		590.07
e.	Raj. State Judicial Academy ,Jodhpur	0.01					
vi	Excise Department	1400.11			400.00		
vii	Stamps & Registration	1115.00					
2 a.	HCM, RIPA	475.64					
b.	Centre for Good Governance	0.01					
c.	Corpus Fund	0.01					
3	Administrative Reforms	0.01					
4	Commercial Taxes Building & RIPS	32325.84					
5	Raj. Vidhan Sabha (PAD)	0.01					
6	Stationery & Printing	146.00					
7	Rajasthan State Breveries Corporation	0.00					
8	Devasthan Department	4667.99			220.37		
9 a.	Civil Defence & Home Guards (Incl CSS)	386.12					
b.	Training for Homeguards Under FC	0.01					
c.	Modernisation of Civil Defence	70.00					
10	State Information Commission	20.00					
11	Civil Aviation	3000.00			375.01	485.01	

S.No.	Head of Development/Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
12	State Directorate of Revenue Intelligence Department	126.75					
13	Disastar Management & Relief Department	0.01					0.01
14	RPSC	0.01					
15	Pension Department	84.00					
16	Treasuries & Accounts	2558.30			112.37		
17	Modernisation of Anti Corruption Bureau	0.00					
18	Human Right Commission	0.01					
	Total - General Services	83190.96	0.00	0.00	4687.81	2573.86	2169.76
	Grand Total (GBS)	5732207.10	1314759.00	93542.00	988601.27	1278519.29	1620768.13
	Grand Total (GBS+IEBR+PPP)	7140508.10					

CHAPTER - 2

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

2.1 Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic development of the State and continues to be the backbone of our economy. In the coming years, agriculture will face many challenges due to the rising population. Demand on natural resources such as land and water resources from other sectors such as industries and urbanization would further pose challenge for agriculture. The scope of increase in arable land and exploitation of additional water resources for irrigation will also decline in future. Hence, there is a greater need for conservation and efficient utilization of natural resources. Agriculture needs intensification of production and improved efficiency in use of resources.

2.2 Agriculture contributes about 21 per cent of the State Domestic Product. The average size of land holding is 3.96 ha in the State compared to 1.41 ha. at all India level. Agriculture generates employment opportunities for 13.17 million cultivators, 2.53 million agricultural labourers and addition of 0.6 million workforce every year.

2.3 70 per cent of the population of the State is living in rural areas and depends on agriculture as source of livelihood. The geographical features of Rajasthan are dominated by the Aravalli range which divides the State into two distinct zones. The region to the west and north-west, comprising of eleven districts and nearly 61 per cent of the total area of the State, is known as the Great Indian Thar Desert. The type of soil is sandy in this region which is poor in nitrogen and has low water holding capacity. The south-east and eastern parts of the Aravalli Hills are productive for agriculture purposes, having clay loam type soil. The rainfall fluctuates from 200-550 mm in the western and semi-arid parts to 550-1000 mm per annum in south-eastern and eastern parts of the Aravalli Ranges.

Rajasthan's contribution in National Agriculture

- Stands at fourth position after Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh in food grain production, and stands at second position in area.
- Second in production of gram and the largest producer of Moth-Bean.
- Second largest producer of total Oilseed and the largest producer of Mustard, third position in Soybean production, for Groundnut, it stands at fourth position in the country.
- Fifth largest producer of wheat and largest producer of all coarse cereals.

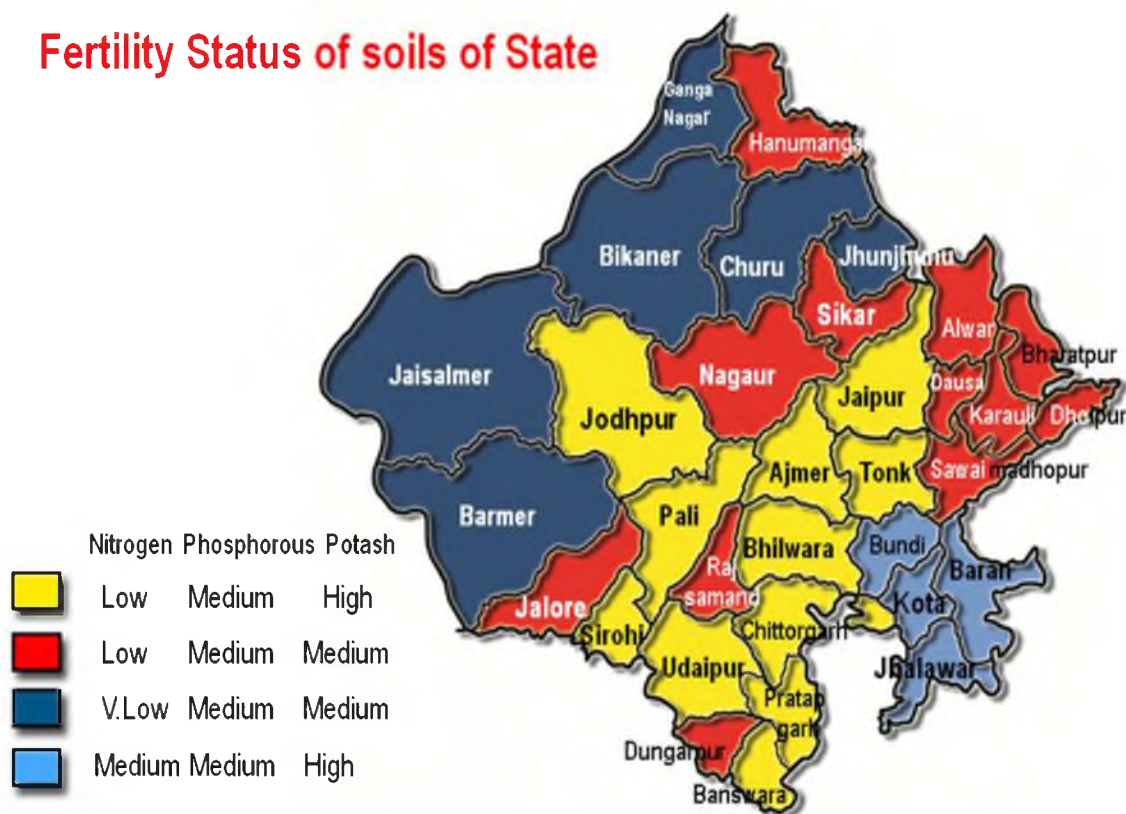
- Largest producer of Guar, seed spices like Coriander, Cumin, Fenugreek, Fennel, etc.

Challenges to Agriculture Sector in Rajasthan

- Increasing gap between demand and availability of water
- Scanty and uncertain rainfall affecting agriculture in particular and economy in general.
- Deteriorating quality of land and underground water.
- Low value agriculture.
- Large gap between potential and realized yield of crops and high inter-year variation in productivity.
- Mono-cropping in western dry region and southern tribal belt of the State, limiting the scope for diversification.
- Low share of vegetable and fruit crops, seed spices and medicinal plants, depriving the benefits of value addition and extra employment for the rural masses.
- Out of 90 lakh female workers engaged in on farm work, nearly 50 per cent are with sub optimal workdays. Generation of full employment opportunities through labour intensive agricultural activities in areas like horticulture & agro processing, is a great challenge.



Fertility Status of soils of State



VISION

2.4 To enhance farm productivity and income in rural areas through crop-livestock integrate production systems and creating multiple livelihood opportunities through sustainable management of natural resources i.e. land and water and articulating basic parameter of agricultural development by promoting value addition, agro processing, post-harvest management, agri-business, marketing of agricultural produce, crop diversification, use of Biotechnology, information and communication techniques, ensuring timely availability of inputs (seeds, fertilizers and PP chemicals and bio-agents) efficient crop insurance and easy access for credit to farmers so as to become a developed State through sustainable use of human, natural and other resources.

SWOT Analysis of Agriculture Sector

2.5 To achieve the vision of enhancing farm productivity and income in rural areas, a SWOT analysis has been attempted. The main findings of SWOT analysis are as under:

STRENGTHS

- Diversified Agro- Climatic conditions.
- Availability of huge land mass.

- Large extension network.
- Adequate infrastructure facilities
- Agri Business and Agro Processing Policy 2010.
- Large Livestock base in the State.
- State Agriculture Policy

WEAKNESS

- Scanty and erratic rainfall.
- 75 per cent area is rain-fed.
- Scarcity of under-ground water. Only 25 out of 243 blocks are safe as per the ground water survey, 2011.
- Lesser availability of hybrid seeds for Oilseeds and Pulses.
- Lesser availability of market network and agro-processing facilities.
- Sharp variation in day – night & seasonal temperature.
- Large area affected by Salinity and Alkalinity problem, nearly 10 lakh ha.
- Large area under waste land, nearly 50 lakh ha.
- Scarcity of fodder during famine years.
- Inadequate staff in Soil, Seed and Quality Control Laboratories in comparison to norms.
- Low rate of popularization of new techniques at farm level.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Area expansion by land reclamation and use of waste lands.
- Export of seed spices, vegetables and fruits.
- Development of processing & storage facilities.
- Scope for diversification in Agriculture and Allied sectors.
- Scope for increase farm mechanization.
- Farmers ready to take new programmes.
- Varied agro-climatic conditions provide opportunities for diversification & increase in farm income

THREATS

- High cost of cultivation.
- Drought prone area.
- Inadequate availability of Agriculture labour.
- Deterioration of under-ground water quality.
- Sharp change in climatic conditions.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15

2.6 The objective to augment the agricultural production has been one of the prime concerns in every Five Year Plan. Up to the Ninth Plan period, the attempt was towards increasing production through extensive area coverage under crops. From the Tenth Plan Period, the shift was towards increasing productivity and growth through efficient use of inputs and better management of natural resources viz. improving Soil Health, Efficient Use of Water, Adoption of New Hi-tech Technologies, Adoption of Integrated Farming Systems Approach, Better Marketing and Agro-Processing Infrastructure and greater access to Farm Credit.

2.7 During the Eleventh Plan, the emphasis was on achieving 4 per cent growth rate in agriculture sector and ensuring food & nutritional security. To achieve this objective, some new and innovative central sector schemes were launched like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), as additional central assistance, which gave greater flexibility to the State to implement agricultural development programmes as per the local needs of the area. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) was also launched to take care of food and nutritional security. Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) was further strengthened to take care of extension needs and as an alternate system of extension delivery.

2.8 From, 2014-15, three new missions namely National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and National Mission on Oilseed and Oil palm have been launched. Apart from this, National Food-grain Security Mission (NFSM) has also been modified with the inclusion of Sub-mission on Commercial crop and Coarse Cereals.

2.9 The review of the initiatives in agriculture is summarized as below:

Table No. 2.1
Production and Productivity in the State

(Area in lakh ha & productivity in kg/ha)

Crops	Achievement in year 2013-14		Achievement in Annual Plan 2014-15 as on 09.02.2015*	
	Area	Productivity	Area	Productivity
Cereals	95.81	1901	91.50	1955
Pulses	41.98	589	36.14	607
Oil Seeds	52.60	1143	47.57	1309
Guar	50.70	564	46.25	604
Cotton	3.93	556	4.87	504

* Prospects of productivity/production of Rabi crops will be estimated after receiving Girdhawari reports from Revenue Department as in State huge losses occurred due to western disturbance, heavy rains along with hail storm.

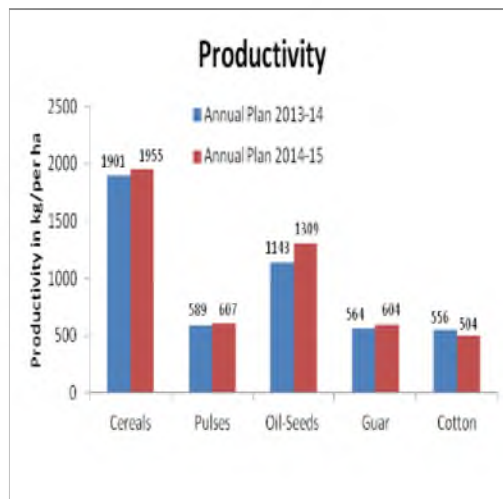
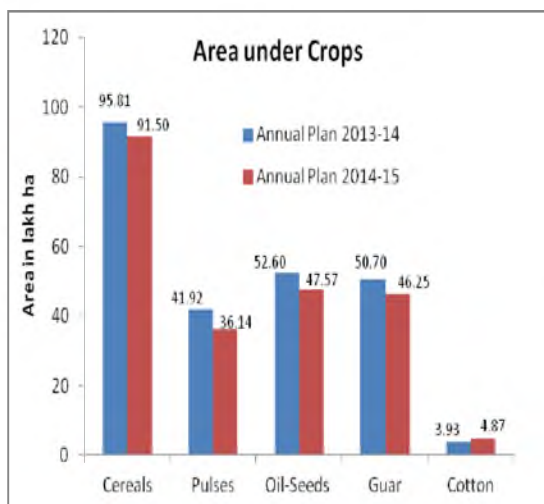


Table No. 2.2
Seed Replacement Rate in the State (%)

Season	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Kharif	18.38	20.46	20.88	21.67	20.32	18.91	19.75
Rabi	25.82	28.70	22.02	27.73	29.80	24.64	28.71

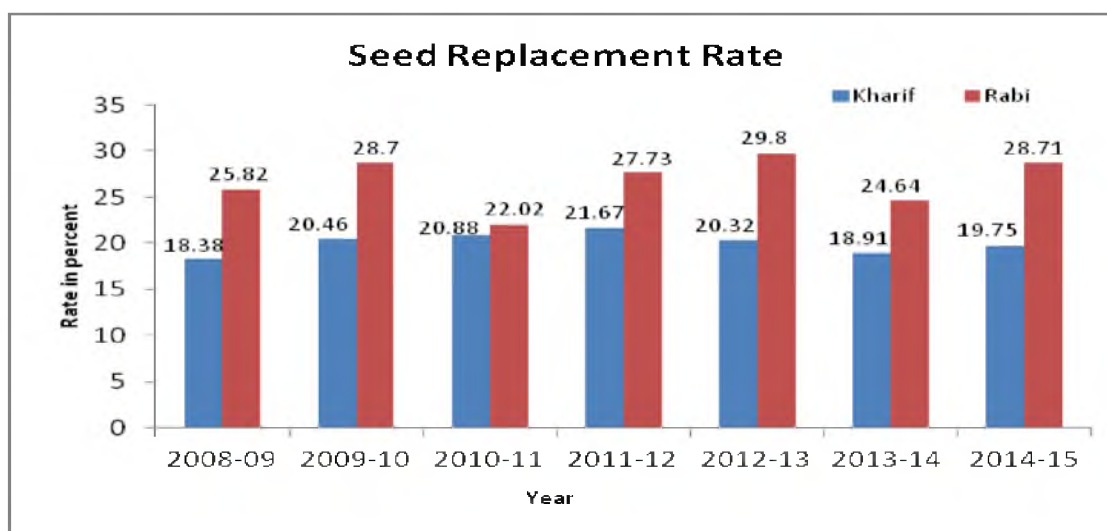


Table No. 2.3
Seed Distribution

(in lakh Qtls.)

Seed Distribution	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Kharif	4.84	5.17	5.56	6.33	6.04	6.25	6.07
Rabi	9.39	9.67	10.57	12.16	13.17	13.98	12.36
Total	14.23	14.84	16.13	18.49	19.21	20.22	18.42

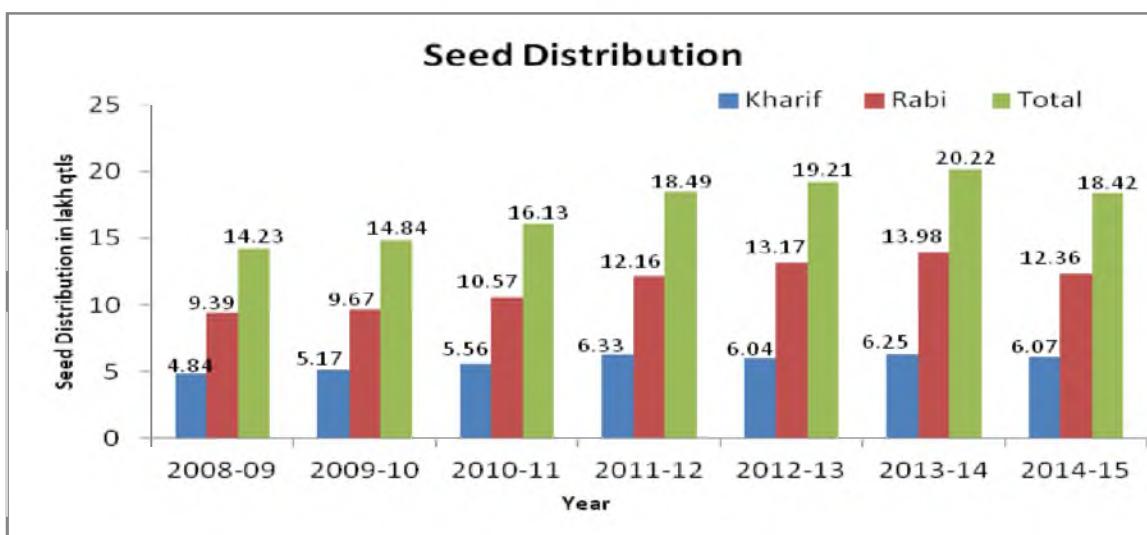


Table No. 2.4
Plant Protection-TGM

Items	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Area covered (in lakh ha.)	106.40	103.76	136.59	135.44	134.50	143.45	170
TGM used (in MT)	3333	3527	3623	2952	3069	2745	1969
Seed Treatment (%)	56	60	65	70	74	75	*69

*Target

2.10 Use of plant protection chemicals depends on occurrence of disease and pest. Hence there is year to year variation in area covered and use of plant protection chemicals.

Agriculture Implements Distribution

2.11 For timely operation in crops and in view of lesser availability of farm labour and higher cost of labour, farm mechanization plays an important role. Plant Protection Equipments (Tractor mounted/ Power/Battery operated knapsack sprayers and hand operated PP Equipments) was promoted accordingly during the Annual Plan.

Major interventions taken during Annual Plan 2014-15 are as under:

- To increase the seed replacement rate and productivity of Maize in tribal area, the programme of distribution of hybrid maize was launched for tribal and non-tribal BPL farmers of tribal area. Under this programme 41956.20 Qtls Hybrid Maize Seed was distributed. This has increased production, productivity of maize in the area and thereby improved economic condition of the tribal farmers.
- Department has taken up a programme for water harvesting. Under this programme, 7246 Km pipeline, 1999 Diggies, 3594 Farm Ponds and 1376 Water Storage Structures were constructed during

2014-15. This has resulted in greater sustainability of crops in rain-fed areas by providing at least one life saving irrigation.

- To ensure balanced and integrated use of fertilizer on soil test basis, 13 soil testing labs are operational on PPP mode.
- To ensure the fodder availability, 32498 fodder minikits have been distributed under State Plan and Accelerated Fodder Development Programme.
- To provide nutritional security through intensive millet promotion, demonstration of Maize and Bajra have been laid out in 13000 ha and 17070 ha respectively.
- To promote farm mechanization, 41230 agricultural implements have been distributed among farmers during 2014-15.
- Integrated Pest Management and safe use of plant protection chemicals is the key for Good Agricultural Practices. Integrated Pest Management demonstrations along with Farmers Field School based Integrated Pest Management training are to be organized on farmers' fields to educate and popularize the above practices for efficient plant protection.
- Under crop insurance two schemes Weather based Crop Insurance and Modified National Agriculture Insurance schemes are being implemented in the state. MNAIS is being implemented in 12 districts namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Jhunjhunu, Jalore, Pali, Ajmer & Tonk. In rest 21 districts Weather based Crop Insurance is under implementation.
- For increasing participation of women in agriculture education, the State is providing incentive to girls studying in agriculture subject. During 2014-15, 8460 students benefited with the incentives. To upgrade the technical skill of women farmers, 9412 women farmers were imparted training.
- Under RKVY, 9.28 lakh hybrid Bajra minikits of seed distributed to small and marginal farmers in selected 12 districts.
- Gypsum is a source of secondary nutrients i.e. calcium and sulphur and also used as soil amendment for reclamation of alkali soils. 1.02 lakh MT Gypsum have been distributed among the farmers.
- A World Bank funded project namely Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project has been launched during 2012-13. This project is mainly focusing upon judicious use of irrigation water including ground and surface water; and efficient use of water in rain-fed area. Under this project increased crop production and

productivity farming of small ruminants, marketing of agriculture produce and other allied activities of agricultural sector will be aimed at taken for overall economic empowerment of farming community. Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project would support the farmers groups and farmers companies in selected clusters.

ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15 & 2015-16

2.12 Details of agreed outlay and likely expenditure to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for State Plan Schemes, CSS Schemes, World Bank funded Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana are as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Heads of Expenditure	Annual Plan 2014-15		Annual Plan 2015-16*
		Agreed Outlay	Likely Expenditure	Proposed outlay
1	State Funded Schemes	79071.31	79081.16	58961.29
2	CSS Schemes	36643.20	36386.50	47670.55
3	Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project	1500.00	1500.00	8500.00
4	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	81257.50	76731.04	60000.00
	Total	198472.01	193698.70	175131.84

* As funding patterns of various CSS schemes is not yet final, there could be changes in the proposed outlays for 2015-16.

2.13 The details of schemes proposed are as under:

Direction and Administration:

2.14 For strengthening of Agriculture Department 1982 posts of various levels available under state plan. Further, against the construction of 248 Kisan Seva Kendra at Panchayat Samiti level and 2500 KSKs at Gram Panchayat level under RIDF support by NABARD, 189 KSKs at Panchayat Samiti level and 1090 at Gram Panchayat level have been constructed. Rest will be constructed by the end of this financial year. For strengthening of these KSK, basic facilities such as Electricity-water connection, Furniture, Technical material i.e. insect-pest Chart, measuring tape, electronic balance and office material stationery etc. are proposed to be provided. In year 2013-14, the post of Assistant Agriculture Officer and Agriculture Supervisor has been created at each Panchayat Samiti and Panchayat level. Similarly, some posts of statistics have been created.

2.15 An expenditure of ₹ 1050.75 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 2251.02 lakh is proposed for the salary, OE, etc. for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajya Kisan Ayog:

2.16 Rajya Kisan Ayog has been constituted in the State. An expenditure of ₹ 64.50 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 83.00 lakh for salary, contractual services etc. of Rajya Kisan Aayog is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Seed Sector:

Seed testing laboratory, Bharatpur:

2.17 A new seed testing lab is being established at Bharatpur. Building work is under construction. An outlay of ₹ 23.40 lakh for Equipments/Machineries/lab articles and accessories is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Operational cost for 6 Seed Testing Laboratory:

2.18 An expenditure of ₹ 12.02 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the purpose.

Manure and Fertilizer and Eradication of Pest and Diseases

Soil fertility mapping and soil health cards:

2.19 New scheme of Soil Health Card has been launched by GoI. The scheme will be implemented in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State. Presently, token provision of ₹ 0.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Contractual staff for soil testing labs:

2.20 It includes provision for hiring of labour on unit job basis through service providers for 32 soil and 7 IPM labs. An expenditure of ₹ 15.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

PPP contract for 14 static soil labs under NPMSF:

2.21 14 static soil testing labs were sanctioned under National Project of Management of Soil Health and Fertility in 2009-10. An expenditure of Rs.94.69 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of Rs.105.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Operational cost of 32 soil testing labs:

2.22 Up to 2013-14 funds have been provided for operation of 32 soil testing labs like METP, Material supply, Maintenance, Light & water etc. from RKVY, but new guidelines of RKVY from 2014-15 does not allow operational/recurring cost. An expenditure of ₹ 13.70 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 29.30 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Advance Stocking of Fertilizer:

2.23 For timely arrangement of fertilizer to farmers, advance stocking will be done. An expenditure of ₹ 444.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Pesticide laboratory at Bharatpur:

2.24 A new Pesticide lab is to be established at Bharatpur. Building work is under construction. An outlay of ₹ 34.00 lakh is proposed for Equipments/Machineries/lab articles and accessories in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Prevention and Eradication of pest and diseases in non endemic areas including seed treatment and weed control:-

2.25 It is very important to protect crops from infestation of insects, pests and disease to keep causal organism below ETL level for economic production. Therefore, provision has been created for eradication of Pests/ Diseases in Endemic/Non endemic areas by use of PP chemicals and PP equipment, seed control and weed control, distribution of PP equipments, soil and seed treatment by Trichoderma and differential subsidy for IPM activities under NFSM (Pulses). An expenditure of ₹ 100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. Being need based programmes, an outlay of ₹ 520.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Establishment of new Fertilizer Testing Labs, Soil Testing labs under NPMSF (under PPP Mode), operation of 03 new FTL and residual laboratory:

2.26 14 static soil labs and 03 Fertilizer testing labs were sanctioned under National Project of Management of Soil Health and Fertility in 2008-09 & 2009-10. For soil labs the cost sharing is 50:50, between GoI and State, except staff and building and full operational cost from II year onwards. For Fertilizer lab lumpsum amount of Rs. 50 lakh, one time assistance was provided by GoI for a lab. This includes part cost of staff for 1st year also.

2.27 An expenditure of ₹ 123.70 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay ₹ 150.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for operation of above object heads.

Operation cost of Quality Control labs and cost of samples:

2.28 Up to 2013-14 funds have been provided for operation of labs like METP, Material supply, Maintenance, Light & water etc. from RKVY, but new guidelines of RKVY from 2014-15 does not allow operational/recurring cost. An expenditure of ₹ 19.60 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 57.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan

2015-16. The provision also includes cost of collection of QC samples (Samples of Seed, Pesticide and fertilizer).

Operation cost for state bio control and seven IPM labs:-

2.29 01 state bio control lab at Jaipur and 07 IPM labs at Adaptive Trial centers at each Agro-climatic Zones are working. These labs are engaged in production of bio agents and maintenance of different strains. Up to 2013-14 funds have been provided for operation of these labs from RKVY, but new guidelines of RKVY from 2014-15 does not allow operational/recurring cost. An expenditure of ₹ 24.45 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 34.00 lakh is proposed for METP, Material supply, Maintenance, Light & water etc. for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Agriculture Mechanization (Plant Protection Equipments -Tractor mounted/Power/Battery operated knapsack sprayer and hand operated PP equipments):-

2.30 For use of PP chemicals for control of insects, pests and diseases and for control of weeds by the use of herbicide, PP Equipments are required. For Plant Protection Equipments (Tractor mounted/Power/Battery operated knapsack sprayers and hand operated PP Equipments), an expenditure of ₹ 50.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 140 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Extension and Training

Demonstration on Wheat, Barley, Guar and Organic Farming:

2.31 Demonstration on Crops, Crop production technology, Latest technology, Organic farming etc. will be organized. For full package demonstration, assistance is limited to ₹ 7500 per ha for Guar, ₹ 5000 per ha for Barley, ₹ 7500 per ha for Wheat. Under Organic Farming Demonstration, organic inputs viz. vermi compost/enriched organic manure, bio-agents, bio-pesticides and seed is provided to popularize organic farming practices on farmer's field. The incentive on demonstration is 50% of cost of inputs or maximum ₹ 2000/- per demonstration. On sites of successful demonstration training camps are also organized for greater awareness and to motivate the farmers to adopt organic farming for which Rs 4000/- per FFS is provided.

2.32 An expenditure of ₹ 129.89 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 for above demonstrations and an outlay of ₹ 2209.62 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for demonstration of new varieties and improved production technologies.

Computerization and Related Communication Expenditure-

2.33 The state government has decided to incur 3 % of total plan outlay on Computerization and IT. Presently, all treasury operations, planning activities are performed on IFMS website. Besides these, Rajasthan Sampark Portal, CMIS, and Rajasthan krishi website involve internet and computers. Presently all the major operations and monitoring of programmes are done by the use of computers and internet. An expenditure of ₹ 50.20 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 89.00 lakh is proposed toward e-governance, computerization, IT infrastructure for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Dispersal of Agriculture Knowledge through Mass Media and Literature

2.34 Department of Agriculture is primarily responsible for dissemination of agricultural technology, improved package of practices and latest know-how to the farming community of the state through printed literature, exhibitions, advertisement by print as well as electronic media, broadcasting on Akashwani, Door Darshan & other channels. These programmes play an important role in enhancing the capacity building and knowledge level of farmers. An expenditure of ₹ 171.40 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for dispersal of Agriculture Knowledge through Mass Media and Literature for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Agriculture Extension Services:

Incentive to Girls:

2.35 Farming is the main source of subsistence in rural areas of the state. Involvement of women in agriculture ranges more than 70 per cent in different parts of the State. In Rajasthan, more than 70 per cent of the agricultural operations are performed by women. As an effort to have Gender Responsive Budgeting in Agriculture, girls are being encouraged by providing incentives to them for taking agriculture subject at Sr. Secondary and College level. During the year 2014-15, incentive has been increased to ₹ 5000 per girl per year in Sr. Secondary Agriculture, ₹ 12000 per girl per year in B.Sc. Ag and M.Sc. Ag, and for PhD incentive has been increased to ₹ 15000 per girl per year. An expenditure of ₹ 617.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 550.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the purpose.

Agriculture Extension Services

2.36 To have Gender Responsive Budgeting in Agriculture, a project on technological empowerment of women in agriculture is proposed to be undertaken. Under the project, One day women trainings are organized @ Rs.3000 per training for 30 women farmers. Women farmers will be trained in agriculture technology to become Vikas Vahini for

dissemination of technology. This will help in increasing agricultural production.

2.37 Regular crop cutting experiments are conducted by Agriculture Department. To compensate the losses occurred to farmer, incentive to farmers is made after crop cutting experiment.

2.38 An expenditure of ₹ 408.60 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 541.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16 for the women training and incentive to farmers for crop cutting experiments.

Crop & Weather Insurance

2.39 Under crop insurance, two schemes Weather based Crop Insurance and Modified National Agriculture Insurance schemes are under implementation in the state. MNAIS is being implemented in 12 districts namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jalore, Pali, Ajmer & Tonk. In rest 21 districts Weather based Crop Insurance is under implementation. Funds will be utilized on premium subsidy and incentive for crop cutting experiments. An expenditure of ₹ 36217.16 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 27024.79 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for premium subsidy and incentive for crop cutting experiments.

Water Management

2.40 Water Management is a crucial issue not only in well irrigated areas but also gaining importance in surface areas particularly in command areas of IGNP. With lesser release of water from Punjab (Pong and Bhakra Dam), the timely availability of water has been affected, thereby affecting the timely release of water in IGNP areas of Ganganagar, Bikaner and Hanumangarh districts. Construction of Diggies (Water Storage Tank) in command areas on individual farmer's field is gaining importance for providing timely irrigation at critical crop growth stages. By storing water in these diggies on their turn, farmers can provide irrigation as per requirement of the crop resulting in efficient use of water. Installation of Drips and Sprinklers is encouraged on these diggies for water saving and for increasing area under cultivation. Besides crops, orchards can also be taken up with diggi cum sprinkler/drip model. Sufficient provision of Diggi and farm pond and sprinklers is available under different CSS/ Missions. To promote efficient use of water in the State, an expenditure of ₹ 500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred for pipeline/diggies/water tank/farm pond/during the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Innovative programme, Contractual Research, Bio-techniques, Massive Seed production programme etc:-

2.41 Proposals of innovative nature which are not covered under departmental programmes are being considered under it. It includes Traditional technology, new research findings which are not included in the package of practices and is important to solve the problems in the field like new implements, water conservation technology, weed control, plant protection technology, agro forestry, silvi pasture and crop diversification. The technology is demonstrated in 0.4 ha area and compared with control plot. An expenditure of ₹ 50.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Enhanced seed Programme, Infrastructure Development and Hi-tech demonstration on Government farms:

2.42 To enhance the seed production programme to a large extent, some infrastructure development is essential to avoid the losses like grazing of stray animals in experimental fields, storage losses, incidental hazards etc. As most of the farm implements equipment, tractor power threshers available with the ATC are very old and not in working capacity. Besides these, ATCs are facing irrigation water scarcity which affects the overall progress of seed production and technical programme. To overcome these problems some infrastructure development works are essential.

2.43 To enhance irrigation efficiency and maximum coverage of area under irrigation, adoption of Micro irrigation devices are essential. Therefore, demonstration of Drip system and sprinkler are to be laid out at ATCs.

2.44 Similarly for fruit and vegetable nursery demonstrations of green houses are taken at ATCs to grow a good and healthy seedling, which can be transferred in proper time.

2.45 Organization of training programme at ATCs has been found most effective and successful tool for dissemination of the technology among the farmers of the area. In view of this, department has taken up a capacity building programme for high tech training. Modern method of A.V. system to display the technology in more effective and impressive way is needed at ATCs. An expenditure of ₹ 50.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an amount of ₹ 125.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the purpose.

Minikit Distribution:

2.46 An expenditure of ₹ 2215.96 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is proposed for distribution of Minikits of new varieties of crop and fodder for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Adaptive Trial Center (ATC)

2.47 Adaptive Trial Centers (ATC) were established with the objective to have advance verification / modification of existing/incoming research recommendation given by SAUs for particular region or soil type which can give maximum economic returns. The ten Adaptive Trial Centers (ATC's) are engaged in taking experiments on various problems viz. soil and water management, plant protection, soil salinity and weed management, screening of high yielding new varieties and crop geometry etc. Apart from these main objectives, various programmes of Department of Agriculture like seed production programme, rearing of earthworm, IPM work, Organization of farmer's fair, training on various aspects, productivity based demonstration, organic farming/ vermi culture demonstration and testing of private company materials i.e. different varieties /products are also being taken up at ATCs. The main objectives of ATCs are –

- To verify /modify research recommendations obtained from research stations for a particular agro-climatic zone according to local need.
- The major thrust of the investigation is aimed at judging the compatibility of proven technology and involved package recommendations that can fit in the farming system without disturbing the economy of the beneficiaries. This work is conducted in close linkage with the extension agency so that technologies generated can percolate to the grass root level.
- For rapid transfer of technology at the door steps of cultivators, adaptive trials are also conducted at farmer's field.
- To lay out observational trials on specific problems of particular locality.
- Farmers training and extension workers training programme are being organized at regular basis.

2.48 An expenditure of ₹ 75.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for trials at ATC's in the Annual Plan 2015-16. The funds will be utilized for material supply, contract services, vehicle, trainings, Kisan Mela and OE for the trials.

Construction/Renovation/New/Extension of Departmental Office Buildings:

2.49 It is very important to construct/renovate departmental building regularly so that building may not be damaged and remain in good condition. An expenditure of ₹ 760.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 700.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction/renovation of departmental buildings to provide proper working environment to field functionaries.

Lab Establishment (Pesticide testing labs and pesticide Residue Testing lab):

2.50 An expenditure of ₹ 70.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 40.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for necessary modernization, addition, alteration of buildings and furniture fixtures in Bio-pesticide lab/ Residue Testing for PRTL/Pesticide Testing Laboratories.

Strengthening of quality control labs (4 FTLs and 32 Soil testing labs):

2.51 An expenditure of ₹ 40.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed for repair and maintenance of lab buildings and furniture fixture for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Construction of New Pesticide and Seed testing laboratories at Bharatpur:

2.52 A new Pesticide and new Seed testing laboratories are being established at Bharatpur. An expenditure of ₹ 63.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to complete any spill over work.

Construction of KSK & LIRC through loan Funding By NABARD:-

2.53 To facilitate the farmers, construction of Kisan Seva Kendra cum Knowledge Centres at Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti head quarter is proposed at the roof top of nearby Rajeev Gandhi Knowledge Centre under RIDF-XVII with the financial assistance of NABARD. Against the construction of 248 Panchayat Samiti level & 2997 Gram panchayat level Kisan Seva Kendras in the State, 209 KSKs at Panchayat Samiti level and 1396 at Gram Panchayat level have been completed. Rest will be constructed during the year 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 22000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 10900.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for these Centres.

Loan to Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation

2.54 Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) is a State Government undertaking. The main objective of the Corporation is to construct godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produce, fertilizer, seeds and other notified commodities. An expenditure of ₹ 11500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 10000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project (RACP):

2.55 A World Bank funded project namely Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project was launched during 2012-13. This project is mainly emphasizing judicious use of irrigation water including ground and surface water; and efficient use of water in rain-fed area. Under this project increased crop production and productivity, farming of small ruminants, marketing of agriculture produce and other allied activities of agricultural sector will be aimed at for overall economic empowerment of farming community. Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project would support the farmers' groups and farmers companies in selected clusters. An expenditure of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 8500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the RACP.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

2.56 In compliance of the resolution adopted by the National Development Council (NDC) in its meeting held on 29th May, 2007, a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)' was launched by GoI to achieve 4 % annual growth in the Agriculture Sector during the 11th plan period. RKVY is to incentivize States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account, and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries etc. The main objectives of the scheme were:

- To incentivize the states so as to increase public investment in Agriculture & allied sectors.
- To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning & executing Agriculture & allied sector schemes.
- To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- To ensure that the local needs / crops / priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
- To maximize returns to the farmers in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

- To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

2.57 The RKVY scheme is project based and funds are allotted to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries, Horticulture, Cooperative, State Agriculture Universities, Agriculture Marketing Board, Water Resources, Forest etc.

Sub Schemes of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana:

Rain-fed Area Development Programme (RADP)

2.58 The objective of this scheme is to increase productivity in rain-fed areas and crop diversification to increase the cultivator's income. 16 districts have been covered under this scheme.

Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP)

2.59 To ensure green fodder availability for animals by improved technology of fodder cultivation, fallow and uncultivable land will also be used for fodder cultivation under this scheme

Initiative for Nutritional-Security through Millets Promotion Scheme (INSIMP)

2.60 Scheme aims to increase production of coarse cereals by way of demonstrations, trainings and improved technology. Post harvest management and dissemination of improved technology is also a part of this scheme. Presently the selection of area by Government of India is crop specific.

Progress of RKVY

2.61 Details of the funds received since inception, Department-wise administrative & financial sanction issued and expenditure incurred from 2008-09 to 2014-15 and Physical Progress for the year 2014-15 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana are available at Annexure 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 & 2.4 respectively.

2.62 An expenditure of ₹ 76731.04 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 60000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for RKVY.

Centrally Sponsored Missions

1. National Food Security Mission

2.63 National Food Security Mission on Wheat and Pulses was launched in Rajasthan during 2007-08 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the Central Government, with the objective to increase production and productivity of wheat and pulses on a sustainable basis so as to ensure food security. The approach is to bridge the yield gap in respect to these

crops through dissemination of improved technologies and farm management practices.

2.64 NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in 14 districts of the State viz. Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pratapgarh, S. Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk, Udaipur and Pali. An expenditure of ₹ 4024.05 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 4034.05 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.65 NFSM-Pulses-All the districts of the State have been included from the year 2010-11. An expenditure of ₹ 16022.11 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 16006.92 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.66 NFSM- Coarse Cereals- The Crops involved are Maize, Sorghum, Barley and Pearl Millet and implemented in 12 Districts (Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar) of the State. An expenditure of ₹ 2378.02 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 5613.02 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.67 NFSM- Commercial Crops- In 12th Five Year Plan Commercial Crop like Cotton has been included under NFSM-Commercial Crops. NFSM-Commercial Crops is being implemented in 16 district of the State namely, Ajmer, Alwar, Bikaner, Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jalore, Jodhpur, Hanumangarh, Sriganganagar, Kota, Pratapgarh, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sirohi and Sikar. Front line demonstrations on Integrated Crop Management are being organized at different location under the crop. An expenditure of ₹ 40.09 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 40.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2. National Mission on Oil Seed & Oil Palm (NMOOP)

2.68 The ISOPOM programme was successfully implemented from 2004-05 to 2013-14. Now NMOOP has been started from 1st April, 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 5944.76 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 8165.14 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. National Mission on Oil Seed & Oil Palm consists of following 2 sub missions :

(₹ in lakh)		
Mini Mission (MM)	Target of Twelfth Plan	Outlay for Annual Plan 2015-16
MM I on Oilseeds	To achieve production of 35.51 million tonnes and productivity of 1328 kg/ha of oilseeds from the present average production & productivity of 28.93 million tonnes and 1081 kg/ha during the 11th Plan period respectively.	7839.96

Mini Mission (MM)	Target of Twelfth Plan	Outlay for Annual Plan 2015-16
MM III on TBOs	MM III on Tree Borne Oilseed: Enhance seed collection of TBOs from 9 lakh tonnes to 14 lakh tonnes and to augment elite planting materials for area expansion under waste land.	325.18

3. National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology

2.69 The aim of the Mission is to restructure & Strengthen Agriculture extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practice to the farmers. This is envisaged to be achieved by a judicious mix of extensive physical outreach & interactive methods of information dissemination, use of ICT, popularization of modern and appropriate technologies, capacity building and institution strengthening to promote mechanization, availability of quality seeds, plant protection etc. and encourage the aggregation of farmers into Interest groups (FIGs) to form farmer Producer Organization (FPOs). An expenditure of ₹ 4907.19 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 5957.14 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.70 National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET) consists of following 5 sub missions:

S.No.	Sub Mission	Outlay for Annual Plan 2015-16
		(₹ in lakh)
1.	Agriculture Extension	4590.26
2.	Seed and Planting Material	0.06
3.	Agriculture Mechanization	1007.60
4.	Plant Protection & Plant Quarantine	0.06
5.	e-governance	359.16

4. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

2.71 NMSA is one of the restructured schemes subsuming National Mission on Micro Irrigation, NPOF, National Project on Management of Soil health & Fertility and RADP to focus on climate change adaptation during 2014-15. NMSA has been formulated for enhancing agriculture productivity especially in rain fed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and resource conservation.

2.72 An expenditure of ₹ 3031.54 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 7854.23 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2.73 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) consists of following 3 sub missions:

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Sub Mission	Outlay for Annual Plan 2015-16
1	Rainfed Area Development	6250.00
2	Soil Health Management	1604.12
3	Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture	0.11

Gender Budgeting

2.74 The gender budgeting in agriculture acknowledges the increasing feminization of agricultural labour force. In Rajasthan, more than 70 per cent of the agricultural operations are performed by women. Women empowerment in agriculture target the development and promotion of women friendly drudgery reducing implements, training for skill up-gradation, and formation of SHGs of women, improved skill, credit linkages and their mobilization for economic empowerment. The Department is benefitting the women farmers in all the schemes on priority basis. Some of the schemes are exclusively implemented for women farmers. The details are as under:

Incentives to Girls

2.75 Girls are encouraged by providing incentives for taking agriculture as subject at Sr. Secondary @ Rs. 5000 per year, for graduation level @ ₹ 12000 per year, for post graduation and Ph.D. level @ ₹ 15000 per year. During the year 2014-15, 3559 girls have been benefitted with the incentives of ₹ 223.26 lakh up to Jan, 2015. An outlay of ₹ 550.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

One Day Gram Panchayat Level Training

2.76 A programme on technological empowerment of women in agriculture has been undertaken. Technological Empowerment of women helps in increasing agriculture production. Under the scheme, women farmers are imparted one day gram panchayat level training in agriculture technology. During the year 2014-15, 8180 Nos. of training programmes have been organized with the expenditure of ₹ 178.49 lakh up to January, 2015. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for organising 13333 training programmes and ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for exposure visit of farmer within country and abroad during the Annual Plan 2015-16.

HORTICULTURE

2.77 A target of 4 per cent growth rate in Agriculture Sector has been proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan and to achieve this target 8 per cent growth has been envisaged in Horticulture with earmarked 30 per cent budget for Horticulture. Rajasthan is having diverse agro-climatic conditions, which favors growing of large number of horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers and medicinal & aromatic plants throughout the year.

VISION

2.78 To achieve targeted growth rate for Horticulture Sector by enhancing Horticulture area & production and improving income level of farmers by successful implementation of various new initiatives in field and in protected conditions by using water saving devices such as drips, sprinkler, mini/micro sprinklers with the use of renewable and non renewable energy to ensure the food security of the State and surplus for marketing and processing purpose.

OBJECTIVES

- To increase area coverage under horticulture crops- Fruits, Vegetable, Flowers and Spices, Medicinal & Aromatic plants etc. and with increase in production thereof.
- To layout demonstrations to show effect of technology
- To promote, develop and disseminate technologies for horticulture development.
- Extension of protected cultivation technology to farmers for off season, round the year production.
- To promote rain water harvesting and judicious use of irrigation water with the use of micro irrigation devices Drips, Sprinklers, Mini /Micro Sprinklers.
- To improve post harvest management, processing for value addition.
- To promote capacity building and human resource development at all levels.
- To popularize use of Solar Energy in agriculture sector.

CHALLENGES

- State has country's about 1 per cent water resources and ground water is rapidly depleting. Therefore, for ensuring judicious use of irrigation water - installation of Sprinklers in about 530 thousand ha and Drips in 280 thousand ha on farmers fields.
- Frequent droughts & uncertainty in rainfall affecting the growth of the sector.
- Small size of holding and long gestation bearing period of fruits. Therefore, increasing additional area under fruits, flowers and spices to the tune of 50 thousand ha, 1125 ha and 27.5 thousand ha respectively.
- Gap between Technology available and adopted in the field. Therefore, to popularize latest technology to farmers through dissemination of latest horticulture production technology and horticulture development programmes to farmers.

- To reduce losses of perishable horticulture produce and process surplus horticulture produce by providing assistance to farmers/entrepreneurs for establishing processing units, pack houses, cold storages.
- Price fluctuations and market gluts resulting in lack of remunerative prices.
- Poor participation by private sector to invest in post harvest infrastructure.
- Harnessing the vast potential of medicinal and aromatic plants through increased production of existing crops and introduction of new crops and varieties.

CONSTRAINTS

- Lesser availability of adequate quantity of quality seeds of notified/ Hybrid varieties of vegetables and spices.
- Inadequate availability of quality planting materials, inadequate infrastructure and skilled manpower.
- Improper post harvest management and marketing facilities like cold storage, pre-cooling and waxing centers, processing units etc.
- No support price for spices particularly for seed spices cumin, coriander etc and isabgol.
- Small size of holding is adversely affecting the drip installation and new orchard establishment as its initial installation cost is very high.
- Problem of some chronic diseases like Guava wilt, Citrus decline, Pomegranate blight, Mango malformation and viral disease in Cucurbits.
- Poor research support and data base.
- Low purchasing power of farmers to adopt hi tech horticulture technology.

STRATEGY

2.79 To achieve targeted growth rate for Horticulture sector and enhancing Horticulture production and improving income level of all farmers, programme of area expansion of fruits, flowers, medicinal plants, spices, along with layout of demonstration PoPs' are undertaken. In order to show demonstrative effect of vegetable production, technology demonstrations are laid out on farmers fields. Further, for high-tech and off season production of horticulture produce, assistance is provided to farmers for installation of Green Houses and Shade-nets. For judicious use of precious irrigation water resource for increasing production of horticulture produce per unit volume of water, subsidy is provided on

high tech water saving devices Drips, Sprinklers, Mini/Micro Sprinklers. In order to provide remunerative prices of horticulture produce, assistance is provided for establishment of cold storage, pack houses, and processing units. For popularizing use of renewable solar energy in agriculture sector, assistance is provided on Solar Pump Sets.

Annual Plan 2015-16

2.80 State is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes- National Horticulture Mission; Micro Irrigation Scheme renamed On Farm Water Management and National Bamboo Mission. During 2009-10, new Centrally Sponsored Scheme- National Mission on Medicinal Plants was introduced. GoI has also announced to introduce new Scheme namely "Per drop more crop".

2.81 The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented with 85 per cent central share and 15 per cent State share in 24 districts of the State namely- Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Banswara, Baran, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi, SawaiMadhopur, Sri Ganganagar, Tonk and Udaipur.

2.82 The Micro Irrigation Scheme has been merged in National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and a new sub-scheme "On Farm Water Management" have been launched. Under new scheme funding pattern between Government of India and Government of Rajasthan for General Farmer is 71.43:28.57, Small & Marginal Farmer of non-DPAP/DDP area & General Farmers of DPAP / DDP area 77.78:22.22 and Small and Marginal Farmers of DPAP / DDP area 83.33:16.67.

2.83 The National Bamboo Mission financed 100 per cent by Government of India is being implemented in 12 districts namely Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, SawaiMadhopur, Sirohi, Udaipur, Pratapgarh and Rajsamand.

2.84 State has introduced one new scheme Date Palm Project under which tissue culture date palm planting material will be provided to the farmers in selected districts at 75 per cent subsidy.

2.85 All Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented through District Horticulture Development Society.

2.86 Horticulture produces specially vegetables and fruits being perishable in nature, require immediate marketing, cooling chain and processing facilities. Therefore, appropriate steps are being taken in this direction to protect interest of farmers.

2.87 Against an outlay of ₹ 41524.73 lakh, an expenditure of ₹ 36973.81 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of Rs. 44408.27 is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Scheme-wise details are as follows:

Table 2.10

(₹ in Lakh)

S.No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan -2014-15		Annual Plan 2015-16
		Budgeted Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Budgeted Outlay
1	Direction and Administration for Horticulture	59.91	56.92	77.51
2	Development of Horticulture			
2.1	(1)Offices of Horticulture Department	331.56	343.67	884.01
2.2	(2)Labour (Legal and Court Cases)	6.00	6.01	5.01
2.3	(11)Publicity, Exhibition/Media Support	8.49	7.00	7.00
3	(27)Subsidy on Processing Unit	100.00	80.00	0.01
4	(28)Additional subsidy for Drip	7467.43	5317.43	7200.00
5	(29)Establishment of fruit orchard	16.50	16.50	20.00
6	(30)Demonstration	50.00	50.00	38.00
7	(31)Assistance on PP measures	14.50	29.00	15.00
8	(32)Establishment of green houses	1660.00	1660.00	460.00
9	(33)Innovative schemes (33)	10.00	6.00	6.00
10	(34)Horticulture Park	195.02	195.02	0.03
11	(35)New Scheme of Horticulture	0.01	0.01	0.01
12	(36)Additional subsidy for Solar Pump sets	12170.11	10020.19	10015.15
13	(37)Assistance on Automation	0.01	0.03	505.74
14	(40)Date Palm Project	0.00	0.00	0.03
15	Revitalization and Development	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Total - A	22089.56	17787.80	19233.52
16	(25)NHM	5300.00	5139.24	6638.04
17	(26)NMMI(on farm water management)	13950.00	13861.60	18261.68
18	(38)NBM	150.00	150.00	225.00
19	(39)NMMP	35.17	35.17	50.00
20	(41) Per Drop More Crop Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.03
	Total -B	19435.17	19186.01	25174.75
	Grand Total (A+B)	41524.73	36973.81	44408.27

Direction and Administration for Horticulture

2.88 Effective monitoring of CSS and State Plan schemes is required to deliver real benefits to farmers. Posts have been created at headquarter under the State plan to serve the purpose. An outlay of ₹ 77.51 lakh is proposed for establishment cost for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Development of Horticulture Crops

2.89 Latest horticulture technology to farming community will be disseminated through establishment of district level horticulture infrastructure and various methods of publicity. Under this head, establishment cost of regional and district level offices of Horticulture Department are involved.

2.90 Dissemination of latest horticulture technology through various methods of publicity including audio/video and print media etc. will also be covered under Development of Horticulture Crops. An outlay of ₹ 884.01 lakh, ₹ 5.01 lakh and ₹ 7.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for field offices of Horticulture, payment of wages as per Court cases and Publicity & Media Support respectively.

Subsidy for Processing Unit of Horticulture Produce:

2.91 In order to reduce the post harvest losses and for fetching better market prices, establishment of processing units of Horticulture crops are promoted in the State. The objective of the scheme is to encourage entrepreneurs to establish processing units so that farmers may get remunerative prices of produce and post harvest losses of perishable horticulture and agriculture produce is minimized. Thus, financial assistance is provided to farmer and farmers' entrepreneurs who own agriculture land or take land for long term lease.

2.92 Assistance @ 50 per cent of cost limited to ₹ 100.00 lakh is provided for establishment of processing unit. Out of this subsidy is provided 50 per cent for plant and machinery, 40 per cent civil work and 10 per cent for operating cost. The subsidy is admissible for only those new processing units which have taken term loans from bank/financial institutions.

Additional Assistance for Drip

2.93 To increase the area under the most efficient methods of irrigation i.e. drip irrigation, sprinkler, Mini and Micro Sprinkler, State Government is also providing an additional subsidy from 5 to 25 percent on all components {(Sprinkler 5 percent for small and marginal & General Farmers of DPAP/ DDP area, 15 percent for general farmers) (Drip, Micro and Mini Sprinkler 10 percent for Small and Marginal Farmers of DPAP/ DDP area, 15 percent for General farmers, 25 percent for Small & Marginal Farmer of non-DPAP/DDP area and General Farmers of DPAP/ DDP area)}. An outlay of Rs. 7200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for additional subsidy on Drips, Mini and Micro Sprinkler and Sprinkler system.

Establishment of Fruit Orchards

2.94 In order to promote the diversification of agriculture for sustainability of the farm economy, programme of new orchard is mainly undertaken under NHM. Under NHM, each district has a list of selected fruit crops. Therefore, for establishment of orchards of non selected fruits, in NHM districts, assistance is provided under this scheme under the State Plan. As per the assistance admissible under NHM i.e. ₹ 30000 per ha of which ₹ 18000 is provided in the first year and rest ₹ 6000 each in second and third years. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Demonstration of Horticulture Crops

2.95 In order to propagate production technology of horticultural crop, demonstration would be laid out, for which assistance of Rs. 1500/- per beneficiary for vegetables, spices, flowers, medicinal & aromatic crops, Mehandi and ₹ 5000/- per beneficiary for fruits demonstration is being provided for demonstration size of 0.2 ha. The programme will be implemented in all districts. An outlay of ₹ 38.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, for demonstration of Horticulture Crops.

Assistance on Plant Protection Measures

2.96 The plant protection measures for horticulture crops are very essential for protecting the crop at the time of infestation/incidences of insects pest as it may cause severe loss of crop yield. Therefore, the assistance is given @ 50 per cent cost of pesticide up to maximum limit of ₹ 500/- per ha. The programme is being implemented in all the districts. An outlay of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for Plant Protection Measures in 3000 ha area.

Additional Subsidy for establishment of Green House

2.97 With the use of Hi Technology, off-season cultivation of high value crops could be done in Green House (Poly House) or Shade-nets for getting higher income. The objective is to cultivate high value crops with the use of high technology in off season. This technology is not getting momentum due to high cost involvement. Thus, for growing off season vegetables seedlings and other horticultural crops under controlled atmospheric conditions of green house and shade-nets, assistance is provided so that farmers may adopt protected cultivation for increasing income.

2.98 On Green House and Shade-net, 50 per cent subsidy is provided under NHM/ RKVY and an additional subsidy @ 25 per cent is provided to small/ marginal farmers from the State Plan. An outlay of ₹ 460.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Providing Assistance on Innovative schemes

2.99 The horticultural development has got multi-dimensional applications and emerging areas and every day a new technique is evolved. The specific need based activities are also required to be planned and implemented in the field. The objective is to try up new things, which we may not cover in any of the State Plan/Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Assistance on innovative activity/programme is provided to the farmers to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost of activity. The programme will be implemented in all the districts. An outlay of ₹ 6.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Horticulture Park

2.100 With an objective is to popularise horticulture crops and to make necessary information of horticulture available at one place. Horticulture Park will be established on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis in Alwar district in 39.41 ha. land allotted in village Jainpur Bas, Tehsil Behror.

2.101 Detailed Project Report is being prepared. An outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Additional Subsidy on Solar Pump Set

2.102 The 'Scheme' is increasingly contributing towards enhancing the total irrigated area under cultivation in the State while reducing groundwater and grid-connected electricity consumption/requirements by utilizing solar power available in abundance in the State and deploying drip-based micro-irrigation systems at large scale.

2.103 Under JawaharLal Nehru National Solar Mission, subsidy is admissible @ 30% of cost of Solar Pump Sets. Even after this subsidy farmers cannot afford to buy Solar Pump Sets. Since its cost is very high, therefore, additional 40% subsidy will be provided. An outlay of ₹ 10015.15 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Assistance on Automation

2.104 For judicious use of water, there is an urgent need to use Automation with drips for enhancing production and productivity of crops. Therefore, assistance @ 75% of cost will be provided to farmers for which an outlay of ₹ 505.74 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Per Drop More Crop

2.105 Recently, Government of India has launched a new scheme "Per Drop More Crop" for efficient use of available water. For implementation of the scheme in the state, an outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Date Palm project

2.106 Date palm plants developed by tissue culture techniques are found most suitable for the North western district of Rajasthan (Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Churu, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Pali, Jalore, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh). The cost of tissue culture plants are too high viz. approximately Rs. 2500 per plant and farmers are unable to bear the high cost. Therefore it is proposed to provide the tissue culture date palm plants and other inputs on subsidy @ 75 percent of the cost Rs.3.12450 Lakhs per Ha.whichever is less. For this an outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

National Horticulture Mission

2.107 NHM was launched in the year 2005-06 with 100 per cent assistance. From the year 2007-08, 15 per cent matching share is provided from the State Plan.

The schemes undertaken under NHM are

- Establishment of new orchards of fruits, flowers, spices and medicinal plants,
- Development of nurseries to produce quality planting material,
- Seed production programme,
- Rejuvenation of old orchards,
- Development of water resources,
- Establishment of green houses, shade-nets,
- Promotion of bee keeping,
- Mechanization in Horticulture,
- Integrated Pest Management/Integrated Nutrition Management,
- Mushroom,
- HRD,
- Organic farming, certification of organic farming,
- Good Agricultural Practices
- Vermi compost production,
- Cold storages,
- Pack houses,
- Refrigerated vans,
- Mobile processing units,
- Infrastructure of mandies etc.

2.108 An outlay of ₹ 6638.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for NHM.

On Farm Water Management - a sub-scheme of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

2.109 During 2014-15, National Mission on Micro Irrigation has been merged in National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture and a new sub-scheme "On Farm Water Management" have been launched. Under new scheme funding pattern between Government of India and Government of Rajasthan for General farmeris 71.43:28.57, Small & Marginal Farmer of non-DPAP/DDP area & General Farmers of DPAP/DDP area 77.78:22.22 and Small & Marginal Farmers of DPAP/DDP area 83.33:16.67. In the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 18261.68 lakh is proposed for On Farm Water Management.

National Bamboo Mission

2.110 With the objective of development of Bamboo growing areas & market, to increase the productivity of bamboo and to generate the employment, National Bamboo Mission was launched by GoI in the year 2007-08. Under the mission, various programmes/schemes such as development of bamboo plantation in public & private sector and HRD are implemented. An outlay of ₹ 225.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Mission on Medicinal Plants

2.111 With an objective of assured supply of raw material to Ayush industry through adoption of agronomic practices in medicinal plants cultivation, National Mission on Medicinal Plants was launched by GoI in the year 2009-10. It would not only protect the forest but also increase export through diversification in Agriculture and fetch higher returns per unit area. Establishment of Medicinal Plants orchards and HRD are the main components of the mission in the State. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner

2.112 Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner was established w.e.f. 1st August, 1987 by transferring Colleges, Institutions, Research Stations and Extension Centers belonging to Agricultural Wing of Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur.

2.113 This Agricultural University is administering 3 Colleges, 2 Agricultural Research Stations, 1 Agricultural Research Sub-Station and 7 Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

2.114 Two faculties of the University, viz., Agriculture and Home Science has Graduate, Post Graduates and Doctoral programmes. The University has three constituent colleges in faculty of Agriculture, one in Home Science and one relates to Agricultural Business Management.

2.115 University has an important mandate of research for the development of new varieties of crops as well as technologies for the benefit of farmers to fulfil the mission of contributing towards sustainable development of agriculture in the State. Agricultural research is carried out at 3 research stations (2 main stations and 1 sub-station) covering 3 agro-climatic zones spread over 6 districts of the State. 16 All India Coordinated Research Project(s) are running in the University on 75% ICAR share and 25% State share basis.

2.116 During the year 2014-15, "Krishna" variety of Lucerne has been developed at Agricultural Research Station, Bikaner. This variety will enhance fodder production in the Lucerne growing areas. Desi cotton

variety RG-542 and GNG-1969 (Triveni) of Chickpea have been developed at Agriculture Research Station, Sriganaganagar. Two varieties of mustard i.e. RGN-298 for rain-fed cultivation and RGN-303 for irrigated areas have also been developed at Agriculture Research Station, Sriganaganagar.

2.117 The University also undertake seed production programme under the National Seed Project, and the primary objective is production of breeder seed of prevalent varieties for meeting the needs of certified seeds for the benefit of farmers in different regions of the State, in particular, and the country in general. During the year 2014-15, 4402 quintals of breeder and about 1339 quintals of TFL seed of different varieties were produced.

2.118 During the year 2014-15, 12 new agro-techniques for different agro climatic zones were recommended. This will help the farmers in increasing production of different crops.

2.119 In the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 1844.13 lakh is proposed for Agriculture Education & Research Sector of the University.

Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur

2.120 The University was established by the State Government on 1.11.1999 through promulgation of the ordinance No. 6 dated 25.10.1999 and which became an Act No. 8 of 2000 dated 03.05.2000. Agricultural Research Stations, Agricultural Research Sub-Stations and Krishi Vigyan Kendras situated at Udaipur, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Rajsamand, Bhilwara and Pratapgarh districts of Rajasthan. Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur (MPUAT, Udaipur) is shouldering responsibilities of Agricultural Education together with identifying/developing and/or adopting new production technology for agriculture development.

2.121 The Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur, College of Technology & Engineering, Udaipur, College of Home Science, Udaipur, College of Dairy and Food Science Technology, Udaipur, College of Fisheries, Udaipur and College of Agriculture, Bhilwara is functioning under this University.

2.122 **Directorate of Research** has Agricultural Research Stations at Banswara & Udaipur, Dry Land Farming Research Station at Arjia (Bhilwara) and Agricultural Research Sub-Stations at Pratapgarh & Vallabhnagar.

2.123 The Mandate of the University is to:

- Impart teaching and training in different branches of agriculture and allied fields particularly Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairy, Fisheries, Forestry, Agricultural Engineering, Basic Engineering, Home Science, etc.
- Conduct research and developing new technologies for sustainability of agriculture, increased production and income and livelihood security in the region.

- Transfer of technology to farming community.
- Provide diverse technical services and consultancy to industries and other stake holders.
- Develop linkages nationally and internationally for education, research and extension education.

2.124 Mission of the University is to facilitate sustainable growth and development of agricultural and allied fields by developing quality human resource and by generating relevant, efficient and effective transferable technologies.

2.125 In the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 1754.75 lakh is proposed for Agriculture Education & Research and Animal Husbandry Sector of the University.

Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner

2.126 Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner was established in September, 2013. The service area of the university spread over in 8 districts i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Dausa, Tonk, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Alwar & Sikar. This university covers 3 agro-climatic zones and has 18 units located in these 8 districts.

2.127 Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner is administering 4 Colleges, 2 Agricultural Research Stations & 1 Agricultural Research Institute, 4 Agricultural Research Sub-Stations and 7 Krishi Vigyan Kendras

Education

2.128 The University has four Colleges of Agriculture at Jobner, Lalsot, Bharatpur and Fatehpur. In recent years, the students from other developing countries are also joining the University through Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), thus enabling the University to create a niche across the globe. The students are being awarded Student Research Projects by the Government of Rajasthan and private agencies like Aspee Agricultural Research and Development Foundation. The University has also linkages with international institutes like the International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and with other National institutes for carrying out research work by Scientists and research workers.

Research

2.129 The Directorate of the Research of the University has the responsibility to carry out the research activities on crop improvement, technology development and seed production of promising varieties, through 3 Agricultural Research Stations (ARS)/Institute and 4 Agricultural Research Sub-Stations. Presently, 18 All India Co-ordinated

Research Projects are in operation with an outlay of ₹ 1880.00 lakh (including ICAR Share), while 10 projects are funded by Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Varieties notified and released are:

Crop	Number	Crop	Number
Wheat	15	Pulses	16
Pearl millet	07	Cluster bean	10
Barley	12	Others	02
Vegetables	07		

2.130 Major Technologies developed:

- Drip irrigation schedule has been developed for fenugreek, fennel, okra, onion, tomato, brinjal, cauliflower, cabbage, bottle-guard etc. at various ARSs.
- Sprinkler irrigation schedule for wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram, mustard, groundnut etc. has been developed and recommended to the farmers of the State.
- Technology to mitigate the adverse impact of crusting and conservation of moisture in pearl millet has been developed.
- Organic production technologies of cumin, tomato, field pea, mung, moth, cowpea, fenugreek, chilli, wheat etc. have been developed and recommended to the farmers of the State.

Extension

2.131 The Directorate of Extension Education established recently to carry out the following functions:

- The University carries out agricultural extension activities through Directorate of Extension, 07 Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), 01 extension wing and 01 Agriculture Technology Information Centre (ATIC). The extension activities comprising trainings, demonstrations, assessment, refinement and farm-validation of technologies through on-farm testing are undertaken.
- Rural entrepreneurial development efforts have been revitalized mainly through long-duration vocational trainings being imparted by the KVKs in unison with and utilizing the provisions of ICAR, Rajasthan Mission on Skill and Livelihood (RMoL), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) etc. The University also provides a one year training course for Horticulture Supervisors, utilizing the NHM provisions.
- Dissemination of knowledge and transfer of technology are promoted by multi-pronged approach. About 700 trainings, 70 on

farm testing and 800 front line demonstrations are being conducted annually by the University.

- Hi-tech model nurseries have also been established at KVKs utilizing the provisions of the NHM. The nurseries are serving as regional ATIC centres to meet out the horticultural and plantation needs of the State.
- Knowledge dissemination to farmers is facilitated through newsletters, bulletins, folders, pamphlets, leaflets etc.

2.132 In the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 2379.60 lakh is proposed for Agriculture Education & Research Sector of the University.

Agriculture University, Jodhpur

2.133 Agriculture University, Jodhpur was established in September, 2013. The Agriculture University, Jodhpur comprises of six districts of Arid & Semi-arid region namely, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalore, Pali, Sirohi & Nagaur.

Education:

2.134 Since 2012, University has two colleges providing education to under Graduate Students at Mandor (Jodhpur) and Sumerpur (Pali). Intake capacity in agriculture colleges for B.Sc. (agriculture) is 50 students in each college. Besides these two agriculture Colleges, in September, 2013, diploma Course in Agriculture was started at Ladnu, with intake capacity of 25 students. The Course is of 3 years duration.

Research:

2.135 Presently to achieve the goal of the Agriculture University, the research is being conducted at Agricultural Research Station, Mandor & Jalore and validation of developed researches either by university or line department are done at Agricultural Research Sub-Stations Nagaur, Sumerpur and Samdari. Development and identification of suitable varieties of major rabi & kharif crops and to develop agro-techniques for enhancing crop productivity under different agro-ecological situations are the priority areas for research.

Extension Education:

2.136 The Directorate of Extension Education (DEE) is entrusted to develop outreach programmes for the farmers as well as for stakeholders so as to disseminate the technologies to end users by providing training, farm advisory services and information to extension personnel of the line departments and farmers. The developed technologies are being demonstrated for the farmers at different Krishi Vigyan Kendras- Phalodi, Nagaur, Moulasar, Jalore, Gudamalani & Sirohi. Directorate provides the backstopping and monitors the activities of these six KVKs.

2.137 KVKs are arranging farmers training, training to women empowerment, training to master trainers so that new technologies can be reached for grass root levels. These KVKs are also conducting front line demonstrations at farmers' fields.

2.138 Besides, at KVK farms, demonstration plots of developed technologies are being laid out to show the farmers by arranging farmers fair and farmers' visits etc. KVKs are also producing truthfully labeled seeds of various crop varieties and raising the seedlings of fruit crops and are distributed to farmers.

The future thrusts:

- Development of courses for UG, PG and Ph.D. students of international standards and to develop laboratories with latest equipments
- Development of technologies for low water requiring crops and enhance availability of quality seeds to enrich the farmers of the region as well as to Agro-climatic regions of the country with management of natural resources
- Establishment of Centre of Excellence on Abiotic Stresses and climate change
- Establishment of College of Horticulture & Agro-forestry, Home Science, Agri-Business, Agricultural Engineering, Dairy, Food Technology and Fisheries;
- Escalation of Seed production activities
- More emphasis will be given on establishment of food processing and safety
- Enhanced emphasis on value addition and development of post-harvest processes for agri-products of arid and semi arid zones
- Keeping in view of changing in World Market, the courses will be developed through the PPP model
- Single window concept will be developed to facilitate farmers for improved variety seed, quality planting material, bio pesticides, horticulture products etc. and consultancy by establishing ATIC Centre;
- Development of ARIS Centre to provide services to faculty and students
- Development of open and distance learning (ODL) modules and e-agriculture for promoting agri-preneurship.

2.139 In the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 143.42 lakh is proposed for Agriculture Education & Research Sector of the University.

Agriculture University, Kota

2.140 The Agriculture University, Kota was established by the State on 14th September, 2013 through promulgation of act No 22 of 2013. The jurisdiction of Agriculture University, Kota includes 6 districts namely Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur & Karauli spread over two agro-climatic zones of the State i.e. Humid South Eastern Plain Zone V and Flood Prone Eastern Plain Zone III b.

2.141 The university administrative block is located at Borkhera farm, Kota on Kota-Baran road (NH-27). The Agriculture University Kota is the principal academic institute for achieving its goal to facilitate sustainable growth & development of agricultural and allied fields by developing quality human resource & by generating relevant, efficient and effective transferable technologies.

2.142 The following units are functioning under the jurisdiction of this university:

Agro Climatic Zones	Districts	Units with farm area in ha.
Humid South Eastern Plain Zone V	Kota	ARS 105.00
		Mechanized Agricultural Farm (MAF) 484.00
		KVK 44.00
	Jhalawar	College of Horticulture & Forestry (CH&F) 165.00
		KVK 16.13
		ARSS 42.00 Aklera
		ARSS 52.00 Khanpur
Bundi	KVK 37.57	
Baran (Anta)	KVK 12.00	
Flood Prone Eastern Plain Zone III b	Sawai Madhopur	KVK 16.40
	Karauli	KVK 20.25

Education

2.143 The university has one College of Horticulture & Forestry (CH&F) at Jhalawar. This is the first and only College of Horticulture and Forestry in the State. It has three degree programmes namely B.Sc. (Horti.), B.Sc. (Forestry) and M.Sc. (Horti.) with the intake capacity of 45, 15 and 10 students respectively. Presently M.Sc. (Horti.) programme is awarding PG degree in four disciplines i.e. Fruit Science, Vegetable Science, Floriculture and Post Harvest Technology.

Directorate of Extension Education

2.144 The Directorate of Extension Education is working at Borkhera, Kota to supervise and monitor the activities of KVKs. In order to transfer of technology to the farming community 6 KVKs located at Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur and Karauli are working with their full excellence.

Directorate of Research

2.145 The Directorate of Research is functioning at Borkhera, Kota to supervise the research activities of the University. There are four units working under this Directorate. These are one Agricultural Research Station & one Mechanized Agricultural Farm (MAF) at Ummedganj, Kota and two Agricultural Research Sub Stations at Aklera & Khanpur. These centres are actively engaged in conducting research and developing new technologies for sustainability of agriculture in the region and also seed production of major crops of the south-east Rajasthan.

2.146 Total 14 All India Coordinated Research Projects namely soybean, rice, MULLaRP (Mung bean, Urd bean, Lentil, Lathyrus, Rajmash & Pea), pigeonpea, wheat & barley, potato, chickpea, sugarcane, linseed, arid zone fruits (bael, tamarind, lasoda & custard apple), water management and integrated farming system and also 3 volunteer centres on honey bees, coriander, mustard and agro-met advisory are running in the University on 75:25 ratio basis; out of which 12 are located at ARS, Kota and one Arid Zone Fruits is located at College of Horticulture & Forestry, Jhalawar. In addition, 6 projects are funded under RKVY.

Varieties notified and released

Crop	Number	Crop	Number
Soybean	4	Pulses	1
Paddy	1	Sugarcane	1
Linseed	4	Spices	1

Major Technologies developed

- FIRB system for wheat + lucerne, BBF system for soybean, irrigation management technologies including drip irrigation in potato, coriander, garlic, onion and cabbage have been developed.
- INM modules for lentil, rajmash, fieldpea, pigeonpea, linseed, sugarcane and pigeonpea + soybean, soybean, chickpea, wheat cropping sequence have been given.
- Weed management technologies for rice, soybean, fieldpea, rajmash and wheat have been evaluated.

- Organic farming package for soybean-wheat and soybean-coriander cropping sequences were recommended to the farmers.
- Integrated Pest Management modules for control of green semilooper, tobacco caterpillar & girdle beetle in soybean, pod borer in chickpea, bud fly in linseed, aphids in mustard and stem borer, leaf folders & hoppers in rice have been recommended.
- Integrated Disease Management modules for control of leaf & neck blast in rice, pod blight & bacterial pustules in soybean, cercospora leaf spot, powdery mildew & leaf crinkle in mungbean, collar rot in lentil, linseed and chickpea, stem necrosis, black scurf & late blight in potato, alternaria blight in linseed and phyllody in sesame have been developed and recommended.

2.147 The University has undertaken seed production programme and is recognized as one of the major producers of breeder seed in the country. During the year 2013-14 about 6200 qtl breeder & TFL seed of wheat, soybean, chickpea, rice, vegetable pea, coriander, mustard etc. were produced.

2.148 In the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 424.10 lakh is proposed for Agriculture Education & Research Sector of the University.

AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEPARTMENT

2.149 The department is running following two schemes:

Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Yojana '2009'

2.150 Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Yojana is 50:50 funded by Agriculture Marketing Committee and Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board.

2.151 Scheme is for the benefits & assistance of farmers, Agricultural labours and persons who are involved in the marketing in market committees. Under this scheme assistance is given to those who died or injured during agricultural activities and those who work in market committee.

2.152 At present the assistance is given through a committee constituted at marketing committee level under the chairmanship of Market Committee Chairman and assistance given under scheme is ₹ 2.00 lakh to the dependent of the deceased and up to ₹ 0.50 lakh to the injured, payment is made by crossed cheque or demand drafts in presence of two responsible persons.

Kissan Kaleva Yojana 2014

2.153 Kissan Kaleva Yojana, 2014 has been started in the Super Class, A Class & B-Class Mandies. Under the scheme food facility is provided to

the farmers, labours & hammals that come to the market yards of Mandi Samities.

2.154 The aim of the scheme is to provide cheaper & nutritious food to the farmers & their companion who come to the Mandies to sale their agricultural commodities. The food is provided with the coupon system. In the food following items are included:-

Chapati	6 (200 gm. Wheat flour)
Dal	1 Katori (125 gm)
Vegetable	1 Katori (125gm)
Gur	50 gram (Oct. to March)
Chhachh	200 ml. (April to September)

- The maximum cost of one Thali is ₹ 30/- out of this ₹ 5/- is paid by a Farmer, Regd. Hammals/ Palladars & the rest amount worth ₹ 25/- is paid by the Mandi Samities as subsidy.
- The scheme does not cover fruit & vegetable Mandi yards.
- As soon as the farmer gets the gate pass of his produce of the Mandi gate, the Mandi clerk issues coupon maximum for two persons under this scheme. The coupon is issued to the registered hammals/ labours on the producing their registration card. Account of coupon is maintained daily in the register.
- There is a standing committee to look after the quality of food & other arrangements. The committee is headed by Chairman of Mandi Samiti; Chairman of Vyopar Mandal & Secretary of Mandi Samiti are the member of this committee.
- The concerning Mandi meets the expenses of this scheme up to the limit of 2% from the earning of Mandi fee. The approval and sanction is mandatory from the Directorate if the amount goes excess of 2%.
- The income of the Mandies may be raised in the form of Mandi fee when more produce come in the Mandies.

2.155 A provision of ₹ 23000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for various activities of Agriculture Marketing Board. This amount will be made available from own resources of the Board.

RAJASTHAN STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

2.156 Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation is working in the State for last 55 years under the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 (Central

Act, No. 58 of 1962). The Corporation is providing scientific warehousing facilities through 91 warehouses all over the State. Farmer, traders, cooperative societies, cooperative institutions, Government/Non Government Organizations and various industries area availing the warehousing facilities of the corporations by storing their agriculture produce/ seeds/ manures/ fertilizer and other notified commodities such as paper, cement, copper, milk powder etc.

2.157 The Corporation is presently operating 91 State Warehouses in 31 districts of the State of Rajasthan. The total own storage capacity of the Corporation is 891620 MT.

2.158 During the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) has planned to construct 81000 MT. storage capacity godowns out of this 33000 MT. storage capacity has already been completed up to December, 2014. A provision of ₹ 640.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for activities of Corporation. This amount will be made available from own resources of Corporation.

Annexure 2.1**Total funds received under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana since inception**

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Funds received	Funds Available including unspent balance	Expenditure	Unspent balance as on 1st April	UCs Sent to GOI
2007-08	5576.00	5576.00	0.00	5576.00	0.00
2008-09	23376.00	28952.00	17578.00	11374.00	17578.00
2009-10	18612.00	29986.00	24862.00	5124.00	24862.00
2010-11	62801.00	67925.00	61527.00	6398.00	61527.00
2011-12	69208.00	75605.00	65043.00	10561.00	65043.00
2012-13	46870.00	45379.00	43984.00	1395.00	43984.00
2013-14	73524.00	74919.00	67716.00	7203.00	67716.00
2014-15	69528.00	76731.00	32781.00	0.00	28582.00

Annexure 2.2

Department-wise administrative and Financial sanction issued from 2008-09 to 2014-15 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

S. No	Detail of Project	Administrative and Financial Sanction (₹ in Lakh)							Total
		2007-08 & 08-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	Agriculture Incl. NGO	4238.13	14844.18	24774.87	19585.28	13143.45	27377.54	33573.61	137537.10
2	Forest	0.00	200.00	800.00	1000.00	330.00	1450.00	3740.68	7520.68
3	Animal Husbandry	600.00	599.50	1337.67	904.02	485.90	4580.00	2649.77	11156.86
4	Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board	0.00	430.00	2250.00	2000.00	1000.00	3400.00	1450.00	10530.00
5	Maharana Pratap University of Agri. & Tech. Udaipur	1575.00	692.55	1572.00	600.00	200.00	500.00	244.00	5383.55
6	Swami Keshawanand Rajasthan Agriculture University, Bikaner	696.00	544.49	1190.42	500.00	200.00	900.00	500.00	4530.91
7	Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner	0.00	0.00	0.00	1100.00	1287.51	1750.00	1780.00	5917.51
8	Horticulture	6699.26	3167.16	5220.04	11765.74	7815.95	15437.49	19069.21	69174.85
9	Cooperative Department	2333.72	2272.82	8528.83	4000.00	2759.68	1500.00	1174.50	22569.55
10	Fisheries	222.50	90.69	200.00	122.00	50.00	171.00	200.00	1056.19
11	Rajasthan cooperative Dairy Federation	2407.00	1736.00	5625.99	1094.50	0.00	1600.00	0.00	12463.49
12	Higher Education (by Rajasthan State Agri. Marketing Deptt.)	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	150.00	100.00	550.00
13	Water Resources	2600.00	3340.90	6554.00	6524.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	19019.02
14	RSSOPCA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Sub Total	21471.61	28018.29	58053.82	49295.66	27272.49	58816.03	64581.77	307509.70

	Sub Schemes	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Special Scheme for Development of Oil Seed And Pules in Rainfed Areas	0.00	0.00	5700.00	990.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6690.00
2	Rain-fed Area Dev. Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	3200.00	2997.83	4002.08	232.15	10432.06
3	Accelerated Fodder Dev. Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	4500.00	4379.98	2524.28	217.91	11622.17

	Sub Schemes	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
4	Initiative for Nutritional-Security through Millets Promotion Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	5623.90	6921.07	2749.57	500.00	15794.54
5	60000 Pulse Village	0.00	0.00	0.00	4322.00	82.79	0.00	0.00	4404.79
6	Vegetable Clusters	0.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00	1343.56	1201.33	452.36	4197.25
7	Protein Supplement	0.00	0.00	0.00	1051.56	1324.44	1592.00	170.00	4138.00
8	Nutri-farm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1788.00	1503.58	3291.58
Sub Schemes Total		0.00	0.00	5700.00	20887.46	17049.67	13857.26	3076.00	60570.39
Grand Total		21471.61	28018.29	63753.82	70183.12	44322.16	72673.29	67657.77	368080.10

Annexure 2.3

Department-wise Sanction under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana from 2008-09 to 2014-15

S. No.	Detail of Project	Administrative and Financial Sanction (In lakh)							Total
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	Agriculture Incl. NGO	3512.38	13108.49	30308.16	20711.25	13204.66	25815.41	16414.09	123074.40
2	Forest	0.00	116.37	832.55	822.13	307.58	1166.08	1788.48	5033.19
3	Animal Husbandry	594.00	318.41	934.15	614.14	474.66	4519.73	584.77	8039.86
4	Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board	0.00	299.00	2371.00	2000.00	1000.00	3400.00	1450.00	10520.00
5	Maharana Pratap University of Agri. & Tech. Udaipur	1424.00	843.55	1572.00	600.00	200.00	500.00	244.00	5383.55
6	Swami Keshawanand Rajasthan Agriculture University, Bikaner	544.95	695.45	1190.41	500.00	200.00	900.00	500.00	4530.81
7	Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner	0.00	0.00	0.00	1100.00	1287.51	1750.00	1780.00	5917.51
8	Horticulture	5780.39	2416.61	6071.25	11621.88	7824.34	14076.98	8119.83	55911.28
9	Cooperative Department	1777.72	2816.57	8541.83	4000.00	2759.68	1500.00	84.50	21480.30
10	Fisheries	131.81	89.87	78.10	86.87	48.96	122.52	50.04	608.17
11	RCDF	1953.00	2190.00	5625.99	1094.50	0.00	1600.00	0.00	12463.49
12	Higher Education	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	133.69	100.00	433.69
13	Water Resources	1759.10	1977.00	3927.83	3384.91	410.56	0.00	0.00	11459.40
	RSSOPCA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Sub Total	17577.35	24871.32	61553.27	46535.68	27717.95	55484.41	31215.71	264955.70
	Sub-Schemes	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	RADP	0.00	0.00	0.00	3002.53	2995.75	3769.93	32.50	9800.71
2	AFDP	0.00	0.00	0.00	3824.55	3855.70	2306.37	131.68	10118.30
3	INSIMP	0.00	0.00	0.00	5457.93	6484.50	1856.40	252.00	14050.83
4	60000 Pulse Village	0.00	0.00	0.00	4193.00	82.79	0.00	0.00	4275.79
5	Vegetable Clusters	0.00	0.00	0.00	1056.44	1006.24	1114.96	122.36	3300.00
6	Protein Supplement	0.00	0.00	0.00	973.56	1841.44	1588.92	0.00	4403.92
7	Nutri farm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1595.42	1026.77	2622.19
	Sub-Schemes Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	18508.01	16266.42	12232.00	1565.31	48571.74
	Grand Total	17577.35	24871.32	61553.27	65043.69	43984.37	67716.41	32781.02	313527.40

Annexure 2.4

Details of Physical Progress of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for 2014-15

S.N.	Name of the Project	Physical		
		Unit	Target	Likely Achievement
1	District Agriculture Plan	No	33	33
2	Strengthening of Soil, Fertilizer, Pesticide and Residue Testing Laboratories in the State	No	12	12
3	Water Storage Tank Pucca (40x30x6)ft	No	1517	517
4	Farm pond (Khet Talai)	No	10088	788
5	Diggies /Plastic lined diggies in canal command areas	No	6825	1620
6	Popularization of Bio-fertilizers and micro nutrient	Ha	45000	45000
7	Infrastructure development and hi-tech agriculture at newly established Adaptive Trial Centre (ATC) of DoA at Abusar, district Jhunjhunu.	No	1	1
8	Enhancing Seed Replacement Rate (SRR)	Qtl in lakh	4.95	4.95
9	Administrative cost for RKVY Cell	No	1	1
10	Beej Rath Project for Kharif and Rabi 13-14	Qtl	496	496
11	GRAMSET	No	88	5
12	Promotion of Organic Farming in Rajasthan State (NADP)	Ha	4000	400
13	Infrastructure Development, Hi-Tech Agriculture and Capacity Building at ATCs	No	10	0
14	Uniform rate of gypsum throughout the State	MT	50000	45000
15	Exposure Visit outside Country for Capacity Building of Officers, Farmers and extension Workers	No	3450	0
16	HRD programmes and Trainings for Agriculture and Allied department in SIAM Durgapura	No	142	9
17	Golden Rays Project in the five tribal district on Maize crops to increase SRR 2013-14	Qtl	421787	421787
18	Seed production, Hi-tech agriculture, 18 infrastructure development and water No 1 1 management research at ATC, CAD, Nanta farm- Kota	No	1	1
19	Distribution of Seed Dressing drum at Gram Panchayat level	No	447	441
20	Seed Production of Hybrid Maize in Banswara , Dungarpur district	Qtl	35000	0

S.N.	Name of the Project	Physical		
		Unit	Target	Likely Achievement
	under Beej Gram Yojana.			
21	Distribution of Subsidy on herbicide in weed control in wheat	Ha	20000	3400
22	Community managed small scale land and water resources development for the agriculture and allied development for the rural and the poor farm families in Banswara Distt. By N.M. Sadguru	No	4 LI and 5 WHS	2 LI and 2 WHS
23	Community managed small scale land and water resources development for the agriculture and allied development for the rural and the poor farm families of Sangod tehsil Kota. By N.M. Sadguru	No	2	0
24	Adoption & certification of Organic production systems and market facilitation of organic produce in Bhilwara district at Rajasthan	Ha	1000	0
25	Holistic development of farming systems through capacity building appropriate SMS 25 technology and innovative knowledge delivery system in Bhilwara district at Rajasthan	SMS Alert	2695164	0
26	Hybrid Bajra seed Free Minikit distribution (1.5 kg each farmer) to small and marginal farmers (10 Lakh) of selective districts	lakh	10	9.5
27	Reclamation & Development of Alkali Soils	MT	35000	15000
28	Strengthening of Krishi Seva Kendra	No	4640	0
29	Pasture development in Thar Desert restoring of beeds in silvi - pastoral model 29 in Hanumangarh, Gangangar, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur & Pali Districts for six years	Ha	4430	0
30	Watershed Treatment in the Catchment of flood prone River and Rivers valley projects	Ha	20253 and WHS 4166	9010 Ha and 2077 WHS
31	Surra Disease control in Camel	No	175	0
32	Animal Drugs and Medicines distribution and Kharif and Rabi Abhiyan	No	0	0
33	Travis for Veterinary health and breeding services	No	670	0
34	Pashu-palak Samman Samaroh	No	1	1
35	Combat Infertility in Goshalas	No	400	0
36	Strengthening of Livestock training schools	No	4	0

S.N.	Name of the Project	Physical		
		Unit	Target	Likely Achievement
37	Strengthening of Poultry training centers of Ajmer and Jaipur	No	1	0
38	Strengthening of Extension services in the State	No	34	0
39	Strengthening of State Nutritional Lab	No	1	0
40	Combat Infertility camps	No	400	0
41	Strengthening of regional veterinary biological unit (B P Lab)	No	1	0
42	Cold chain maintenance 42 Cold chain maintenance for vaccination (phase II)	No	400	400
43	Establishment of Hi-tech agro-horti research and Demonstration Centre Bassi project cost ₹ 2200 lakh (through ROCL)	No	1	Under progress
44	project for pilot of Olives on farmers fields (through ROCL)	No	1	Under progress
45	Demonstration Hub for Vegetable at Hi-tech agro-horti research and Demonstration Centre Bassi (through ROCL)	No	1	Under progress
46	Centre of Excellence at Bassi-through Israel collaboration under Indo-Israel Cooperation. (ROCL)	No	1	Under progress
47	Creation and Establishment of forward and Market Linkages through Training and practical demonstration	No	1	Under progress
48	Establishment of Oil Extraction Unit & Infrastructure development BY ROCL.	No	1	Under progress
49	Grading, Cleaning, Packaging 49 Grading, Cleaning, Packaging Units (50units)	No	1	Under progress
50	5 Demonstration Units for value addition in selected KUMS	No	1	Under progress
51	Study Flowering and Fruit setting in Olive	No	1	Under progress
52	Production Technology of Vegetable in protected Structure	No	1	Under progress
53	Refinement of proven Technologies for the Intensive Fish culture through community participation - A pilot project.	Research	Research	
54	Development of Biomaterial Based Nano Formulations through Nano-Biotechnological approaches against major Phytopathogenic Microbes of maize and Soyabeen.	Research	Research	
55	Improving productivity of Tuber crops through farmer participatory approach	Research	Research	
56	Production and promotion of bio fertilizers with indigenous strain in tribal belt of the southern Rajasthan	Research	Research	

S.N.	Name of the Project	Physical		
		Unit	Target	Likely Achievement
57	Development of Broiler Rabbit for Rural rabbit farming	Research	Research	
58	Promotion of bio intensive pest management technology in vegetable crops in southern Rajasthan (MPUAT)	Research	Research	
59	Establishment of Rathi Cattle Breeding farm	Research	Research	Under progress
60	Establishment of Kankraj Cattle Breeding farm	Research	Research	Under progress
61	Establishment of Tharparkar Cattle Breeding farm	Research	Research	Under progress
62	Establishment of Gir Cattle Breeding farm	Research	Research	Under progress
63	Capacity building for Animal Feed technology Quality and Productivity enhancement.	Research	Research	Under progress
64	Area specific Mineral mixture Supplementation for enhancing the production, Reproduction and health status of Cattle & buffalo of the semi arid eastern plain	Research	Research	Under progress
65	Establishment of State level feed and fodder analysis laboratory for quality assurance in feeding of animals for sustainable Animal production in Rajasthan	Research	Research	Under progress
66	Establishment of specialised human resource development centre of veterinary and animal sciences at Jaipur	Research	Research	Under progress
67	Establishment of Microbiological and Biotechnological information system network (Bioinformatics and chemo informatics) Centre for exploring interconnections of molecular biological applications in the field of Animal husbandry	Research	Research	Under progress
68	Establishment of Veterinary university training and research centre in selected district of Rajasthan	Research	Research	Under progress
69	Establishment of centre for human resources development in the field of veterinary and Animal sciences at Jodhpur	Research	Research	Under progress
70	Assessment of occurrence of various diseases in Camel (Camelus dromedarius) prevailing in arid and semi arid region of Rajasthan state using pathological diagnostic tools and development of field based diagnostic/sampling technologies for identification of Camel diseases	Research	Research	Under progress

S.N.	Name of the Project	Physical		
		Unit	Target	Likely Achievement
71	Establishment of live demonstration models of diversified livestock production systems for motivating adaption to enhancing agricultural income	Research	Research	Under progress
72	Increased production of green fodder through hydroponics technology for Research Research Under progress sustainable Livestock production in Arid Rajasthan	Research	Research	Under progress
73	Capacity building for detection of newer synthetic ingredients, highly pathogenic microbial presence, drug and pesticides residues, pollutants by establishing high end milk quality testing laboratory at Jaipur	Research	Research	Under progress
74	Sewan grass development and green fodder production alongwith fodder conservation Research Research Under progress for sustainable livestock production in Arid region of Rajasthan	Research	Research	Under progress
75	Centre for Human Resource development in the field of veterinary and animal science in southern Rajasthan	Research	Research	Under progress
76	Date palm cultivation in western Rajasthan & Import of Date palm planting material along with management	Ha	130	130
77	Horticulture Development Programmes in non NHM Districts	No	2159 325000 Sq meter and 4620 ha	2160 no 325000 Sq meter and 4620 ha
78	Date palm plantation on farmers fields	Ha	175	0
79	Vegetable Minikits	No	90000	30000
80	Construction of community farm ponds on farmer field	No	2700	2700
81	Project Proposal for development of Government Nursery at Dindol, Bassi, Jaipur	Ha	15	15
82	Solar water pumping units on diggies/ WHS	No	3553	3443
83	Advance Stocking of 2.0 lac MT Urea, DAP 0.50 lac MT, SSP 0.50 lac MT in 2014-15	MT	5.5 lakh	5.5 lakh
84	Re-Construction of Godowns	No	13	13
85	Development of Fish Seed Rearing Area	Ha	15	0
86	Stocking of Fish Fingerlings seed to increase fish production	lakh	32.55	0

S.N.	Name of the Project	Physical		
		Unit	Target	Likely Achievement
87	Establishment of Fish landing centre at large and medium reservoirs	No	5	3
88	Extension of fish awareness centre, Jaipur	No	1	0
89	Renovation/Remodeling of Fish farm Chandlai	No	1	1
90	Establishment of 50KL Milk plant at Nagour	No	1	0
91	Strengthening of New College of Agriculture at Uniara (Tonk)	No	1	1
92	Soil Health card Distribution to each farm House hold of Rajasthan	lakh	61.86	0
93	Crop Production enhancement through full crop package demonstration on FFS Pattern	Ha.	111400	0
94	Agriculture Contingency Plan as per GOI direction	lakh	20.54	0
95	Strengthening of Knowledge Resource by Communication	No.	0	0
96	Promotion of Organic Farming in Rajasthan State	Ha.	4000	400
97	Increase water use efficiency through Promotion of Irrigation of Pipeline	km	4000	4000
98	Strengthening and Modernization of SIAM Durgapura, Kota and Tonk	No	3	3
99	Promoting 40 crop specific FPOs in Rajasthan By ACCESS Development Services , jaipur	No	40	0
100	Viability Gap Funding for setting up new Soil/fertilizer/Organic fertilizers testing labs in Rajasthan	No	0	0
101	Water resources development to ensure livelihood through agriculture and allied activities for rural poors for district Banswara-By NM Sadguru water	No	24	2
102	Water resources development to ensure livelihood through agriculture and allied activities for rural poors for district Jhalawar-By NM Sadguru water and development foundation, Jhalawar	No	19	4
103	Establishment of Centre of excellence Jhalawar,Rajasthan	No	1	0
104	Establishment of Centre of excellence Khereri Dholpur,Rajasthan	No	1	0
105	Centre of excellence Devrawas Tonk Rajasthan	No	1	0
106	Construction of Interlocking Block Pavemnet in Nursery area including laying of pipe line at ATC Nursery Nanta Kota.	No	1	0

S.N.	Name of the Project	Physical		
		Unit	Target	Likely Achievement
107	Mukhayamantri Pashudhan Dawa Yojana	No	90	0
108	Utilisation of Sexed Semen for breed improvement	No	21250	0
109	Mukhayamantri Tehsil Level mobile Clinic	No	288	0
110	Strengthening of Veterinary Poly Clinic	No	33	0
111	Strengthening of State Breeding Farms	No	5	0
112	Strengthening of Rajasthan State Livestock Management and Training Institute	No	1	0
113	Enhancing production of quality seed through development of university farms	No	0	0
114	Agro -biodiversity conservation and management center (MTS)	No	0	0
115	Establishment of Tissue Culture set up for capacity building development of regeneration protocol and	No	1	0
116	Demonstration unit of Sirohi goat for raising farm income of small, marginal and landless labours under semi arid condition of Rajasthan	No	0	0
117	Back yard poultry production for raising farm income of small, marginal and landless labours under semi arid conditions of Rajasthan	No	1	0
118	Evaluation of Indigenous seed treating materials for managing diseases of seed spices	No	1	0
119	Establishment of ICT enabled Agriculture Technology Knowledge Centre (ATKC)	No	1	0
120	Agriculture Technology and management Quality Improvement Centre (ATMQIC)	No	1	0
121	Establishment/ Strengthening of seed processing and Storage Unit in Different Research Stations of SKNAU, Jobner	No	1	0
122	Development of Infrastructural facilities and mechanization/ Modernization of Farms at SKN College of Agriculture SKNU, Jobner, Jaipur,	No	1	0
123	Skill Empowerment of women in dairy cattle management	No	1	0
124	Processing and value addition of seasonal foods for maximum profitability and income generation among rural youth of south east Rajasthan	No	1	0

S.N.	Name of the Project	Physical		
		Unit	Target	Likely Achievement
125	Conservation, propagation and popularization of Chironji (Buchanania lanzan Spreng.) in South Eastern Rajasthan	No	2	0
126	Strengthening of State Level Beekeeping Centre	No	1	0
127	NIR Oil Testing Lab	No	28	0
128	Establishment of Green house for Growout test (GOT)	No	1	0
129	Breeding Bull Registration & Scrub bull & calf Castration Programme	No	27500	0
130	Proposal for management of crop residues by making animal feed blocks at Suratgarh, Sardargarh and Jetsar Farms of NSC.	No	0	0

CHAPTER - 3

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRY AND FISHERIES

3.1 The Animal husbandry sector in Rajasthan is harboring a fabulous livestock wealth, having very significant role in providing subsidiary source of income to the large number of small farmers, marginal farmers, BPL families and agricultural laborers. Distribution of livestock wealth is more egalitarian compared to land. Marginal farmers constitute core livestock production centre. Over 50 per cent of all species are owned by marginal farmers. Livestock sector is extremely livelihood intensive and a major source of sustenance.

3.2 Dairy provides milk production as supplementary nutrition and generates income on regular basis. In Rajasthan there is shortage of water in most of the areas and the State faces famines/droughts almost every second or third year. This brings agriculture under threat and farmers become insecure. In such situations animal husbandry provides income and nutrition for their sustenance. Milch animals including goats are mainly looked after by women. Animal Husbandry provides not only recognition to them but also leads to their increased participation in the economy and the availability of cash income which help them for their socio- economic development. Livestock production in general and cattle and buffaloes in particular is highly women oriented.

3.3 In Rajasthan Animal Husbandry is not merely a subsidiary to Agriculture but it is a major economic activity specially in arid and semi-arid areas, thus providing the much needed insurance against prominently occurring scarcity conditions. Next to crop production Animal Husbandry is the most important household income generating activity in Rajasthan. Livestock Sector has also the highest potential for rural self-employment with the lowest possible investment and risk. Development of Livestock Sector therefore, is critical to rural prosperity.

3.4 As against twenty-five well defined breeds of cattle and seven buffaloes breeds in the country, the State is endowed with finest drought hardy milch breeds (Rathi, Gir, Sahiwal and Tharparkar), dual purpose breeds (Kankrej and Haryana) and the famous drought breeds of Nagori and Malvi.

3.5 During last few years the State has focused on expansion of health and breeding services by creation/up-gradation of institutions and developing infrastructure. Veterinary Polyclinics have also been started in remaining 19 districts in the State. Department has also focused on awareness for breed improvement and disease control. Special efforts have also been made to combat the problem of infertility in cattle and buffaloes.

3.6 Rajasthan State is second highest milk producer in the country but average production is comparatively lower than other neighbouring states. It is due to large number of scrub bulls and low productive animals. Hence, efforts have been made for breed improvement through expansion of Artificial Insemination adopting different modes and distribution of improved quality bulls, bucks and rams of eminent indigenous breeds as per breeding policies and castration of scrub bulls.

3.7 State has also focused on conservation and development of indigenous cattle breeds like Tharparkar, Gir, Kankrej, Rathi and Sahiwal. For this purpose University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (RAJUVAS) has developed five cattle farms and developing the sixth. It has also established seven Livestock Research Stations in the State. For expansion of extension and training facilities, department has established new Pashupalak Training Institute in Jodhpur and strengthened State Livestock Management and Training Institute, Jaipur. Veterinary University is also establishing Research cum Training centers in fifteen districts with target to have such centers in each District.

3.8 The State faces frequent drought/famine, which results in shortage of fodder and decline in animal production. The gap between the production and actual requirement of dry as well as green fodder in the State is about 50 per cent. Hence, there is a need of integrated efforts for fodder and quality seed production.

3.9 State has strengthened infrastructure facilities of veterinary health and training institutions under Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries", Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) of National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). State has developed cold chain maintenance system for vaccines transport and storage to sustain quality of vaccine to develop proper immunity for prevention of contagious diseases.

3.10 To combat infertility in cattle and buffaloes, infertility camps are organized under RKVY, SCSP and TSP by selecting 50 animals for a camp. There is almost 50-60 per cent result of these camps. This will enhance production and returns of farmers. Under RKVY and State Plan, Veterinary University is also developing education, training, research and technology infrastructure. Under State Plan Fund, Veterinary University has been supported to have sufficient teaching and research manpower.

3.11 Efforts will be made to double the milk yields through breed improvement activities and better health practices in the State. Integrated Livestock Development (ILD) centers will be established to expand the outreach services in those areas where there is no institutional facility of the State Government is available.

Objectives:

- Increased animal protein availability.
- Improvement of outreach services in remote areas having no veterinary health and breeding facilities.
- Enabling the small producers to have better forward and backward linkages specially marketing of livestock and products, participate in the process of Globalization, growth and modernization of the livestock sector.
- Development of fodder resources and to reduce cost of production and ensure sustainable production throughout the year.
- Improvement of quality assurance facilities.
- To utilize livestock sector as a tool for economic & social development and gender equity.

Major Achievements during 2014-15

- The FMD Control Programme in bovine animals has been started in the State in collaboration of Government of India.
- Highly sophisticated Ultra- sonography machine, X-ray unit & other diagnostic facilities were provided at district head quarter Veterinary Polyclinics.
- A bill has been passed by the State Legislative Assembly to stop camel slaughter and control the smuggling / migration of camel from the State.
- Camel has been declared as a State animal of Rajasthan.
- For the Conservation of indigenous cattle breeds a separate Go-Palan Department has been established.
- Mobile veterinary services in Deoli and Uniara Tehsil of Tonk District through call centre on pilot basis.
- At all Range head quarters mobile van established for disease diagnostic facilities.
- On 23rd and 24th December 2014, 1549 camps were organized in Gaushalas. 16650 infertile, 87652 pica control, 1.41 lakh deworming and 36458 animals were treated.

Activities to be under taken for the development of the sector:**Development of Veterinary Polyclinics:**

3.12 At a polyclinic, specialized veterinary care is being provided under one roof. These polyclinics are equipped with diagnostic aids like x-ray, clinical laboratory and there is a facility to treat complex animal disease & infertility problems by subject matter specialists. An outlay of ₹ 352.71

lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the strengthening of polyclinics.

Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary:

3.13 The State is lagging far behind the recommendation of one veterinary institute at every 5000 cattle heads as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture. Therefore, it is necessary to increase and strengthen the existing veterinary health care facilities to take care of precious livestock.

3.14 An outlay of ₹ 4460.18 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the strengthening of activities of Veterinary Health and Animal Husbandry at departmental veterinary institutes. It is proposed to establish 2000 Integrated Livestock Development Centers (ILDC) in 2 years in those areas where no veterinary institutes are sanctioned.

Veterinary Council:

3.15 State Veterinary Council has been constituted in 1988 under the provisions of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. It regulates the veterinary practices in the State and skill & knowledge up-gradation of veterinarians. It is supported under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis. An outlay of ₹ 42.30 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 as state matching share for Professional Efficiency Development.

Institutional Arrangement of Supplies:

3.16 Rajasthan Livestock Development Board (RLDB) has been constituted in the 9th Five Year Plan for regular input supply to the departmental institutions and for breed improvement of livestock. RLDB is getting funds from Government of India for various livestock development programmes under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB). Grant is being provided under state plan to RLDB to meet out establishment expenses. An outlay of ₹ 70.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Sample Survey for Estimation of Major Livestock Products:

3.17 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme involving 50 per cent contribution from the State, is being implemented for the estimation of Wool, Milk, Meat and Egg production in the State. An outlay of ₹ 263.99 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to meet out the 50% share of salary of staff working to promote strengthening of integrated sample survey programme in the State.

Construction Works:

3.18 For new construction, repair and renovation of the departmental office buildings and veterinary institutions, an outlay of ₹ 1985.03 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16. In addition to that an outlay of ₹ 485.00 lakh is proposed for Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and

Dispensaries.” The required State share is being provided from NABARD under RIDF.

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD):

3.19 Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is intended to fill up the critical gaps in terms of strengthening the laboratories and creating a disease management system, and to equip personnel by providing them training on various aspects of disease diagnosis, control and management. Under the scheme, the Biological Product Laboratory in the State as well as Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories is under the process of modernization/strengthening. In the year 2008-09, the Biological Product Laboratory has been conferred ISO 2001 certification and a tissue culture lab will be made operational very soon. Cold chain facilities throughout the State will also be strengthened. An outlay of ₹ 539.23 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for strengthening of disease diagnostic activities in the State.

Pashudhan Nishulk Arogya Yojana:

3.20 A new innovative scheme for the livestock health has been launched from 15th August 2012. Essential medicines for veterinary services are being provided free of cost under the scheme. An outlay of ₹ 7514.77 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for scheme.

Pashudhan Arogya Chal Ekai:

3.21 Tehsil level 288 Mobile Veterinary Units were started to improve doorstep services in outreach areas during 2013-14. These mobile units are providing services in those areas where presently departmental veterinary institutional facility is not available. An outlay of ₹ 1935.84 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for operational expenses of mobile units.

3.22 Under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, Calf rallies for the selection of elite animals as well as to promote progressive breeders, buck/Bull distribution and organization of combat infertility camps and purchase of medicines are undertaken. Pashudhan Nishulk Arogya Yojana for livestock will continue with amount of ₹ 3320 lakh for the health care activities being undertaken for the socio economic upliftment of weaker section of society, where as total amount proposed for 2015-16 is ₹ 3860.68 lakh for this component.

3.23 For the Tribal Sub Plan, during 2015-16, ten Calf Rallies, 500 combat Infertility Camps, 56 six days Training Camps as well as 102 two days Training Camps for livestock breeders will be organized for the socio economic development of Tribal area. This will improve production and returns to the farmers. Chief Minister Free Medicine Programme for livestock as well as Tehsil Veterinary Mobile Unit Programme will continue with amount of ₹ 3837.06 lakh and ₹ 238.46 lakh respectively.

An amount of ₹ 4596.26 lakh is proposed for the Tribal Sub Plan 2015-16.

Gender Budgeting

3.24 Major activities of Animal Husbandry Sector are performed by women. In 2015-16, 900 combat Infertility Camps, 116 six days Training Camps as well as 232 two days Training Camps for livestock breeders will be organized. About 53000 women will be benefitted in these programs. An outlay of ₹ 224.05 lakh is proposed as women component for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

DIRECTORATE OF GOPALAN

An Overview of the State's Cattle Wealth

3.25 Rajasthan has a considerably large, 133.24 lakh of, cattle population which supplements large number of families as the income source through dairy farming. Out of the total population 5.18 lakh of cattle are reared in 1464 Gaushalas.

3.26 Water scarcity, low employment generation and least protection of the cattle population have become the main concerns of the Government during drought years. However cattle wealth remained major sources of livelihood in rural areas of the State assuring year-round income, employment to the small farmers and other weaker sections of the society including women and the landless population through drought power, rural transportation means, manure, fuel and last but not the least milk and milk products.

Vision

3.27 To improve State's cattle wealth so in near future cow rearing will emerge as a major economic activity offering immense employment opportunities.

Objectives

- Registration of Gaushalas and their development towards self-sufficiency.
- To preserve, conservation and breed improvement of indigenous cattle and according to breeding policy hybridization with foreign breeds should be done only on demand of animal breeder.
- To get pointed gochar land and the land of Gaushalas and prepare enriched data base accordingly.
- Development of gochar land and fodder through PPP on the land available
- To make Gaushalas self reliance through service to Cow.
- To study the use of panchgavya by making Collaboration RAJUVAS and Aurved department.

- To arrange training and movement programme for modernized and latest technique in relation to cow preservation, conservation, management and production of organic compost for organic cultivation.
- To protect cow smuggling efficiently through legal process.
- Establishment of computer connectivity up to Tehsil level institutions.
- To improve gaubar gas plants in Gaushalas and encourage conservation of Akshya Urza.

3.28 An outlay of ₹ 1375.36 lakh is proposed for various activities of the department for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

FISHERIES

3.29 Keeping up the development process for increasing the production of fish and fish seed and to increase the scope of employment generation for rural weaker sections of the society. It is essential to continue the improvement in productivity and production along with the diversification of programme and introduction of new technological advancements.

3.30 As for the Aquaculture, at present attention is being given only on the development of fisheries whereas other sector like aquatic weed crops and aquatic animals of economic importance are also cultivated traditionally which requires attention towards their improvement and development.

Objectives & Priorities

- Self sufficiency in quality fish seed through own hatcheries and rearing area.
- Fisheries extension at par with agriculture extension service.
- Aquaculture, especially semi & intensive culture of carps, catfish & fresh water prawn.
- Human resources/ livelihood development of beneficiaries through capture and culture fisheries activities.
- Ornamental fish production and trade.
- Innovative fisheries activities such as pen and cage culture, prawn culture.
- Research in breeding innovation.
- Reservoir Fisheries development.
- Value addition of low priced fishes. (Byproduct/ processing)
- Development of market infrastructure.

- Conservation of fish bio-diversity.
- Utilizing all schemes of National Fisheries Development Board and RKVY, etc. for developmental activities.

3.31 An outlay of ₹ 392.53 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Scheme wise details are as under:

Fish Seed Production

3.32 For the development of fishermen, the most important input component is the availability of quality fish seed. By the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan period, the estimated requirement of fish seed will be above 500 million of fry.

3.33 To meet this requirement, an outlay of ₹ 18.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for maintenance, operational cost, purchase of equipments etc.

Development of Fish Farms

3.34 For the development of Fisheries, Fish Farm Development is essential. To meet this requirement, strengthening and modernization of department fish farms were taken up in the year 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for completion of remaining work of fish farms in the Annual Plan 2015-16. In addition to this, an amount of ₹ 154.66 lakh is proposed for capital works under Ornamental fish development scheme.

Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture

3.35 Under centrally sponsored scheme, 15 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) are functional in the State with the following objects:

- Development of water bodies through intensive fish culture particularly in rural area.
- Generation of rural employment potential.
- Additional source of income for local masses.

3.36 An outlay of ₹ 12.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. It consist provision of ₹ 3.00 lakh for development activities such as pond renovation & first year input subsidy for feed, fish seed etc. to existing Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs).

Strengthening of Data Base and GIS for the Fisheries Sector

3.37 Central Sector Scheme is being implemented to improve the inland fisheries data base and to provide realistic fish production data in the State. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to meet the expenditure of salary and other items of the scheme.

Integrated Development of Reservoir Fisheries

3.38 An outlay of ₹ 1.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. It consist provision of ₹ 1.00 lakh for maintenance and operation of existing mechanized boats.

Fisheries Extension, Education and Training

3.39 An outlay of ₹ 10.51 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for following items:

Table No. 3.1

1.	Training to Department Personnel (out of State)	₹ 0.50 lakh
2.	Exposure Visit of Progressive Farmers (within/ out of State)	₹ 1.00 lakh
3.	Extension and Publicity of Fisheries Development	₹ 1.00 lakh
4.	Training to Farmers and Organization of Workshop	₹ 8.00 lakh
5.	Token provision for capital works	₹ 0.01 lakh

3.40 An outlay of ₹ 0.60 lakh is proposed for the empowerment of women by providing fisheries training to the women in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen

3.41 Fish Farmers/Fishermen licensed/identified or registered with the State are proposed to be insured for ₹ 2.00 lakh against death or permanent total disability and ₹ 1.00 lakh for partial permanent disability and a cover of ₹ 10000/- towards hospitalization expenses in the event of accident. The insurance cover will be for a period of 12 months under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A premium of ₹ 65.00 per fisherman as 50% contribution of the State is paid to FISHCOPPED, New Delhi. The 50 per cent of the premium is paid by the Government of India directly to FISHCOPPED. An outlay of ₹ 4.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to benefit about 12,000 farmers.

National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen

3.42 Under this scheme an outlay of ₹ 40.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, for the following items:

Development of Model Fishermen Village

3.43 A Fishermen village may consist of not less than 10 houses. There is no upper limit for number of houses to be constructed in a village, which would depend on number of eligible fishermen in that village. However, State has to ensure equitable distribution of houses among all villages in proportion to the number of eligible fishermen, as far as possible. The plinth area & cost of construction of a house is limited to 35 sqm. and ₹ 75,000/- respectively. Beneficiary should be an active

fisherman and preference is given to BPL and landless fishermen. Presently, under the Scheme, development of model fishermen village is taken in the tribal belt of the State. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to benefit 25 farmers.

Saving cum Relief

3.44 Objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to fishermen during lean fishing season (3 months- June to August). Fishermen has to contribute ₹ 900.00 during the period of 9 months, contribution of ₹ 1800.00 is made by the Central and the State Government on 50:50 basis, thus the total ₹ 2700.00 is distributed to every contributing fisherman in 3 equal monthly installment of ₹ 900.00 each during close season/ lean fishing season. For purpose of this component, an eligible fisherman means a person who is a professionally engaged in full time fishing, is member of Cooperative Society/ Federation/ Welfare Society, lives below poverty line and is below 60 years of age.

3.45 To benefit around 1000 Tribal Fishermen, an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Information and Technology

3.46 Information Technology is not only a tool for improving governance, but also more significantly a means to deliver the services that the department provides. For strengthening the headquarter and district offices with web-based software, modern IT equipments, it is imperative that an online software to got made and also 5 new created Fisheries Department Offices be provided upgraded Computers etc. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Innovative/New Scheme of Fisheries Department

3.47 An outlay of ₹ 159.66 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for Ornamental Fish Project, Bisalpur (Tonk). Out of which ₹ 5.00 lakh provision is kept for revenue works.

Supervisory Staff- Direction and Administration

3.48 An outlay of ₹ 100.29 lakh is proposed for salary and other expenses of the supervisory staff for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RAJASTHAN COOPERATIVE DAIRY FEDERATION

3.49 Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) was established in the year 1977 under Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Act, 1965 with affiliated 16 district milk unions. Since then RCDF has made sincere efforts to reach the village milk producers of 33 districts of Rajasthan in order to ensure substantial contribution to rural economy and betterment of village level milk producers.

3.50 Over the years RCDF has established a sprawling net work of more than twelve thousand and nine hundred primary village level Co-operative Societies linked with 21 Milk Unions at District Level which are affiliated to RCDF, being their apex body. The governance of village level milk societies and milk unions is ensured by elected Board of Milk Producers under a democratic system. RCDF too is being governed by an elected board.

The Major Objectives of RCDF are as follows:

- Creation of effective infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk & milk products
- Social and Economic development of milk producers by transferring cash flow from urban to rural areas
- Implementing various schemes for social security of the producers
- Women participation at Village Level Milk Co-operative Society
- Milk production and enhancement of bovine live stock
- Animal Health Care, Vaccination and Animal Insurance
- Breed improvement
- Balanced Cattle Feeds, Mineral Mixtures and UMB for milk producers at village level
- Hybrid seed processing and distribution for green fodder
- Provide quality milk and milk products to the consumers

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY OF VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES

3.51 The State Government took major initiative in education, research and extension in the field of veterinary and animal science by establishing a separate Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (RAJUVAS) w.e.f. 13th May, 2010 at Bikaner. It aims at making provision of improving education towards development of quality human resource in different branches of study in veterinary and animal sciences as well as furthering the advancement of learning and conducting of research and extension education.

3.52 Considering the changes in scenario required to be brought for preparedness to meet the forthcoming challenges in this modern age of science, high quality education, research and extension activities are the key drivers for the development of livestock sector. It is furthermore significant because of immense potential of livestock sector to grow in the State. Therefore, all efforts were taken to propose the schemes for strengthening the facilities, ensuring proper and systematic training, research and extension under the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

3.53 Thrust has been given on production of quality human resource and appropriate technologies to improve production as well as health

status of animals and conservation of indigenous quality and/or endangered germ plasm, so as to address the animal husbandry sector in befitting manner in the modern systems of veterinary and animal sciences in the State. Moreover, while proposing the activities due consideration was given to the priorities and directives of the approach paper of Planning Commission and Livestock Development Policy of the State.

Campuses (Constituent):

- College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (CVAS), Bikaner.
- College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Navania-Vallabh Nagar (Udaipur)
- Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary Education & Research (PGIVER) (Est. As Apex Center, 1994 and as PGIVER, 2012) with 15 departments having an objective to impart quality professional higher education, to develop technologies suitable for promoting animal production in the State and to develop a centre of higher learning as well as research in the field of veterinary and animal science. The Post Graduate and Ph.D. programmes in 10 disciplines have already been started in veterinary and animal science and soon will be initiated in all 15 disciplines at PGIVER, Jaipur. The PGIVER has also started a two years' Animal Husbandry Diploma programme for training rural youth post 10+2 towards self employment by providing minor veterinary services. The State has plans to start imparting undergraduate (B.V.Sc. & A.H.) degree course also at PGIVER in order to provide better opportunities to youth.
- Livestock Research Stations (LSRs) at College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (Bikaner), Vallabh Nagar (Udaipur), Chandan (Jaisalmer), Nohar (Hanumangarh), Beechhwal (Bikaner), Kodamdesar (Bikaner) and Bojunda (Chittorgarh).
- Veterinary University Training and Research Centre (10 in number) with objective to impart diagnostic and testing services and training to farmers on new technologies of animal husbandry and veterinary science to sustain and improve production of animals for better livelihood of farmers are functional at Ladnun (Nagaur), Kumher (Bharatpur), Suratgarh (Ganganagar), Bojunda (Chittorgarh), Kota, Dungarpur, Ajmer, Churu, Sikar and Tonk. Five more such centers are under process of establishment.

Research Achievements

1. Conservation of Animal Biodiversity

- Centre for Conservation of Animal Biodiversity at Bikaner

- Establishment of Microbiological and Biotechnological Information System Network (Bioinformatics and Chemo informatics) Centre for exploring interconnections of molecular Biological Application in the field of Animal Husbandry at Bikaner
- Establishment of live demonstration models of diversified livestock production systems for motivating adaption to enhancing agricultural income at Bikaner, Vallabhnagar and Jaipur.
- Establishment of Rathi Cattle Breeding Farm at LRS, Bikaner and LRS, Nohar (Hanumangarh)
- Establishment of Tharparkar Cattle Breeding Farm at LRS, Chandan (Jaisalmer) and LRS, Beechwal (Bikaner)
- Establishment of Kankrej Cattle Breeding Farm, LRS, Kodamdesar (Bikaner)
- Establishment of Gir Cattle Breeding Farm at LRS, Vallabhnagar (Udaipur)
- Establishment of Sahiwal Cattle Breeding Farm, LRS, Kodamdesar (Bikaner)
- Enhancing mutton productivity in Marwari Sheep under Arid conditions, LRS, Beechhwal (Bikaner)
- Enhancing productivity in Magra Sheep under Arid conditions, LRS, Kodamdesar (Bikaner)
- Enhancing productivity in Marwari Sheep under Arid conditions, LRS, Beechhwal (Bikaner)
- Network Project on Surati Buffalo improvement at LRS, Vallabhnagar (Udaipur)
- Mega Sheep Seed Project (Sonadi), at LRS, Vallabhnagar (Udaipur)
- All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Goat improvement “Genetic improvement of Sirohi Goats in Farmers’ flocks” at LRS, Vallabhnagar (Udaipur)
- AICRP on Goat improvement “Genetics improvement of Marwari Goats in Farms’ flocks” at Department of Animal Breeding & Genetics (ABG), CVAS, Bikaner
- All India Network Programme on “Diagnostic Imaging and Management of Surgical Conditions in Animals” at CVAS, Bikaner
- AICRP on “Nutritional and Physiological Approaches for Enhancing Reproductive Performance in Cattle and Buffalo and

Outreach Program on Estimation of Methane Emission under Different Feeding System and Development of Mitigation Strategies”

- Vaccinology and Biologicals Research Center at CVAS, Bikaner
- A new Malvi Cattle Breeding Farm along with AHDP programme has also been planned to be established at the proposed new Livestock Research Station, Dug (Jhalawar)
- Experiential Learning Unit on poultry as well as on Pet Production at CVAS, Navania-Vallabh Nagar (Udaipur)

2. Feed & Fodder

- Livestock Feed Resources Management and Technology Centre at Bikaner
- Capacity building for animal feed technology, quality and productivity enhancement at PGI-VER, Jaipur
- Establishment of State level feed and fodder analysis laboratory for quality assurance in feeding of animals for sustainable Animal production in Rajasthan at Bikaner.
- Increased production of green fodder through hydroponics technology for sustainable Livestock production in Arid Rajasthan at Bikaner
- Sewan grass development and green fodder production along with fodder conservation for sustainable livestock production in arid region of Rajasthan at LRS, Kodamdesar (Bikaner)

3. Animal Production

- Centre for Organic Animal Production Technology at Bikaner
- Centre of Excellence for Space Based Technology in Animal Sciences at Bikaner
- Centre for Disaster Management Technology for Animals at Bikaner
- Engineering and Technology Centre for Animal Science at Bikaner

4. Animal Health

- Animal Bio Medical Waste Disposal Technology Centre at Bikaner
- Centre for Ethno-Veterinary Practice & Alternative Medicine at Bikaner
- Centre for Studies on Wild Life Management and Health at Bikaner

- Area specific mineral mixture supplementation of enhancing the production, reproduction and health status of cattle and buffalo of the semi-arid eastern plain of Rajasthan at PGI-VER, Jaipur
- Assessment of occurrence of various diseases in camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) prevailing in Arid and Semiarid region of the State using pathological diagnostic tools and development of field based diagnostic/sampling technologies for identification of camel diseases at Bikaner
- Capacity building for detection of newer synthetic ingredients, highly pathogenic microbial presence, drug and pesticide residues, pollutants etc. by establishing high-end milk equality testing laboratory at PGI-VER, Jaipur

5. TSP Area Development

3.54 Three new projects under TSP financed by the Education Division of ICAR were launched, which are-

- Strengthening of training hub and audiovisual lab, Strengthening of demonstration units, and purchase of animals for demonstration units
- Strengthening of clinics
- Strengthening of fodder farm

Linkages for Capacity Building

- MoU with the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, under the Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India to become knowledge partner in the field of meat and poultry processing.
- MoU with the National Research Centre (NRC) on Equines, Hisar for collaboration in the fields of Education, Research and Extension.
- MoU with the NRC on Camel, Bikaner in the fields of Education, Research and Extension.
- MoU has also been signed with IGNOU, New Delhi for starting courses on Milk Production Technology, Meat Technology and Poultry Farming
- MoU with Ayurved Ltd., New Delhi in the fields of research and extension.
- MoU with Reliance Industries Limited for silage technology.
- MoU with Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar.
- MoU with Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan Ayurved University, Jodhpur for Research on Panchgaya.

- MoU with World Bank for Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project under which proposal for establishment of two Mega farms of 1000 goats at LRS, Kodamdesar for Marwari breed and at Chittorgarh for Sirohi breed has been submitted.
- MoU has been signed between ICAR and North Carolina University, USA. Under which North Carolina University has expressed its interest to Collaborate with Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (RAJUVAS), Bikaner. Two Professors from North Carolina University visited RAJUVAS and exchanged the ideas to identify areas of mutual interest.
- MoU with School of Medical Science and Technology (SMST), IIT, Kharagpur has been finalized and agreed by the University and is under process of finalization for collaboration technology research and extension in Animal Science.

3.55 For the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 5331.65 lakh is proposed for the University.

CHAPTER - 4

FORESTRY

4.1 Rajasthan, being the largest State in the country, has geographical area of 3.42 lakh Sq. Kms. which is 10.41 per cent of country's geographical area. There is marked difference in the physiographic features of the State. The Aravallis, one of the oldest mountain systems, divides the State into two unequal parts. The Aravallis cover over 30 per cent area of the State. A vast expanse of arid and semi-arid tract lies to the west of the Aravallis. The Vindhyan hill system, another important hill range in the south-east of the State, drains into Chambal and Banas rivers. Ravine formation is a very serious problem in the fragile sedimentary tracts of these rivers.

4.2 The climate of Rajasthan varies from semi-arid to arid. Hypothermic condition prevails in the whole of the State. The mercury touches 49* C at some of the places during summer and drops below freezing point during winter. The rainfall pattern of the State is very erratic. Though, the average annual rainfall ranges between 200-400 mm, the annual rainfall received is as low as 150 mm in the extreme arid zones and as high as 1000 mm in the south-eastern part of the State. Most of the rainfall (60-80 per cent) is received with the south-west monsoon in the period from July to September.

4.3 Forest area of the State is only 9.57 per cent of its total geographical area i.e. 32744.49 Sq.Km. which is mainly confined to Aravallis and Vindhayan hill ranges of the State. The per capita forest area is only 0.05 ha, which is one of the lowest in the country. Forests of the State meet the multiple demands of timber, small timber, firewood, fodder and other non-timber forest produce for livelihood needs of local people living in and around forest areas. However, there is a very large gap between the actual demand and supply. Apart from these tangible goods, forests also provide a host of ecological services to the human society which are difficult to be quantified.

4.4 State has the largest population of livestock. The ratio of livestock to human population in the State is approximately 1:1 as against the national average of 1:2. This indicates the excessive biotic pressure on the limited forest resources of the State.

4.5 Rajasthan State Forest Policy, 2010, proposes to bring 20 per cent of the geographical area of the State under tree cover. It has been mooted to realize ambitious target of greening the State through massive restoration of degraded forest, encouraging growth in natural forest and agro-forestry on non-forest lands.

Forest Area and Forest Types

4.6 The forests of State are basically of five types spread unequally across the state. Approximate area by forest types is given in table below:-

Table No. 4.1
Forest Area

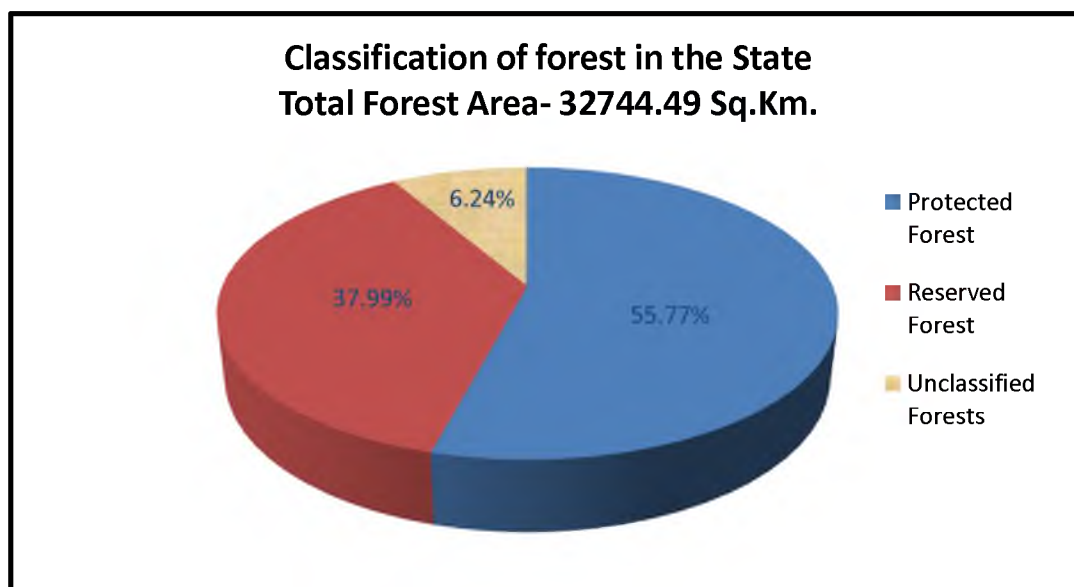
S.No.	Type	Forest Area (Sq. Km.)	Per cent of Total Forest Area
i	Dry teak forest	2247.87	6.86
ii	Subsidiary edaphic type of dry tropical <i>Anogeissus pendula</i> forest	19027.75	58.11
iii	Northern tropical dry deciduous mixed forest	9293.65	28.38
iv	Tropical thorn forest	2048.58	6.26
v	Sub-tropical evergreen forest	126.64	0.39
Total		32744.49	100.00

Recorded Forest Area

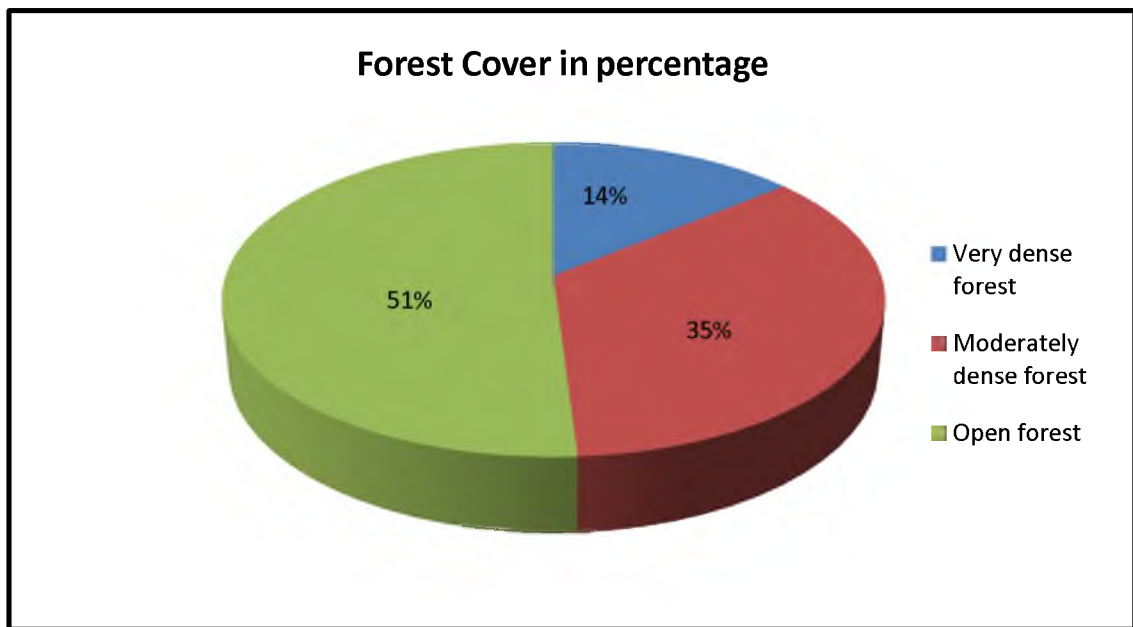
4.7 Based on the legal status 55.77 per cent of land is protected forest, about 37.99 per cent reserved forest and the rest 6.24 per cent unclassified forest.

Table No. 4.2
Forest Area by Legal Status

S.No.	Legal Status	Area (Sq.Km.)	Per cent of Total Forest Area
1	Reserved Forest	12439.26	37.99
2	Protected Forest	18263.02	55.77
3	Unclassified Forest	2042.20	6.24
Total		32744.49	100.00



4.8 As per Forest Survey of India Report, 2011 only about 14 per cent of the forest area is having good forest cover, 35 per cent of the forest area is open with 10-40 per cent canopy density and almost 51 per cent of the forest area is either in scrub form or degraded to heavily degraded form. The protected forest areas are under intense biotic pressure. Unclassified forest mainly lies in desert districts as well as in IGP area where plantations have been raised mainly on public wastelands.



4.9 The State has 3 National Parks and 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 10 Conservation Reserves covering 9656.7682 Sq.Km. The State also has 3 Tiger Reserves, namely, Ranthambhore, Sariska and Mukundra, besides the unique Desert National Park sanctuary. The State has two world heritage wetlands, namely the Keoladev National Park, Bharatpur and Sambhar Lake. In desert belt of the State, large number of wildlife is generally sighted outside forest areas also. This rich biodiversity thus attracts large number of tourists to Protected Areas of the State and has become popular tourist destination with large number of historical forts, palaces and religious places with heritage buildings.

4.10 In recent years, Rajasthan has started programmes for protection of State bird 'Godavan' (The Great Indian Bustard), development of new sanctuaries; shifting of residents from Ranthambhore and Sariska Tiger areas, distribution of gas connections to the people in the vicinity of these areas for protection of the forest, bringing Yamuna river water in the Ghana Bird Sanctuary.

4.11 Apart from these, State Government is committed to sustainable development and motivate afforestation especially through private sector participation; strengthen Joint Forest Management (JFM); strengthen sanctuaries and protected areas; promote participatory role of local

people and panchayats in afforestation, tourism and wild life management and issue pattas to tribal under The Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Review of Annual Plan 2014-15

- Plantation in 50254 hectares has been done under various schemes in 2014-15.
- Five wild life Rescue Centers at Beelada, Osiya (Jodhpur) Rai Singh Nagar (Sri Ganganagar), Bajju (Bikaner) and Pilibanga (Hanumangarh) have been completed up to March, 2015.
- 10 sites have been developed as Eco-Tourism destinations and opened for tourists during 2014-15 namely Hameergarh and Menal (Bhilwara), Bassi and Sitamata (Chittorgarh), Panchkund (Ajmer), Guda Bishnoi (Jodhpur), Sundamata (Jalore), Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve (Kota) and Bhainsrodgarh (Chittorgarh) and Sorson (Baran).
- Development of 4 sites Harshnath (Sikar), Sagar, Jamwaghat and Hawa, Audi (Jaipur) has been started during 2014-15.
- 8500 boundary pillars and 74.60 Km pucca stone wall likely to be constructed at forest boundary under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) and under Thirteenth Finance Commission in 2014-15.
- Employment generation of 125 lakh man days.
- Involvement of local people in forest management under Joint Forest Management, 5620 Village Forest Protection & Management Committees have been constituted and these institutions are acting as “Social Hub” besides being custodian of natural resources in their areas. These committees are managing around 8.96 lakh hectares of forest / plantation area.
- Action have been started to set up Nature Park, Churu.

Budget Announcements 2015-16

Tiger Safri Amlı

4.12 In the tourism season tourists visiting the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is many times more than the carrying capacity of the Tiger Reserve. To reduce the pressure of tourism in RTR a Tiger Safari is proposed to be established/ created in Amlı Forest Block in the buffer area of the tiger reserve.

4.13 The Safari is proposed to be established at Amlı Forest Block, near village Amlı in District Tonk situated at about 35 km from Sawaimadhampur in the buffer area of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The total area of the proposal Tiger Safari is 600 hectares with financial cost implications of ₹ 118.65 crores. An additional amount of ₹ 15.00

crores have been proposed for construction of an air strip at Sawai madhopur to facilitate transport to local and foreign tourists. The proposed Safari will be developed with infrastructure and tourist facilities of international standards while fulfilling norms of NTCA. The State Board of wildlife has already given its consent for the project proposals.

Biological Park Bikaner

4.14 A Biological Park has been created at Udaipur and work is in progress for creation of Biological Park at Jaipur and Udaipur. It is announced to develop a Biological Park at Beechwal, Bikaner and provide ₹ 25.00 crores for this work.

4.15 The area of Beechwal near Bikaner identified for the establishment of Biological Park at Bikaner. The proposed area of 100 acres in the Beechwal forest block near Bikaner. An amount of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been provided for preparation of DPR during 2014-15. The work of preparation of DPR is under progress.

Nature Park, Churu

4.16 It is announced that additional ₹ 7.00 crore will be provided for development of Nature Park, Churu.

Van Dhan Yojna

4.17 To provide employment and reduce dependency on forest, conservation and protection of flora & fauna and development of people residing on the fringes of forest area a VAN DHAN YOJNA will be implemented in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Desert National Park Jaisalmer, Mount Abu Sanctuary, Kumbhalgarh Sanctuary and Jawai Bandh Leopard Conservation reserve on pilot basis. An amount of ₹ 7.50 crores is provided during 2015-16 for this scheme.

Harbal Garden Jaipur-Pushkar by pass road and Smiriti Van Nollakhha Jhalawar

4.18 Habal Garden in 20 Ha. area on main Jaipur-Puskar by pass road and Smarti Van in Forest Block Nollakhha in District Jhalawar will be developed. ₹ 2.00 Crore is proposed to be spent during 2015-16.

Distribution of LPG connections

4.19 Distribution of 5000 LPG connections to families residing on the periphery of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, 5000 LPG connections in Sariska Tiger Reserve and 2000 LPG connections in Jawai Bandh Leopard Conservation Reserve will be done and an amount of ₹ 2.25 crores is provided during 2015-16.

4.20 An outlay of ₹ 161762.56 lakh was kept for Twelfth Plan for Forestry. Against the outlay of ₹ 58301.32 lakh, an expenditure of ₹ 57497.82 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of

₹ 50714.48 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16. The scheme wise details of outlay are as under:

Table 4.3
Financial Outlays

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2014-15		Annual Plan 2015-16
			Outlay	Exp.	
1.	Biodiversity Conservation	1846.61	306.85	306.85	329.55
2.	Working Plan, Forest Demarcation & Settlement	500.00	28.55	28.55	61.45
3.	Reforestation of Degraded Forests	12000.00	2621.18	2621.18	3258.43
4.	Eco-tourism	2000.00	64.86	64.86	50.00
5.	Communication and Buildings	3200.00	1250.00	1250.00	150.00
6.	Environmental Forestry	650.00	468.99	468.99	399.19
7.	Farm Forestry	2500.00	398.01	398.01	334.41
8.	Research & Training	375.05	44.71	44.71	45.00
9.	Bhakhra Canal afforestation	950.00	235.04	235.04	139.69
10.	Gang Canal afforestation	1375.00	310.00	310.00	275.83
11.	Climate Change and Combating Desertification	12000.00	1592.77	1592.77	2356.89
12.	Strengthening of JFM	250.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
13.	Goverdhan Drain	741.00	470.00	470.00	185.01
14.	CAMPA Fund	500.00	923.58	1237.90	426.30
15.	Bird Rescue Centres and GIB Conservation	0.00	455.01	455.01	255.01
16.	Prevention of Illegal mines in Alwar district	0.00	70.00	70.00	228.00
17.	Biological Park, Bikaner	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
18.	Others (token provisions) including Tiger Safari, Aamli	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.07
	Sub Total	38887.66	9569.60	9583.92	9024.83
Central Assistance Schemes					
19.	National Afforestation Programme (Integrated Forest Protection Scheme)	0.00	300.00	388.04	400.00
20.	Conservation of National Resources & Ecosystem (Conservation & Development of Sambar Wet Land)	0.00	108.95	20.00	106.00
21.	Integrated Development of Wildlife	7000.00	877.99	1110.21	834.05
22.	Project Tiger		3472.08	2267.96	2618.07
23.	National Forestry Programme	0.00	300.00	696.48	700.00
24.	Green India Mission and Other Central Sector Scheme	0.00	0.14	0.02	0.02
	Sub-Total	7450.00	4759.02	4482.71	4658.14
25.	13th Finance Commission	6622.00	2662.01	2662.01	0.05

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2014-15		Annual Plan 2015-16
			Outlay	Exp.	
26.	Loan from NABARD(Wild life)	944.00	41.51	41.51	0.02
27.	Loan from NABARD (Afforestation)	9404.90	13717.18	13675.67	7811.44
28.	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase II	98454.00	20500.00	20000.00	21000.00
	Sub-Total	115424.90	36920.70	36379.19	28811.51
	Grand Total	161762.56	51249.32	50445.82	42494.48
29.	CAMPA Afforestation	0.00	6000.00	6000.00	7000.00
30.	Foundation for Ranthombore Tiger Conservation	0.00	761.00	761.00	1000.00
31.	Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society	0.00	291.00	291.00	220.00
	TOTAL	0.00	7052.00	7052.00	8220.00
	GRAND TOTAL	161762.56	58301.32	57497.82	50714.48

Strategy for the Annual Plan 2015-16

Area under Forest

4.21 The National Forest Policy envisages at least one third of the land area of the country to be under forests but inhospitable climatic and edaphic conditions come in the way of the State to have more than 20 per cent vegetal cover of the geographical area of the State. The forest land is only 9.57 per cent and vegetal cover of the State is 7.12 per cent. Looking to the vast tract of the State, the gap can be bridged by bringing additional 45,000 Sq. Km. of area under afforestation and pasture development in a reasonable time frame.

Treatment of Forest Areas

4.22 All notified forest areas in the State will be mutated and demarcated by erecting boundary pillars on the ground and boundary line digitized on the maps with proper geo-referencing. Records of forest blocks will be superimposed on revenue maps and will be kept in public domain with khasra details as per the latest revenue settlement.

4.23 All forest areas, notified or unnotified will be brought under the ambit of working plan and managed accordingly. All dense forests will be managed as per silvicultural principles, primarily for ecological security and environmental stability besides ensuring supply of unpolluted water, air and conserve the bio diversity. Degraded forests of the State will be rehabilitated through assisted natural regeneration with planting and seed sowing of species. Soil and moisture conservation measures will be taken up extensively to facilitate natural regeneration and arresting soil erosion. Rehabilitation of degraded forests will be taken up with people's participation to give sustained income to members of village community by planting diversified species.

Forest Protection and Conservation

4.24 Protection and Conservation of forests will be primary focus in those districts having more than twenty per cent forest area of their geographical area. Eco-restoration and afforestation is required on wastelands under government, community and private ownership so as to cover the gap between existing vegetal cover and required vegetal cover. Combating desertification programme will be taken up in those districts where vegetal cover is less than five per cent. Mining in the forest areas shall be discouraged by all means. The mining associations shall be motivated to take up compensatory plantation on degraded forest land. Reclamation of the mined areas at the cost of miner should be enforced by Mining Department. Enhancement of grazing fees, breed improvement of cattle, regulated grazing, promoting stall feeding by permitting cut and carry of grasses at nominal costs and development of improved pastures besides JFM can help in curbing this menace in our natural forests. MGNREGA funds will be increasingly utilized for eco-restoration of degraded forest and for the land development with soil and moisture conservation structures in forest and wild life areas. State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) funds will enable the department to take up innovative projects in forestry and wildlife out of the money realized from Net Present Value under Forest Conservation Act, 1980. Scheme wise details are as under:

Biodiversity Conservation

4.25 The focus on Biodiversity conservation is for protection of species and ecosystem both within the Protected Area Network (PAN) and outside as well as undertaking conservation measures *insitu* and *exsitu* to sustain a viable population of threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna. Awards are also given to people and organizations engaged in protection and conservation activities. An expenditure of ₹ 306.85 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 329.55 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Consolidation, Demarcation & Settlement

4.26 Consolidation, Demarcation and Settlement is an important component in forestry sector as it demarcates the forest boundaries and enables the custodians of the forests to know the land under their possession. The possibility of encroachments on forest lands and boundary disputes can be reduced by effective demarcation. An expenditure of ₹ 28.55 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 61.45 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Reforestation of Degraded Forests

4.27 Under Reforestation of degraded forests, degraded areas are enclosed and *insitu* soil and moisture conservation structures are made

to give a boost to natural regeneration. Further maintenance of activities of Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project (RFBP) is being carried out under State Plan from 2008-09 onwards as per commitment of the State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 2621.18 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3258.43 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Eco-tourism

4.28 The forests of the State have tremendous potential in the tourism sector. Rajasthan is one of the States that can claim 3 National Parks, 3 Tiger Reserves, 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 10 Conservation Reserves. These protected areas offer the greatest opportunity of eco-tourism both for domestic and foreign tourists.

4.29 The development of "Green Tourism or Eco-tourism" will not only enhance the tourist arrivals in the State but also earn sizable foreign exchange together with employment generation largely in and around forest areas benefiting rural and tribal population of the State. An expenditure of ₹ 64.86 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Communication and Building

4.30 Building of Van Bhawan was constructed in late 70s. Since then the number of officers as well as supporting staff has increased manifold. The existing accommodation in Van Bhawan is now insufficient. Construction of a new building 'Aranya Bhawan' has been started in 2012-13. Besides Van Bhawan the front line staff also needs proper buildings in the field to perform their duties properly. An expenditure of ₹1250.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Environmental Forestry

4.31 This scheme has been started with the main object of developing and afforesting the public places so that the people of cities and towns may be motivated to promote awareness towards environmental conservation. Green belts developed and created in cities not only act as their lungs but act as avenues for recreation of urban people. Plantations by Eco-Task Force (ETF) in 300 ha. has also been taken under this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 468.99 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 399.19 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Farm Forestry

4.32 Under this scheme, seedlings are raised in departmental nurseries for distribution to farmers, schools, panchayats and the urban areas, institutions and government departments for planting on their land. A special drive to increase the tree cover with the involvement and

participation of Panchayats, Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMCs) and private institutions by using the seedlings raised under this scheme is taken up. An expenditure of ₹ 398.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 334.41 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Research & Training

4.33 With the increasing recognition of the importance of forests for environmental health, energy and employment, emphasis may be laid on scientific forestry research, necessitating adequate strengthening of the research base as well as training of human resource. An expenditure of ₹ 44.71 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 45.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Bhakhra and Gang Canal Plantation

4.34 To replant the clear felled areas of the Bhakhra and Gang Canal by the irrigation department, planting work has been taken from 2008-09. An expenditure of ₹ 235.04 lakh and ₹ 310.00 lakh are likely to be incurred for Bhankara and Gang canal respectively in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹139.69 lakh and ₹ 275.83 lakh is proposed for Bhankara and Gang Canal respectively for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Climate Change & Combating Desertification

4.35 Large area of the State falls under the arid zone and is vulnerable to the climate change. This new scheme 'Climate Change & Combating Desertification' is being implemented from 2012-13 which includes the activities of afforestation, shelterbelt plantation, sand dune stabilization and pasture development etc. Plantation in 1100 hectares has been done in 2014-15 and advance action in 3000 hectares has been completed upto March 2015 in which plantation will be taken up in 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹1592.77 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2356.89 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Strengthening of JFM

4.36 There are 5620 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMCs) and 266 Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) in the State. In addition there are 2596 SHGs. There are pockets where VFPMCs, EDCs and SHGs need strengthening by providing them skill up gradation in various fields. This will help in consolidation of gains of Joint Forest Management. An expenditure of ₹ 30.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Goverdhan Drain

4.37 For providing water for the prestigious Keoladeo National Park, Ghana (Bharatpur) Additional Central Assistance was sought from Planning Commission to the tune of ₹ 5622.00 lakh. An expenditure of

₹ 470.00 lakh is likely to be spent in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 185.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CAMPA Fund

4.38 This fund has been created to meet the payment of Net Present Value (NPV) for various government department projects in lieu of forest land under the provisions of Forest Conservation Act. An expenditure of ₹1237.90 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 426.30 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Bird Relief Centers and Godawan Coservation

4.39 A project of ₹1290.00 lakh has been started in 2013-14 to conserve the endangered State Bird "The Great Indian Bustard (Godawan)". Bird relief centers are also constructing to protect the birds in the State. An expenditure of ₹ 455.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 255.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Prevention of Illegal Mining

4.40 Alwar district is highly prone to illegal mining. Most of the hilly areas in Kishangarhbas and Tijara of Alwar disrict which are bordering Haryana State are severely affected by illegal mining. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Centarl Zonal Bench, Bhopal in its order dated 01-05-2014 has instructed the D.F.O. Alwar to prepare a plan for restoration and reforestation work and other related activities such as stone wall fencing, fixing boundary pillars, establishing check posts to check the illegal mining in Alwar district. The total project is worth ₹ 3601.00 lakh spread over a period of 5 years, out of this ₹ 2461.00 lakh is proposed to be borne from departmental regular heads and rest ₹ 1140.00 lakh is to be provided by the State Government in five years (i.e. ₹ 228.00 lakh every year from financial year 2014-15 to 2018-19). An expenditure of ₹ 70.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 228.00 lakh is proposed for this year 2015-16.

Central Assistance Schemes

National Afforestation Programme

4.41 Integrated Forest Protection Scheme:- A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the State for forest protection with 25 per cent State contribution. An expenditure of ₹ 388.04 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Conservation of National Resources & Ecosystem

4.42 Conservation & Development of Sambhar Wetland:- Sambhar is largest saline lake in India. It is about 22.5 km long and width ranges from 3.2 to 11.2 km. Lake has an average depth of 0.6 Meter and maximum of 3 Mtr depth. Catchment spread over 7560 sq.km. It is one of Ramsar convention site with rich biological diversity. Sambhar wet land

conservation programme objective are to increase life span of lake by reducing the sediment in the river systems without restricting the inflow of runoff into the lake, preservation and conservation of habitat and to rehabilitate the catchment area through proper land use and economically viable, technically feasible and socially acceptable soil conservation measure. The project for conservation was prepared during 1998-99 having cost of ₹1457.21 lakhs, and was approved during the year 1999-2000 for soil conservation work targets 9055 Ha. area. An expenditure of ₹ 20.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹106.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including Central share of ₹ 74.20 lakh.

Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats

Preservation of Wild Life

4.43 State has very rich flora and fauna. The State Government gives due priority to Wildlife Conservation in the State. The maintenance activities in various sanctuaries and zoos of the State like anicuts, buildings, wire-less systems and census operations of wild animals are being done. Fire fighting and publication of posters, stickers, booklets etc for creating awareness in the public at large, holding of function during Wildlife Week and giving away prizes for wildlife conservation etc. are taken up under this scheme.

4.44 A special effort will be made to develop and strengthen the two internationally important Ranthambhore and Keoladeo National Parks and other sanctuaries such as Sariska, Kumbhalgarh and Talchappar. Tourism department will be associated in these protected areas so that sustainable ecotourism circuits could be developed. Thus there will be greater involvement of local people and panchayats in protection of wildlife.

4.45 The major activities undertaken are protection, habitat improvement, water resource augmentation, infrastructure development, communication infrastructure development, eco-development, ecotourism, research, etc for wildlife conservation and protection. The following wild life activities are covered under the schemes:

- Maintenance of other sanctuaries
- Development of Desert National Park
- Development of Zoos
- Keoladeo Ghana Bird National Park Bharatpur

4.46 An expenditure of ₹ 1110.21 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 834.05 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Project Tiger

1. Project Tiger Ranthambhore:

4.47 Project Tiger was initiated in 1973 for identified major areas inhabited by tigers. The Ranthambhore tiger reserve is situated in Sawai Madhopur and Karauli districts. Sambhar, chital, chinkara, nilgai, wild boar and common langur, tigers, leopard, jackal, Caracal, Sloth bear & hyena are found in this area. Objectives of the project are of Afforestation of degraded areas, to improve productivity of grasses, fuelwood and other species in the buffer zone to reduce pressure on core zone, Strengthening of infrastructure and Protection measures, Soil and moisture conservation measures for Water Resource Augmentation, Strengthening of protection measures in vulnerable Wild life habitats, to develop Eco-tourism sites away from the designated Core area, to develop and maintain existing corridors to encourage proliferation of wildlife, to promote socio-economic studies and ecological research in pursuance of the above objectives. An expenditure of ₹1733.20 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. A provision of ₹1308.07 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2. Project Tiger Sariska:

4.48 Project Tiger was initiated in 1973 for identified major areas inhabited by tigers. The Sariska tiger reserve is situated in Alwar district Sambhar, chital, chinkara, nilgai, wild boar and common langur, tigers, leopard, jackal, Caracal, Sloth bear & hyena are found in this area. Objectives are of Afforestation of degraded areas, to improve productivity of grasses, fuelwood and other species in the buffer zone to reduce pressure on core zone, Strengthening of infrastructure and Protection measures, Soil and moisture conservation measures for Water Resource Augmentation, Strengthening of protection measures in vulnerable Wild life habitats, to develop Eco-tourism sites away from the designated Core area, to develop and maintain existing corridors to encourage proliferation of wildlife, to promote socio-economic studies and ecological research in pursuance of the above objectives. An expenditure of ₹ 534.76 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. A provision of ₹1070.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

3. Mukandra National Park:

4.49 Project Tiger was initiated in 1973 for areas inhabited by tigers. Mukandra Tiger Reserve is spread over in Kota and Jhalawar districts of the State. Main wild animals found in this are Sambhar, Chital, Chinkara, Nilgai, Wild boar, Common langur, Leopard, Jackal, Caracal, Sloth Bear and Hyena. The main objectives of Project Tiger are of development of wildlife habitat, infrastructure development, afforestation of degraded areas, improve productivity of grasses, soil and moisture conservation measure for water resource augmentation, strengthening of protection measures in vulnerable wildlife habitats, eco-development

works, promote Ecotourism and other alternate livelihood options, research etc. for wildlife conservation and protection. A provision of ₹ 240.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Forestry Programme

4.50 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the State with 100 per cent central contribution. Implementation of National Forestry Programme would be done through Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) under the control of State Forest Development Agency, constituted at the State level. Forest Development Agencies would in turn carry out the activities through Village Forest Protection & Management Committees (VFPMCs). FDAs are to be constituted at the territorial/wildlife forest division level and they will be registered under the Societies Registration Act. The main objectives of the scheme are sustainable development and management of forest resources. An expenditure of ₹ 696.48 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹700.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC)

4.51 Construction of boundary pillars and pucca boundary walls are being under taken from grants received as per recommendation of TFC. Works related to infrastructure development and e-governance is also under taken from TFC grant. An expenditure of ₹ 2662.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.05 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Loan from NABARD (Wildlife)

4.52 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has provided loan assistance of Rs. 3894.51 lakh under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund-XV (RIDF-XV) for construction of water harvesting structures in sanctuaries. An expenditure of ₹ 41.51 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. A provision of ₹ 0.02 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Loan from NABARD (Afforestation)

4.53 The project envisages covering 17 of total 33 districts of the State. Most of the forest area, which is going to be treated under the proposed project will come from the open, scrub and degraded forests. Open and degraded forest areas and non forest areas lying on the periphery of Aravali and Vindhayan Hills and Eastern Parts of the State includes- Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Karauli, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Ajmer, Bundi, Baran, Kota, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi (excluding Abu Road Tehsil) and Udaipur. Plantation in 22046 ha. has been done in 2014-15 and advance action in 32890 ha. is likely to be completed up to March 2015 in which plantation will be taken up in 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹13675.67 lakh is likely to be

incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹7811.44 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Externally Aided Project

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase-II (EAP-JICA)

4.54 The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assisted Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project –II (RFBP-II) is being implemented for a period of 8 years (2011-12 to 2018-19) in the State. The project activities are being implemented in 15 districts of the State namely Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Churu, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Banswara, Dungarpur and Jaipur along with seven notified Protected Areas (PAs). RFBP-II revolves around core activities of afforestation, biodiversity conservation, soil & water conservation, livelihood and poverty alleviation through appropriate forestry intervention. The project envisages covering 83650 ha (56650 ha in desert districts and 27000 ha in non desert districts) during project period. Project activities are being executed through VFPMCs, EDCs and SHGs. The project is being implemented through a Project Management Unit (PMU) as an autonomous society named as “Rajasthan Vaniki Evam Jaiv-vivdhtha Sanrakshan Society”. Plantation in 20530 ha. has been done in 2014-15 and plantation in 16641 Ha. is likely to be completed in 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 20000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 21000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Scheme from IEBR

Rajasthan State CAMPA

4.55 Rajasthan State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA) was constituted in 2009 in consonance with directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 10-07-2009. The main purpose enunciated in the notification is enhancement of forest & tree cover & conservation & management of wild life by utilizing funds received towards Compensatory Afforestation, Penal Compensatory Afforestation and Net Present Value (NPV) in compliance to the conditions stipulated by the Central Government, while according approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for non forest use of the forest land. The amounts realised in forest diversion cases under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 are deposited in Ad-hoc CAMPA at Government of India level. The Ad-hoc CAMPA releases the funds to the State as per annual plan of operations approved by Steering Committee.

4.56 Presently, as on 31-03-2013, approximately Rs. 697 crore has been deposited in Rajasthan account of Ad-hoc CAMPA. From 2009-10 till 2013-14, an amount of ₹178.46 crores has been released to Rajasthan State CAMPA. Recently the Supreme Court has permitted the Ad-hoc CAMPA to release 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the State,

out of interest receivable by it with effect from financial year 2014-15. As a result of this order the State is likely to receive an amount of ₹ 69.7 crore (10% of ₹ 697 crore deposited in Ad-hoc CAMPA). The Annual Plan of Operations for the year 2014-15 has been approved by the Steering Committee and submitted to Ad-hoc CAMPA for release of funds. An outlay of ₹ 7000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16

Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation

4.57 A Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation has been constituted under the provisions of section 38 X of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. The Tiger Conservation Foundation for Ranthambore Tiger Reserve has been constituted on 6.01.2010 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Forest Minister. This Foundation facilitates flexibility in management practices and enables to generate required funds from other sources for management of tiger reserves and infrastructure development. The Foundation has a General Body for policy decisions and an Executive Body for day to day working and implementation of the annual plan approved by the General Body. The main work of the foundation is economic, social, environmental and cultural development of tiger reserve area and its surrounding villages, development of habitat, management of buffer area and its development, building of financial resources, village relocation, etc. A provision of ₹1000.00 lakh is approved in the budget estimates of 2015-16.

Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society

4.58 As per Hon'ble Supreme Court order regarding construction of an Intake well in the Chambal River for Chambal-Sawai madhopur-Nadoti drinking water project dated 17.10.2008, a Society has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan. As per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, 5% of the total cost of ₹ 478.91 crores i.e. ₹ 23.95 crores has been deposited in the account of the society and the whole amount is in fixed deposit. Income received by way of interest is used in perpetuity by RPACS for conservation and protection of wildlife in the protected areas. RPACS was registered as a Society on 30.11.2009 under Society Registration Act, 1958 as per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Habitat improvement and Development, Protection works, Infrastructure development, Water Resource Augmentation, Fire protection measures, Rescue operation for wildlife, Eco development and eco tourism works are being undertaken under RPACS. An amount of ₹ 220.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

CHAPTER - 5

COOPERATION

5.1 The cooperative movement in India started more than 100 years ago in 1904 and started in Rajasthan soon thereafter. Rajasthan has been fortunate in reaping the benefits of this movement almost since its inception. Over a period of more than a century the movement has grown and permeated almost all sectors of the Indian economy.

5.2 At present the cooperative movement is playing a vital role in many sectors of the economy viz. short term and long term credit for farmers; investment loans for better productivity of land; loan for agricultural inputs like fertilizers, seeds, insecticides/pesticides; marketing of agricultural produce, agro processing units and storage facilities. Apart from this, the cooperative movement is also playing a major role through consumer cooperatives and housing cooperative societies.

5.3 A significant portion of the short term institutional credit to the small and marginal farmers is being provided by cooperatives. About 30 per cent of the total agricultural inputs in the state are being supplied by the cooperative marketing organizations.

5.4 In Rajasthan, there are almost 1.2 crore members in more than 31793 cooperative societies contributing in the economic development of the state through public welfare economic activities. Cooperative societies are running Credit, Marketing, Consumer, Dairy, Processing and similar activities through working capital of about ₹ 52742 crores. State government also runs various public welfare schemes and programmes through cooperative institutions. It is necessary to add new members to the cooperative fold by creating a positive image of co-operative movement.

5.5 At present there are 22 State Level Federations, 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 36 Upbhokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB), 5650 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), 500 Large Area Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) and 267 Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samities (KVSS). Thus about 31793 co-operative societies are registered in the State including the above societies.

5.6 State Government is committed to promote agriculture cooperative societies, for promotion of cooperative movement by formation of new Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and LAMPS, renewal and strengthening of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), empowerment of women through cooperatives and SHGs, timely availability of seeds & fertilizers to farmers etc. and also by providing short term, medium term and long term cooperative credit.

5.7 An outlay of ₹36021.77 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 58850.23 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 32591.89 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 58887.74 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 1643.51 lakh of Central Assistance. The scheme-wise provisions are given in the following table:-

**Table No. 5.1
Financial Outlay**

(₹in lakh)					
S. No.	Name of Scheme	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay for 2014-15	Exp. 2014-15	Outlay for 2015-16
1	Publication and Publicity	200.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
2	Cooperative Complex Building	981.14	701.74	0.03	701.74
3	e-Governance/ Computer and Computer peripherals in the Cooperatives	1081.30	25.00	25.00	25.00
4	ST to MT Conversion	0.05	0.01	1500.00	0.01
5	Interest Subsidy to Good Loanee of Cooperative Societies	0.05	13000.00	37000.00	37000.00
6	Interest Subsidy for Credit Cooperative Institutions	30105.39	15000.00	16321.00	18000.00
7	Assistance to Gram Seva Sahkari Samiti (GSS) and KVSS for Construction of Office Building and Godowns	0.05	1000.11	1138.35	1000.11
8	Training to Departmental Employees	150.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
9	Assistance to Women Cooperatives Societies	87.50	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Training to Women SHGs	75.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
11	Assistance for Restructuring of Primary Cooperative Credit Institutions (Vaidyanathan Package)	540.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
12	Subsidy to SPINFED	45.45	0.06	0.00	0.03
13	Others (Token Provisions)	0.10	0.35	0.00	0.35
Central Assistance schemes					
14	Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP)	2755.74	2764.59	2765.85	2060.47
Total Cooperative		36021.77	32591.89	58850.23	58887.74

Achievements during the year 2014-15

- ₹16000.00 crore loans have been distributed to farmers under interest free crop loan to good loanee borrowers' scheme. Approximate 32 lakh farmers have been benefitted under the scheme.
- New scheme, 5 per cent interest subsidy on Medium & Long Term loan has been launched.

- Interest subsidy of ₹163.21 crore is provided to cooperative institutions for distribution of the crop loan.
- Financial assistance of worth ₹ 1138.35 lakh for construction of godowns and offices has been provided to 106 newly established KVSS and GSS.
- Proposal for IInd phase of ICDP Project for Sikar, Jalore and Banswara districts was sent to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for sanction.
- Sanction has been issued for establishment of new 117 PACS and 8 LAMPS.
- After computerization of Central Cooperative Banks (CCB's), 453 branches are connected to online Core Banking System (CBS) facility.

Goals/Objectives and Vision for the Year 2015-16

- Disbursement of ₹17500 crore interest free crop loan.
- Disbursement of Medium and Long Term loans of ₹ 650 cr at concessional rate of 5 per cent.
- 100 godowns of 10000 MT storage capacities will be constructed.
- 1211 PACS will be computerized as per available connectivity.
- Under Bhamashah Scheme PACS/ LAMPS and E Mitra Kendras will be made business correspondent for implementation of direct benefit transfer schemes (DBT) to facilitate rural masses.
- 100 Supermarket/mini supermarkets will be developed in PACS/LAMPS.
- Buffer stocking of Urea and DAP according to requirement of farmers.
- Assistance will be provided for repair and maintenance of old godowns.

5.8 The important physical targets proposed for Twelfth Five Year Plan and targets proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as under:

Table No. 5.2
Important Physical Targets

(₹ in crore)			
S. No.	Scheme	Proposed Target for Twelfth Plan	Proposed Target for 2015-16
1	Short Term Loan Distribution	47000.00	17500.00
2	Medium Term Loan Distribution	1865.00	350.00
3	Long Term Loan Distribution	2020.00	300.00
4	Sale of fertilizers	4195.00	1400.00
5	Marketing of Agriculture Produce	1805.00	900.00
6	Distribution of Consumer Goods	9720.00	1400.00

Important Monitorable Indicators for the Twelfth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2015-16

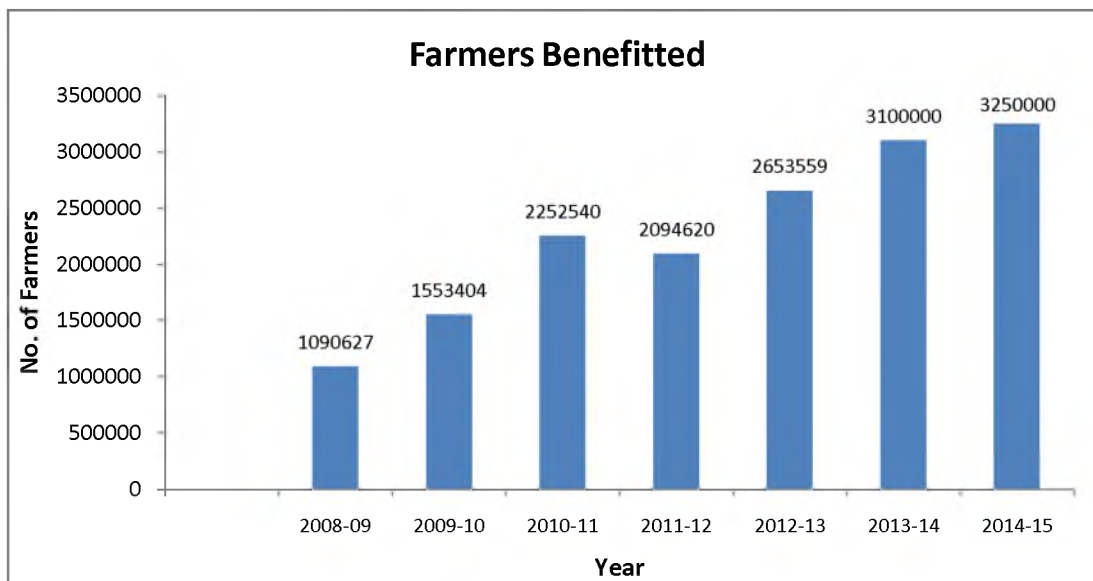
**Table No. 5.3
Monitorable Indicators**

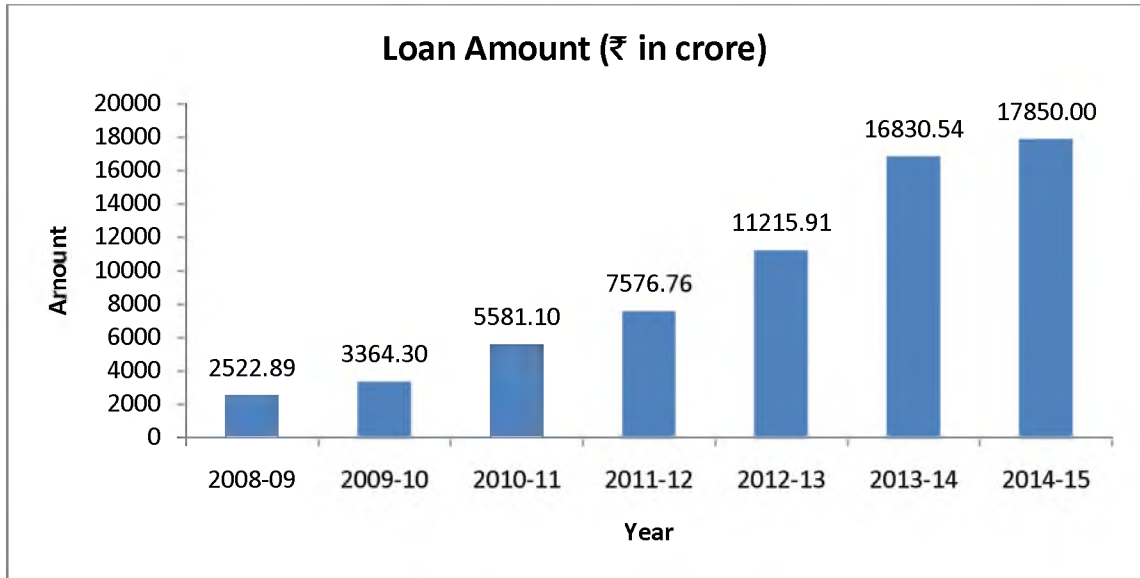
S. No.	Details	Position in 12 th FYP (2012-17)	Proposed for 2015-16
1	Total No. of Societies	35000	32300
2	Total Membership (in lakh)	150	120
3	Share Capital (₹in lakh)	200000	250000
4	Working Capital (₹in lakh)	4250000	4500000

5.9 The progress of short term lending by cooperative institutions from the year 2008-09 to 2013-14 are as follows:

**Table No. 5.4
Year wise progress of Short term lending by Cooperative Institutions**

Year	Farmers Benefited	Loan Amount (₹ in crore)
2008-09	1090627	2522.89
2009-10	1553404	3364.30
2010-11	2252540	5581.10
2011-12	2094620	7576.76
2012-13	2653559	11215.91
2013-14	3100000	16830.54
2014-15	3250000	17850.00





The details of major schemes are as under:

Publicity & Extension of Cooperatives

5.10 Cooperative department has been publishing its monthly newsletter ‘Sahakar Samachar Bulletin’ for the last 17 years. In addition to this publication of folders, posters, pamphlets, leaflets etc. is necessary for publicity of various cooperative schemes, programmes, campaigns etc. Department regularly publish cooperative literature along with the ‘Sahakar Samachar Bulletin’. Expenditure on publicity is proposed for wide publicity of schemes relate to public in order to extend cooperative movement to remote villages. An amount of ₹ 70 thousand is provided to each district for publicity of activities and schemes of the department and cooperative institutions. An expenditure of ₹ 40.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Construction of Cooperative Complex

5.11 Working Group of Eleventh Plan recommended for construction of cooperative complexes in all the districts of the State to serve people under one roof. Up to 2013-14, 14 districts have been covered under cooperative complex. Cooperative complexes in Banswara and Hanumangarh were under construction in the year 2013-14. Cooperatives Complexes in Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara and Bundi are proposed for the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 701.74 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

e- Governance in Co-operatives

5.12 The State Government has been promoting e-Governance and giving high importance and priority to computerization of its various departments for making available their services to the common man in a more efficient and effective manner. An expenditure of ₹ 25.00 lakh is

likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Loan for Conversion of Short Term Loans into Medium Term Loans

5.13 This scheme was introduced to assist farmers in case of loss of crops due to natural calamities like irregular rains, drought and flood position having adverse effect of more than 50 per cent on the farmer's produce. Disaster Management Department of the State declares such areas as drought affected and Land Revenue Department stays recovery of land revenue in these areas and short term loans are converted into medium term loans which make the farmers (members) eligible for further loans. The total convertible short term loan amount is shared as below:-

- 60 per cent by NABARD
- 10 per cent by Apex Cooperative Bank
- 15 per cent by Central Cooperative Bank and
- 15 per cent by State Government

5.14 An expenditure of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. Only a token provision is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Interest Subsidy to New/Good Loanee Borrowers

5.15 To provide relief to the farmers of the State and to strengthen them financially, the State Government has introduced 'Exemption from Interest to Farmers for Timely Repayment of Loans Scheme' in the year 2012-13. Under this scheme, the entire interest on agriculture loans up to ₹ 1.50 lakh sanctioned to farmers by the Cooperative Institutions, on timely repayment, is being released as subsidy. An expenditure of ₹ 37000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 37000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Interest Subsidy to Cooperative Credit Institutions

5.16 In accordance to the directions of the Government of India to provide loan facility to farmers on subsidized rates the State Government is also providing crop loan to farmers @ 7 per cent interest. State Government has made a Budget Announcements in the year 2014-15 for providing interest subvention to the borrowers of Co-operative and Non Co-operative Banks at the rate of 5%, who repay their long term agriculture loans to the banks in time. For the year 2015-16 this interest subvention scheme has been made applicable only for Primary Land Development Banks. & Provision for subsidy has been made for ₹ 30.00 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 16321.00.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹18000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 3000.00 lakh for long term loan interest subvention.

Subsidy to Cooperative Credit Societies (KVSS & GSS) for Construction of Offices and Godowns

5.17 Free land and subsidy assistance for construction of office and godown to KVSS @ of ₹ 25.00 lakh and GSS @ of ₹ 10.00 lakh is being provided since 2012-13. An expenditure of ₹ 1138.35.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1000.11 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of godowns. It is also announced in the Budget 2015-16 that funds will be provided for repair and maintenance of old godowns.

Training to Employees of Cooperative Department:

5.18 Officers, Inspectors and Ministerial staff of Cooperative Department are sent to Rajasthan Institute of Cooperative Education and Management (RICEM), Institute of Cooperative Management (ICM) and Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCM RIPA) so as to increase their work efficiency. These trainings have resulted in improvement of their work culture and efficiency. Training fees of these institutions is being paid under this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 30.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Assistance to Women Cooperative Societies

5.19 Under this scheme ₹30000/- as share capital and ₹20,000/- as managerial subsidy are provided to women cooperatives for their successful management. Managerial Subsidy is given in three years on tapering basis. This scheme has helped the women cooperatives to function in a successful manner, which has resulted in better economic conditions of women in the State. At present there are 2712 women cooperative societies registered in the State. An expenditure of ₹ 15.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Financial Assistance to Women Self Help Groups for Training

5.20 In order to encourage micro finance in the State, women SHGs are being trained regarding their functioning and bank linkages. They are also given training in various professions. Their officials are trained by the CCB employees and master trainers. An expenditure of ₹ 15.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Central Assistance Scheme

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP)

5.21 Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) was sanctioned in Rajasthan in 1993-94 with the assistance from NCDC. Under the scheme institutions ranging from grassroot level to state level is facilitated with funds likewise godown construction/furniture fixtures

and infrastructure. Now all the districts of the State have been covered in this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 2765.85 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 with central assistance. 11 districts are covered likewise Jaipur, Pratapgarh, Ganganagar, Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Rajsamand, Churu, Nagaur, Udaipur, Pali and Dholpur. Jalore, Sikar and Banswara districts have been selected for second phase of ICDP and proposal of these districts have been sent for sanction to NCDC. An outlay of ₹ 2060.47 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 out of which, ₹ 1643.51 lakh from Central Assistance.

Agriculture Credit

5.22 This head covers Special Debentures, Ordinary Debentures, Share Capital to State Land Development Bank and Share Capital contribution to Regional Rural Banks.

5.23 State government is providing 5 per cent share as loan to Rajasthan State Land Development Bank (RSLDB) for long term credit to farmers through Primary Land Development Banks (PLDBs) for farm as well as non farm sector credit. An expenditure of ₹ 250.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 650.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for Special Debentures.

Recapitalization of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

5.24 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were set up with the objectives of meeting the credit needs of the small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourer, artisans and other people of small means in rural areas. RRBs are jointly owned by GoI, GoR and sponsored banks with share holding of 50 per cent, 15 per cent and 35 per cent respectively.

5.25 In the State, 2 RRBs are in functional, i.e. Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank and Baroda Rajasthan Khetriya Gramin Bank. Only token provision is kept for the year 2015-16.

CHAPTER – 6

RURAL DEVELOPMENT & SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

6.1 Removal of poverty is one of the basic objectives of planning in India. In the initial stages of planning, it was thought that benefits of overall growth of economy would percolate to all strata of the society and the income levels of all would increase correspondingly. Determined efforts were made to initiate programs aimed at distribution of income and consumption in favour of poorest section of the population.

6.2 Direct attack on poverty was intensified in the Sixth Plan through Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) and other employment generation programs such as the National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Generation Program (RLEGP). During the Eighth Plan, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was introduced by merging NREP & RLEGP and Employment Assurance Scheme was introduced which aimed at providing assured employment to all the poor and the needy during lean season.

6.3 During Ninth Plan, the IRDP and allied programs, including the Million Wells Scheme (MWS), were merged into a single program known as Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The SGSY was conceived as a holistic program of micro enterprise development in rural areas with emphasis on organizing the rural poor into self-help groups, capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure support, technology, credit and marketing linkages.

6.4 During Tenth Plan, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 was enacted. It guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The scheme has been enforced in all the districts from 1stApril, 2008 in place of SGRY.

6.5 As per the 2011 census, more than 75 per cent population of Rajasthan continues to live in rural area. A very large proportion of them are either wholly or significantly dependent on farm activity for their livelihood. The expansion of income opportunities in the farm sector and a progressive absorption of access rural workforce into non-agriculture activity is the most potent weapon for reducing poverty.

6.6 The State Government laid emphasis on empowering the Panchayats and promoting decentralized planning during the Eleventh Plan period, particularly towards the close of the Eleventh Plan. Attention was focused on certain key areas for equitable and inclusive growth within the State.

6.7 Twelfth Five Year Plan envisages a multi-pronged approach for faster, sustainable and more inclusive rural development. It aims to

improve rural infrastructure, employment & livelihood generation, capacity building and economic environment with more targeted and focused intervention through the following schemes:

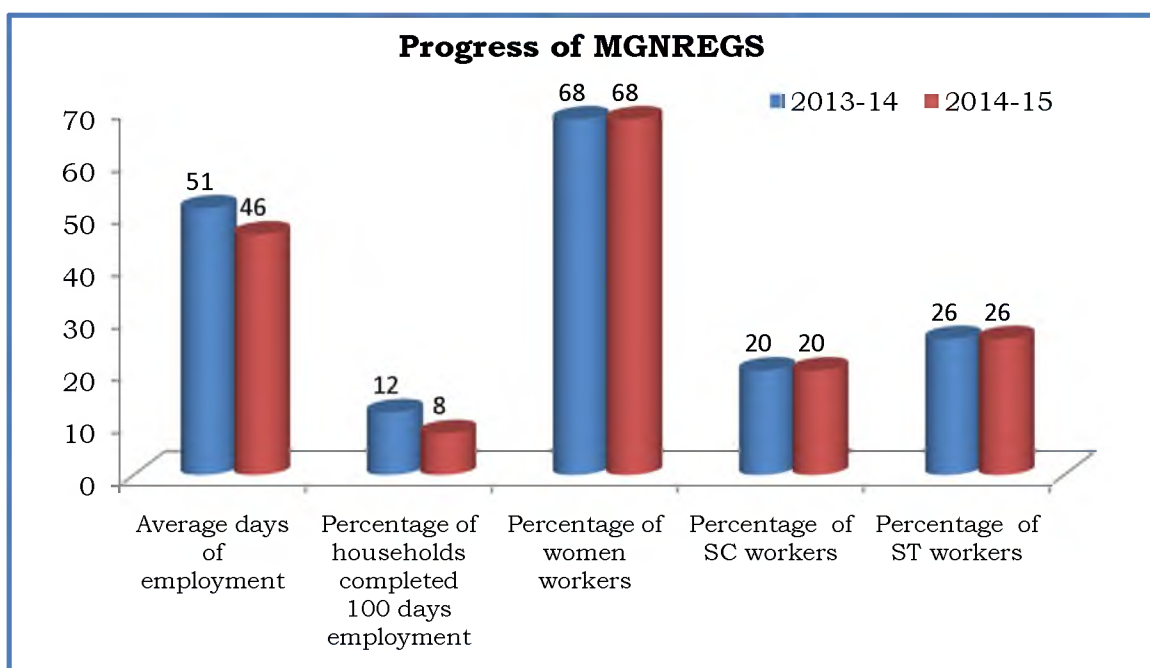
Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

6.8 The success of MGNREGS has been impressive in Rajasthan. Presence of effective grassroots NGOs and their ability to mobilize the poor, transparent administration and persistence of drought situation has made Rajasthan a leading State in the implementation of the scheme. Rajasthan has also been a pioneer State to have an innovative approach in the implementation of MGNREGS.

6.9 The MGNREGS was launched in 6 districts of the State namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karoli, Sirohi & Udaipur in first phase on 2nd Feb., 2006. It was extended to another 6 districts namely Barmer, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, and Sawai Madhopur & Tonk in the year 2007. Since, April, 2008 the scheme is being implemented in whole of the State. The progress and achievements of the scheme in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as follows:

Table No. 6.1

Indicator	2013-14	2014-15
Household reported on work	3615080	3519132
Person-days generated (in lakh)	1838.56	1685.18
Average days of employment	51	46
Percentage of households completed 100 days employment	12	8
Percentage of women workers	68	68
Percentage of SC workers	20	20
Percentage of ST workers	26	26



6.10 Financial progress under MGNREGS:

Table No. 6.2

Year	Releases (₹ in lakh)			Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
	Centre	State	Total	
2013-14	205943.32	38853.50	244796.82	261980.69
2014-15	297609.87	32380.00	329989.87	331372.33

6.11 Initiatives taken for effective implementation:

- Work allocation in group of 5 (self-formed group by labourers) & daily measurement of work by Mate & intimation to the labourer.
- Rationalization of task based on quick Time & Motion Studies.
- Uniform task issued from State based on type of soil.
- Inspection norms being strictly enforced.
- Inspection of Muster Rolls by NGOs & any Public Representative allowed.
- Staggering of Muster roll.
- Issuance of e- Muster roll.
- Generation of wage list through MIS.
- Payment of Labour and material through e-FMS system
- Wage card to labourers.
- GR Rules issued.
- Technical Manual, Accounts Manual & Social Audit Manual issued.

6.12 In order to make the programme more dynamic and responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, it was felt that State should be given greater flexibility in sanctioning works to be undertaken under the programme. In fact, the State Employment Guarantee Council should be empowered to draw up a Master Plan of works for every Panchayat and sanction works out of such Master Plan by bringing about necessary amendments in the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005. The State Government is of the view that the Act should be amended to permit for taking up of all the works included in a Village Master Plan.

6.13 An expenditure of ₹ 331372.33 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 435000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Women empowerment in MGNREGA:

6.14 In MGNREGA, the initiation to empowerment of women section have been taken. About 68% women workers are involved in MGNREGA

employment. Several facilities are also provided on fields like crèche facility, water facility etc. There are equal wages for male & female in MGNREGA.

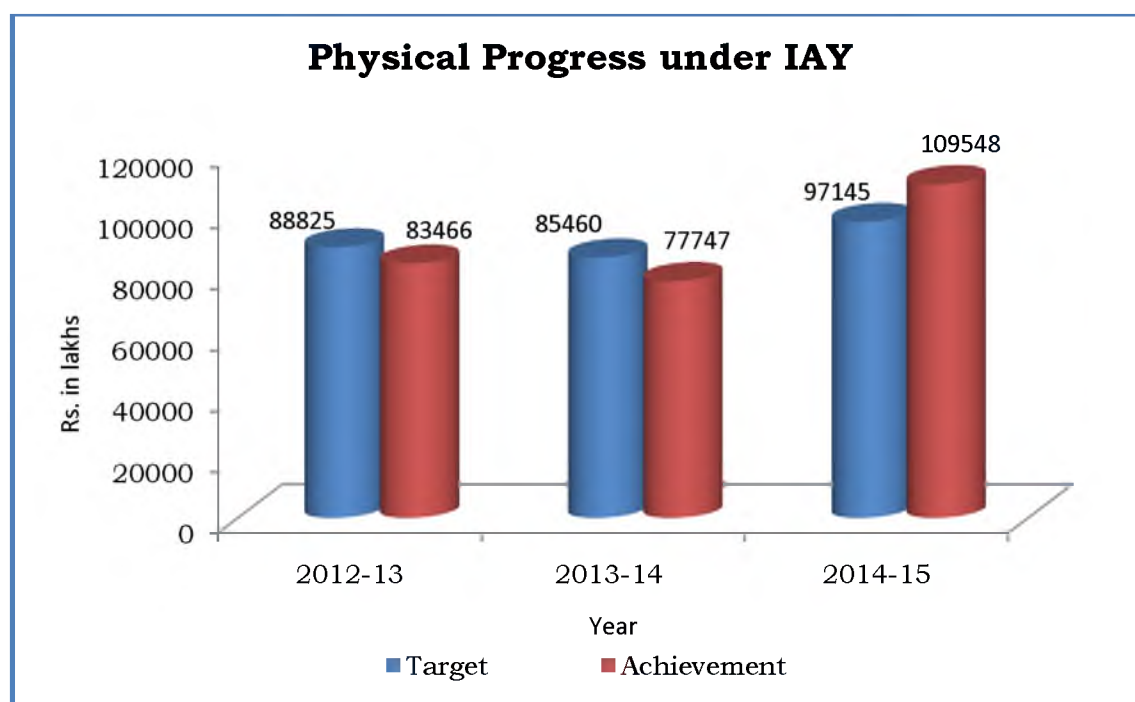
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

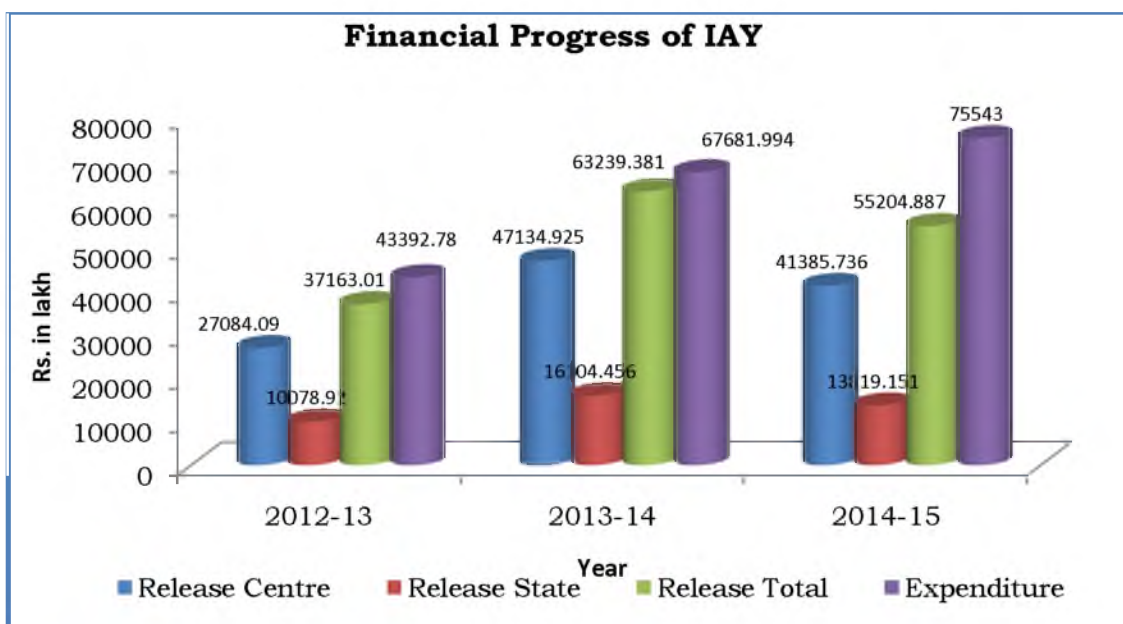
6.15 Indira Awas Yojana is being implemented with an aim to provide shelter for the rural poor living below poverty line. The objective of IAY is primarily to provide financial assistance for construction/up-gradation of dwelling units to families of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, minorities, physically handicapped and other below the poverty line in rural areas. From 1st April 2013, the unit cost is enhanced by the Government of India from ₹ 45000 to ₹ 70000. Normally; all IAY houses are being sanctioned in the name of women only.

6.16 Financial & Physical Progress:

Table No. 6.3

Year	Financial Progress (₹ in lakh)			Physical Progress		
	Releases			Exp.	Target	Ach.
	Centre	State	Total			
2012-13	27084.09	10078.92	37163.01	43392.78	88825	83466
2013-14	47134.925	16104.456	63239.381	67681.994	85460	77747
2014-15	41385.736	13819.151	55204.887	75543.00	97145	109548





6.17 An expenditure of ₹ 75543.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 81483.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. 1.07 lakh families are proposed to be benefitted in the year 2015-16.

Other identified Groups AwaasYojana

6.18 The State Government has launched “Other identified Groups AwaasYojana” for the year 2015-16. Under the scheme, 3000 families would be benefitted with an outlay of ₹ 2100.00 lakh. The financial assistance of ₹ 70000/- for construction of pukka house will be provided to the selected families, the rest of the terms will be as per IAY guidelines. Following categories which are not covered under IAY would be benefitted under the scheme:

- Tribal families residing in districts other than tribal districts
- Antyodaya families
- Aastha Card families
- Physically and Mentally challenged persons
- Houseless Single Widows
- Houseless families under State BPL (As per department letter dated 27.02.2009)

SHG movement in the State

6.19 In Rajasthan, about 3.5 lakh SHGs are reported to have been formed across the State by various department/agencies. However, many (about 30-35 per cent) SHGs are apparently defunct. SHGs have been formed mainly by Department of Women and Child Development (about 65 per cent) and Voluntary Agencies (about 35 per cent). The SHG

movement in Rajasthan involves about 40 lakh women, of whom almost 70 per cent are from disadvantaged sections like BPL, SC, ST, OBC etc.

6.20 The SHG movement in Rajasthan has vast potential of addressing two very critical areas viz. 'Women Empowerment' and 'Poverty Alleviation'. But, this potential is yet to be fully realized because Government has not yet looked at the SHGs as 'strategic intervention' within the State. Banks have also not been very forthcoming in providing credit to the SHGs, which has had a demoralizing effect at times.

6.21 There are two critical issues that are working as 'impediments' in realizing the full potential of SHG movement within the State:

- Poor Quality of Self Help Groups
- Low Credit from Banks to SHGs

6.22 One of the best developments of the last two decades has been development centered on community based micro Finance i.e. Self Help Groups. In SHGs a group of women belonging to poor communities come together and pool small amounts regularly. The pooled amount is advanced as loan to individual members on mutually decided rates of interest. Banks can effectively reach out to the poor through these groups (because the credit needs of 10-15 women are aggregated and banks can reach out to 10-15 individuals through a single transaction). The SHG approach has been a very effective strategy for financial inclusion of the poor who otherwise cannot be reached individually.

6.23 The State Government also took the initiative of creating an umbrella organization for livelihood projects known as Rajasthan Grameen Aajivika Parishad, which is a Society constituted under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. At present, following four livelihood projects are being implemented by RGAP:

- World Bank funded , Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP)-implementation in 51 blocks from June 2011
- IFAD funded Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)-implementation in 6 blocks from December 2008
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP)-implementation in 24 blocks from April 2013
- GOI funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)-implementation in rest of the blocks in phased manner from April 2013

6.24 The State Government, in order to take advantage of this scheme created the post of State Mission Director, Livelihood Projects and SHGs to bring about a convergence between different SHG based livelihood programmes.

6.25 The objective of these programs is to ‘strengthen livelihood systems of poor’ and there will be adequate flexibility in the programs to address contextual issues. Creating vibrant and sustainable institutions of poor as mainframe for poverty alleviation is the first deliverable of these programs. Special projects on agriculture development, animal husbandry, social security net and so on, will be aligned with the institutions of poor created under NRLM/ RRLP/MPOWER. The SHG movement in the State will be the main strategy to deliver financial services to the poor and thus the key strategy of financial inclusion as well.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

6.26 Poor quality of SHGs is mainly the result of lack of investment in training, exposure, hand holding support etc. to SHG movement; and the capacity of SHG promoting organizations is also not very high. Credit linkage of SHGs with Banks is low because Banks are not particularly keen on maintaining accounts with low balances or transaction, very low presence of Bank branches. In addition, staff is also not sensitized towards poor and processes are also quite cumbersome. In order to address these and other related issues the Central Government has launched the National Rural Livelihood Mission whose key focus is on creating women SHGs and organizations of the poor.

6.27 In Rajasthan, under NRLM, the endeavor would be to reach out mobilize and support 5 million BPL households across all of the State by facilitating and pro-actively supporting self-managed SHGs and their federal institutions and livelihood collectives. NRLM’s long-term dedicated and responsive support would be provided to them along with facilitation support to enable them to come out of poverty. In addition, the poor would be provided increased access to their rights, entitlements and public services. Efforts would be made to empower them socially and economically and reduce their vulnerability by mitigating their risks.

6.28 NRLM’s mandate is to reach out to these poor families, link them to livelihood opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life. Strong and vibrant institutions of the poor would get created at various levels – village, block, district and State in the process. Such institutions would play a key role in enabling the poor to come out and stay out of poverty.

6.29 Towards building, supporting and sustaining livelihoods of the poor, NRLM harnesses the innate capabilities of the poor, complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to deal with the rapidly changing external world. Being aware of the diverse nature of livelihood activities, NRLM works on three pillars – enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the poor; building skills for the job market outside and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs (for micro-enterprises). The multiple

livelihood promotion strategy has been adopted to ensure that the poorest are covered to the maximum extent.

6.30 Dedicated support structures build and strengthen the institutional platforms of the poor. These platforms, with the support of their built-up human and social capital, offer a variety of livelihoods services to their member across the value-chains of key products and services of the poor. These services include financial and capital services, production and productivity enhancement services that include technology, knowledge, skills and inputs, market linkages etc. These platforms also offer space for convergence and partnerships with a variety of stakeholders, by building an enabling environment for poor to access their rights and entitlements, public services and innovations. The aggregation of the poor, through their institutions, reduces transaction costs to individual members, makes their livelihoods more viable and accelerates their journey out of poverty.

6.31 The interested rural BPL youth would be offered skill development after counseling and matching aptitude with job requirements, and placed in jobs that are remunerative. Self-employed and entrepreneurial oriented poor would be provided skills and financial linkages and nurtured to establish and grow with micro-enterprises for products and services in demand. The SHGs will also be able to act as bridge between banks and poor who otherwise are not able to link with banks individually. NRLM has provision for payment of interest subsidy as incentive to all SHGs that repay their bank's loans on time. Strengthening of livelihoods of about 6 million families would need significant amount of credit from Banks. The banks can continue lending to poor/SHGs only if they repay banks loan on time.

6.32 NRLM has been planned for implementation in mission mode. This enables (a) shift from the present allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy enabling the states to formulate their own livelihood based poverty reduction action plan, (b) focus on targets, outcomes and time bound delivery, (c) continuous capacity building, imparting requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihood opportunities for the poor, including those emerging in the organized sector, and (d) monitoring against targets of poverty outcomes. As NRLM follows a demand driven strategy, the States have the flexibility to develop their livelihoods-based perspective plan and annual action plans for poverty reduction. The overall plans would be within the allocation for the state based on inter-se poverty ratios. In due course of time, as the institutions of the poor emerge and mature, they would drive the agenda through bottom-up planning processes.

6.33 Recognizing the need to create a uniform data base of all SHGs within the State and to facilitate interaction with the support organizations, the State Government has created a transaction driven

internet based portal for SHGs and their federations. This portal is titled 'SakhDarpan' in collaboration with MPOWER and Centre for Micro Finance and its first phase has been completed and works are beginning in second phase. This portal would be integrated with mobile phone too and would be able to address issues related to lack of an authentic database of SHGs, problems of planning, execution and monitoring of SHGs and SHG federation and movement within the State as well as other livelihood projects. Banks will be able to check the quality of SHGs online and disburse the loans to SHGs online.

6.34 Since, it would be compulsory for all SHGs to register themselves in the 'SakhDarpan' portal; it would automatically lead to a common approach being adopted for all SHGs within the State. Self Help Groups are currently being promoted by many Government and Non-Government agencies with different objectives like women empowerment, poverty alleviation, delivery of credit etc. The promoting agencies have their own vision and expectations from SHGs. As these groups exist in the same villages, it creates operational problems and confusion at the community level, because by becoming member of a particular group, a woman may get higher subsidy, which she would not get if she is a member of another group. This often leads to multiple memberships, as the families need for financial services are not being fulfilled by the same source. This portal would help in screening and addressing these issues.

6.35 An expenditure of ₹ 15000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15 under RGAVP and a provision of ₹ 12960.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Gender Budgeting Under NRLM

6.36 Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) is implementing livelihood projects RRLP, MPOWER, NRLP and NRLM) in the state with major objective to alleviate extreme poverty in the rural area through creation of institutional platform for poor women. At the time of village entry, a dedicated block level team of RGAVP (Project Facilitation Team) analyses major gender issues/ women related issues in the village and prepare strategy to address the same. All projects have standard process for identification of poorest women/ widow/women suffering from violence/ women with disability/ migrant and women from other vulnerable category. These identified women are organized into SHGs and it is ensured that all women have access to financial institutions and banks. RGAVP provides continuous handholding support till the women get sustainable livelihood and get economically and socially empowered.

6.37 Gender sensitization and Gender equality have been an integrated part of capacity building and training for staff recruited under different projects. A comprehensive training module, for Village organization (VO) which is primarily responsible for inclusion of vulnerable & left out

women, has been developed incorporating women rights, laws and entitlements for women under various government programmes.

6.38 This year focus would be on (a) constitution and capacity building of social action committee under each VO who would address gender based issues in each village and takes relevant actions (b) recruitment of more female staff for state office to block office in order to bring gender balance (c) and gender responsive livelihood planning.

Young Professionals

6.39 RGAVP aims to develop a talented pool of Young Professionals (YPs) who have a passion for working with poor and have the potential to become mature development professionals. RGAVP intends to take the services of YPs in each of Resource/Intensive block and at the village selected under Sansad Adarsh Grameen Yojana. RGAVP has selected 58 YPs from various institutes of repute like IIM, IRMA, TISS, MANAGE, NIRD & PR etc.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

6.40 Common guidelines have been issued by GoI for implementation of watershed programme in the country effective from 1/4/2008. All the watershed schemes are being sanctioned under the new scheme Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP)for development of rainfed areas in the State.

6.41 Earlier the funding pattern of the programme was 90:10 between Central and State but Government of India has changed this pattern to 50:50 basis from the year 2015-16. The approved per hectare cost of development is ₹ 12000 in non DDP blocks and ₹ 15000 in DDP blocks.

6.42 State has prepared a Perspective Plan to treat the remaining 180 lakh ha area of the State in 18 years and the same has been approved by the GoI. Government of India has sanctioned 162 projects in the year 2009-10 (amounting to ₹ 1241.03 crores), 213 projects in the year 2010-11 (amounting to ₹ 1716.53 crores), 229 projects in the year 2011-12 (amounting to ₹ 1819.99 crores), 145 projects in 2012-13 (amounting to ₹ 1051.58 crores) and 135 project in the year 2013-14 (amounting to ₹ 993.11 crores) under IWMP. In all, 884 projects amounting to ₹ 6822.24 crores have been sanctioned under IWMP for development of land 49.52 lakh ha in 215 blocks of 33 districts of the State.

6.43 An action plan of ₹ 629.87 crore has been prepared for the Year 2015-16, out of which central share will be of ₹ 314.935 crore and State share will be ₹ 314.935 crore. An area of 4.7 lakh ha will be treated during the year 2015-16 under IWMP.

Neeranchal Project

6.44 Government of India has launched Neeranchal Project for strengthening of IWMP in 8 States including Rajasthan. A provision of ₹ 400.00lakh has been kept for this project for the year 2015-16 out of which State share is ₹ 200.00lakh.

Four Waters Concept

6.45 State had launched Four Water Concept in the year 2014-15 for treatment of catchment on the basis of micro irrigation tanks in Chambal and Mahi river basins. An outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for this project. Approximately 25000 ha area will be treated during the year under this project.

Soil Conservation Works

6.46 As per GoI Guidelines, State Level Nodal Agency has been constituted at State level and Directorate of WD&SC has been declared the office of CEO, SLNA. Watershed Cell cum data Centre has been established at each district. District Collector has been declared as Chairman and departmental S.E. as Project Manager. 265 Project Implementation Agencies have been established at block level. In all, as per requirement, total 1571 posts have been sanctioned in the Department, out of which 1036 posts are sanctioned under plan head. An outlay of ₹ 1484.92 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Gender Budgeting under IWMP

6.47 Emphasis has been given in the Common Guidelines on participation of women for the implementation of this programme. As per guidelines, at least one member of Watershed Development Team (WDT) should be woman. Similarly, Watershed Committee (WC) must have representation of women of the project area. Under livelihood component, women Self-Help Group (SHG) formation has been emphasized. Accordingly, Department has issued necessary directions for the same. For Annual Plan 2015-16, out of total proposed outlay of ₹ 62987 lakh, ₹ 15746.75 lakh have been kept under women component. The priority areas for women under this scheme are livelihood, capacity building and NRM work execution component.

DRDA Administration

6.48 Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level and to co-ordinate the anti-poverty efforts, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of the Zila Parishads will continue for meeting administrative/establishment expenses of these units along with State level administrative expenses. An expenditure of ₹ 4042.22 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3970.45 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Border Area Development Programme

6.49 With an objective of balanced development of the Border Districts, the Government of India initiated a programme known as Modified Border Area Development Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1993-94 to 1996-97).

6.50 The Western part of Rajasthan lies on the international border and covers four districts namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and part of Ganganagar district.

6.51 In the State of Rajasthan the programme was launched in the year 1993-94 as a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 15 blocks of 4 of the above mentioned border districts. Following blocks have been covered under Border Area Development Programme:

Table No. 6.4

Districts		Block/PanchayatSamiti
Barmer	-	Gadra Road, Ramsar, Chohtan, Dhan and Sedwa
Jaisalmer	-	Jaisalmer and Sam
Bikaner	-	Khajuwala and Kolayat
Sri Ganganagar	-	Karanpur, Ganganagar, Padampur, Raisinghnagar, Anoopgarh and Ghadsave

6.52 The State Level Screening Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary approves the works to be undertaken under the scheme. The Rural Development Department is the nodal agency for execution of the programme in the State. The proposals under the programme are initially prepared by the District Collectors in consultation with all the concerned departments. The proposals are scrutinized by Rural Development Department and placed before the State Level Screening Committee for approval. After approval of the Screening Committee the project profile is prepared and forwarded to GoI for its approval and after getting approval the same sent to the respective ZilaParishads for implementation of the approved works.

6.53 BADP funds are used for meeting the critical gap and to meet the immediate needs of the border population. Planning for implementation of BADP schemes should be on participatory and decentralized basis through Panchayati Raj Institution/Autonomous Councils/Other Local Bodies/Councils. Border districts have a poor social and economic infrastructure, therefore, developmental activities are also provided due importance in preparing proposals for approval of the Screening Committee. These activities are mainly related to Health, Roads, Energy, Water Supplies, School Buildings and Human Resource Development. At

least 5 per cent of the allocation is spent on capacity building, skill development activities.

6.54 The programme is continuously gaining momentum and has strengthened not only security activities but also the development of infrastructure activities, in all the border districts with priority given to area near the border line from 0-10 km, 10-15 km., 15-20 km & so on.

6.55 An expenditure of ₹ 13770.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 17000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Cent per cent State Funded Schemes

MLA – Local Area Development Programme (MLA-LAD)

6.56 This scheme was introduced during 1999-2000 in Rajasthan. Previously, provision for MLA's was kept under Un-tied Fund (UTF) and Battis Zile Battis Kaam (BZBK). In the beginning each MLA could suggest works up to ₹ 25.00 lakh in his constituency, which was increased to ₹ 60.00 lakh for each in 2001-02.

6.57 From the year 2007-08, for each MLA a provision of ₹ 80.00 lakh was made which was increased to ₹ 100 lakh in the year 2010-11 under the scheme. Furthermore, from the year 2012-13, it has again increased to ₹ 200.00 lakh per MLA. Each MLA can make recommendations to fulfill the basic needs of his/her area and accordingly proposals are submitted to the Zila Parishad.

6.58 An expenditure of ₹ 40000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 40000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Area Development Programmes

Dang Area Development Programme

6.59 Ravines cover an appreciable area in Rajasthan on both the banks of river Chambal & its main tributaries namely Kalisindh, Parwati, Parwan, Hej, Banas, Morel, Gambhiri etc. Indiscriminate destruction of vegetation, conservation measures have led to the formation of gullies & ravines. This ravin earea is not only prone to the problems of land degradation, but also infested by dacoits. For its development, a program named "Dang Area Development Programme" was introduced in the year 2005-06. The Dang Area of the State covers 8 districts namely-SawaiMadhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Baran, Bundi & Jhalawar.

6.60 An expenditure of ₹ 4982.81lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the Programme.

Mewat Area Development Programme

6.61 The Meo community is concentrated in the 8 blocks of Alwar District and 3 blocks of Bharatpur District. The Meo inhabited area is known as the Mewat Area. This area is socially and economically backward. In order to develop this area, a program known as Mewat Area Development Programme initiated in February 1987-88. Mewat Area Development Program is being implemented in 8 blocks (Laxmangarh, Ramgarh, Tijara, Mandawar, Kishangarhbas, Kathumar, Umren and Kotkasim) of Alwar District and 3 blocks (Nagar, Kama, Deeg) of Bharatpur District.

6.62 An expenditure of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the Programme.

Magra Area Development Programme

6.63 A central hilly zone of the Aravali has traditionally been known as MAGRA. This area laid at the confluence of three administrative units in the past- the princely states of Mewar, the British administered territory of Ajmer and Marwar. Its remote location and difficult terrain ensured that area suffered not only from administrative neglect but also faced socio-economic isolation. In order to develop this area, a programme named "Magra Area Development Programme" was initiated during 2005-06. Magra Area Development Programme is being implemented in 6 blocks of Rajsamand, 2 blocks of Ajmer, 2 blocks (partly) of Pali, 3 blocks (partly) of Bhilwara and 1 block (partly) of Chittorgarh district.

6.64 At District level, the implementing agency is Zila Parishad. Works are executed by Panchayat Raj Institutions and line Departments. At the State level, Rural Development Department is responsible for administration, supervision & monitoring of the programme. The main thrust of the programme is to fill the critical gaps in the area.

6.65 An expenditure of ₹ 4968.02 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the Programme.

Guru Golvalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana

6.66 Guru Golvalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana was initiated from 2014-15 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.

6.67 Under the scheme, 90 per cent funds are provided for construction of boundary-wall of "Shmashan/ Kabristaan", in general areas 70 per cent funds, in TSP areas 80 per cent funds will be provided by the State Government. Remaining funds are collected from the public in the form

of Cash and Demand Draft only. Priority is given for construction of Boundary-wall of "Shmashan/ Kabristaan".

6.68 An expenditure of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 10000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the Yojana.

Externally Aided Project

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)

6.69 The Government of Rajasthan, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and Sir Ratan Tata Trust, is implementing the Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) covering six blocks one each from the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Sirohi and Jalore. The long-term goal of the project is to reduce poverty in the selected Blocks, which are amongst the poorest in the Western Rajasthan.

6.70 The overall goal of the Project is; mitigation of poverty of the target group households through strengthened capacity, improved livelihoods, sustainable enterprises, natural resource management and increased access to credit and markets.

6.71 The project objectives are to

- Secure and enhance the present livelihoods and coping strategies by mitigating risks.
- Promote income and employment enhancing opportunities by building capacities, providing financial services and establishing partnerships with private sector for securing better market access; and
- Promote inclusion by empowering and organizing the target households into SHGs, Marketing Groups/Producer companies, and village development committees.

6.72 Under MPOWER prime objective is to organize and empower the poor women from the BPL households, build their capacities, and improve their access to credit services and resource that address their priority social and economic needs. So, more than 80 per cent of the project funds are utilized for women empowerment. As per directions 13.50 per cent of project funds utilized for STs and 17.60 per cent of project funds utilized for SC HHs in the Project area.

6.73 Progress highlights are as follows:

- 4886 SHGs promoted (excluding SHGs formed in chittalwana block).
- Total saving volume of SHGs is ₹ 992 lakh, As on March, 2015 their inter loaning outstanding amount is ₹ 1275 lakh;

- 2330 SHGs credit linked with the banks to the tune of ₹ 830.67 lakh;
- 4666 SHGs saving account opened till reporting period;
- ₹ 704.10 lakh revolving fund released to 4598 SHGs based on the priority plan and self-grading;
- 1096 SHGs availed livelihood fund support from the project to the tune of ₹ 718.96 lakh;
- 2059 youths (935 men & 1124 women) counseled and trained in various trades like security guard, stitching, Computer, Tally, Mason, Plumber, hotel management trades and linked with self/wage employment.
- Introduced package of practices to enhance agriculture productivity to 27760 farmers;
- Vaccination camps organized in 815 villages;
- Drudgery reduction activities implemented in 17193 HHs;
- 379 Village organizations promoted and made functional;
- 22 livestock clusters targeting 6650 HHs and 28 agriculture clusters targeting 18855 HHs is under implementation.
- SHG Audit External CRP & CA Audit will be completed in 4515 SHG's.
- Value chain study carried out in five priority sectors (Handicrafts, Sangpushpi (medicinal plant), Cummins, Dairy and vegetables) and planning to implement in next quarter.
- Undergone agreement with SBBJ, UCO and BCCB banks to smoothen the SHG credit linkages;
- Online web based generic SHG-MIS (sakh-darpan) developed with the help of SRTT co-financing part.

6.74 An expenditure of ₹ 2238.50 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An amount of ₹ 3905.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the Project.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

6.75 Various Development programs including State & Central flagship programme that directly touches the lives of the people in rural area and promotes inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at State level and by the ZilaParishads at district level. After reconstitution of PRIs in the year 2014, 47 New Panchayat Samities and 723 New Gram Panchayats were constituted. Hence presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 295 Panchayat Samities and 9900 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State. Most of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other Government executive agencies.

6.76 To understand the linkages between good sanitation and health so that elected PRI members give priority to sanitation issues including solid and liquid waste management besides other issues of development programmes, State Government issued an ordinance on December 20, 2014 to make a pre-qualification of class-VIII (class-V for Scheduled Area) for Sarpanch for contesting PRI elections. For Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti member, the qualification is class-X for contesting elections.

6.77 A sub-committee was constituted with due honor to the 73rd constitutional amendment and by order of the cabinet 154/2010 dated 29.09.2010 regarding effective implementation of the devolved powers in terms of the Fund, Function and Functionaries. Five departments i.e. Primary Education, Medical & health, Agriculture, Social Justice & Empowerment and Women & Child were devolved (up to Fund, Function and Functionaries level) to the Panchayati Raj department as per recommendation of the sub-committee.

6.78 In the year 2013-14, the post of 846 Panchayat Samiti Extension Officers for Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities were created. Total 282 post of Assistant Secretaries were created for all Zila Parishad and 249 Panchayat Samities. This will be filled on promotion basis.

6.79 The program-wise details are as under:-

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC)

6.80 The State Government had set up first State Finance Commission to consider the problems and financial devolution to the Local Bodies on 23rd April, 1994. Thereafter the second State Finance Commission was set up on 7th May, 1999. Third State Finance Commission was set up on 15th September, 2005. Fourth State Finance Commission has been constituted on 13th April, 2011.

SFC-IV

6.81 As per the interim report for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, the district-wise allocation was made on the basis of 2001 population, area, literacy, number of BPL families, SC population and ST population of the district. Corresponding weights are 60 per cent for population, 20 per cent for area and 5 per cent each for literacy, number of BPL families, SC population and ST population. In the district at different tiers i.e. Gram Panchayat & Panchayat Samiti, the allocation was made on the basis of their population.

6.82 The Commission in its First and Second Interim Report adopted the same basis of fund allocation i.e. 85 per cent to Gram Panchayats, 12 per cent to Panchayat Samitis and 3 per cent to Zila Parishad. The Commission in its final report recommended for inter-se distribution of the funds among the Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats on the

basis of the latest available census of the concerned Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat.

6.83 As per final report of SFC-IV for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 weightage for allocation of SFC grants are as under:

Table 6.5
Distribution Criteria and Weights

Parameters	Weights
Population	40 Percent
Geographical Area	15 Percent
Poverty represented by number of families living below poverty line	5 Percent
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	5 Percent
S.C. population	5 Percent
S.T. Population	5 Percent
Decline in decadal population growth 2001-11 over 1991-2001	5 Percent
Infant Mortality Rate	5 Percent
Girls Education	5 Percent
Own Revenue Mobilisation by PRIs	10 Percent

6.84 An expenditure of ₹ 207375.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 207375.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 as SFC grant.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

6.85 For Economic and Integrated Development of Backward Area, a scheme titled "Backward Region Grant Fund" was introduced by Government of India in the year 2006-07 with 100 per cent central assistance in the selected 13 districts of the State viz: Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Sawaimadhopur, Tonk, Barmer, Dungarpur, Jalore, Karauli, Sirohi and Udaipur. Pratapgarh district, formed by reorganization of Chittorgarh, Banswara and Udaipur districts, was also included under the scheme.

6.86 The main objectives of the scheme are

- To bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements,
- Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building,
- To provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans.

6.87 BRGF consists of two funding windows, namely Capacity Building fund and Development fund. Under development fund head, the infrastructure work and different development works are taken up

through Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies. Capacity building and training activities are taken up under Capacity Building Fund.

6.88 An expenditure of ₹ 33583.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. The scheme has been delinked from central support from the year 2015-16 by GoI. Therefore, presently a token provision of ₹ 0.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Modernization of ZP and PS Buildings

6.89 Keeping in view the position of Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad's buildings and staff transferred under devolved functions, it is necessary to augment the infrastructure of these buildings.

6.90 State Government provides 50 per cent matching grant to those Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities, which can finance the remaining 50 per cent share from their own resources for construction/ alteration/ repair/ modernization of their buildings.

6.91 An expenditure of ₹ 235.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 235.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction/alteration/repair/ modernization of ZP & PS buildings.

Rajeev Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan

6.92 The scheme (RGPSA) sponsored by Government of India with 25 per cent State matching share was under implementation in the State till 2014-15.

6.93 The activities of telephone connectivity to 9177 Gram Panchayats and 162 Rajasthan Sampark (IT) Centers were established. Construction of 30 GP building and 28 repair and renovation for Gram Panchayat buildings were under taken.

6.94 An expenditure of ₹ 4484.92 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. The scheme has been delinked from central support from the year 2015-16 by GoI. Therefore, presently a token provision of ₹ 0.06 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Untied Fund for PRIs

6.95 State Government has launched a new scheme of providing Untied Funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions from 2011-12 for meeting local needs regarding sanitation, drinking water, completing incomplete works, repair and maintenance of buildings and furniture, payment of honorarium to PRIs, office expenses and to meet the demand for material component in excess of 40 per cent permitted under MGNREGS.

6.96 As per Fourth State Finance Commission's recommendations for the allocation of Untied Fund for PRIs, 85 per cent of grants made to Gram Panchayat, 12 per cent to Panchayat Samities and 3 per cent to Zila Parishads from the total grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions.

6.97 An expenditure of ₹ 77754.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 38877.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

District Innovation Fund (DIF)

6.98 Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended providing an amount of ₹ 1.00 crore to every district over a period of 5 years under District Innovation Fund. DIF aims at increasing the efficiency of capital assets already created. This is used to fill in vital gaps in public infrastructure already available in the district, which is not being fully utilized for want of a relatively small investment.

6.99 The Commission recommended that at the district level, 90 per cent of the cost be met from the District Innovation Fund and the balance 10 per cent from non-government contributions either the public or NGOs.

6.100 An expenditure of ₹ 1650.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojna

6.101 The panchayats which achieve the desired level of sanitation under Swachh Bharat Mission are given Nirmal Gram Awards. Under the scheme, the Panchayats selected as Nirmal Gram, gets an amount of ₹ 1 lakh from the State Government, which is used for development activities of the Panchayat area. If in any Panchayat Samiti, 10 Gram Panchayats and in any Zila Parishad more than 30 Panchayats gets these awards, then that Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad is also award of ₹ 5 lakh and ₹ 10 lakh respectively. Under the scheme, if any ZP becomes entitled for this award and at the same time 10 villages each of any 2 Panchayat Samities get this award, then the district would get an award of ₹ 50 lakh under the scheme. Total 326 Garm Panchayats were awarded under the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana. During the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014 total 5 villages were awarded under the scheme.

6.102 An expenditure of ₹ 20.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Mid-Day-Meal Program

6.103 Mid-Day-Meal program was started by Government of India with the objective of improving the nutritional status of children in classes 1 to 8 and increasing enrollment.

6.104 The mid-day meal program is being implemented in 85273 Government aided, Education Guarantee Centers in rural & urban areas of Rajasthan. It covers approximately 67.71 lakh students studying in class 1 to 8 (43.94 lakh in class I to V and 23.77 lakh in class VI to VIII).

6.105 In the Mid-Day-Meal, different recipes are being served for different days of the week on a rotational basis. These include dal-roti, vegetable-roti, khichdi, rice etc. Seasonal fruit and a meal according to the local

demand and practice are also being provided once a week. Food being served contains minimum 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.

6.106 Cooking Conversion Cost @ ₹ 3.59 per student per day for class I to V and ₹ 5.38 per student per day is being provided. The expenditure is borne in 75:25 ratios between the Centre and the State.

6.107 Food grains (wheat/rice) @ 100 gm per student (class I to V) and 150 gm per student for class 6 to 8 are being provided. Intensive medical check-ups of all the students eligible for mid-day-meal are being done every year.

6.108 Mid-Day-Meal is cooked through School Monitoring Committees (SMCs), Centralized Kitchens and Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities (AMSS) in the State. According to the guidelines of Government of India, the services of persons as cook cum helper have been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹ 1000. Services of around 1.25 lakh cook cum helpers have been hired for cooking and serving MDM.

6.109 A policy for attracting public private partnership in the programme was launched by the Government in January, 2006. Commendable achievements have been made in this regard. Corporate supported NGO/Trusts, which are capable of adding their own resources, are being encouraged. Akshya Patra Foundation, Adanya Chetna Trust, Havells India Ltd, Hindustan Zinc Ltd and DSCL Kota (Shree Ram Group) are some Trusts/Corporates who have already partnered the government.

6.110 Stringent checking and inspection norms have been designed for all district, sub divisional and village level government functionaries, so that adequate vigilance is ensured in the preparation and supply of the meals. During the year 2013-14, more than 98 thousand inspections have been done by various officers. Sudden inspections are done on quarterly basis in the year. MDM Steering and Monitoring Committees at State, District and Block level have been formed and are functioning. Effective MIS system has been developed for better monitoring of the programme at the school, block, district and State level. Independent agencies such as IDS, SCMSPRI & CDECS have also been appointed by Government of India to evaluate/monitor the MDM Scheme in the State. The constitution of State Review Mission has been done in compliance to the direction of Government.

6.111 The State government has decided to increase nutrition value of Saharia area (Kishanganj and Shahabad block of district Baran) and in the Kotra, Jhadol & Gogunda blocks of Udaipur District under "Kathodi Samagara Vikas Scheme". It has been decided to double the distribution of Food grains (wheat/rice) @ 200 gm per student (class I to V) and 300 gm per student for class 6 to 8.

6.112 In compliance to the direction of Govt. of India on the basis of Joint Review Mission Report and decision taken in the meeting of State Monitoring and Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, a work plan is under process to find out the ways of laboratory testing of Mid-Day-Meal with the help of local Home Science laboratory and other NGOs.

6.113 A workshop on “Effective Implementation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in the State” was organized on 13th September, 2013. Nutritional experts, representative of Medical and Health department, Food Corporation of India, Institute of Health Management Research, Institute of Hotel Management and various NGOs like Akshya Patra, Naandi, Iskcon, GAIN, CHETANA, UNICEF, participated in this workshop.

6.114 An expenditure of ₹ 60000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 65944.92 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

6.115 With the coordination of Water Supply & Sanitation Ministry, GoI, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) is operating in the State. In this scheme emphasis is given to rural areas to aware cleanness and construct toilet in rural areas. Incentive of ₹ 12000 (₹ 9000 central fund and ₹ 3000 state fund) is provided for construction of toilet by the beneficiaries.

6.116 Under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), financial assistance is being provided by the J.K. Cement, Wonder Cement, Cairn India & Hindustan Zinc for construction of toilet in various districts. Announcement has been made by the Hon’ble Chief Minister in the Budget that State will be Open Defecation Free (ODF) up to 31st March, 2018.

6.117 Main objectives of Scheme are:

- Change of life style of rural areas and make ODF up to 2017-18.
- All Gram Panchayat to achieve ODF.
- Low cost and safe adequate technique may be implemented in SBM (G)

6.118 PRI representatives are natural leaders and motivators for “Swachh Bharat Mission”. To ensure that the motivation process has conviction and legitimacy, the State Government issued an ordinance on 8th December, 2014, making a pre-qualification of having a sanitary toilet in the household and its ensured use by the family members of the aspirants of contesting PRI elections. This has resulted in propagating the sanitation message and a review of process indicators to ODF has shown that about 4.00 lakh toilets have been constructed after issuance of this ordinance.

6.119 For sustainability of use of toilets in schools, the validation survey established that lack of funds for toilet material and manpower and non-availability of running water is a major bottleneck. The State Government has taken following initiative to address the issue:

- Earmarking ₹ 500/- per month (total ₹ 5000/- for 10 months in a year) out of untied funds and putting it at the disposal of School Management Committee through SSA for maintenance of toilets.
- Earmarking ₹ 10,000/- at the disposal of SSA out of NRDWP funds so that regular water supply is provided in school toilets by converting installed hand pumps with a force lift unit. This amount is ₹ 13000/- for schools where Aanganwadi is also situated in the school premises.

6.120 An expenditure of ₹ 36560.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and ₹ 40266.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Village Master Plan

6.121 For proper development of villages, a new scheme of Village Master Plan has been launched by the State Government in 2013-14. In the first phase of scheme, 81 villages having more than 10000 populations have been identified.

6.122 An expenditure of ₹ 400.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Gender Budgeting (GB) under Panchayati Raj

6.123 Gender Budgeting is an initiative of the Central and the State Government introduced in the beginning of the 21st century that reaffirms their commitment to the development and empowerment of women. The proposed aggregate outlay earmarked for women specific activities for the year 2014-15 is ₹ 194365.17 lakh. Seven Schemes, implemented by Panchayati Raj Department have pro-women allocation greater than 30%. Approximately 48% Plan Funds are being earmarked for women specific activities under the grant of State Finance Commission, Backward Region Grant Fund, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) and Direction & Administration Schemes. An outlay of ₹ 163256.01 lakh is proposed to be earmarked for women specific activities for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan

6.124 Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan is a leading institute undertaking research and studies on Panchayati Raj, organizing training, seminars and workshops and acts as a store house of collection/dissemination of information on the subject. It imparts

training to all the functionaries in regard to their rights, duties and responsibilities.

6.125 It is an autonomous organizations established by the Government of Rajasthan vide a cabinet resolution as an apex institute of the State, with a view to develop human resources in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Rural Development Sector.

6.126 The Institute was registered as a Society in March, 1989 under Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958. The State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) was merged with IGPRS in July, 1999.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

6.127 Agriculture Census is a part of comprehensive collection of Agricultural statistics. Agricultural census provides benchmark data needed for formulating new agricultural development programmes and projects. It provides basic frame of operational holdings for carrying out future agricultural surveys. Agricultural Census is conducted at five yearly intervals, regularly.

6.128 At present the 9th Agricultural Census is being carried out from July, 2011 in three phases, having year 2010-11 as its reference year.

6.129 In the first phase, information regarding number and area of operational holdings, sex-wise, social group wise (SC, ST, Others and All), in different size classes and type of holdings (Individual, Joint and Institutional) is collected for all the villages of the State. Besides this, information on geographical area and agricultural infrastructure of the villages under different uses is also collected during this phase of the census. During the second phase, information on dispersal of land, tenancy status, land utilization of holdings, source wise net irrigated area, number of wells and tube wells, crop wise irrigated and un-irrigated area is collected for all the holdings of 20% selected revenue villages in all the Districts of the State.

6.130 During third phase, an Input Survey has been conducted in 7% selected revenue villages. In this survey information regarding agricultural inputs such as, fertilizers, manures, agricultural implements, livestock, agricultural credits- loans, seeds, Soil testing and size of parcels is collected in all the districts of the State.

6.131 The field work of Agriculture Census 2010-11 (1stJuly, 2010 to June 30, 2011) phase I, II and III has been completed. First and Second phase results of Agriculture Census have been approved by GoI and report of first phase has been published. Third phase data computerization work has been completed and soft copy of validated data has been sent to GoI.

6.132 An expenditure of ₹ 341.68 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 182.55 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme

6.133 Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme, a cent percent Central Sector Scheme is being implemented from the year 1987-88. The main objective of the Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme (RMIS) is to conduct census of Minor Irrigation Schemes (command area up to 2000 hectare) on quin-quennial basis and also organize and co-ordinate collection and compilation of statistics relating to minor projects and their reporting on a regular quarterly and annual basis.

6.134 The first Minor Irrigation Census 1986-87 could not be conducted due to some administrative problems in the State. The second Minor Irrigation Census, with reference year 1993-94 was conducted by Rajasthan State and report published in December, 1997. The third Minor Irrigation Census was conducted with the reference year 2000-01 and Census report published in April, 2006. The fourth Minor Irrigation Census 2006-07 was conducted in the State. The data has been approved by Water Resources Ministry, Govt. of India. The report of this census has been published.

6.135 The Schedules and Instructions of proposed 5th Minor Irrigation Census have been received from the Water Resources Ministry of Govt. of India. Tehsil level trainings are to be organized and field work will be completed by June, 2015.

6.136 An expenditure of ₹ 103.20 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 90.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RAJASTHAN REVENUE RESEARCH TRAINING INSTITUTE, AJMER

6.137 Revenue Research and Training Institute, Ajmer was established in the year 1995 to provide foundational and refreshers training to the state level Revenue Officers, Tehsildars and Nayab Tehsildars. This is also an apex training institute for the training of other Revenue Officers. The institute also controls the following revenue training institutes in the State of Rajasthan:

- APRTS, Tonk
- PTS, Gajsinghpur (ShriGanganagar)
- PTS, Debari (Udaipur)
- PTS, Alwar
- PTS, Tonk
- PTS, Kota
- PTS, Jodhpur

6.138 Apart from it, this institution is also going to become a model institution for training of NLRMP (e-dharti).

6.139 An expenditure of ₹ 82.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 53.67 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for various activities of the institute.

SETTLEMENT

National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP-e-dharti)

6.140 Government of India has merged the two existing Centrally-Sponsored Schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) and replaced them with a modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), with the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee in the country.

6.141 The major components of the programme are computerization of land records including mutations, digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data, survey/ resurvey and updation of all survey and settlement records, computerization of registration and its integration with the land records maintenance system, development of core Geospatial Information Systems and capacity building. All the districts are to be covered by the Twelfth Plan period.

6.142 Fund sharing pattern of the different activities under the programme are as follows:

Table No. 6.6

Activity	Sharing Pattern (GoI:GoR)
Digitization of Maps, Tehsil level data centre, Sub-divisional level data centre, leased line connectivity at Tehsil & sub-divisional level	100:00
Computerization of Registration Offices, Scanning & preservation of old documents	25:75
Survey & re-survey, Modern record rooms/ land records management centres at tehsil level	50:50
Training & Capacity building	100:00

6.143 An expenditure of ₹ 274.33 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 563.08 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

BOARD OF REVENUE

6.144 The Board of Revenue has proposed to carry out construction of SDO offices & residence buildings, construction of Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil and Patwar Ghar under strengthening of district administration.

6.145 For construction of revenue buildings and computerization of Registration Offices, scanning & preservation of old documents under NLRMP, an expenditure of ₹ 19091.61 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 14857.10 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CHAPTER - 7

WATER RESOURCES

7.1 Water scarcity has become acute due to over exploitation of ground surface water and erratic & untimely rainfall. State has 1.16 per cent of India's water resources in the form of annual rainfall. The surface water resources get exhaust before the commencement of next rainy season. The severity of water can be best realized from the following table:

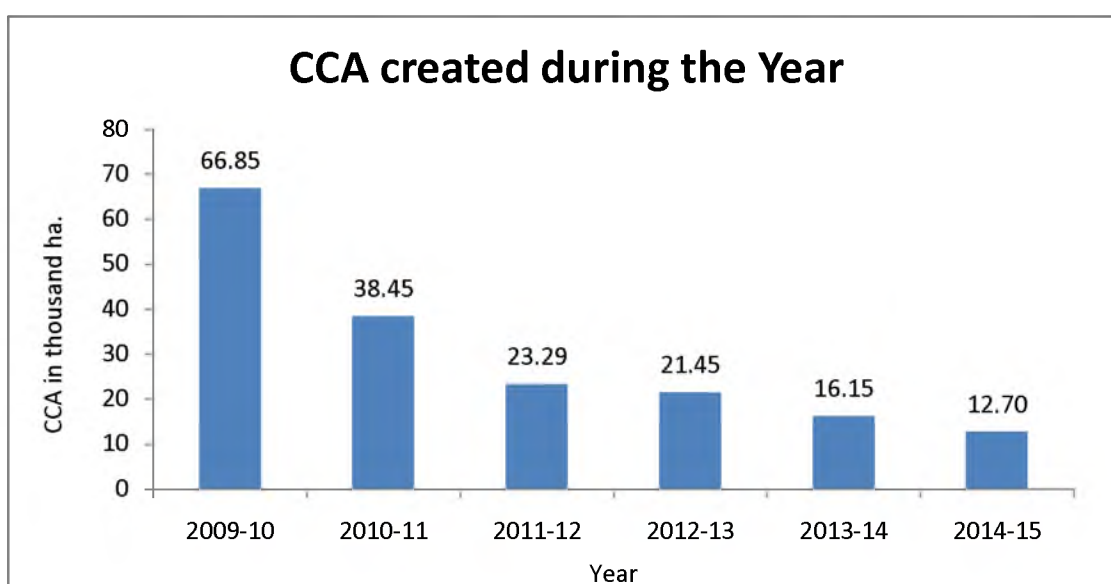
Table No. 7.1
Contribution of Rajasthan

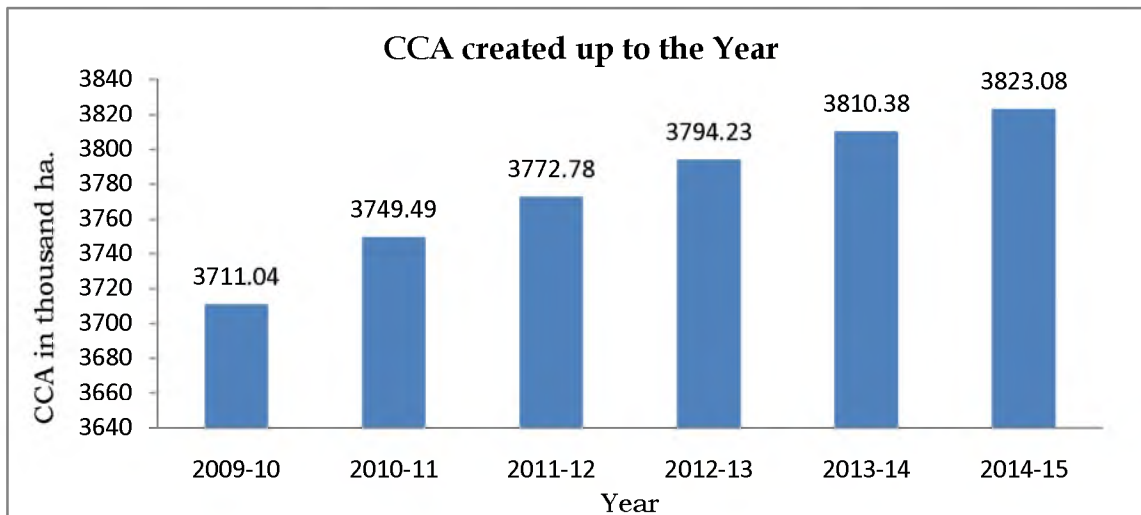
Parameter	Share of State in Nation (in %)
Area	10.41
Population	5.67
Livestock	10.69
Cultivable area	13.88
Surface water	1.16
Ground water	1.70

7.2 Total 3820.84 thousand ha. Culturable Command Area (CCA) has been created up to March, 2015 in the State.

Table No.7.2
Year-wise CCA Created during the Last Six Years
(in thousand ha)

Year	CCA created during the Year	CCA created up to the Year
2009-10	66.85	3711.04
2010-11	38.45	3749.49
2011-12	23.29	3772.78
2012-13	21.45	3794.23
2013-14	16.15	3810.38
2014-15	12.70	3823.08

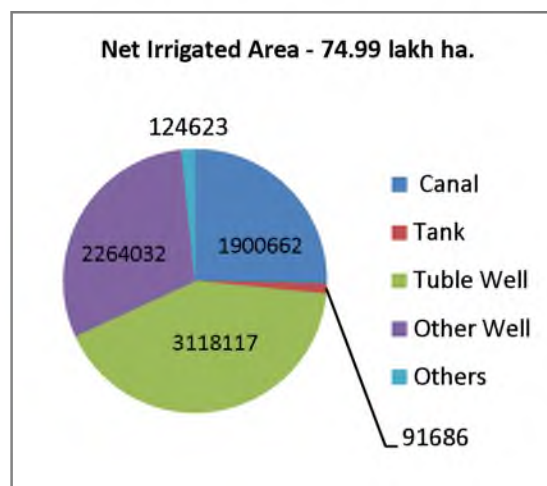
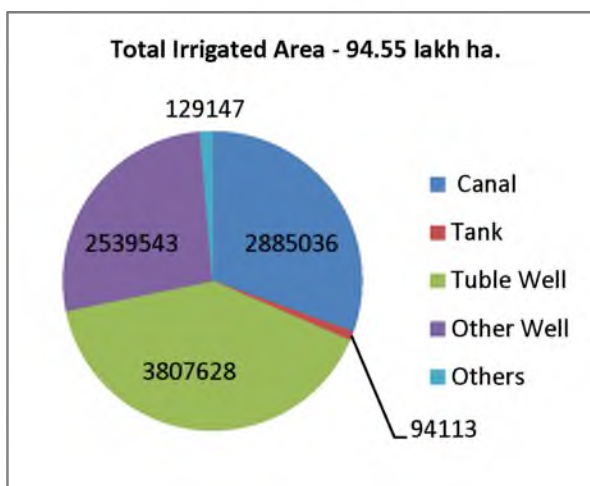




7.3 The net irrigated and total irrigated area by Canal, Tank, Tube well, Other Well and other sources in 2012-13 is 7499120 ha and 9455467 ha. respectively. The details of source wise irrigation are given in the following table:

Table No. 7.3
Source wise irrigation in 2012-13

Source	Canal	Tank	Tube Well	Other Well	Other Sources	Total
Net Irrigated	1900662	91686	3118117	2264032	124623	7499120
Total Irrigated	2885036	94113	3807628	2539543	129147	9455467



7.4 The droughts put tremendous pressure on natural resources and lead to severe scarcity of water, food and fodder. The major causes of droughts are its geographical location not favouring abundant monsoon rainfall, poor and deep ground water limiting its uses for irrigation, absence of perennial rivers and forests, the poor water holding capacity of the soil and huge withdrawal of limited ground water resources. The increased pressure of

both human and livestock population during the last decade has also affected the land, vegetation and surface/ground water resources.

7.5 There are 15 defined river basins in the State. The total available water in the State is 21.7 BCM, out of which 16.05 BCM surface water is utilizable economically. So far, 11.85 BCM surface water has been harnessed, which is 73.83 per cent of the economically surface water.

7.6 Both surface water resources and ground water resources are a matter of immediate concern for the State. Therefore, conservation, preservation and optimum utilization of every drop of water constitute the core of water resources planning and management in the State. The role of the State in the integrated development of water resources is gradually evolving from that of owner to that of facilitator. The State Water Policy focuses on paradigm shift from engineering bases solutions to community based management system. Thus the role of Water User Associations (WUAs) and NGOs assumes greater importance in water management. The focused attention in the Twelfth Plan period would be on harnessing the remaining surface water, reducing gap between irrigation potential created & utilized, strengthening WUAs, water harvesting, improve irrigation efficiency with shift from surface irrigation to adoption of drip & sprinkler irrigation system and from traditional cropping pattern to new less water requiring crops.

7.7 The challenges of water sector are many facets. Following are some of the important issues which have to be addressed by the strategic planning in water sector:

- Growing imbalance between demand and supply of water. The present deficit of about 8 BCM and it is likely to increase to 9 BCM by 2015.
- Inequality of access and uncertainty of water, deteriorating water quality, high cost of service, low recovery of cost and low expenditure on O & M.
- Lack of ownership among the stakeholders.
- Low water charges.
- Out dated and unaccountable governance institutions for water management.
- Over exploitation of ground water.
- Lack of consensus among stakeholders on water sector reforms.

7.8 The above background leads to the following priorities and activities for water resources development and management:

- Optimum development and utilization of water resources on sustainable basis.
- Integrated water resources planning.

- Improving irrigation efficiency : more crop per drop of water
- Providing flood protection and drainage facilities
- Ensuring proper functioning of existing structures, conveyance systems and other assets through adequate maintenance and operation.
- Minimizing adverse impacts of water resources development on the natural environment and on population affected by project implementation works.
- Promoting beneficiaries participation in all aspects of water planning and management, with particular emphasis on Water User Associations intended to manage and maintain irrigation systems, both physically and financially.
- Advancing the technological and scientific level of all the staff in the water sector through intensification of applied research, technology transfer, training and education.
- Facilitating private initiative in development, operation and management of water projects.
- Human Resource Development.
- Institutional reforms.
- Water charges rationalization.
- Water resources information systems and awareness campaign

7.9 An outlay of ₹ 785390.53 lakh was fixed for water resources sector for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 152222.58 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 153662.46 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 171907.86 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 which includes ₹ 33205.43 lakh of Central Assistance. Sub sector-wise details are given in the following table:

Table No. 7.4
Financial Outlays & Expenditure for Water Sector

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Scheme	Twelfth Plan Outlay	OUTLAY 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
1.	Water Resources	597884.16	100547.12	100645.01	109307.64
2.	Ground Water	7500.00	65.78	65.78	140.00
3.	Command Area Development	72506.37	26430.73	25515.90	30602.60
4.	IGNP	107500.00	26618.83	25995.89	31857.62
	Total	785390.53	153662.46	152222.58	171907.86

WATER RESOURCE DEPARTMENT

7.10 The emphasis has been laid on harnessing of maximum water resources by investing enormous funds over plan periods (1951-2012). Irrigation potential has been increased from 4.00 lakh ha (1951) to level of 38.10 lakh hectares by March, 2014 with the construction of 119 major & medium and 3322 minor irrigation projects. Work on major irrigation projects viz. Narmada, Project, Yamuna Water Project, Kalisindh Irrigation Project, Parwan Project, Modernization of Gang Canal and Narmada, 6 medium irrigation projects viz. Gararda, Takli, Piplad, Lhasi, Gagrin, Rajgarh and 48 minor irrigation works are in progress.

7.11 An outlay of ₹ 597884.16 lakh was kept for various irrigation projects for the Twelfth Plan period. Additional irrigation potential of 67.97 thousand ha is to be created during the Twelfth Plan period against this 48.06 thousand ha. CCA has been created upto March, 2015. An expenditure of ₹ 100645.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 100547.12 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 109307.64 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 which includes ₹ 7146.00 lakh of Central Assistance. 13.26 thousand ha. additional CCA will be created during the year 2015-16. Scheme-wise details are given in the following table:

Table No. 7.5
Proposed Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Scheme	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. in 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
1.	Multi-purpose Projects	0.10	2886.40	3236.39	2145.00
2.	Major Projects	233078.83	23503.38	24140.67	19201.07
3.	Medium Projects	80016.00	9342.93	9517.93	5481.27
4.	Modernization of Gang Canal	29766.40	5913.40	5913.40	5994.50
5.	Minor Projects	243249.93	52112.76	52171.25	68172.25
6.	Water Management Services	9260.05	6489.36	5367.37	7513.54
7.	Flood Control	2512.85	298.89	298.00	800.01
	Total	597884.16	100547.12	100645.01	109307.64

Multi-Purpose Projects

7.12 For Various Multi-purpose projects, an expenditure of ₹ 3236.39 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2886.40 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2145.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Major Irrigation Projects

Central Assistance Projects

Narmada Project (under AIBP)

7.13 Narmada Canal Project was taken up to utilize 0.5 Million Acre Feet (MAF) of Narmada water allocated to Rajasthan from Sardar Sarova Project, Gujarat. The share of water was to be delivered at Rajasthan-Gujarat border through 458 Km. long Narmada Main Canal (NMC). The water of river Narmada reached Rajasthan in the month of March, 2008. The canal system would provide irrigation in 2.46 lakh ha by adopting improved method of irrigation i.e. sprinklers irrigation system which is mandatory in this project. CCA of 2.38 lakh ha has been created up to March 2014. CCA of 2000 ha is likely to be created during 2014-15. The project would also provide drinking water facility to 1336 villages & 3 towns. Revised sanctioned cost of the project is ₹ 248149.00 lakh as approved by Planning Commission. An expenditure of ₹ 212048.89 lakh has been incurred up to March 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 18000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 18000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 15100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16. This includes Central Assistance of ₹ 3489.82 lakh. CCA of 6407 ha. will be created during 2015-16. The project is likely to be completed by March, 2016.

Modernization of Gang Canal (under AIBP)

7.14 The Gang Canal project is under operation since 1927 to provide irrigation in Sriganganagar district. The canal system has deteriorated over the years. The modernization project was prepared for the lining of Bikaner Canal in Punjab and canal system in Rajasthan portion. The project was started in 2000-01 and revised cost of the project (at 2008 price level) is ₹ 62142.00 lakh under AIBP. An expenditure of ₹ 57773.63 lakh has been incurred up to March, 2014. Under the project, additional irrigation potential of 96.51 thousand ha was to be created, out of which 95.88 thousand ha has been created up to March, 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 5913.40 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 5913.40 lakh. CCA in 266 ha is likely to be created during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 5994.50 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16, this includes Central Assistance of ₹ 1495.75 lakh. CCA of 265 ha. will be created during 2015-16. This Project is expected to be completed in 2015-16.

State Project

Yamuna Water Project

7.15 For utilization of 3195 Cusec Yamuna water allocated in 22nd meeting of Upper Yamuna River Board. Two separate major projects namely (i) Yamuna Water project for Bharatpur district and (ii) Yamuna Water Project for Jhunjhunu and Churu districts. An expenditure of ₹ 364.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

Parwan Irrigation Project

7.16 Parwan major irrigation cum drinking water project was proposed to be constructed in Jhalawar District on Parwan River near village Akawad for providing irrigation to 131400 ha land of Kota, Baran and Jhalawar districts. The total cost of this project is ₹ 236043.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 491.05 lakh has been incurred up to March, 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 129.82 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 129.82 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

Kalisindh Irrigation Project

7.17 Kalisindh Major Irrigation Project is proposed to be constructed on Kalisindh river near Bhanqarasa in Jhalawar district which will create an irrigation potential of 14438 ha. Estimated cost of the project is ₹ 41676.00 lakh. Central Water Commission (CWC) has approved the project. CWC had conveyed, in- principle consent for preparation of DPR.

Dholpur Lift Irrigation Project

7.18 Dholpur Lift Irrigation Project is proposed to be constructed to irrigate 34665 ha land of Dholpur district. The hydrology of the project has been cleared by CWC, New Delhi with an estimated cost of ₹ 9060.00 lakh. Scheme includes 7.5 ha forest land (0.3 ha in Ghadyal Sanctuary and 7.2 ha in reserve forest). Case has been submitted for clearance to the CWC for 0.3 ha..

Major ERM Projects

7.19 For strengthening of existing Major Projects 29 works have been sanctioned during 2012-13 to 2014-15. Approved estimated cost of these works is ₹ 35422.89 lakh, out of which an expenditure of ₹ 8545.66 lakh has been incurred up to March, 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 416.27 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 166.27 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 225.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

Medium Irrigation Projects

Gardada Irrigation Project

7.20 This irrigation project is under construction on river Mangli Dungari & Ganesh Nallah, a tributary of river Chambal. The dam site is located near village Polaspura in district Bundi. The project would provide irrigation in an area of 9000 ha. The work on this project was started in 2003. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 24616.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 13367.56 lakh was incurred up to March, 2014 and 950 ha CCA was created. An expenditure of ₹ 300.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 820.97 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

Takli Irrigation Project

7.21 Takli irrigation cum drinking water supply project is under construction on river Takli, a tributary of Amjar and Kalisindh rivers. The dam site is located near village Dhankya in Kota district. The project would provide irrigation facility in an area of 7386 ha and drinking water facility to 4 villages and 2 towns of Ramganjmandi tehsil of Kota district. The revised cost of the project is ₹ 13144.00 lakh, out of which an expenditure of ₹ 10154.95 lakh was incurred up to March, 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 1000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1447.37 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.05 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

Piplad Irrigation Project

7.22 Piplad irrigation project is under construction on river Piplad, a tributary of Ahu river. The dam site is located near Sulia Chowki village in Bhawanimandi tehsil of Jhalawar District. The project would provide irrigation in an area of 4688 ha in 19 villages of Pachpahar tehsil. The estimated cost of the project was ₹ 9120.65 lakh. CCA of 4000 ha has been created up to March, 2014 by incurring an expenditure of ₹ 7729.41 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 964.91 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.04 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16. The project will be completed during the year 2015-16.

Gagrin Irrigation Project

7.23 Gagrin medium irrigation project is under construction on river Ahu, a tributary of Kalisindh river. The dam site is located near Kalapipal village of Pachpahar tehsil of Jhalawar district. The project would provide irrigation in an area of 7943 ha. Estimated cost of the project was ₹ 18529.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 9305.18 lakh has been incurred up to March, 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 1429.82 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 964.91 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.08 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

Lhasi Irrigation Project

7.24 Lhasi medium Irrigation Project envisages construction of earthen dam on river Lhasi near Khajuria village of Chhipabarod tehsil of district Baran. The project would provide irrigation in an area of 4026 ha. The revised cost of the project was ₹ 10695.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 11616.07 lakh was incurred up to March, 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 1460.39 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹ 975.43 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 675.43 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.05 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

Rajgarh Irrigation Project

7.25 This irrigation cum drinking water project is under construction on the confluence of Ahu and Kanthari rivers of Jhalawar district for providing irrigation to 6827 ha land of Jhalawar district. Estimated cost of the project was ₹ 19213.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 2197.09 lakh has been incurred up to March 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 1929.77 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1929.77 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

New Medium Irrigation Projects:

7.26 Following new medium irrigation projects are proposed to be constructed under State Plan.

Manoharthana Irrigation Project:

7.27 This irrigation cum drinking water project was proposed to be constructed on Parwan River in Jhalawar district for providing irrigation to 9800 ha. land of Jhalawar district. Estimated cost of the project is ₹ 9310.00 lakh. Environmental clearance from State Environment Authority under State Pollution Department (constituted by MoEF, New Delhi) is yet to be obtained. An expenditure of ₹ 15.43 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 15.43 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16.

Hatiyadeh Irrigation Project:

7.28 This irrigation project envisages construction of earthen dam on Hatiyadeh Nalla near Karwari Khurd village of Kishanganj tehsil in Baran district for providing irrigation to 6885 ha land of Baran district. Estimated cost of the project is ₹ 7066.00 lakh. This project is delayed due to want of Inter State Clearance from Madhya Pradesh as per requirement of Central Water Commission for further processing the DPR.

Andheri Irrigation Project:

7.29 This irrigation project envisages construction of earthen dam on river Andheri near Mundkiya village of Chhipabarod tahsil in Baran district for providing irrigation to 7700 ha land of Baran district. Estimated cost of the project is ₹ 8753.00 lakh. This project is delayed due to want of Inter State Clearance from Madhya Pradesh as per requirement of Central Water Commission.

Minor Irrigation Projects

7.30 The irrigation projects having CCA less than 2000 ha are called as minor irrigation projects. These projects have low cost and are completed in short gestation period. Such works create irrigation potential in arid and semi-arid region of the State, where scope of surface water is limited and the scope of exploitation of groundwater is very limited. An expenditure of ₹ 40304.93 lakh was incurred up to March 2014 for 50

ongoing works. An expenditure of ₹ 52171.24 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 52112.76 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 24516.70 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16, which includes Central Assistance of ₹ 2160.01 lakh. In addition two minor irrigation projects (Guradia and Roshanbari of Jhalawar districts) of cost ₹ 100.00 crore will be taken up during the year 2015-16.

Four Water Concept

7.31 For the use of rain water, surface water, soil water and ground water under four water concept, work of Micro Irrigation Projects and Check Dams on Bunad river of Mahi Basin and Ahu river of Chambal Basin has started under a pilot project. After that, the project has been implemented in the entire State and 499 works of micro irrigation and check dams amounting to ₹ 1229.00 crore has sanctioned in Mahi, Chambal, Sabarmati, Luni, Sukali and West Banas basin. The work of 304 micro irrigation projects and 195 check dams have been included in these works. An outlay of ₹ 9033.32 lakh for check Dams & ₹ 34622.23 lakh for micro irrigation projects have been proposed for the year 2015-16 under Four Water Concept.

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT

7.32 The water supply schemes in Rajasthan are basically dependent on ground water. There is acute stress on Ground Water reserves in the State on account of agricultural activities. Approximately 90 per cent extraction of ground water is for agricultural purpose. The exploitation of ground water in the State is 137.07 per cent in comparison to recharge. The condition has become more critical due to uncertain and scanty rainfall during the monsoon. Out of 243 blocks in the State, as per ground water Assessment Report 2011, only 24 blocks are in “safe” category, 20 in “semi critical category, 25 in “critical” and 172 in “overexploited” category. Two blocks are completely saline. The overall scenario of ground water availability is very grim.

7.33 The over exploitation of ground water has also resulted in deterioration of ground water quality. It is high time to harvest the rain water, which will help in replenishment of ground water resources in the State. Management of Ground Water should be carried out with participation of stake holders and in present scenario people participation is an effective tool for implementation of ground water related issue to manage it.

7.34 Following activities were proposed to be taken up during the Twelfth Plan.

- Strengthening of Water Level Monitoring System
- Ground Water Assessment & Publication
- Community Awareness on Ground Water Situation

- Human Resources Development & Capacity Building
- Preparation of Recharge Master Plan

7.35 An outlay of ₹ 7500.00 lakh was kept for the activities of the department for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 65.78 lakh is likely to be incurred against an outlay of ₹ 65.78 lakh in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 140.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Command Area Development & Water Utilization Department

7.36 The Command Area Development Program aims to bridge the gap between irrigation potential created and its early utilization. This is achieved through construction of lined water courses, agriculture extension, adaptive research, soil surveys, anti logging and land reclamation works out of which On Farm Development (OFD) works, soil surveys are carried out on 50 per cent Central sharing basis. The main objectives of CAD Programs are as follows:

- Efficient utilization of water, minimizing of water losses through lining of canals, increasing canal capacity, installation of control structures, dissemination of improvement techniques.
- Maximizing gains from water use through On Farm Development Works, constructing improved and wider road network, improved agriculture techniques brought about by adaptive research and its dissemination through agriculture extension.
- Equitable distribution of water through warabandi and greater control over canal system as a whole.
- Involvement of farmers in management of irrigation system through Participatory Irrigation Management by their active involvement.

7.37 During the Twelfth Plan, the priorities of CAD projects are as follows:

- Enhancing water use efficiency by reducing losses
- Efficient utilization of water through people participation
- Land development to improve water use efficiency
- Capacity building for efficient utilization of land & water resources.
- Transfer of new technologies to farmers.

7.38 The following strategies will be adopted to achieve the objectives of the project.

- Rehabilitation of irrigation system of the project area.
- Providing institutional & financial support to farmer's organization to make them self-sustainable.

- Training of members of farmer organizations including exposure trips. Adaptive trials, demonstration and field days for farmers.

7.39 An outlay of ₹ 72506.37 lakh was kept for Command Area Development for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 25515.90 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 26430.73 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 30602.60 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes Central Assistance of ₹ 5913.85 lakh.

7.40 Outlays kept for the various activities for the Twelfth Plan, likely expenditure in 2014-15 and proposed outlays for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as follows:

Table No.7.6
Proposed Financial Outlays for CAD

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Project	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. in 2014-15	Proposed Outlay for 2015-16
1.	CAD Secretariat	395.00	120.46	112.56	126.72
2.	IGN Project, Bikaner	1890.37	391.48	357.89	387.04
3.	Sidhmukh Nohar	528.00	186.00	186.00	100.00
4.	Amarsingh Jassana	330.00	164.00	164.00	100.00
5.	Mandi Committee	450.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.	Gang Canal	23378.00	7665.13	7626.33	7746.73
7.	Bhakra Canal Project	6500.00	117.00	0.07	1552.83
8.	Chambal Project, Kota	31035.00	16519.78	15826.53	18335.94
9.	CAD, Bisalpur	8000.00	1166.88	1142.52	2153.34
	Total	72506.37	26430.73	25515.90	30602.60

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Bikaner

7.41 The following six CAD Projects are controlled by the Commissioner, Command Area Development, Indira Gandhi Nahar Project located at Bikaner.

- Indira Gandhi Nahar Project
- Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project
- Amarsingh Jassana Sub Branch Irrigation Project
- Gang Canal Project
- Mandi Development Committee
- Bhakra Nahar Project

7.42 OFD works in the total area of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Bikaner were completed covering 47,119 ha area during the Eleventh Plan period. Farmers are being benefited by the various activities of the project like agriculture extension, adaptive research, soil survey anti water logging and land reclamation. An expenditure of ₹ 357.89 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 391.48 lakh. An

outlay of ₹ 387.04 lakh is proposed for the project for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project

7.43 This project covers 1,14,379 ha area of 99 villages of Hanumangarh and 14 villages of Churu district. Lined water courses were completed in 98,310 ha. area by the end of Eleventh Plan and in 374 ha during 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 186.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 186.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 which includes central assistance of ₹ 50.00 lakh.

Amar singh Sub Branch Project

7.44 This project covers 50,702 ha area. OFD works in 31,738 ha area were completed during the Eleventh Plan. Lined water courses have been constructed in 32 ha. in 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 164.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 164.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 which includes central assistance of ₹ 50.00 lakh.

Infrastructure Facilities in the Mandi Towns

7.45 Additional facilities of roads, drinking water and electrification are being provided in the mandi towns located in IGNP area. An outlay of ₹ 450.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh and an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Gang Canal Project

7.46 This project covers an area of 2.32 lakh ha & OFD works are being undertaken in this CAD project in an area of 1.83 lakh ha as per sanction accorded by CADWM wing of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), GoI. The CAD project was started in 2011-12, lined water courses in 5731 ha area have been constructed during Eleventh Plan against the target of 11800 ha. It was proposed to construct lined water courses in 159700 ha area during the Twelfth Plan with an outlay of ₹ 23378.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 7626.33 lakh is likely to be incurred against an outlay of ₹ 7665.13 lakh in 2014-15 for construction of lined water courses in 32000 ha area. It is proposed to construct lined water courses in 32000 ha area during the Annual Plan 2015-16 with an outlay of ₹ 7746.73 lakh. This includes Central Assistance of ₹ 2999.55 lakh.

Bhakra Nahar Project

7.47 An outlay of ₹ 6500.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan and an outlay of ₹ 1552.83 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes Central Assistance of ₹ 822.00 lakh to construct lined water

courses in 6000 ha. Sanction of this Project is awaited from Government of India.

CAD Chambal Project, Kota

7.48 This project was initiated in 1974. The Chambal Valley Development Scheme is a joint venture project of Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan States for integrated command area development comprising irrigation, drainage works, OFD, agriculture & research activities. Water of the Chambal river has been harnessed in three phases by constructing dam and barrage across the river as under:

- In first phase Gandhi Sagar Dam, for storage of water & power production and Kota Barrage was constructed.
- In second phase Rana Pratap Sagar Dam was constructed between Gandhi Sagar and Kota Barrage for water storage and power generation.
- In third phase Jawahar Sagar Dam was constructed for power generation.

7.49 Total command area of Chambal Project in Rajasthan is 2,29,000 ha.

7.50 The Chambal Right Main Canal (CRMC) off takes from right side of Kota Barrage. It runs 124 km in Rajasthan and 248 km in Madhya Pradesh. It has 7 branches, 27 distributaries and minors having a total length of 1368.33 km and it irrigates 1.27 lakh ha land of Kota and Baran districts of Rajasthan. The designed carrying capacity of the canal is 6656 cusecs which is presently reduced due to non-availability of funds for maintenance and certain technical difficulties.

7.51 The Chambal Left Main Canal (CLMC) off takes from left side of Kota Barrage. It is 2.59 km long and further bifurcates into branches. Three branches, 27 distributaries and 180 minors of this canal system irrigates 1.02 lakh ha land of Kota and Bundi districts.

7.52 The Canal system was constructed long back and requires maintenance. To provide sufficient irrigation water in time to farmers up to the tail end, a project costing ₹ 127400.00 lakh was prepared for complete renovation of the irrigation system. The project will be financed by NABARD under RIDF. First phase of the project costing ₹ 15000.00 lakh has been sanctioned by NABARD. An expenditure of ₹ 15826.53 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 16519.78 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 18335.94 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes Central Assistance of ₹ 949.69 lakh.

7.53 Physical targets kept for various activities for the Twelfth Plan, achievements made in 2014-15 and proposed targets for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as follows:

Table No.7.7
Proposed Physical Targets for CAD, Chambal Project

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target Twelfth Plan	Target 2014-15	Likely Ach. 2014-15	Target for 2015-16
1.	Canal Lining	km	430.000	124.940	144.00	110.00
2.	Earth Work	lakh Cum	22.000	16.430	12.700	13.83
3.	Training Program	Nos.	40	30	17	15
4.	One time grant to WUAs (Functional grant)(per ha)	ha	180000	6000	6000	6000
5.	OFD Survey	ha	57000	9000	6000	9000
6.	OFD Planning & Design	ha	57000	9000	4150	9000
7.	OFD Works	ha	57000	9000	5005	9000
8.	Canal structure/protection works	Nos.	1900	362	320	249

CAD Bisalpur Project, Tonk

7.54 This project is engaged in construction of lined water courses in the field of CAD Bisalpur, district Tonk in order to achieve the optimum water use & enhance water application efficiency. The project is implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis. A target of construction of water courses in 40166 ha and 4200 ha area were kept for the Twelfth Plan and the Annual Plan 2014-15 respectively.

7.55 An outlay of ₹ 8000.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1142.52 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1166.88 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2153.34 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes Central Assistance of ₹ 979.25 lakh.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

7.56 Indira Gandhi Nahar Project is the largest Project of water resource sector under implementation in the State with an objective to transform the desert waste land of West and North Western area of the State into agriculturally productive area. IGNP plays a major role in fulfilling water requirement of West and North-West part of the State by delivering share of State in surplus water of Ravi-Beas rivers under Inter-state agreement

7.57 For the convenience of the administrative control and construction, the project has been divided in two stages. The 204 km long feeder and main canal up to 189 km along with its distribution system (except Sahwa lift system) falls under Stage-I. Main work in this stage has been completed. Indira Gandhi Main Canal downstream 189 km to tail along with distribution system (including Sahwa lift system) falls in stage-II, where works in lift schemes of Bikaner zone and flow area of Jaisalmer zone are in progress.

7.58 Due to less availability of water, the State Government has restricted CCA up to 16.17 lakh hectare out of earlier targeted 19.63 lakh ha. Canal construction works were completed in 16 lakh hectare up to March, 2014. Additional C.C.A. of 6735 hectare has been opened for irrigation during 2014-15 as targeted by completing necessary works of Phalodi lift scheme. Operation & maintenance and repair of canals in project area is also under progress. Apart from this, some other essential works like construction of Ditch minor to replace direct outlets on branches, replacement of pipe water courses by open water courses, repair/replacement of old pumps/motors and installation of additional pumps/motors on pumping stations to enhance their capacity. Replacement/ installation of gates on regulators etc. are also under progress.

7.59 An expenditure of ₹ 25995.89 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 26618.83 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 31857.62 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes central assistance of ₹ 6798.00 lakh for sprinkler irrigation works in Stage-II lift schemes. It is proposed to open remaining 11000 hectare CCA to complete the project during the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Table No. 7.4
Financial Outlays & Expenditure for IGNP

Scheme	Twelfth plan outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
IGNP (Bikaner & Jaisslamer Zone) (excluding relining of IGF)	92500.00	21075.45	20452.58	25657.60
IGNP - Stage II (CE Hanumangarh)	0.00	3543.36	3543.31	4200.00
Relining of IGNP in Punjab (CE Hanumangarh)	15000.00	2000.02	2000.00	2000.02
Total	107500.00	26618.83	25995.89	31857.62

CHAPTER - 8

ENERGY

8.1 Rajasthan is a developing State therefore, increased availability of energy for social and economic development of the State is of paramount importance. State is according highest priority for achieving self sufficiency in power generation to cope up with the growing demand of energy in the domestic sector along with increased level of urbanization and to fulfil the energy needs of Industrial & Agriculture sector.

8.2 Rajasthan introduced Reform process in the Power Sector way back in the year 2000 by unbundling of the erstwhile RSEB into one generation, one transmission and three distribution companies at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer.

8.3 Subsequent to unbundling of erstwhile RSEB, installed generation capacity of the State has increased from all sources to 15916.87 MW as on 31st March, 2015, transmission & distribution system has been strengthened resulting in reduction in T&D losses from 42 per cent in March, 2000 to the level of 27.50 per cent in March, 2014.

8.4 The customer rolls have been growing fast since unbundling and now, it stands at 12.01 million. The annual per capita consumption of electricity during 2011-12 of the State was 927.4 kwh as compared to all India average of 883.6 kwh. The State is one of the India's most advanced States in terms of metering and collections. State has undertaken various reform programmes such as feeder renovation program, high voltage distribution system (HVDS), installation of single phase distribution transformers for providing domestic power supply in rural areas.

8.5 As the State is deficient in conventional resources of power generation like water, coal, oil and gas for undertaking new power generation schemes, highest priority is being accorded for augmenting power generation from non-conventional energy sources like wind, solar and biomass. Efforts are being made to encourage public private partnership in power generation and strengthening of transmission & distribution system for reducing T&D losses.

8.6 Efforts are also being made to provide regular and continuous electricity to the farmers on economical rates. Despite growth in connectivity, there are issues like unconnected households and low consumption of electricity that are being improved. Agriculture accounts for above 38.50 per cent and industry for over 24.45 per cent of total consumption of electricity in the State at the end of Dec., 2014. Though, almost 77 per cent consumers are domestic, they account for only 22.50 per cent of the total consumption. Around 64 per cent households have access to electricity. About 97 per cent villages are connected but

electrification has not penetrated adequately at the household level with around 36 per cent still unconnected rural households.

Thrust Areas for the Twelfth Five Year Plan

8.7 During the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 2015-16, the main thrust areas of power sector are as follows:

1. Bridging the gap between demand and supply of power by increasing the generation capacity and ensuring availability of quality power.
2. Strengthening of transmission and distribution network.
3. Reducing Transmission & Distribution losses up to the level of 15 per cent by the end of Twelfth Plan..
4. Tariff rationalization and reducing the subsidy requirement
5. Achieving financial turn-around by the Distribution Companies for which, financial restructure plan is under preparation.
6. Improving customer satisfaction by quality supply, network strengthening and using new techniques/Information Technology.
7. Introducing IT up to Sub Division level under RAPDRP for automation, loss reduction and transparent service delivery.
8. Private Sector participation in generation and transmission.
9. Promoting non conventional sources of power generation.

8.8 The company-wise details of the outlay kept for the Twelfth Plan, likely expenditure in 2014-15 and proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as follows:

Table No. 8.1
Proposed Financial Outlays

(₹ in crore)					
S. No.	Company	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay for 2015-16
1.	Raj. Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	47246.00	4850.56	4850.56	7296.36
2.	Raj. Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	12600.00	1780.00	1780.80	2224.80
3.	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	4166.00	2824.49	2731.32	2301.09
4.	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	3170.00	2303.34	2220.94	1992.26
5.	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	3321.00	2185.51	2164.16	2335.54
6.	Raj Renewal Energy Corporation	10.00	131.67	109.80	52.00
7.	FRP- Transitional Cash Support to Discom	2210.25	441.00	441.00	463.05

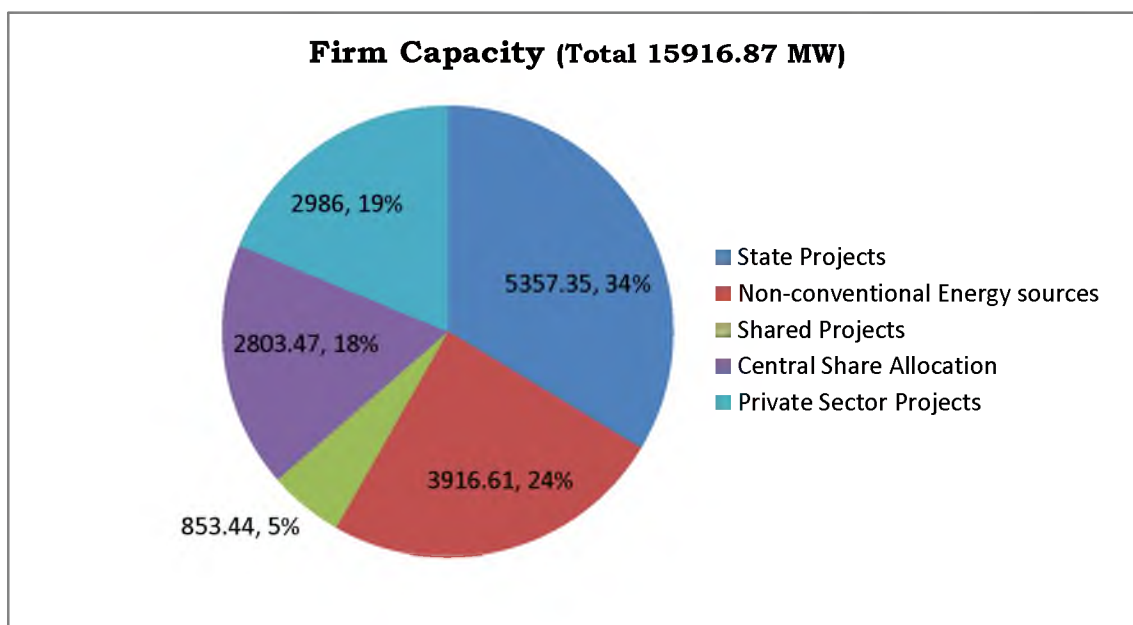
S. No.	Company	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay for 2015-16
8	Power Finance Corporation Ltd. Equity	-	-	-	0.00
	Total	72723.25	14516.57	14298.58	16665.10

Generation:

8.9 1545.27 MW firm capacity has been added during the year 2014-15. Source-wise firm capacity available as on 31st March, 2015 is as under:-

Table No. 8.2

S. No.	Name of Sector Project	Firm Capacity as on 31 st March, 2015 in MW
1	State Projects	5357.35
2	Non-conventional Energy sources	
	a. Wind power	3214.61
	b. Bio-mass	97.00
	c. Solar	605.00
3	Shared Projects	853.44
4	Central Share Allocation	2803.47
5	Private Sector Projects	2986.00
	Total	15916.87



GENERATION COMPANY

8.10 Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam (RVUN) is engaged in operation of State sector power plants as well as installation of new power project under State sector. At present, RVUN owns & operates the following Thermal/ Gas/ Hydel power stations in the State sector as on 31st March 2015: –

Table No. 8.3

S. No.	Power Stations	Installed Capacity (MW)
A.	Thermal power projects	
i	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	1500
ii	Kota Thermal Power Station	1240
iii	Chhabra Thermal Power Plant, Unit-1 to 4	1000
iv	Kalisindh Thermal Power Plant	600
v	Giral Lignite Thermal Power Plant Unit-1& 2	250
B.	Gas Based power projects	
i.	Dholpur Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant	330
ii	Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Plant	273.5
C.	Hydro Projects	
i	Mahi Hydel Power Station	140
ii	Mini Micro Hydel Schemes	23.85
	Total	5357.35

8.11 In addition to above, RVUN is also Operating & Maintaining following two hydro power stations, which are owned by Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN) :

1. Rana Pratap Sagar Hydel Power Station	172 MW
2. Jawahar Sagar Hydel Power Station	99 MW
Total	271 MW

8.12 Besides above, RVUNL had an ambitious plan of generation capacity addition of 7750 MW with five super-critical technology coal based and four gas based thermal power projects approved for the Twelfth Plan, out of which work is under progress for three power projects amounting to 2800 MW capacity. An outlay of ₹ 47246.00 crore was kept in XII Plan for power generation through RVUN. An expenditure of ₹ 4850.56 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 4850.56 crore. An outlay of ₹ 7296.36 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. It is proposed to take loan of ₹ 6027.86 crore from Power Finance Corporation/ REC/ Commercial Bank /open market borrowings for financing the plan for the year 2015-16. Balance amount of ₹ 1268.50 crore will be available as State Equity. Proposed Financial outlay for the Twelfth Plan outlay, likely expenditure incurred in the year 2014-15 and proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as follows:

Table No. 8.4
Proposed Financial Outlays

S. No.	Project	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	₹ in crore	
				Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1.	Chhabra Thermal Power Project Unit- 1 & 2 (2x250 MW)	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

S. No.	Project	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
2.	Chhabra Thermal Power Project Unit -3 & 4 (2x250 MW)	568.00	399.43	399.43	0.00
3.	Chabra Super-critical TPP Unit-5 & 6 (2x660 MW)	7605.00	885.00	885.00	2000.00
4.	Suratgarh Super-critical TPP Unit-7& 8 (2x660 MW)	7625.00	1265.00	1265.00	2945.00
5.	Surtagrah Super-critical TPP Unit - 9 & 10 (2x660 MW)	7920.00	0.00	0.00	85.00
7.	Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Project Stage III 160 MW	169.00	205.00	205.00	0.00
8.	Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Project Stage IV 160 MW	640.00	36.25	36.25	150.76
9	Kalisindh Thermal Power Project Unit -1 & 2(2x660 MW)	2719.00	1706.11	1706.11	0.00
10.	Kalisindh Super-critical TPP Unit - 3 & 4 (2x660 MW)	7920.00	15.00	15.00	915.00
11.	Banswara Super-critical TPP Unit-1 & 2 (2x660 MW)	7880.00	181.49	181.49	900.00
12.	Survey Investigation Schemes & carried over liabilities	50.00	10.05	10.05	9.45
13.	Dholpur Gas CCPP Stage-II (3X110MW)	1210.00	-	-	-
14.	Additional Capital Works at KTPS, Kota	0.00	107.23	107.23	231.27
15.	Kota Gas Project	1320.00	-	-	-
16.	Chhabra Gas Project	1320.00	-	-	-
17.	Additional Capital Works at STPS, Suratgarh	0.00	40.00	40.00	59.88
	Total	47246.00	4850.56	4850.56	7296.36

A. RVUN's Plant Under construction:

8.13 Following units are under advance stage of construction and are expected to be commissioned by this year:

(i) Kalisindh Thermal Power project Unit - 1 & 2 (2x600 MW):

8.14 Unit-1 of the project achieved full load on 02.05.2014 and commercial operation commenced from 07.05.2014. Unit-2 is synchronized on coal on dated 27.03.2015 and commissioning expected in the month of May, 2015. Revised project cost is ₹ 9479.51 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 1706.11 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1706.11 crore.

B. Construction work on the following state sector power projects were taken during the year 2013-14.

(i) Chhabra Super- Critical Thermal Power Project Stage-II Unit - 5 & 6 (2x660 MW)

8.15 Order on EPC basis was placed to M/s L&T on dated 28.03.2013. Work at site has commenced and unit-5 is targeted for commissioning

during 12th plan period in the year 2016-17 and unit-6 by June, 2018 as environmental clearance of this unit has been granted by MoEF on 02.02.2015 on submission of Board resolution as desired. Total Project Cost is ₹ 7920 Crore. An expenditure of ₹ 885.00 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 885.00 crore. Major supplies is expected in the year 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 2000.00 crore is proposed for this year out of which ₹ 400.00 crore shall be provided by the State Government as Equity Support and remaining ₹ 1600.00 crore shall be arranged from the Financial Institutions as Long Term Capital Loan.

(ii) 2x660 MW Suratgarh Super-critical Thermal Power Project Stage-V, Unit- 7 & 8

8.16 Orders on EPC basis was placed to M/s BHEL on dated 28.03.2013. Work at site has been commenced and units are targeted for commissioning in 2016-17. Total project cost is ₹ 7920.00 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 1265.00 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1265.00 crore. Major supplies is expected in the year 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 2945.00 crore is proposed for this year out of which ₹ 545.00 crore is Equity Support from the State Government and remaining ₹ 2400.00 crore shall be arranged from the Financial Institutions as Long Term Capital Loan.

(iii) 160 MW Ramgarh Gas based combined cycle TPP Stage-IV

8.17 BTG order for RGTTP stage-IV has also been placed and order for BOP package shall be finalized shortly. An expenditure of ₹ 36.25 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 36.25 crore. An amount of ₹ 150.76 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 out of which ₹ 26.50 crore is Equity Support from the State Government and remaining ₹ 124.26 crore shall be arranged from the Financial Institutions as Long Term Capital Loan.

8.18 Apart from above, following new power projects have also been taken up for implementation for which land identified, water allocated, environmental consultant appointed, ToR for Kalisindh and Banswara super-critical have been prescribed by MoEF, GoI and for Kalisindh unit-3&4 Environment Impact Assessment(EIA) study has been completed and public hearing completed at site on 08.07.2014, application also submitted to MoC for long term coal linkages and allocation of coal blocks, engineering consultant yet to be appointed. Possibilities are also being explored for enhancing the capacity of Banswara Super-critical TPP from 2x660 MW to 2x800 MW. Ratlam-Banswara-Dungarpur railway line has already been sanctioned. Survey and land acquisition work is under progress.

- 2X660 MW Banswara Super-critical TPP Units-1&2
- 2X660 MW Kalisindh Super-critical TPP Units-3&4
- 2X660 MW Suratgarh Super-critical TPP Units-9&10

8.19 Project wise details for proposed plan outlay for the year 2015-16 are as under:-

Table No.8.5
Details of project, sources of funds and project cost

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Project	Source	Project Cost	Proposed/ Revised Project Cost	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1	Chhabra Thermal Power Project Unit 3 & 4, 2 x 250 MW	State Equity	520	607	0.00
		Loan	2080	2427	0.00
		Sub Total	2600	3034	0.00
2	Kalisindh Thermal Power Project, Unit 1&2, 2 x 600 MW	State Equity	920	1545	0.00
		Loan	3680	6178	0.00
		Sub Total	4600	9480	0.00
3	Ramgarh GTPP Stage III, 160 MW	State Equity	128	178	0.00
		Loan	512	712	0.00
		Sub Total	640	890	0.00
4	Suratgarh Super-critical Power Project Unit 7 & 8, 2 x 660 MW	State Equity	1584		545.00
		Loan	6336		2400.00
		Sub Total	7920		2945.00
5	Chhabra Super-critical Power Project Unit 5 & 6, 2 x 660 MW	State Equity	1584		400.00
		Loan	6336		1600.00
		Sub Total	7920		2000.00
6	Banswara Super-critical Power Project Unit 1&2, 2x660 MW	State Equity	1584		100.00
		Loan	6336		800.00
		Sub Total	7920		900.00
7	Ramgarh GTPP Stage IV 160 MW	State Equity	128		26.50
		Loan	512		124.26
		Sub Total	640		150.76
8	Suratgarh Super-critical Power Project Unit 9 & 10, 2 x 660 MW	State Equity	1584		5.00
		Loan	6336		80.00
		Sub Total	7920		85.00
9	Kalisindh Super-critical Power Project Unit 3 & 4, 2 x 660 MW	State Equity	1584		115.00
		Loan	6336		800.00
		Sub Total	7920		915.00
10	Additional Capital Works at Kota Thermal Power Station	State Equity	85		54.27
		Loan	287		177.00
		Sub Total	372		231.27
11	Additional Capital Works at Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	State Equity	27		13.28
		Loan	112		46.60
		Sub Total	139		59.88
12	S&I				9.45
	Total	STATE EQUITY			1268.50
		LOAN			6027.86
		TOTAL			7296.36

Private Sector Generation Projects (Implemented By RVPN):

Selection of bidder through tariff based competitive bidding process under Case-1

(A) Procurement of 1200 MW Power from Kawai Super-Critical TPS in Distt. Baran:

8.20 Project awarded to M/s Adani Rajasthan Power Ltd for procurement of 1200 MW power under Case-1 of competitive bidding guidelines issued by the GoI. Commencement of supply of power from this project had commercially begun by 1st unit on 31.05.2013 and 2nd unit on 31.12.2013.

(B) Procurement of 1000 MW Power

8.21 Discoms (Procurers) have authorized RVPN for procuring long term (25 years) 1000 MW + 10 per cent power for them through tariff based competitive process as per bidding guidelines issued by the Govt. of India under Case-1 bidding procedure. RFP documents duly approved by Discoms (Procurers) were issued to various bidders. After that evaluation of Non-Financial & Financial bids have been carried out and letter of intents (LoIs) were issued to successful bidders as under:-

Table No. 8.6

S. No	Bidder	Capacity for which LoI issued (MW)	LoI issued Dispatched no / Date	LoI sent by speed post	Levelised tariff- Rs. per kWh
1	M/s PTC India Ltd (through developer M/s Maruti Clean Coal and Power Ltd.)	195+55	757/24.9.13 & 784/27.9.13	25-9-13 & 01-10-13	4.517
2	M/s PTC India Ltd (through their developer M/s DB Power Limited)	410	785/27.9.13	01-10-13	4.811
3	M/s Lanco Power Limited (Generation Source- M/s Lanco Babandh Power Limited)	350	786/27.9.13	01-10-13	4.892
	Total	1010			

8.22 Power Purchase Agreement has been signed by the Discoms with successful Bidders on dated 1.11.2013. In this reference the Tariff adoption petition No. RERC/431/13 has been filed by RVPN on dated 28.11.2013 before Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission(RERC) for adoption of tariff and approval of deviations, scheduled to hear the matters on 4.2.2015.

8.23 The Rajasthan High Court, Jaipur has issued order dated 18.04.2014 in the matter of D.B. Special Appeal Writ No. 538/14 of M/s Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd & D.B. Special Appeal Writ No. 604/14 of M/s SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd. The matter is also under hearing in the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi. Reply already filed before Supreme Court of India on dated 30.06.2014 from RVPN side and on dated 21.07.2014 from the State of Rajasthan side. Next date of hearing in the matter is on 7.4.2015.

Selection of bidder through tariff based competitive bidding process under Case-2

(a) Giral Unit 3 & 4(2x125 MW) Thermal Power Plant:

8.24 The GoR approved for development of Project on 15.1.2010 and SPV in the name of Barmer Thermal Power Co. Ltd. was got registered with the RoC, Rajasthan, Jaipur on 5.7.2010. Filed a petition with RERC on 30.7.2010 for approval to purchase the above power. Additional land for ash dyke (56.48 ha.) got allotted by GoR to RVPN on 20.8.2010. Interlocutory application filed with RERC on 27.8.2010 for approval to purchase the above power. Application for EC submitted to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board(RSPCB) on 3.11.2010. RERC given Load approval for 2x125 MW (+/-10%) vide order dt. 23.3.2011. Fuel (lignite) 16.0 Lac MMT/Annum for Unit 3&4 to be supplied by Rajasthan State Mines & Mineral Ltd.(RSMML) from Giral and Soneri Lignite reserves. Evaluation of RFQ bids was finalized on 28.4.2011. Twenty-seven bidders were shortlisted. RFP document issued on 10.5.2011. Public hearing conducted at site by RSPCB on 8.2.2012. FSA finalized with RSMML on 16.8.2012. Three RFP bids were received and opened on 28.12.2012. After evaluation of three RFP (Non-financial) bids only one bid was qualified. Petition filed on 12.3.2013 in RERC for seeking permission to continue the bidding process and open the price bid (Financial) of the single qualified bidder. RERC issued an order on 15.4.2013 that the Commission is not inclined to give its consent to the procurer to proceed with a single qualified bid. The position was apprised to GoR on 3.5.2013. The matter was again referred to GoR for seeking permission for rebidding on 5.7.2013.

8.25 Ministry of Power, GoI on 21.09.2013 issued guidelines for procurement of electricity from Thermal Power Station set up on Design, Build, Finance, Operate, and Transfer (DBFOT) basis. The previous guidelines issued on 19.01.2005, as amended from time to time, including the standard bidding document thereunder, are hereby repealed referred for case-2. Accordingly, a request for permission of rebidding for project under DBFOT basis sought on 3.04.2014 from GoR. Proposal is under consideration.

(b) 1000 MW Gas based Thermal Power Plant at Keshoraipatan :

8.26 The GoR approved the Project on 19.7.2010 and SPV in the name of 'Keshoraipatan Gas Thermal Power Company Ltd.' has been incorporated on 17.9.2010 with RoC, Rajasthan, Jaipur. Land allotment got done on 21.7.2010 (458 Bigha) for the project from Cooperative Department, GoR. The possession of 458 Bigha land was taken on 22.06.2011. 154 Bigha (23.71 ha.) additional land of Nagar Palika Keshoraipatan have also been purchased and possession work is under progress. Form No. 1 submitted to MoE&F, GoI on 25.10.2010 for issuing ToR for EC. Presentation made before MoE&F on 7.3.2011 for approval of ToR. For allotment of gas on administered price, application submitted to CEA on 26.10.10. Term Sheet for supply of gas at market driven price has been signed with M/s GAIL on 7.6.2011 and extended the validity of agreement up to 06.06.2015.

8.27 Central Electricity Authority vide letter dated 27.6.2012 intimated that MOP/ CEA has issued an advisory for the time being not to plan any gas based power generation plants till 2015 due to uncertainty in the availability of domestic gas. Whenever the allotment of gas is made available by CEA the bidding process may be initiated after obtaining load approval from RERC.

(c) Banswara Thermal Power Plant (2x660 MW) :

8.28 The GoR approved the Project on 13.1.2009. SPV in the name of 'Banswara Thermal Power Company Ltd.' has been incorporated on 13.4.2009. Water allotment (2000 MCFT/63 cusec) committed by GoR from Mahi Project on 1.5.2009. Possession of 444.50 acre Govt. land was taken on 9.6.2010. Possession of 862.56 acre private land was taken on 18.12.2010. For EC final report submitted to MoE&F on. 5.10.2010. MoP, GoI vide their office memorandum dated 20.8.2010 has recommended the case of allotment of coal linkage to MoC, GoI. The State Govt had given its consent on 7.12.2010 to Ministry of Railway for sharing 50 per cent cost (Approx. 1200 crore) of the final project cost (excluding the cost of land acquisition in Rajasthan as well as in MP) for construction of broad gaug(BG) rail link from Ratlam to Dungarpur via Banswara. MoU between Ministry of Railways, GoI and GoR was signed on 31.5.2011. For construction of railway line a meeting was held on 19.12.2011 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GoR wherein a decision was taken to expedite the above work through CMD, RVUN, Collector, Banswara and Railway authorities. Previous meeting of coordination was held on 7.8.2012 and then on 2.4.2013 chaired by Chief Secretary, Rajasthan in which Chief Secretary himself reviewed the progress. Railway siding for construction of new BG line has been finalized and given to Dy CE (Gen), RVUN Banswara who is nodal officer for construction of this line in association with Railways. Coal block application filed to MoC on 1.2.2013 with RVUN.

(d) 70 MW Lignite based Gurha Thermal Power Project

8.29 RVPN had been authorised by Rajasthan Discoms to undertake the process of selection of developer for setting up of 70 MW lignite based Thermal Power Project under Case-2 through tariff based competitive bidding process in Gurha village of Kolayat Tehsil, Distt. Bikaner. Pursuant to GoI guidelines a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in the name of Gurha Thermal Power Company Ltd. (GTPCL) was registered with RoC on 16.4.2009 and company obtained commencement of business certificate on 13.11.2009.

8.30 M/s SPML – Om Metal Consortium with lowest evaluated levelised tariff of ₹ 3.2227/ kWh was declared as the successful bidder and LoI issued on 15.12.2011. Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) executed between RVPN and M/s SPML – Om Metal Consortium i.e. successful bidder and GTPCL transferred to successful bidder on 30.5.2013. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) executed between GTPCL and Discoms on 26.6.2013. Petition filed for adoption of tariff in RERC and hearing held on 22.11.2013. Tariff has been adopted by RERC on 22.01.2014. Still Default Escrow Agreement is yet to be executed between GTPCL, Discoms and SBBJ which is pending due to clearance by SBBJ to Discoms. Thereafter, Agreement to Hypothecate cum Deed of Hypothecation would be executed between GTPCL and Discom(s). Discoms are constantly persuing with Bank(s) for executing pending Agreements as above.

Shared Generation Projects (being implemented By RVPNL):

8.31 Renovation, modernization & up-rating of shared projects in Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) will continue. Five units of Bhakra Left Bank earlier scheduled in the Eleventh Plan for up-rating from 108 MW to 126 MW are being taken up in the Twelfth Plan. State will get 15.22 per cent share during the Twelfth Plan. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 crore was proposed for above works in the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 7.71 crore has been incurred in the year 2014-15 against the same outlay. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

II. TRANSMISSION COMPANY

8.32 The Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) has granted a licence to Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (RVPNL) for transmission and bulk supply of electricity in the State. RVPNL has been declared as State Transmission Utility by the State Government under the provision of the Electricity Act, 2003. RVPNL provides the pathway for power within the State. RVPNL owns, builds, maintains and operates the high-voltage electric transmission system that helps to keep the power supply in the State. RVPNL also owns the shared generating projects as representative of erstwhile RSEB. RVPNL is an "ISO 9001:2008 Certified Company" and also RVPNL's Meter Testing

Laboratories at Jaipur and Udaipur are now "ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Certified".

8.33 Outlays kept for the Twelfth Plan & the Annual Plan 2014-15, likely expenditure to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the activities of RVPNL are as given in the following table:

Table No. 8.7
Proposed Financial Outlays

(₹ in crore)					
S.N.	Head	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Budgeted Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1.	Generation	100.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
2.	Transmission	12500.00	1760.00	1760.80	2204.80
	Total	12600.00	1780.00	1780.80	2224.80

8.34 The physical targets kept for the Twelfth Plan, targets & likely achievement in the year 2014-15 and targets proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are given in the following table:

Table No.8.8
Proposed Physical Target

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Target Twelfth Plan	Target 2014-15 (Revised)	Ach. (upto 15.3.2015)	Proposed target 2015-16
I	Transmission					
	765 KV Sub-station	MVA Nos	7500 2	6000 2	6000 2	1500 Nil
	765 KV Lines	ckt.kM	426	----	----	----
	400 KV Lines	ckt.kM	5800	300	----	580
	400 KV Sub-stations	MVA Nos	5040 8	315 1	----	945 1
	220 KV Lines	ckt.kM	3650	1000	976.129	545
	220 KV Sub-stations	MVA Nos	4600 40	920 8	1320 8	900 6
	132 KV lines	ckt.kM	2150	600	444.91	600
	132 KV Sub-stations	MVA Nos	2875 100	600 20	612.50 13	475 16
II	Augmentation	MVA	7500	2150	2197.00	1500
III	Capacitor Banks	MVAR	150	150	----	150

8.35 An outlay of ₹ 2204.80 crore is proposed for transmission works during the year 2015-16. During 2015-16 the work on evacuation schemes of Chhabra Supercritical TPS, Kalisind TPS, Suratgarh Supercritical TPS, Kawai Supercritical TPS & Solar and Wind Power will be in full swing. More transmission schemes related to forthcoming generation stations and for expansion of transmission system are likely

to be approved in 2015-16, which will be included in Annual Plan at the time of revision.

8.36 During the year 2015-16 major expenditure will be on construction of evacuation schemes which include 400 kV transmission systems covered under various evacuation schemes.

8.37 Besides above looking to the load growth the expansion in transmission system and augmentation of capacity of existing EHV GSS is required. During 2015-16 RVPN has planned to commission, 1 No. of 400kV (at Chittorgarh), 6 Nos. of 220 kV GSSs and 16 Nos. of 132 kV GSSs along with their associated lines. An addition of 1500 MVA transformer capacity under augmentation programme is also proposed during 2015-16.

Transmission Projects under PPP mode:

8.38 Looking to the huge requirement of funds for the power sector and to facilitate smooth and rapid development of transmission capacity, a part of investment is being sought from the private sector. RVPNL is implementing various transmission projects on BOOM basis.

8.39 A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) was constituted with a view to encourage competition in private sector participation for development of transmission projects in the State of Rajasthan.

8.40 In pursuance to the decisions of SLEC, the following transmission projects were taken up:

Table No. 8.9

S. No.	Particulars of Project on BOOM basis	Estimated cost in Crores ₹	Name of SPV	Successful Bidder	Quoted Levelised Charges in Millions of ₹	Date of Award	Scheduled COD
1	RAJ/PPP-1 : 400 kV S/C Bikaner – Deedwana – Ajmer Line along with 400 kV GSS at Deedwana and associated schemes / works.	285	Maru Transmission Service Company Limited	M/s GMR Energy Ltd.	327.84	15.2.11	13.5.13/16.12.13 (Deemed by RERC)
2	RAJ/PPP-2 :400 kV S/C Hindaun – Alwar Line along with 400 kV GSS at Alwar and associated schemes / works.	188.32	Aravali Transmission Service Company Limited	M/s GMR Energy Ltd.	203.97	19.1.11	17.4.13 /23.8.14 (CoD by Discom)
3	RAJ/PPP-3 : 220 kV S/C Sikar – Nawalgarh – Jhunjhunu Line along with 220 kV GSS at Nawalgarh and associated schemes / works.	36.28	Shekhawati Transmission Service Company Limited	M/s EMCO Ltd.	80.36	25.2.13	24.2.15

8.41 The Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) and Transmission Service Agreement (TSA) of all above three projects had been executed. The Transmission license to the SPVs had been granted by RERC. The Transmission Tariff was adopted by the RERC. The work of Project PPP-1 & PPP-2 have been completed and PPP-3 will be completed in 2015-16.

8.42 Further, in pursuance to the decisions of SLEC, the following Transmission projects were taken up in the second Phase:

Table 8.10

S. No.	Particulars of Project on BOOM basis	Estimated cost in Crore ₹	Name of SPV	Successful Bidder	Quoted Levelised Charges in Millions of ₹	Date of Award	Scheduled COD
1	RAJ/PPP-5 : 400 kV D/C Jodhpur (New) – Udaipur Line along with 400 kV GSS at Udaipur and associated schemes / works.	379.53	Lake City Transmission Service Company Ltd.	M/s EMCO CSPPL Consortium	607.26	To be awarded	LoI cancelled on 4.7.14 and same is revoked on 5.12.14

8.43 As there is un-certainty of land issues as per requirement of PPP mode due to which some projects have become unfeasible to be executed in PPP mode as per existing clauses, and hence, was decided to be taken up on PPP mode availing Viability Gap Funding on DBFOT Basis.

8.44 The brief details of PPP projects availing VGF on DBFOT basis are as under:

Table 8.11

S. No.	Particulars of the Project on DBFOT basis	Estimated Cost in cores of ₹	Status
1	PPP-6: 400 kV Bikaner – Sikar D/C line (Twin Moose) – 169 Km.	260	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M/s TCE Ltd + M/s PwC Pvt. Ltd. has been appointed as Project Consultant. Petition in RERC filed for approval of Unitary Charges on dated 5-9-14. RERC vide order dated 8-12-2014 and 9-01-2015 approved to initiate tariff based bidding process on notional unitary charges of ₹ 29.43 crore Application for in-principal approval of VGF submitted in DEA, MoF, GoI on dated 8-9-14. Matter discussed in 61st and 63rd meetings of

			<p>Empowered Institution. However, final Decision of DEA awaited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFP Bid opened on 25-02-2015. • After requisite approvals action for issue of LOA would be taken.
2	PPP-7: 400 kV D/C Suratgarh TPS-Bikaner Line (Twin Moose)-146 Km.	204	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/s Tata Consultancy Engineers Limited have been appointed as Technical Consultant to prepare Feasibility Report. • LoA/Agreement signed with M/s TCE Ltd, Mumbai on dated 23-9-14. • Inception Report submitted by M/s TCE Ltd on dated 13-10-14 and Draft Alternate Route Alignment Report submitted on 13-02-2015. Alternate Route Alignment discussed with M/s TCEL and advised to submit Final Report. • Feasibility report is expected by April, 15
3	PPP- 4: 400 kV D/C Babai (Jhunjhunu) – Jaipur (North) Line along with 400 kV GSS at Jaipur (North) and associated schemes / works.	222	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/s Tata Consultancy Engineers Limited has been appointed as Technical Consultant to prepare Feasibility Report. • Agreement signed with M/s TCE Ltd, Mumbai on dated 21-10-14. • M/s. TCEL have started alternate route alignment survey. • SE (TCC-I) RVPN requested to expedite the possession of land for 400Kv GSS Jaipur (North) from JDA

III. DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES:

8.45 The three distribution companies viz. Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur are responsible to provide services to all categories of consumers in their jurisdiction in the State. These companies are also making investments in expansion of distribution network and rural electrification.

8.46 An outlay of ₹12867.25 crore was kept for all the three distribution companies for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 7557.42 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 7557.42 crore. An outlay of ₹ 7091.94 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Company-wise details are given in the following table:

**Table No. 8.12
Proposed Financial Outlays**

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Distribution Company	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed for 2015-16
1.	Jaipur	5028.00	3000.89	2907.72	2486.30
2.	Ajmer	3810.87	2435.64	2353.24	2131.18
3.	Jodhpur	4028.38	2317.81	2296.46	2474.46
	Total	12867.25	7754.34	7557.42	7091.94

8.47 Following schemes are proposed to be taken up by the distribution companies during the Annual Plan 2015-16.

1. Sub Transmission & Distribution Work

8.48 Under this scheme, strengthening the system as well as improving the technical parameters of the sub transmission and distribution system activities such as creation of 33/11 KV Sub-station with associate lines, installation of 11/0.4 KV distribution & transmission, erection of 11kV and LT lines etc are to be taken up. For strengthening the power system, 11kV lines for inter connection of feeders are also being erected. 245 nos. 33/11 KV substations have been created in the financial year 2014-15. A target of creating 200 nos. 33/11 KV substations is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 1087.56 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1393.42 crore. An outlay of ₹ 1007.00 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2. Rural Electrification Works

8.49 Under the scheme, new agricultural connections are released including extension of 11kV line, installation of 11/0.4 KV Sub-stations along with associated LT lines. 40000 wells are likely to be energized in the year 2014-15. A target of energizing 40000 wells is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 1036.93 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1316.42 crore. An outlay of ₹ 862 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

3. Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)

8.50 It consists of two parts. Part-A includes the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing & IT based consumer service Centre whereas Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects.

R-APDRP Part-A:

8.51 In Rajasthan total 87 towns have been identified which are having population 30000 or more, for which detailed project reports amounting

to ₹ 315.93 crore have been sanctioned on 20-02-09 by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India. The sanctioned schemes are as follows:-

Table No. 8.13

Discom	Approved Cost (₹ in Crore)	Towns covered
Jaipur	163.52	27
Ajmer	52.03	29
Jodhpur	100.38	31
GRAND TOTAL	315.93	87

8.52 The 6 towns have been declared Go live. Work has not been completed by M/s HCL Info systems except deployment of hardware and development of initial stage of software.

SCADA/DMS System:

8.53 As per R-APDRP guidelines, SCADA/DMS system is to be established in urban areas-towns and cities with population of more than 4 lakh & 350 MUs annual input energy. Therefore, schemes for 5 towns namely Jaipur, Kota, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner have been sanctioned on dated 31.3.2010 by PFC for SCADA/DMS activities in Rajasthan under RAPDRP. The scheme-wise details are as follows:-

Table No. 8.14

Name of SCADA city / Discom	Total DPR cost (₹ in Lakh)
Jaipur (Jaipur Discom)	5232.00
Kota (Jaipur Discom)	2460.00
Total Jaipur Discom,	7692.00
Bikaner (Jodhpur Discom)	2593.00
Jodhpur (Jodhpur Discom)	3277.00
Total Jodhpur Discom	5870.00
Ajmer (Ajmer Discom)	2149.00
Total(all Discoms)	15711.00

8.54 M/s Kalki Tec has been appointed as SCADA Consultant in Feb, 2010. Award of contract has been placed upon M/s Dongfang. The firm has commissioned 31 nos. 33/11 KV Substations in Jaipur City, 6 nos. 33/11 KV Substations in Ajmer City and 4 nos. 33/11 KV Substations in Jodhpur City. Jaipur and Ajmer SCADA/DMS Control Centre have been

commissioned and work of Jodhpur SCADA/DMS Control Centre is under progress.

8.55 For timely rectification of consumer complaints, centralized call Centre at Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur are proposed to be started in the year 2015-16.

8.56 An expenditure of ₹ 56.93 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 76.73 crore. An outlay of ₹ 68.88 crore is proposed for the year 2015-16.

R-APDRP PART-B:

8.57 As per the guidelines of Ministry of Power, GoI, towns having population more than 30000, and having AT&C losses more than 15 per cent are covered in the scheme. In Rajasthan 82 nos. such towns are covered under this scheme. DPRs of these towns have been approved by PFC.

8.58 Initially 25 per cent funds will be provided as loan from GoI and balance 75 per cent is to be raised from financial institutions by the Nigam. Based on the criteria for reduction of AT&C losses below 15 per cent and maintaining the same below that level, 10 per cent of the total project cost of the town will be converted into grant every year & that is maximum of 50 per cent of the total project cost of a town can be converted into grant if the losses of that town are brought below the 15 per cent and are maintained for 5 years.

8.59 Out of 27 towns of Jaipur Discom eligible for funding under RAPDRP, 23 towns having AT&C losses more than 15 per cent have been selected for execution of the programme. 22 schemes with an estimated cost of ₹ 465.23 crore have been sanctioned by PFC whereas scheme for Chomu town is not viable due to less IRR as per PFC. Base line losses of all towns have been verified by TPIEA-EA in Sept., 2011. The completion period has now been extended by Ministry of Power up to March, 2016. An expenditure of ₹ 173.07 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 254.78 crore. An outlay of ₹ 111.23 crore is proposed for the year 2015-16.

8.60 Under Ajmer Discom 29 schemes with an estimated cost of ₹ 391.10 crore have been sanctioned by PFC. An expenditure of ₹ 100 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 160 crore. An outlay of ₹ 71 crore is proposed for the year 2015-16.

8.61 Under Jodhpur Discom 30 Schemes with an estimated cost of ₹ 684.17 crore have been sanctioned by PFC. The town Abu Road is having losses below 15 per cent, hence not considered eligible under RAPDRP Part-B Program. An expenditure of ₹ 240 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 240 crore. An outlay of ₹ 150 crore is proposed for the year 2015-16.

(4) Feeder improvement Programme and Sub-station improvement Programme:-

8.62 Feeder Improvement Programme (FIP) is to be taken up for augmentation of distribution system involving replacement/reconditioning of damaged 3 phase/single phase transformers, replacement of obsolete AB cable, drawing 3 phase system in villages near to the 33 kV grid etc. Estimated cost of the scheme is about ₹ 1500.98 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 356.19 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 814.45 crore. An outlay of ₹ 468.74 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

8.63 Substation Improvement Programme (SIP) for replacement of circuit breakers, feeder meters and roster switches (New and R&M) at existing 33/11 kV substations is also being initiated. Estimated cost of the scheme is about ₹ 399.96 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 231.72 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 342.94 crore. An outlay of ₹ 122.24 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Mukhya Mantri Sabke Liye Vidyut Yojana (MMSLVY)

8.64 The Cabinet Sub-committee, GoR in its meeting held on 26-2-2014 has recommended for releasing 30,000 domestic connections to the households in the Dhanis under MMSLVY in the first Phase. The financial assistance shall be provided by the GoR after releasing these connections. This is to be continued till the disposal of all pending applications against the scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 215 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 259.18 crore. An outlay of ₹ 346.55 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

8.65 Since the scheme MMSLVY is likely to be vanished from the year 2015-16, therefore, the same amount may be directed to **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana**.

Central Assistance Programme:-

(1) Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

8.66 This scheme was launched by the Central Government in April 2005. As per objective of the scheme, all the villages/hamlets had to be electrified during the next 5 years and provide access of electricity to rural households including BPL families. Connections to BPL families had to be given free of cost.

8.67 In RGGVY X and XI Plan, 40 schemes of estimated cost of ₹ 1331.18 crore were sanctioned. An amount of ₹ 1135.96 crore has been utilized till Jan., 2015 against the release of ₹ 1112.54 crore by REC. Around 11.77 lakh BPL households have been electrified. The Discom-wise financial status is as follows:-

Table No. 8.15**(₹ in crore)**

Sr. No.	Discom	No. of Schemes	Sanctioned Amount	Funds released up to 31.03.2014	Total Funds released up to Jan, 2015	Expenditure up to 31.1.2015
1	Jaipur	14	449.86	367.47	367.47	367.07
2	Ajmer	12	475.96	402.10	405.07	400.36
3	Jodhpur	14	405.36	340.00	340.00	368.53
	Total	40	1331.18	1109.57	1112.54	1135.96

8.68 In the Twelfth Plan the State Government submitted 34 projects on the actual field survey for approval to the Central Government for electrification of Dhanies (hamlets) having population more than 100. Out of these, 28 projects covering 13.35 lakh families including 4.43 lakh BPL families of 27 districts of estimated cost ₹ 1453.19 crore have been sanctioned. The schemes of remaining 6 districts are under consideration under newly launched Central Scheme '**Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana**'. The details of RGGVY XII Plan are as follows:-

Table No. 8.16
RGGVY XII PLAN ALL DISCOMS

S. No.	Discom	Hamlets covered under RGGVY XII Plan	Rural HHs Covered			Sanctioned/ Estimated cost as per XII Plan Guidelines
			APL	BPL	Total	(₹ in crore)
1	Jaipur	11293	465958	135371	601329	363.07
2	Ajmer	11593	177342	149589	326931	418.01
3	Jodhpur	12779	248734	158797	407531	672.11
	Total	35665	892034	443757	1335791	1453.19

8.69 An expenditure of ₹ 65 crore is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 189.72 crore. An outlay of ₹ 460 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

8.70 Now the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in the newly launched Central Assistance Scheme named Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Consent has been intimated to the nodal agency, REC, for consideration of schemes of remaining 6 nos. districts namely Jaipur, Banswara, Hanumangarh, Udaipur, Dholpur and Barmer amounting to ₹ 816.25 crore under DDUGJY. These schemes covers electrification of 1864 Hamlets, intensive electrification of 14578 Hamlets and electrification of

540000 households. 160000 BPL households will be benefitted through it.

8.71 As per guideline issued by MoP, GoI, schemes to be sanctioned under DDUGJY shall have funding pattern 60 per cent grant by GoI and balance 40 per cent by the State Govt./implementing agencies. However, additional grant of 15 per cent would also be admissible if the scheme is implemented as per the prescribed mile stones.

8.72 The implementation period is 24 months from the date of issue of Letter of Award by the Utility in case of turnkey works and 30 months from the date of communication of the approval of the monitoring committee in case of partial turnkey/departmental basis. However, the monitoring committee can extend execution period depending upon the merits in the exceptional cases. An amount of ₹ 25.00 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

8.73 Physical targets kept for the 12th Plan, the Annual Plan 2014-15, likely achievement during 2014-15 and proposed targets for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are given in the following table:

**Table No. 8.17
ALL DISCOMS**

S. No.	Particular	Unit	Target Twelfth Plan	Target 2014-15	Likely Ach. 2014-15	Target for 2015-16
1	33 kV S/S	No.	400	220	220	200
2	33kV Lines	Km.	2000	1100	1100	1000
3	Ag. Pump Sets.	No.	35800	40000	40000	40000
5	BPL Connections	No.	-	10079	19398	60000

D. RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

8.74 Renewable energy has to play an expanding role in achieving energy security and access in the coming years. The National Action Plan for Climate Change has envisages that the share of renewable electricity in the electricity mix should be 12 per cent by 2016-17. Power generation from Renewable Energy Sources are environmental friendly and saves the environment from global warming. Rajasthan Renewal Energy Corporation is the State Nodal Agency for promotion of New & Renewal Energy Sources, Energy Conservation and implementation of the schemes of the Central Government in the State. The Corporation was established in August, 2002 with the merger of erstwhile Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA) and Rajasthan State Power Corporation Ltd. The State Government has been according priority for development of Renewable Energy Sources. Following policies have been launched by the State Government in the field of energy for development of renewable energy sources in the State.

- Policy for promoting, generation of electricity through non-conventional energy source-2004.
- Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Biomass 2010
- Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2011
- Policy for promoting generation of electricity from wind, 2012
- Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2014

Recently the Govt. of India has awarded the Rajasthan State for outstanding work in the field of Renewable Energy

8.75 An outlay of ₹ 1000.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An outlay of ₹ 5200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The Rajasthan Renewal Energy Corporation is mainly implementing following programs.

1. SPV Pumping Systems

8.76 SPV Pumping System was introduced by the State Government on pilot basis in 2010-11 in horticulture sector. Under this scheme, 86 per cent subsidy was provided to the beneficiaries in which 30 per cent subsidy component through off-grid solar application program of MNRE, GoI under JNNSM and 56 per cent through Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)/GoR. Subsidy under RKVY/GoR has been reduced to 30 per cent from the year 2014-15. 16746 Nos. SPV Pumping Systems have been installed in farming fields using drip irrigation till March, 2015. Remaining work out of total 9902 Nos. SPV Pumps of programme 2013-14 is in progress. This programme is being implemented by Horticulture Department in Rajasthan. During 2014-15, the subsidy has been revised as ₹ 40500/- per hp for DC pumps and ₹ 32400/- per hp for AC pumps from MNRE, GoI and 40 per cent support from Government of Rajasthan. During 2014-15, a target of 9902 Nos. SPV Pumps installation has been received from MNRE, GoI which is also under implementation. During 2015-16 further target of 5000 Nos. pumps has been proposed.

2. Solar Power

8.77 Rajasthan is blessed with maximum solar radiation intensity of about 6-7 KWh/m²/day and maximum sunny days (more than 325 days) in a year with very low average rainfall and capable of making the State leader in Solar Power Generation. Thus the State known for its dry desert is now fast emerging as the biggest hub of solar power due to the aforesaid gift of nature and also due to investment friendly and effective "Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2014". Solar plants will be set up in the State under the National Solar Mission and Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2014. Government has set up a goal to install 25000 MW additional Solar Power Capacity with private investment. With a view to achieve this goal, to develop Solar Parks for 26000 MW Capacity Joint

Venture Agreement and MOUs have been signed with M/s. Adani Enterprises, M/s. Reliance Power, M/s. IL&FS Limited, M/s. Essel Infra Projects out of which M/s. Adani Enterprises and M/s. Reliance Power have undertaken to install Solar Power Projects of 8000 MW by themselves in their Solar Parks. Other Solar Power Generation Plants of 921.10 MW capacity has been established by Feb., 2015 in the State. Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company a subsidiary of RRECL is developing a Solar Park of Capacity 680 MW at Bhadla Phase-II.

3. Wind Power

8.78 Till March, 2015, total 3321.345 MW capacity Wind Power Plants have been established against a total technical potential of 5400 MW. To further exploring the wind potential in the State, it was proposed to carry out wind assessment studies at 30 more locations (100 m) during the XII Plan under financial support program of the Central Government. The State Transmission Utility is developing strong transmission network in the western region of the State. The State Regulatory Commission has also prescribed a minimum renewable energy purchase obligation in the State. Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. has established, three Wind Power Plants of total capacity 6.35 MW at Jaisalmer, Phalodi and Deogarh. In addition to this, Wind Power Plants of capacities of 25 MW, 10.2 MW and 10.2 MW have also been established in the year 2004, 2006 and 2010 respectively. It is expected that an additional capacity of 1500 MW wind power would be generated during the next three years with the support of private sector .

4. Biomass Power

8.79 As per orders of the State Regulatory Commission, studies regarding availability of surplus biomass such as mustard stalk, rice husk & other agro wastes as well as Juliflora, which can be utilized to run power plant was conducted in all the districts of the State during the year 2010-11. Further fresh study has been started for this purpose during the year 2014-15. Biomass Power Generation Plants of 114.30 MW capacity have been established by March, 2015 in the State.

5. Energy conservation Program

8.80 Energy Conservation is one of the very important demand side management tool through which energy can be saved efficiently i.e. without affecting performance. One unit of energy saved is equivalent to 1.5 units generated. With this concept, the supply side capacity addition can be avoided. 'Rajasthan State Energy Conservation Fund' has been created for execution of energy conservation activities. The fund is administered by a State Level Steering Committee. Different Government Departments are being funded to take up Energy Conservation demonstration projects to show case the energy savings through new technologies. Following energy conservation activities have been taken up under the program:

- Development of Energy Resource Centre at Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur.
- Installation of turbo ventilators under new technology program
- Replacement of existing incandescent bulbs by LED bulbs under LED village campaign.
- Industrial Area Street Lighting Program
- Demonstration projects of LED/Xenon based street lights at various ULBs to showcase the energy savings
- Energy auditing of Government buildings/offices
- Implementation of energy audit findings under Energy Efficient Government Building Program
- Preparation of DPRs of waste heat recovery in medium and large industries
- Installation of solar water heating systems at various hostels
- Advertisements of star rated products and their saving potential etc.
- Rajasthan Energy Conservation Awards, 2014 convened on Energy Conservation Day on 14th December.

8.81 As per available Plan allocation for 2014-15, RREC has taken up activities to utilise ₹ 200 lakh. RREC has also proposed to take up similar activities further under Energy Conservation Programme 2015-16 with an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh.

6. Electrification through Solar in Rural Area:

8.82 Far Flung villages of the State, where population is less and process of arranging grid availability in these areas is costly option and those areas where reliable power supply is not being provided. For such places, government has announced, during budget 2014-15 to take up programme for electrification and providing reliable power to such villages/places using local solar grid and stand alone solar systems. This programme implementation guideline has been approved in-principle by GoR and implementation process has been initiated with an outlay of ₹10000.00 lakh as provisioned in the State Plan 2014-15 for electrification of one lakh such houses. Similarly, during 2015-16 a target of electrification of around 50000 Nos. houses is proposed with State Plan allocation of ₹ 5000.00 lakh.

Central Assistance Schemes:

7. Rural Electrification Program:

8.83 The main objective of the program is to create awareness and popularizing use of Solar Photovoltaic Systems in the State with a view to achieve 100 per cent household electrification in the rural area of the

State. Till 2012-13, RREC used to popularize PV systems by installation of SPV Domestic Lighting Systems which consists of 37 watt SPV module, 40 Ah battery, 2 Nos. 9 watt CFL fixture and Balance of Systems (BOS). This system is used for illumination purpose only. This system is widely accepted in the State as this is very useful in areas where power grid is not available and also in the areas where public is facing problem during power cut. The cost of the present system was ₹ 9780, out of which 30 per cent subsidy amounting to ₹ 2934 per DLS was provided. Balance cost of ₹ 6846 was borne by the beneficiary.

8.84 During 2014-15, RREC has taken up promotion of higher PV capacity systems up to 1 kW PV capacity in rural as well as urban area of the State. It was planned to take up programme of 5000 KW PV capacity systems installations during 2014-15.

8.85 Following are the six models of systems of different PV capacity opted for installation under this programme:

Table 8.18

S. No.	System Details :	PV Capacity of each system:	Tentative Numbers	Total PV Capacity in kW
1.	37 Wp SPV HLS (Model-ii) (with 2 CFLs of 9W p each)	37 Wp	5000	185
2.	24 Wp SPV HLS (with Four LED Fixtures)	24 Wp	5000	120
3.	100 Wp SPV System (with 3 CFLs of 11Wp each+ DC Fan +Mobile Charger)	100 Wp	5050	505
4.	250 Wp SPV System	250 Wp	2760	690
5.	500 Wp SPV System	500 Wp	3000	1500
6.	1000 Wp SPV System	1000 Wp	2000	2000
TOTAL :				5000

8.86 As this programme is based on available sanction of MNRE for 30 per cent CFA, presently RREC is having sanction of 2 MW PV capacity each of 1 kW from MNRE, GoI. The implementation of this is under progress. The time frame to complete this programme has been extended by MNRE till 31.8.2015. The sanction of other systems is awaited from MNRE, GoI. The programme size will be as per available sanction from MNRE, GoI.

8. Roof Top Solar Power Generation Scheme:

8.87 State Government has also taken initiative to promote use of Power generated through SPV technology in area of other than individuals in Rajasthan with subsidy support @ ₹ 24/- per watt is being provided by MNRE under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). Under this scheme, institutions, industries, hotels/resorts, hospitals/nursing homes, government organizations and commercial organizations can take up installation of SPV Roof Top systems with support of subsidy being provided by RREC. During 2014-15, RREC has taken up target of

installation of 6 MW PV capacities for whole Rajasthan. The time frame for the same is up to Dec., 2015 as sanctioned by MNRE, GoI. Further targets will also be taken up as per sanction of MNRE during 2015-16. RERC has also issued the Regulation for Net Metering.

9. Wind Resource Assessment Programme:

8.88 The main objective of the programme is to estimate wind power potential in the area for setting up of wind power projects. Wind Resources Assessment is carried by installation of Wind Monitoring Station (Wind Mast) of different heights for a period of minimum two years. During this period, various parameters like velocity, direction, temperature, pressure of wind are measured and recorded. These data are analysed and used for calculation of assessment of wind power potential in that area. Based on this assessment wind power project capacity decided and installed.

8.89 The Wind Resource assessment programs in India are conducted by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy through Centre for Wind Energy Technology (CWET), Chennai. The NIWE (formerly C-WET) earlier has conducted programs to study wind power at various heights in India at 20M/25M, 50M & 80M height and issued wind atlas. Currently C-WET is conducting WRA-2011-12 Programme for study of wind power at 100 meter level height.

8.90 During XII Plan, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has an ambitious target of 30,000 MW capacity additions through grid connected renewable power. In order to achieve the target of 15,000 MW from wind, the current proposal envisages implementation of Assessment of Wind Power Potential at 100 Meter level in 500 selected locations in 24 States through installation and commissioning of wind masts along with instrumentation from the funds available under NCEF. The project proposal will be implemented by National Institute for Wind Energy (NIWE) (formally C-WET), Chennai. Out of 500 Nos. locations 30 Nos. locations are in Rajasthan.

8.91 The project will be implemented by funding in a ratio of 40 per cent by MNRE with the help of fund available from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF), 30 per cent by State and balance 30 per cent by Wind Power Developers. A provision of ₹180.00 Lakh has been made under State Plan 2014-15 for this programme and MNRE will provide ₹ 240.00 Lakh as GoI support. The implementation of this programme is under process and will likely be completed by August, 2015. No further target provisioned under State Plan 2015-16.

CHAPTER - 9

INDUSTRY & MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Industrial development is the most potent instrument for providing gainful employment and for enhancing the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Through major policy initiatives and procedural simplification, the State Government has made earnest efforts to promote and broaden the base of industrial growth of the State, especially the MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises).

9.2 Rajasthan is on the cusp of a major industrial transformation. Several of its erstwhile disadvantages are now turning into advantages for industrial development. There have been major discoveries especially of oil and gas. Since, this is in desert area it is easier to harness this for the benefit of the State. The Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) being implemented by the Ministry of Railways and Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) are the game changer for Rajasthan because as per the duly approved alignment nearly 39 per cent of the area of this corridor falls in Rajasthan. About 58 per cent of state's area falling in 22 districts lies in the area of influence. The emphasis in developing DMIC would be providing state-of-the-art infrastructure to enhance foreign investment and attain sustainable development. The intensity of sun for long duration is now an advantage, as solar power becomes an ecologically preferred source of power with a slew of incentives available under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). Lastly, even the state's landlocked character becomes an advantage as the State becomes land-linked through rapid transit between two rapidly growing regions of western and northern India as well to the sea. These new-found strengths combined with the traditional advantages in terms of business-friendly government, long-standing tradition of entrepreneurship and peaceful labour relations augur well for rapid industrialization of Rajasthan.

9.3 The State envisages giving special and focused attention to take a big leap forward on the basis of full use of unique, evolved and inherent advantages and strength. The State is also endeavoring to create long term investment attractions like well developed infrastructure base, effective delivery system, hassle free clearance and stable as well as innovative policy framework. The State aims to give fillip to industrial development platform by proper and optimum utilization of the major strengths of the State, i.e. mineral reserves, and their beneficinations, leading agro producer of oil seeds and spices, Guar, Maize and highly diversified agri-produce base and legendary ethnic and exquisite handicrafts and craftsmen.

9.4 Keeping in view State's potential for growth and the bottlenecks/deficiencies in infrastructure, efforts are necessary to

improve the infrastructure as well as investment climate so as to make the State a preferred destination for investors.

9.5 The objectives that are sought to be achieved during Twelfth Plan are:

- Rapid, inclusive growth, leading to employment generation and skill development, which will be sustainable;
- Growth consistent with resource endowment of state;
- Minimizing air and water pollution, as well as deterioration of land;
- Equitable and non-exploitative treatment of labours, especially women, minorities, scheduled castes, tribes and specially-abled;
- Promoting local entrepreneurship and creating climate conducive to private investment, supplementing it with public-private partnership where needed;
- Encouraging micro-small and medium enterprises to promote wider and more equitable industrial growth as well as greater local employment;
- Processing of agriculture, especially of newer, high technology, output of precision agriculture, such as floriculture and horticulture processing;
- Using newly-discovered resources of oil, natural gas, and conventional minerals to add value locally instead of merely shipping them out for use elsewhere;
- Skill enhancement to meet emerging needs of industry;
- Utilizing existing skills pool of intricate craftsmanship to promote modern, precision hardware units such as those engaged in electronics, instrumentation and information technology.

Strategic Interventions

9.6 Following are the strategies that are intended to be followed for achieving the objectives:

- Works on multi modal Logistic Parks at Khatuwas, near Neemrana and Hindaun have already been started and a few more logistic parks would be developed to provide logistic support to industries;
- Efforts will be made to develop integrated Industrial Areas/ Townships with housing and other urban facilities like Trade and Finance Centres, Corporate Headquarters, Exhibition Centres, Convention Centres and other facilities in and around major urban centres. Jaipur would be developed as a world class global city;
- Ensuring Pollution Control and Environmental Protection Mechanisms by :-

- Initiating suitable policy measures to encourage environment friendly, low polluting and water efficient industries.
 - Reviewing and rationalizing some of the existing list of green, red and orange categories of industries to reduce avoidable renewable burdens without compromising on environmental protection needs.
 - Encouraging recycling of electronic waste and setting up of e-waste recycling units.
- To develop Shahjahanpur-Neemrana-Behror (SNB) Knowledge City as an integrated education based township;
 - National Manufacturing and Investment Zone will be set up in the DMIC region to attract investments particularly foreign investment and provide quality infrastructure and support;
 - Streamlining of agencies and procedures for clearance of new units, through strengthening of single-window approach;
 - Continue availability of power, water of required quality and to required extent, strengthening and expanding road network, improved connectivity and communication network, gas grid, etc. would be ensured wherever possible through PPP mode;
 - Promoting use of new and renewable sources of power through creation of dedicated solar parks and wind farms;
 - Easing restrictions on land purchase consistent with the new legislation on land acquisition;
 - Accelerating skill development and enhancement through encouragement of quality institutions and strengthening Industrial Training Institutes, including institutions dedicated to location-specific activities such as textiles in Bhilwara and stonework in Dholpur and Bharatpur;
 - Developing industrial clusters at Divisional Headquarters;
 - An enabling policy and institutional mechanism to focus sectors where PPP may be contemplated include power generation, transmission and distribution projects, roads, bridges and bypasses, water supply, treatment and distribution of waste water, Airports and Heliports, Inland Container Depot and Logistic Hubs, Industrial/Knowledge Parks and townships, Urban Utility Services, Tourism, Education, Health Care, Trade Fair Organization, Transport Systems, etc;
 - In order to ensure equitable and inclusive growth, schemes formulated to reimburse part of the cost of land in industrially backward districts like Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli on timely commencing of production shall be

further strengthened. This will encourage setting up of industries in these areas so that people from these areas will also get employment opportunities.

Industry Department

9.7 The main functions of the Industry Department are promotion of micro and small enterprises, to assist in the marketing of their products, development of salt areas, handicrafts artisan development, development of handloom, etc. The Department also provides various concessions, facilities and assistance for setting up of industrial units in the State. Besides this, the department has been assigned the responsibilities of implementing enforcement of Weights & Measures Act and Indian Partnership Act.

9.8 There are 36 DICs working in the State and 7 sub-centres at Balotra, Nimrana, Abu Road, Beawar, Makrana, Kishangarh and Phalna have also been set up to cater the need of small scale industries of the area. All the development schemes are being implemented through the DICs.

9.9 Details of the various activities to be undertaken during the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as follows:

Training

9.10 Industry Department organizes various training programmes for artisans and workers. The details of the various training programmes are as follows:

Leather Training

9.11 Leather Training Scheme was started with the aims and objectives of product quality, upgradation, design innovations and employment opportunities for leather artisans. Several training programmes on leather tanning, Nagauri juti, leather goods and leather toys making are conducted through concerned District Industries Centres.

9.12 An expenditure of ₹ 10.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the 2014-15 for implementing the training programme. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. 170 leather artisans will be trained and tools of worth ₹ 1000/- per person will be provided for self-employment.

Rajasthan Charm Shilp Vikas Evam Aadhunikaran Yojana

9.13 Economic condition of leather artisans is poor so they cannot purchase advance machines and shoe last. Artisans produce only traditional shoe/juti. Artisans who produce leather goods, leather bags and other items are eligible for grant of ₹ 15000 for purchase of machines, and artisans who produce leather shoe, mozari, nagauri juti, chappals are eligible for grant of ₹ 15000 for purchase of shoe last.

9.14 An expenditure of ₹ 10.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. 35 artisans will be benefited by Leather Sewing Machines and 35 artisans by Leather Shoe Lasts. An outlay of ₹ 10.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Household Industries Training Scheme

9.15 With a view to encourage women entrepreneurs in upgrading their skills, efficiency and enabling them to take up self employment, a scheme under the name "House Hold Industry Scheme" is being implemented for imparting training through NGOs/ Nehru Yuva Kendra's in different trades & different crafts i.e. Tailoring, Weaving, Dress Design, Leather Work etc. An expenditure of ₹ 68.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 68.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Human Resources Development

9.16 To provide work force of the matching skill and competence, training is provided to trainees in the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).

Train to Gain Scheme

- To enhance the employability of our workforce and help employers to get skilled manpower suitable for their work, support is provided to companies which provide on-the-job training at their premises to convert the raw recruits to skilled manpower. For this a scheme "Train to Gain Scheme" has been introduced.
- Employers are provided subsidy up to 50 per cent of the salary or stipend paid to such trainees limited to ₹ 2,000 per trainee per month. Employers benefiting under the scheme are expected to provide employment to 50% of the trainees.

9.17 An expenditure of ₹ 50.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 69.60 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Research and Development

Industrial Project Profiles

9.18 In the office of the Commissioner of Industries and various District Industries Centers a section named Industrial Information Bureau has been constituted primarily to provide information to the entrepreneurs pertaining to potential of investments in the State, list of viable industries, project ideas, project profiles, machine suppliers, technical inputs and their source.

9.19 An outlay of ₹ 3.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for preparing/ obtaining/ printing/ purchasing, project profiles/ project reports/ relevant references books/ literature to provide guidance and information to the entrepreneurs, for organizing District and Panchayat

Samiti level industrial promotion camps in every district of the State and for getting the pamphlet printed for publicity during the campaigns by the office of the Commissioner of Industries and DICs.

Computerization and Networking

9.20 For maintenance of computers at Hq. & DIC level and networking at HQ level an expenditure of ₹10.40 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 325.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Out of which ₹ 300.00 lakh is proposed for purchase of new computers & hardwares and ₹ 25.00 lakh for maintenance of computers at Hq. & DIC level and networking at HQ level.

9.21 Keeping in view numerous IT initiatives being taken up by the government and so many projects for streamlining the public delivery system in pipeline, to begin with every desk at headquarters should be equipped with computer system.

National Institute of Fashion Technology (N.I.F.T.)

9.22 National Institute of Fashion Technology is being setup at Jodhpur. Total cost of establishment of institute is estimated around ₹ 5865.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 491.18 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 464.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Marketing Development Schemes

9.23 In order to promote development of micro and small enterprises, export promotion award and training to the exporters; financial assistance for participation in National & International Trade Fairs and facility of Rural/ Urban Haat is provided to the entrepreneurs. The details of the various marketing development schemes are as follows:

Export Promotion (Export Award and Training Programmes)

(A) Export Award

9.24 To promote exports and enhance the moral of exporters, the export scheme has been re-instituted.

(B) Training Programmes on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation

9.25 Entrepreneurs, who are producing the various types of goods but due to lack of knowledge of export procedures & market, they are unable to export their products. Department of Industries provides the awareness cum training programmes on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation.

9.26 An expenditure of ₹ 15.50 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 15.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Participation in National & International Trade Fairs

9.27 Udhyam Protsahan Sansthan (UPS) is an autonomous body under the Industries Department established in the year 1995. UPS is organizing/ participating in International/ National/ State and District level fairs and exhibitions every year.

9.28 To enable UPS to organize its regular events, an expenditure of ₹ 85.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 85.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rural/ Urban Haat

9.29 The Udhyam Protsahan Sansthan has permanent marketing centers in the form of “Gramin Haat” in ten districts of the state i.e. Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Dausa, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Rajsamand and Udaipur and one “Urban Haat” in Jodhpur district. An expenditure of ₹ 37.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 37.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Stall Rent for participation in international trade fair under RIIPP-2010

9.30 Exporters have to participate in Foreign Trade Fair for the marketing of their products for getting the export orders. Scheme for providing grant for the participation in International Fairs/Exhibition has been notified in compliance of the Industrial & Investment Policy 2010. An expenditure of ₹ 29.98 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Handloom Development in Co-operative Sector

Health Insurance Scheme

9.31 To provide health insurance to the poor weavers engaged in Handloom sector, Government of India introduced a Weaver Health Insurance Scheme in the year 2007-08.

9.32 The implementing agency of this scheme is ICICI Lombard. The per capita premium amount under the scheme is ₹ 939.76. The premium is shared as per the details given below:

Share of the Central Government	₹ 769.36
Share of the State Government	₹ 120.40
Contribution of Weaver	₹ 50.00

9.33 An expenditure of ₹ 3.50 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Study Tour for Handloom Weavers

9.34 Study tour for handloom weavers' was introduced in the year 2005. The main aim of the scheme is to provide exposure visit to handloom weavers. During their visit they study technical know-how & designing process, to adopt in their process style. An expenditure of ₹ 2.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2.25 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Cash Award for Handloom Weavers/Society

9.35 To encourage quality goods with marketable designs, Bunkar Puraskar Yojana was introduced in the year 2005. The handloom weavers & weaving societies are awarded for their products on the basis of their quality & marketable designs. Weavers & weaving societies are awarded at district & state level. An expenditure of ₹ 4.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 4.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Training to Weavers

9.36 The State Government is providing stipend to selected weavers for training in Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT), Jodhpur. 14 students are provided stipend. An expenditure of ₹ 1.70 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3.17 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Integrated Skill Development Scheme

9.37 This new scheme is approved from GOI for Textile Sector. 80% Expenditure of this Scheme is provided by GOI and 20% Expenditure incurred by State funds. An outlay of ₹ 139.10 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Handicraft Development

Marketing Assistance Scheme for Artisans (Stall Rent Subsidy)

9.38 Udhyan Protsahan Sansthan (UPS) and other Government Agencies book spaces for the artisans of the State in the District/ State/ National Craft exhibitions. Stall rent and expenditure incurred on traveling & daily allowance of artisans are being reimbursed to UPS and other Government Agencies. An expenditure of ₹ 28.74 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Technology Upgradation Training Centres (Jaipur and Udaipur)

9.39 It was observed during different surveys and studies that the poor technological standard and the obsolete and out dated techniques of the artisans are basic causes of their backwardness. The aim of this project is to make the artisans aware with the modern tools, techniques and product designs. This will uplift the economic, social and technological

standard of the artisans. An expenditure of ₹ 10.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15.

Training in Power loom

9.40 For technological up-liftment in power loom sector, training to weavers is being imparted at three places namely Bhilwara, Kishangarh (Ajmer) and Jaipur. An expenditure of ₹ 7.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 7.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Other Village Industries

Survey and Demarcation of Salt Areas

9.41 Spread of salinity is a major problem in salt producing areas. Survey and demarcation of salt areas is conducted for providing them basic facilities. An expenditure of ₹ 10.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for demarcation and stone pillaring in already surveyed areas.

Development of Infrastructure in Salt Areas

9.42 Infrastructure facilities and labour welfare works in the saline areas are taken up under the scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 240.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of roads in salt areas of Nagaur & Ajmer.

Cluster Development

9.43 Cluster approach has been adopted for the integrated and inclusive development of handicraft in the State. For the development of Artisan Clusters, the soft interventions such as Skill/ Design Development Training, Exhibitions & Fairs, Exposure Visits & Vender Development activities have been taken up. Development activities are being under taken in the 6 cluster viz; Leather Cluster-Kishangarh-Rainwal (Jaipur) & Sawarda (Dudu, Jaipur), Embroidery & Handicraft Cluster-Shiv & Chohtan (Barmer), Bamboo Cluster- Malikheda (Banswara) and Terra-Cotta Cluster- Sagwada (Dungarpur). An expenditure of ₹ 146.12 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 144.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for development of clusters.

Welfare Scheme for Salt Labours

9.44 Rajasthan is third largest producer of salt in the Country after Gujarat & Tamil Nadu with an average annual production of 12 lakh metric tonnes. In other two states sea/sub-soil brine is the source of salt where as in Rajasthan lake and sub-soil brine is used for manufacture of salt.

9.45 Salt is produced in Jaipur, Nagaur, Churu, Barmer, Jodhpur Jaisalmer and Ajmer Districts. Salt industry is highly labour intensive. It is estimated that about 25-30 thousand workers are directly employed in salt industry.

**Table No. 9.1
Salt Labour Welfare Schemes**

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Namak Mazdoor Panjee karan Yojana	3000
2.	Namak Mazdoor Bima Yojana	16000
3.	Providing Gum-Boots and Goggles to salt workers	5000
4.	Distribution of Cycles	500

9.46 An expenditure of ₹ 38.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 40.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for welfare of salt labours.

Salt Industry Promotion and Product Purification Technology Up-gradation Scheme

9.47 To improve the quality of salt products, assistance is provided for organizing technical seminars and skill upgradation of salt industry. An expenditure of ₹ 10.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 10.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Other heads of Expenditure

Mukhyamantri Swawalamban Yojana

9.48 This Scheme facilitates the Katins, Handloom Weavers, Artisans, Unemployed Youths etc. to establish new unit or expansion, modernization or diversification of existing unit by providing loan at lower rate of interest to 10,000 units. Under this scheme 8% interest subsidy is provided to targetted persons for maximum loan of ₹ 10.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 407.05 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 561.31 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

MSME Policy Package

9.49 Government has announced Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) Policy package 2008 with a view to upgrade micro, small and medium enterprises to a global competitive competence. 50 per cent subsidy on the capital cost incurred by the Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for establishment of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and 50 per cent subsidy on obtaining patent/ ISO Certification subject to a limit of ₹ 2.00 lakh or 10 times of the fees whichever is lower, is provided. An expenditure of ₹ 110.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Development of Agro and Food Processing Industries

9.50 Under the scheme, 25 per cent or ₹ 50 lakh whichever is less is being provided as capital investment subsidy for setting up, up-gradation and modernization of an enterprise engaged in food processing activity. This subsidy is sharable between GoI and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. Total 31 proposals have been approved involving grant in aid amount of ₹ 1183 lakh.

9.51 In order to avail the benefit of National Food Processing Mission, an expenditure of ₹ 1574.66 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

GENDER BUDGET

House Hold Industries Training Scheme

9.52 A scheme for women is in operation to promote entrepreneurship and skill development in various house hold trades like stitching, weaving, dress design, computer, leather garments etc. through selected NGOs. Against the target of 4555, total 4190 women have been trained during the year 2014-15.

BUREAU OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION

9.53 Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) is a Society registered under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958. It was set up with the objective of making Rajasthan an attractive destination from the point of view of investment, providing all investment related information to Medium & Large Scale Investors and ensuring quick resolution of the problems of the Investors.

Investment Promotion

9.54 BIP is the single point of contact for investors and provides complete back-up support to the investors' right from project conceptualization to final implementation. It also provides effective post-investment services by establishing co-ordination between different agencies and works as an interface between the entrepreneurs and the government. The aim is not only to influence their future investment decisions in favor of the State but also to convert satisfied investors into Brand Ambassadors of the State and ensure good word-of-mouth publicity.

Information Dissemination

9.55 In order to achieve the above objectives and to project and reinforce the image of the State as an attractive and investor friendly destination for investment, BIP organizes, sponsors and participates in business promotion events, Fairs, Seminars, Workshops and Conventions at various places in the State and outside the State. Presentations are made

at important forums, highlighting the advantages offered by the State vis-à-vis the other States.

9.56 BIP also maintains an informative website for the benefit of all interested parties. Promotional literature and CDs on the progress made by the State in various fields as well as on the investment opportunities available in the State are prepared by BIP. Wide publicity to the investment opportunities & potential of the State is ensured through media campaigns, direct mailing and similar measures.

Policy Advocacy

9.57 On the basis of its interaction and feedback from the investors, initiatives in other States and global developments, policy inputs to the State Government are given by BIP from time to time so as to create an investor friendly policy environment.

Recent Achievements:

Major Investments

9.58 Through consistent efforts and follow up by BIP, the Government has approved major investment proposals which would provide employment to people along with speeding up the Industrial development of the State. Due to efforts of BIP, M/s JCB India Limited, who are leading manufacturers of Earthmoving and Construction Equipment in the world, have set up their manufacturing unit at Jaipur. In the next 7 years ₹ 500 crore will be invested in this unit and it will give employment to 1000 people. This unit was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 14.11.2014. Besides this, M/s Hero MotoCorp have set up their two wheeler manufacturing unit and global part centre at Neemrana, Alwar where the proposed investment is ₹ 543 crore and it will give employment to 866 people. This unit was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 21.10.2014. Similarly, Saint Gobain, a most prestigious company of France, has set up their huge Float Glass Plant at Kahrani, Bhiwadi with an investment of ₹ 1000 crore which will create 1000 jobs. Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated it on 27.10.2014. M/s Honda Cars has also set up their manufacturing unit at Tapukara, Bhiwadi with an investment of ₹ 1000 crore which will create 1000 jobs which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 24.02.2014.

9.59 Through the online Electronic Single Window Clearance System established under the Single Window System, during the period 13th December, 2013 to 31st December, 2014, 63 investment proposals involving an investment of ₹ 3969.57 crore were received in BIP, out of which, with respect to 23 proposals involving an investment of ₹ 810.81 crore, the necessary permissions/ approvals have been given.

Reform in Single Window System

9.60 It was declared in the Suraj Sankalp that the Single Window System for Industries will be computerized and made more convenient. In this direction, Principal Secretary, Industries convened a series of meetings with all the departments related to Single Window System. In these meetings, discussions were held on the problems concerning the Single Window System and decisions were taken on several issues for resolution of these problems so as to strengthen the Single Window System.

9.61 In the 14th Meeting of the State Empowered Committee held on 31.07.2014, approval was given to the agenda for reforms in Single Window System. Rules have been amended and notification has been issued on 22.01.2015.

9.62 To make the system more effective and improve its quality, training programs have been organized for the related departments like Factory and Boilers, Jaipur Development Authority, Labour, Revenue, Tourism and Medical & Health under which the trainees from these departments/agencies were given extensive training and this will be continued in future also. Besides this, additional publicity and promotional material has been sent to the concerned departments.

Policy & Other Initiatives

9.63 To encourage investments, Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2014 (RIPS-2014) has been formulated and declared on 08.10.2014.

9.64 For promoting investment in the State, four thrust sectors were identified initially viz. IT & ITeS, Automotive, Solar Component Manufacturing and Tourism. Medical & Health sector was added subsequently. Benchmarking and sector specific studies were carried out by Knowledge Partner in IT & ITeS, Automotive and Solar Component Manufacturing sectors. Leads were identified in these thrust sectors and those investors were followed up. Work on Tourism and Health Sector is underway. Some projects under the public-private partnership mode were identified out of which, Jaipur Street Lighting project being executed by Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC) is at an advanced stage.

9.65 For strengthening the institutional framework with the purpose of simplification and rationalization of regulatory system, Regulatory Reforms Working Groups comprising of senior officers have been constituted who will examine and review the recommendations of Knowledge Partner in this regard. So far, 24 recommendations have been made which are aimed at simplification of rules of Factories and Boilers department, RIICO, Jaipur Municipal Corporation, Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam, Rajasthan Renewal Energy Corporation and Jaipur Development Authority.

Participation in National and International Events

9.66 BIP helped in coordinating the participation of the State in prestigious State and National Level Events like 'Pravasi Bharatiya Divas', India International Trade Fair (IITF), Invest North, visit of French Delegation to Jaipur and coordinating the Singapore Visit of delegation led by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Prime Focus Area for 2015

9.67 To promote the flow of private investment into the State, a mega investment "Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit-2015" is proposed on 19-20 November, 2015 for which active preparations have already begun. Several International and Domestic Road Shows will be held to project the State as an ideal investment destination, create the right environment and promote the Event to ensure its success.

9.68 An expenditure of ₹ 972.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 1198.00 lakh is proposed for the various activities to be taken up by the Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) during the year 2015-16

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

9.69 Government of India is establishing a Dedicated Freight Corridor between Delhi and Mumbai, which covers a total length of 1483 km. About 39% of the Corridor passes through Rajasthan. A band of 150 km (Influence region) has been chosen on both the sides of the Freight corridor to be developed as the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. DMIC includes 22 districts of the State of Rajasthan.

9.70 For the better management and co-ordination of the project in the State and to provide necessary speed to the Project, the State Government created a separate department for DMIC in February, 2014.

9.71 For planned development of industries and investments in the DMIC nodes and in any other investment areas in the State, the Draft of Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Act, 2015 is being prepared.

9.72 Under DMIC following 5 nodes have been identified in the State of Rajasthan:

- 1) Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region
- 2) Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area
- 3) Ajmer-Kishangadh Investment Region
- 4) Rajsamand-Bhilwara Industrial Area
- 5) Jaipur-Dausa Industrial Area

9.73 Out of these, in first phase, Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region and Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area are being developed.

Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region

9.74 Under the project, Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region having an area of about 165 sq kms and including 42 villages of Alwar district is being developed.

9.75 Early Bird Projects identified for Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region:

- Central Spine (Road linking Neemrana to Bhiwadi measuring about 48.8 kms)
- Aerotropolis Project proposed at Tehsil Kotkasim, Alwar.
- Knowledge City Project will be developed as a world class knowledge city which will house Schools, Universities, skill development institutions, Educational Institutes, Residential Blocks, Spaces for offices, R&D Institutions, IT & ITeS, etc.,

9.76 The progress of development plans of the Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region is as under:

- The detailed Development Plan has recently been prepared and finalized by the State Government.
- In order to develop Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region as a 'Smart City', the ICT Master Plan for this region has been prepared with the help of M/s CISCO Systems, Bangalore.
- The Ministry of Environment & Forest has recently accorded environment clearance for the Investment Region.
- For the proposed Greenfield airport at Alwar, site approval for Ministry of Civil Aviation and Ministry of Defense has been received.
- Land measuring 1425.36 ha (falling in 10 villages) being acquired in the first phase (phase-1A) of Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region. Hearing for compensation claims from khatedars has been done/conducted after due diligence compensation would be determined/decided as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the rules\guidelines\orders issued by State Government in this regard.

Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area

9.77 This is being developed as the second node under DMIC. After detailed studies an area close to 153 Sq.kms has been delineated for the development. Early Bird Projects identified for Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area:

- Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS): A dedicated BRT system would be developed for the area to connect Jodhpur, Pali and Rohat

- Multi Modal Logistic Hub would be developed in Rohat Tehsil
- Water Supply and Waste Water Management in which potable water would be sourced from IGNP/RGLC
- Strengthening of Road network: Development of Pali-Sojat Bypass from NH 65 to NH-14
- Development of the Airport : Existing civil airport of Jodhpur to be expanded

9.78 The progress of development plans of the Jodhpur-Pali Marwar Industrial Area is as under:

- The concept master plan for this node has recently been finalized in the meeting of the State Level Steering Committee on DMIC held on 01.12.2014.
- For planned development of this area, the work of master plan preparation with the help of consultants is in progress.

National Investment & Manufacturing Zone

9.79 The Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India has in November 2014 declared that the Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region and Jodhpur-Pali Marwar Industrial Area being developed under DMIC as the National Manufacturing & Investment Zones under the provisions of the National Manufacturing Policy 2011.

Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Ordinance, 2015 to develop Special Investment Regions in the State

9.80 Draft of Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Ordinance, 2015 has been prepared to develop, operate, manage and regulate the Special Investment Regions (SIR) in the State (including DMIC Project). This will provide and institutional setup to develop Special Investment Region. The main provisions of this Ordinance are as under:-

- The State Government may, by notification declare any area (areas) as Special Investment Region.
- A Board would be constituted under the Bill, it will Act as an Apex Body.
- A Regional Development Authority (RDA) would be constituted to develop, manage and regulate SIR. The Authority would be responsible for preparing Master Plan, Zonal Plan and development schemes of SIR. The constitution of a single development authority for a SIR will ensure its planned and systematic development.
- The infrastructure projects may be undertaken/implemented through public private partnership.

- An Appellate Authority would be constituted. Any person aggrieved by the decision of RDA may be able to file an appeal before the Appellate Authority.

9.81 An expenditure of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 418.60 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the activities of the newly created DMIC department.

RAJASTHAN KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

9.82 The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body created by an Act of the Parliament in 1957. KVIC promotes objective of creating self reliance amongst the people and building up of a strong rural community spirit. As per KVIC rules the "Village Industry" means any industry located in a rural area (population of which does not exceed twenty thousand) which produces any goods or renders any services with or without use of power in which the fixed capital investment (in plant and machinery and land and building) per head of an artisan or a worker does not exceed fifty thousand rupees". Rajasthan Khadi Board was established as an autonomous body through an act in 1955. In addition to provide guidance for establishing Village Industries as per guidelines of KVIC the RKB provides finances, training, resourcing raw material and machines and marketing channels to the people.

9.83 The main objectives of Khadi and Village Industries Board are:

- To generate employment opportunities through self employment ventures/ projects/ micro enterprises in rural, semi rural areas with population not exceeding 20 thousand.
- To increase wage earning capacity of artisans.

9.84 At present board is running following schemes:

Marketing Development Assistance

9.85 The K.V.I. products with traditional base of patronized customers need to be focused centrifugally to exploit the recent shift in trend and pattern of demand generated specifically by youth backed by increased disposable income. For this purpose "Marketing Concept" is the panacea. Under which, there is need to looking from the side of prospective buyer and his desire to purchase is addressed by creating the desired products in K.V.I. sector. Improvement in content, packing, branding, marketing channels (Khadi Bhandars) and constant thrust on research and development activities apart from training in modern business and marketing management to the workers engaged in KVI activities should be given priority. International market is eager for Indian KVI products. There is a need to initiate a regular exercise of interaction in order to develop a business undertaking to deal with the export market.

9.86 KVI Institutions do not have the financial capacity for undertaking new initiatives. Keeping in view the rural employment generation

potential in KVI sector, the State Government provides financial support for various activities to strengthen marketing.

9.87 An outlay of ₹ 128.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the following activities of Marketing Development Assistance programme:

Advertising and Publicity

9.88 To promote the sale & use of Khadi cloth and products manufactured by Village Industries, the various methods of publicity i.e. electronics and printing media are used for which an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Renovation of Show-Rooms

9.89 To achieve the goal of 'Fashion for Development' the traditional Khadi Bhandars are being renovated and converted into the Khadi Showrooms under PP model (Government's financial support to Khadi Institutions). By 2011-12, 19 big and 79 small Bhandars have been renovated. In the year the year 2014-15, aid provided for renovation of Khadi Bhandars is as follows:

Table No. 9.2

Category	Last year minimum sale of bhandars	Percentage of renovation expenditure	Maximum limit of aid
I	35 lakh	75	20 lakh
II	25 lakh	75	10 lakh
III	10 lakh	75	2 lakh

9.90 In case of Bhandars situated in tribal area, the financial aid would be 90 per cent but maximum limit would be the same as mentioned above. In addition to renovation of Khadi Bhandars, the KVI Institution and pure Village Industry (VI) Institutions/ Societies/ VI units are also being encouraged to open their new sales outlets. For this purpose financial aid is provided as follows:-

Table No. 9.3

Category	Percentage of renovation expenditure	Maximum limit of aid
Khadi Institutions	75	5 lakh

9.91 For tribal area, the aid to open the new sales outlets by Khadi Institutions would be 90 per cent but the maximum limit would be the same as mentioned above. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Training to Salesmen & Workers

9.92 790 salesmen and office bearers have already been trained in modern marketing, sales and business management by IIT Delhi. In the year 2014-15, 102 salesmen of Khadi and Village Institution units are likely to be trained by IIT, New Delhi. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Quality Improvement in Khadi & Village Industry product

9.93 For the quality improvement of Khadi clothes, the services of the renowned designers Bibi Russel, Rajesh Pratap Singh, Rebecca D-souza were taken. Further, this exercise to seek services of Fashion Designers of National/ International repute shall continue. In the field of Village Industries, the services of Indian Institute of Packaging, Mumbai (an Institute under Ministry of Commerce, Government of India) was undertaken for packaging improvement in khadi and village industry products. This program of quality improvement in Khadi Fabric garments and village industry products needs to be focused intensely. In particular the standardization, bar-coding etc. should be imbibed in KVI products to penetrate the market outside the realm of traditional network of Khadi Bhandars. Apart from this, KVI products being produced in Rajasthan needs to be further put under the common umbrella brand of "Rajasthan Khadi" i.e. the logo of Rajasthan Khadi Board ought to be put on every KVI product. For this purpose grant in aid up to the limit of ₹ 1.00 lakh and percentage wise 90 per cent of total expenditure incurred in packing improvement is proposed to be given to village industry units coming forward with the proposal for the same. If logo is not put on the improved version of packing then percentage wise aid would be only 50 per cent. Besides this, for training, exposure visits, awarding the good workers of khadi institutions/village institution units the grant up to 75 per cent with maximum limit of ₹ 1.00 lakh per institution will also be provided. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Exports Promotion

9.94 Under the exports promotion programme, Khadi & Village Industries Institutions/ units are sent to other countries with the collaboration of KVIC under the agreed financial assistance among the KVIB, Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and KVI Institutions. The program would continue to showcase Rajasthani KVI products in International Arena so that other KVI Institutions and VI units learn gradually the techniques of International Marketing and also to improve the various desired parameters for the same. For this purpose an amount of ₹ 1.60 lakh at the maximum per Khadi Institutions/VI units is proposed to be provided by Khadi Board in addition to grant in aid being provided by KVIC/ India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) directly to the participating Institutions/ Units. An outlay of ₹ 4.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Hiring Services of Professional Consultants

9.95 To improve the quality in designing, fabrication, knitting, printing and in other related activities the services of various professionals and experts in various fields are being undertaken from time to time with the help of Rajasthan Khadi Gramodyog Sanstha Sangh, Jaipur. This program shall continue to help KVI Institutions/VI units. An outlay of ₹ 3.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Financial Aid to KVI Institutions/ Societies/ Financed Village Industry Units for Participation in Exhibitions/ Fairs

9.96 Due to paucity of financial resources, the Khadi Institutions/ Societies/ financed VI units hesitate in showcasing their products in exhibitions/ fairs which are organized in other states. Expenses for stall rent, participation fees, transport of goods, traveling & boarding/ lodging of salesmen etc. are sometimes very high and it works as detriment. To overcome this problem, financial help is provided as follows to a Khadi Institution/ Society/ Financed VI unit:

Table No. 9.4

S. No.	Item	Percentage of financial Aid	Total limit of financial Aid
1	Stall Rent	90	Maximum 0.50 lakh
2	Transport of Goods	75	

9.97 An outlay of ₹ 11.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Grant for Training Centres running by Board

9.98 Training centres are being run to train the youth for self employment. Mostly rural employment oriented courses i.e. motor winding, TV repairing, computer maintenance and mobile repairing, computer accounting and tally have been inducted. An outlay of ₹ 136.87 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for training of 3200 persons.

Computerization of Board & Centre

9.99 The traditional system of office documentation of the Board needs to be modernized. The GoI has implemented Rural Employment Generation Program (REGP) and Khadi & V.I. has vast potential for the same. The Board has to maintain individual loaner account which is approximately 70,000 for which computerization is required. An outlay of ₹ 32.14 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for purchase of the hardware and development of software.

Training Programme for Board's Officers & Staff

9.100 For upgrading the skill of Board's officers/ staff in the field of e-governance, management etc., an outlay of ₹ 1.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Khadi – Khadi Mini Cluster

9.101 Khadi mini cluster initiative program for the welfare of Kattin & Bunkar has been introduced. Thirteen Khadi Clusters covering 51 Khadi Institutions has been established. The objective is to provide almost 300 working days employment, to improve the quality of khadi products, to improve the work place ambience by providing improved spinning wheels, looms and other paraphernalia. It is being felt that cluster members were not entertained by Nodal Khadi Institutions in a cluster properly. Therefore, a new scheme known as Mini Cluster Scheme was introduced. A great enthusiasm apparently had been witnessed amongst Kattins & Bunkars for the new launch. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the scheme. The required item per Khadi Institutions is as follows:-

Table No. 9.5

Spinning Wheels, Looms etc.	₹ 3.65 lakh grant
Pre Weaving Facility	₹ 6.85 lakh grant
Spinning & Weaving Shed	₹ 2.25 lakh grant
Dying & Processing Shed (C.F.C.Shed)	₹ 2.25 lakh grant
Working Capital (as a interest free loan)	₹ 10.00 lakh
Total	₹ 25.00 lakh
Own contribution of Santha & Samiti	₹ 1.23 lakh
Grand Total	₹ 26.23 lakh

Strengthening of Commercial Centers of Khadi Board

9.102 Design, Research & Training Center, Bikaner has started training program in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 103.30 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for training of kitten bunker.

RAJASTHAN STATE HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (RSHDC)

9.103 Since established in 1984, the corporation has conducted many programmes for weavers and artisans which were based on development only. Now there is a need to change the work systems, designs, colour patterns of handloom products, keeping in view the market trends.

Corporation will conduct the following programmes in the Annual Plan 2015-16:

Skill Upgradation

9.104 The weavers and artisans in the State are poor in skill of weaving, dyeing and printing. They are still using conventional method of weaving, old colour patterns and old method of printing. They need some advance skill training in different areas. In order to fulfill the market demand and changes occurred in different areas, the corporation proposed the Skill Upgradation Programme for the weavers and artisans in the State. By imparting them such training they would be able to compete and fulfill the market demand.

9.105 For enhancing the skill of the weavers and artisans the corporation will impart training to 900 weavers & artisans in Twelfth Five Year Plan. 150 weavers and artisans are to be trained in the year 2014-15 and 150 weavers and artisans are proposed to be trained during 2015-16 by spending ₹ 4000/- per beneficiary. An outlay of ₹ 6.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Design Development

9.106 Designs and colour patterns play an important role in marketing of handloom products. In the new fashion age, customers need changing new colour designs and patterns frequently. The weavers and artisans of different pockets are still using old colour patterns & designs. These designs are now out-dated in this fashion age and are not able to fulfill the customers demand. It is necessary to change their designs and colour pattern according to market demand. For this purpose, the Design Development Programme is proposed by hiring services of experienced designers of reputed design institutions. It is proposed to prepare a panel of expert weavers, printers and dress designers for the latest designs also.

9.107 The Design Development Programme will be conducted for improvement in the field of traditional weaving, dyeing and printing. An outlay of ₹ 29.98 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Participation in Fair & Exhibitions

9.108 The traditional colorful and fashionable handloom products of the State have always been special attraction among domestic as well as foreign tourists/customers. But the weavers, printers and artisans of the State are not in a position to come in direct contact with customer and tourists. They need proper and regular platform to sale their products.

9.109 The corporation will provide them proper platform to sale their newly designed & developed products through fairs and exhibitions. The corporation will act as a catalyst between weavers and customers. By conducting such programme, the customer will get handloom product at

reasonable price. So weavers and artisans may get benefited regularly. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to participate in 40 different fairs and exhibitions.

Publicity

9.110 Handloom sector needs a wide publicity to boost market demand. The importance of hand weaving, hand printing and uses of natural dyes would be wide spread among the consumers. An outlay of ₹ 4.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Marketing Support to Weavers by Purchase of their Products

9.111 Corporation is not able to help weavers, artisans and printers scattered throughout the State. So they may not get benefited unless and until the regular sale/ marketing of their products held throughout the year. They have only little amount for raw material. It is required to support them by marketing their products regularly. The corporation will work as a bridge between consumers and weavers/artisans to make them self sustainable and get good price of their product.

9.112 Corporation will procure their newly developed color pattern, designed products and sale them through their outlets and in fairs & exhibitions. The corporation will also feed them ideas for latest fashion and current market demand regularly. This cycle will be maintained to encourage and improve the economic condition of poor weavers and artisans by marketing the products.

9.113 An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to provide support to 100 weavers and artisans.

BUNKAR SANGH

9.114 Bunkar Sangh is the State level apex federation of handloom weavers' cooperative societies. Main function of Bunkar Sangh is to provide marketing support to its 483 member cooperative societies. Sangh is running in losses for several years. The State has approved the revival plan of ₹ 500.00 lakh for the Sangh. Under the revival plan, ₹ 100.00 lakh will be utilized for marketing development, technology upgradation & computerization of sales units including head-office and ₹ 400.00 lakh will be used as working capital for purchase of cloth (product) from the weavers & artisans of the state.

RAJASTHAN SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (RAJSICO)

9.115 The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is the nodal agency for the development and promotion of Rajasthani handicrafts in the National and International market.

- At different places, Rajasthali showrooms are situated. Rajasthani Handicrafts are famous all over India. Where there is no showroom,

the Corporation organizes exhibitions for the development and publicity of Rajasthani Handicrafts.

- Rajasthali showroom at M. I. Road, Jaipur has been modernized owing to which the sale of handicraft items has been increased and appreciated by the customers.
- The Corporation is also operating Inland Container Depots (ICDs) at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Bhiwadi and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer, Jaipur.
- The Corporation is providing raw materials – Iron & Steel and Coal to the SSI units.
- The Corporation is providing marketing assistance to the SSI units for its products – Steel Furniture, Tent & Tarpaulins, Desert Coolers, Polythene Bags, Barbed Wire and Angle Iron Posts.

E-Marketing for Sale of Handicrafts through Snapdeal

9.116 'Rajasthali', a unit of RSIC, is committed to promoting the traditional art and crafts of the State, for which it provides a marketing umbrella to the artisans under its brand. In a continuous effort to reinvent itself and keep pace with the market trends and customer psyche, RSIC too has decided to diversify into online marketing in order to boost its sales. Already armed with a globally recognized and much sought after brand, the Corporation has entered into an MOU with Snapdeal under an exclusive domain name 'rajasthali.snapdeal.com'.

Flatted Factories Complex

9.117 RSIC has planned to build the first Flatted factory complex in the state at Bais Godam Industrial Area to help the budding and first generation entrepreneurs who have ideas and business plans but do not have the space and business support enabling infrastructure.

9.118 There will be incubation support system which will facilitate the budding entrepreneurs who have business ideas and plans but need mentoring support and work space to start on small scale level. This facility will provide infrastructure at affordable rents to start a venture without much capital investment and once their business grows they can move out.

9.119 For first generation entrepreneurs who have ideas and are beyond Incubation phase, this facility will provide infrastructure for easy setting up of their units. Ready to occupy premises working on plug and play basis will ensure easy setting up of enterprises.

9.120 The concept is to provide tenants with excellent service back-up and maintenance support allowing companies to focus on their core businesses. These properties cater to the local small & medium enterprises engaged in various manufacturing activities. Some MNC manufacturers may also house their manufacturing operations in such

buildings. Government of Rajasthan will provide soft loan of ₹ 850.00 lakh for the projects during the year 2015-16.

9.121 An outlay of ₹ 120.01 lakh is proposed for the participation in Indian International Trade Fair (IITF) in 2015-16.

Coal Business

Distribution of Raw Material

9.122 Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited has again started business of Coal distribution to Small Scale Industry units of State. Due to various circumstances, this work was not being done by the Corporation since the year 2009-10. State government has provided financial assistance for re starting of coal business.

9.123 The agreement has been done with South Eastern Coal Limited, Bilaspur, a subsidiary company of Coal India Limited for supply of Coal for two years. In the month of February, 2015, one rack of coal having capacity of 3739.28 MT has been distributed to SSI units of State.

RURAL NON FARM DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RUDA)

9.124 RUDA is working as a Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) agency in the key sectors of Leather, Minor Minerals, Wool & Textile, Handloom, Khadi & Handicraft.

9.125 RUDA is committed for sustainable livelihood promotion for new artisans in the non-farm sector. Livelihood opportunities are provided to the rural artisans through the following interventions: -

- Capacity Development through skill and technical trainings.
- Micro Enterprise Development (MED) by forming Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Artisan Federations.
- Value Addition in artisan products through Design, Packaging, Research & Development, Product Development interventions.
- Market facilitation including e-marketing services for artisan products.
- Special Service for rural artisans through artisan help line, artisans display center and registration in the artisan directory.

9.126 An expenditure of ₹ 300.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 380.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for conducting the following activities:

Minor Minerals

9.127 In this sector, RUDA provides skill upgradation, design development and market facilitation to rural artisan in the following manner:

- Technical development in blue pottery through National Institute of Design-Ministry of Small & Medium Enterprises (NID-MSME) and kiln furniture upgradation.
- Geographical Indication (GI) Awareness building for Pokaran pottery and blue pottery art.
- Training on stone and pottery craft in TSP region of Rajasthan.
- New product development program in Stone Cluster of Sikandra, Gola Ka Waas, Bheslana and Jaisalmer area.
- Design Development Training in Terracotta at Hadota, Jaipur, Ramgarh (Alwar), Pokran Jaisalmer, Shyamota Swai Madhopur.
- Participation in International Stone Mart 2015 at Jaipur.
- Participation in International Stone Exhibition at Verona (Italy), Xiamen China, Stone Fair, USA & Natural stone, Istanbul (Turkey).
- Skill development programme for stone and terracotta craft.
- Technical tie up with Mahatama Gandhi Rural Technology Institute for pottery craft.
- Exposure visit to stone craft and terracotta cluster of India.

Leather

- Design Development in Leather accessories at Udaipuriya, Bhinmal, Sanchole in Jalore, Jaitaran (Pali) and Pipad (Jodhpur).
- Leather footwear technical upgradation training with the help of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), Noida.
- Product diversification and quality improvement program in Mojari in Jaipur district.
- Participation in Indian International Leather Fair (IILF) 2015 (Chennai).
- Leather Vegetable Tanning program in Pipad, Bhopalgarh and Sanchole.
- Technical Development Workshop at Jaipur for leather accessories artisans.
- Exposure visit to prominent Leather Cluster of India.
- Skill upgradation training for artisans in Chennai Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Chennai for Leather accessories.

Wool and Textile

- Design and product development training for Kota Doria in Common Facility Centre (CFC), Kaithun.
- Training on weaving of woolen material in Jodhpur, Ganganagar and Bikaner Region.

- GI Awareness workshop for Kota Doria.
- Durries Design Development Workshop at Dausa/ Dholpur.
- Hand-block printing at Bagru in Jaipur and Pipad in Jodhpur.
- Tie and Dye training programme at Jodhour Rural area.
- Embroidery on woolen and cotton material in Pugal, Bikaner area.
- Exposure visit to leading textile clusters of India.
- The durries weaving training in TSP region of Udaipur.

Coordination

- Participation in (Federation of Rajasthan Handicraft Exports) FORHEX Exhibition at Jaipur.
- Participation in Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Exhibition at Chandigarh.
- Participation in Indian International Trade Fair (IITF).
- Gandhi Shilp Bazars at Jaipur & Udaipur.
- Participation in International Exhibitions in Singapore, Frankfurt etc.
- Craft Bazar at Jaipur.
- Exhibitions at Aga Khan, Delhi, Gurgaon & Noida.
- Marketing Impact Assessment Studies.
- Marketing Seminars and Buyer-Seller Meets (BSMs).
- Shilpangan exhibition at Rajeev Gandhi Handicraft Bhawan, New Delhi.

RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION (RFC)

9.128 RFC was set up with an objective of promoting balanced regional development and industrialization in the State of Rajasthan. It has completed 60 years of service to the industrial development of the State. Corporation reaches out to the Tiny; Small and Medium Sector through its wide network of 30 Branch Offices (including 10 Facilitation Centers) grouped into 4 Operations headed by DGMs. The Corporation had played pivotal role in economic development of the State. Since its inception, the Corporation has sanctioned a sum of ₹ 6512.44 crore to 80825 units and disbursed ₹ 4648.99 crore to 62868 units upto 31.03.2014. Its role in development of first generation entrepreneur has always been appreciated at every platform.

9.129 It has also played major role in implementation of government schemes and disbursement of various type of government sponsored incentives such as capital subsidy & interest subsidy.

Yuva Udhyamita Protsahan Yojana

9.130 Yuva Udhyamita Protsahan Yojana was launched in April, 2013 to encourage young entrepreneurs to establish their industrial projects in the state. The scheme is implemented through Rajasthan Financial Corporation. Under the scheme collateral free term loans is provided to selected applicants who are ITI graduates and below 35 years for projects costing ₹ 25 lakh to ₹ 100 lakh. The minimum promoter's contribution is 10%.

6% Interest Subvention under Yuva Udhyamita Protsahan Yojana

9.131 The State Government provides an interest subvention of 6% to RFC and in turn RFC charges effective rate of 7.5% from the loanee on timely repayment. An outlay of ₹ 100.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION (RIICO)

9.132 RIICO, the State owned Company, provides multifaceted services for industrial development of the State. RIICO is a State Enterprise incorporated under Companies Act, 1956. It was set up in 1969 and then called as Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation (RSIMDC). RIICO got its existing name in the year 1980.

Key Roles performed by RIICO:

- Developing Industrial Estates/ Areas for promoting industrial investment in the State (Infrastructure Development Activities).
- Providing Financial Assistance to Industrial/Commercial enterprises (Investment Activities).

9.133 RIICO is providing multifaceted services i.e. development of industrial infrastructure, extending term loan and equity funds to the industry and providing agency services to the State Govt. for execution of its various schemes like:

- New industrial areas are being developed to promote and speed up industrialisation in the State.
- Government/RIICO is committed to increase private investment by providing better economic infrastructure and investment friendly policies.
- Creating opportunities for Public Private Partnership (PPP) Project.
- Emphasis on Skill Development Programme for workers of Textile Sector, Clothing Sector through dedicated efforts under Corporate Social Responsibility etc.

9.134 There are two schemes under Central Sector Schemes. The schemes are:

1. Mini Growth Centres (IIDs)

9.135 Government of India had announced IIDs in the year 1994 with the objective of creation of integrated infrastructure facilities in backward areas for promotion of small scale industries. RIICO is the Nodal Agency for the scheme. An outlay of ₹ 100.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2. Agro Food Parks

9.136 Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India, has sanctioned Agro Food Parks at Kota, Boranada, Alwar and Sriganganagar. Under these parks the Central Government is providing approximately 25% of project cost as grant for each park. An outlay of ₹ 0.02 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16

Public Private Partnership Project

9.137 Jaipur Exhibition & Convention Centre (JECC), Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur - In order to position Jaipur as a MICE (Meeting, Incentives, Conferences & Exhibition) tourism hub of Northern India, Jaipur Exhibition & Convention Centre on 42 acres land at RIICO's Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur under PPP mode has been established.

VASTRA – 2014

9.138 VASTRA – 2014, an International Textile and Apparel Fair was organized by RIICO in collaboration with FICCI from 29th to 31st October, 2014 at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur.

India Stone Mart – 2015

9.139 Stone Mart -2015 was successfully organized in Jaipur Exhibition & Convention Centre, Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur from 29th January to 1st February, 2015. In this International exhibition more than 400 exhibitors has participated including 111 overseas exhibitors and generating investment/business potential to ₹ 1500 crore.

Gender Budget

9.140 RIICO has been providing special emphasis on Gender equality by allotting plots to women entrepreneurs on preferential basis, promoting skill development and training programmes by RSLDC etc. Rule 3A of RIICO Land Disposal Rule 1979 envisages that:

- RIICO shall provide concession in rate of development charges to women entrepreneurs. Corporation allows 25% concession in rate of development charges to women entrepreneurs in unsaturated areas for setting up of industries (up to ceiling of 2000 sqm.)
- The said reservation of industrial plots for the above category be maintained even after the industrial area gets saturated and allotment of these plots shall be made at the prevailing rate of allotment, with the admissible upfront concession.

- Corporation allows 25% concession in rate of development charges to ex-serviceman/war widows in unsaturated areas for setting up of industries (up to ceiling of 2000 sqm.)

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

9.141 Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30.03.2001 with an 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.

9.142 The Rajasthan Foundation undertakes the following promotional activities in order to achieve its objectives of motivating the Non-Resident Rajasthanis (NRRs) to contribute towards the socio-economic development of their Motherland:

- Rajasthan Foundation is having a close and continuous interaction with NRRs in various cities of India and abroad. To ensure this, Rajasthan Foundation has opened chapters in cities, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, London, and New York, mainly to initiate activities in social sector, to conduct meetings regularly with the executive committee of the chapters, and to enroll new members. At the behest of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, new Rajasthan Foundation chapters have been opened at Indore and Kathmandu.
- The Rajasthan Foundation shall continue coordinating with/ motivating its chapters in organizing important events/ festivals like Gangaur/ Teej/ Rajasthan Divas/ Mehendi festival, etc. at their respective places.
- Various chapters of the Rajasthan Foundation would be requested to initiate scholarships/ awards to meritorious NRR students and prominent NRRs for their notable contribution in various fields in their cities.
- Rajasthan Foundation is also aggressively marketing Rajasthan as a destination for investment in the social sector through organizing exhibitions- Rajasthan Calling- Rajasthan Divas- in various cities, where NRRs are living in large number, in collaboration with other departments/ agencies of the Rajasthan Government.
- Updating and maintenance of the web portal, database, which enables the Government of Rajasthan to interact directly with the Non-Resident Rajasthanis. In this context, Rajasthan Foundation web portal has been launched.
- Rajasthan Foundation is publishing a bilingual quarterly Newsletter, which is widely circulated within and outside the

country, besides producing promotional material like CDs etc. for the dissemination amongst the NRR/ NRIs.

- Jaane Apna Rajasthan Programme (JAR) is being organized by the Rajasthan Foundation aiming at giving an insight of rich culture, heritage, rituals, architect and tourism of Rajasthan to Non-Resident Rajasthani youths, and apprise them of the economic status, education as well as technology of the State.
- Rajasthan Foundation has been participating in the Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas, Rajasthani International Conclave, and other conferences and events.
- Organization of Chapter Conference and interactive sessions to follow up the activities undertaken by the respective chapter.

MINES & GEOLOGY

9.143 The minerals play an important role in the economic development of any society. Scientific and judicious exploration of minerals is essential for industrial development and ultimately for prosperity of a Nation. Since minerals are wasting assets, their exploitations, exploration and utilization has to be planned in such a manner that it serves the present generation as well as the posterity.

9.144 Rajasthan is one of the important minerals producing State in the Country. It is endowed with 79 varieties of minerals. The State is a leading producer of metallic minerals like lead, zinc and copper ores. It has a prominent position in the country as far as the production of non-metallic minerals such as rock phosphate, gypsum, soapstone, asbestos, limestone, fluorite, quartz, wollastonite and decorative stones such as marble, sandstone, granite etc.

9.145 Main objectives of the department are:

- Increase State's revenue through higher production of minerals & their scientific development.
- Encourage value addition of minerals through promotion of mineral based industries in the State.
- Promote Research & Development in the fields of identification, analysis, exploration, exploitation and beneficiation of minerals particularly keeping in view mineral conservation, utilization of waste and up-gradation of low grade minerals/ores.
- Adopt adequate measures for protection of environment in mines & restoration of mined out areas.
- Take adequate measures to promote export of minerals & establishment of export oriented units.
- Construct approach roads to mines and quarries.

9.146 The two main functions attributed to the department are:-

- Mineral survey and prospecting
- Mineral administration and development of mineral resources.

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

9.148 The mineral administration wing is engaged in granting minerals concessions, collection of revenue, ensures proper development of mines and mineral properties, protection of environment and conservation of mineral by way of regular inspection and proper guidance to the lease holders.

Table No. 9.6
Revenue collected from minerals

Year	Revenue (₹ in lakh)
2010-2011	192958
2011-2012	236631
2012-2013	283859
2013-2014	308866

9.149 Details of the schemes run by department are as under:

Intensive Prospecting and Mineral Survey Scheme

9.150 This is the fundamental scheme of the department under which mineral survey and prospecting work in the State are carried out. Investigation for minerals and rocks are taken up in different stratigraphical horizons. In the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 1030.85 lakh is proposed for salary and office expenses for 529 posts under various cadres, ₹ 200.00 lakh for contractual drilling in Western Rajasthan especially for investigation of lignite and limestone. A total of ₹ 622.10 lakh is proposed for purchase of instruments for departmental workshop, chemical laboratory, Differential GPS, GPS for survey and magnetometer, scanner etc.

9.151 The prospecting and survey work is carried out through Regional Mineral Survey (RMS) followed by Regional Geological Mapping (RGM) and Detailed Geological Mapping (DGM) in the target areas. The Department undertakes 40 to 50 prospecting/exploration projects every year.

9.152 During the year 2015-16 department will undertake mineral development and exploration programme for base metals and noble metals, precious and semi precious minerals, dimensional and decorative stones, glass and ceramic minerals, limestone, industrial minerals and lignite.

Construction of Mines Approach Roads

9.153 Mines approach roads are constructed for linking the mining areas to nearby road for easy transport of minerals. In the year 2015-16 about 9.00 km roads will be completed in 6 road works of districts Rajsamand, Dungarpur and Banswara. An outlay of ₹ 526.29 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Construction of Departmental Buildings

9.154 At number of places, the department is not having office building due to which routine office work is not attended systematically. Therefore, construction of office building and purchase of land proposed under the scheme. In the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 1366.28 lakh is proposed for 10 ongoing building works and one new work is proposed for extension of Bhilwara Khanij Bhawan.

Building E-Business Infrastructure (Computerization)

9.155 In the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 40.00 lakh is proposed for hiring IT managed services on contract basis for smoothly running of online work, maintenance of Departmental Website etc.

Diversion of Forest Land for Grant of Mining Leases

9.156 Under the scheme diversion of forest land where mineral deposits occur are to be taken so the area may be available for grant of mining leases. The illegal mining in forest will also be checked.

RAJASTHAN STATE MINES & MINERALS LIMITED (RSMML)

9.157 RSMML is one of the premier public sector enterprises of Govt. of Rajasthan, primarily based on mining and marketing of industrial minerals, like Rock Phosphate, Gypsum, Lignite and SMS Grade Limestone. In addition to this, the company is in the business of generation and selling of Wind Power having wind mill generating plants of 106.30 MW capacities in the district of Jaisalmer, which are generating around 1500 lakh units per annum and 5 MW Solar Power is further to it added in Dec., 2014.

9.158 A desalination plant having an input capacity of 20 million liters of saline water per day with output capacity of 13MLD potable water has been commissioned on Design, Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (DBOOT) basis. After commissioning of the plant, PHED has started supplying potable water to 120 nearby villages. It is expected that PHED would be able to take more water to supply the potable water to more & more villages of Nagaur district by extending its network in new villages.

9.159 Besides, M/s Rajasthan State Petroleum Corporation Limited (RSPCL), a subsidiary company of RSMML is tying up with Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. for underground Coal Gasification in various lignite blocks of Rajasthan. Further activities in relation to underground Coal Gasification may commence in the near future for which a dedicated block is being reserved for RSMML by GoR.

9.160 In addition to it, M/s RSPCL has formed a Joint Venture Company with GAIL GAS on 20.09.2013 for undertaking of gas distribution in Barmer-Sanchore basin network, Rajasthan State Gas Limited (RSGL) is setting up CNG dispensing unit on Delhi-Jaipur Highway networking. GAIL GAS Limited units are expected to work from January, 2016.

9.161 The following projects are proposed by RSMML for the Annual Plan 2015-16:

Land Acquisition for Lignite Project

9.162 An amount of ₹ 4200.00 lakh is proposed to be spent to acquire land for lignite mining in Barmer district.

Jhamarkotra Mines Development

9.163 An amount of ₹ 1300.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for purchase of equipment at Jhamarkotra Mines.

Wind Power Project

9.164 An amount of ₹ 8000.00 lakhs is proposed for Wind Power Project for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for various activities proposed through RSGL, its subsidiary company.

Equity Contribution to Rajasthan State Petroleum Corporation

9.165 An amount of ₹1000.00 lakh is proposed as equity contribution to Rajasthan State Petroleum Corporation for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for various activities proposed through RSGL, its subsidiary company.

DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM

9.166 Rajasthan has significant resource potential of hydrocarbons under 4 Petroliferous Basins. Due to hydrocarbon potentiality, 3 Petroliferous Basins of Rajasthan have been upgraded into Category-I i.e. equivalent to Bombay High, Assam and Gujarat. These 4 basins falls in the 14 Districts of the State spread over an area of 1,50,000 sq. km.

9.167 Petroleum Directorate was established in 1997 to gear-up petroleum exploration activities in Rajasthan and now emerged as a substantial source of non-tax revenue for the State.

9.168 Rajasthan has emerged in World Oil Map due to the significant discovery of Crude Oil and Natural Gas.

9.169 Rajasthan has the maximum on-land area (i.e. 60,000 sq. km) suitable for Oil, Gas & CBM exploration. Presently, the Directorate is

monitoring the E&P activities for the 12 blocks for which Petroleum Exploration Licenses have been granted in the State for Oil, Gas & CBM under various regime viz. Nomination, JV, NELP & CBM. Similarly production activities of crude oil & natural gas are being monitored from the 6 operational Petroleum Mining Leases out of 11 Petroleum Mining Leases granted in the State.

9.170 Four new Blocks of Rajasthan have been included in NELP-X bidding to be awarded for oil & gas exploration and development activities.

9.171 The Directorate is also accruing the non-tax revenue in terms of royalty on production of crude oil & natural gas to the order of ₹ 4849 crore during the year 2014-15.

9.172 Besides, the Directorate has entered into a MoU with GAIL (India) for undertaking Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) Project in Barmer-Sanchore Basin and has also coordinating with GAIL & GIGL for City Gas Distribution Network Projects in the State.

9.173 Looking to the present crude production to the order of 9 million tonnes per annum from Barmer, HPCL Board finalized to setup 9 MMTPA Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex at Barmer Rajasthan in Joint Venture with the State Government. The project cost is estimated to be ₹ 37,229 crore. In this regard, an MOU has been entered between Government of Rajasthan & HPCL on 14.03.2013. Presently, project is under review of the State Government. For which the task has been entrusted to M/s. Pricewater House Coopers (PWC).

9.174 Besides incentives, the State Government has the 26% equity participation in the Project for which a JV company in the name of "HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd" has been formed.

9.175 An expenditure of ₹ 52.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 8010.13 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for Petroleum Department.

CHAPTER - 10

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

10.1 Road infrastructure provides a fundamental foundation to the performance of all national economies, delivering a wide range of economic and social benefits. Adequately maintaining road infrastructure is essential to preserve and enhance those benefits. Reducing the distance between people, markets, services and knowledge– or simply ‘getting people connected’ – is a great part of what economic growth is all about. Although virtual connectivity has become increasingly important today with the emergence of new communication avenues, a good and reliable transport network remains vital. There is a very strong positive correlation between a country's economic development and the quality of its road network.

10.2 Roads carry larger share of traffic. Road is a harbinger of all development. Rajasthan is one of the few states in India, which is far below the national average in respect of road density. As against the national average of 148 km per 100 sq. km, in the state it is 58.75 km. Out of 2,01,064 km road length three fourth is village roads and about 14 per cent village habitations are not connected by all weather roads. Road development is needed to plan a better and improved road network transport system to accelerate economic development.

10.3 While significant advances have been made in improving the State road network in recent years yet there are huge gaps which need to be considered in current plan period. The Twelfth Five Year Plan approach emphasizes development of a good road infrastructure and good quality road network in the State. Keeping in view of this objective, the State Government is committed and endeavors to implement the following in coming years:

- Build East-West Mega Highways just as North-South Mega Highway was built.
- Widening, strengthening and renovation of all highways and district roads.
- All the damaged roads to be repaired on priority basis.
- A new scheme OPRC (Out Put and Performance based Roads Contracts) of maintenance of road network on district/ zone level would be launched having a contract period of 8 years.
- Extension of road facilities to the places of religious and tourist importance.
- All inter-state connectivity with neighboring State would be developed with good riding comfort.

- Construction of fly-over, road over-bridges and under-passes on BOT basis on the railway crossings on all NH, SH and district roads.
- Focus on road safety

10.4 A provision of ₹ 1040822.38 lakh was kept in the Twelfth Plan for all agencies related to Transport sector. An expenditure of ₹ 727719.11 lakh is likely to be incurred on transport sector in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 727167.91 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 577816.68 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, this includes Central Assistance of ₹ 128283.87 lakh and concessionaire contribution of PPP project of ₹ 93381.00 lakh. Scheme-wise details are given in the following table:

Table No. 10.1
Proposed Financial Outlays for Transport Sector

(₹ in lakh)					
S. No.	Department	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. in 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1	Public Works Department	890717.38	427909.27	428460.47	387264.02
2	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation IBER	47870.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Rajasthan State Road Dev. & Construction Corporation	100000.00	63663.00	63663.00	50077.00
4	Transport Department	2235.00	52969.64	52969.64	47094.66
5	JDA- Ring Road Project under PPP	0.00	6000.00	6000.00	20000.00
6	PWD-Road Project under PPP	0.00	176626.00	176626.00	73381.00
	Total	1040822.38	727167.91	727719.11	577816.68

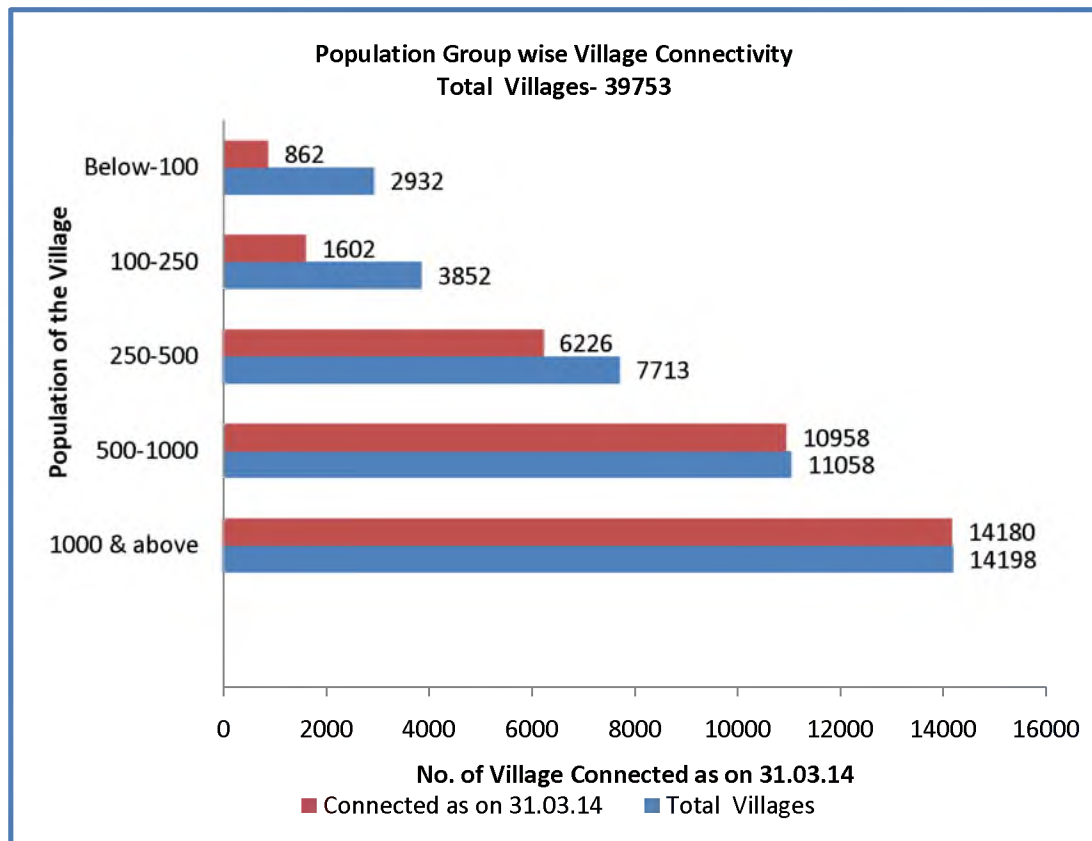
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

10.5 Rajasthan is the largest State of the country having an area of 3.42 lakh sq. Kms. According to the census 2011, the population of the State is 6.85 crore. About 75 per cent of the population lives in rural areas. The road density in the State is only 58.75 kilometer, in comparison to national average of 148 kilometer per 100 sq. kilometers. Huge efforts are needed to increase total road network in the State. The total road network in the State as on 31.03.2014 was 2,01,064 kilometers, 80 per cent of which is village roads. About 16 per cent habitations are still not connected by all weather roads. Per capita development cost in the State is very high due to widely dispersed population.

10.6 The population group-wise connectivity of villages as per population (census 2001) as on 31.03.2014 in the State is as follows:

Table No. 10.2
Village Connectivity

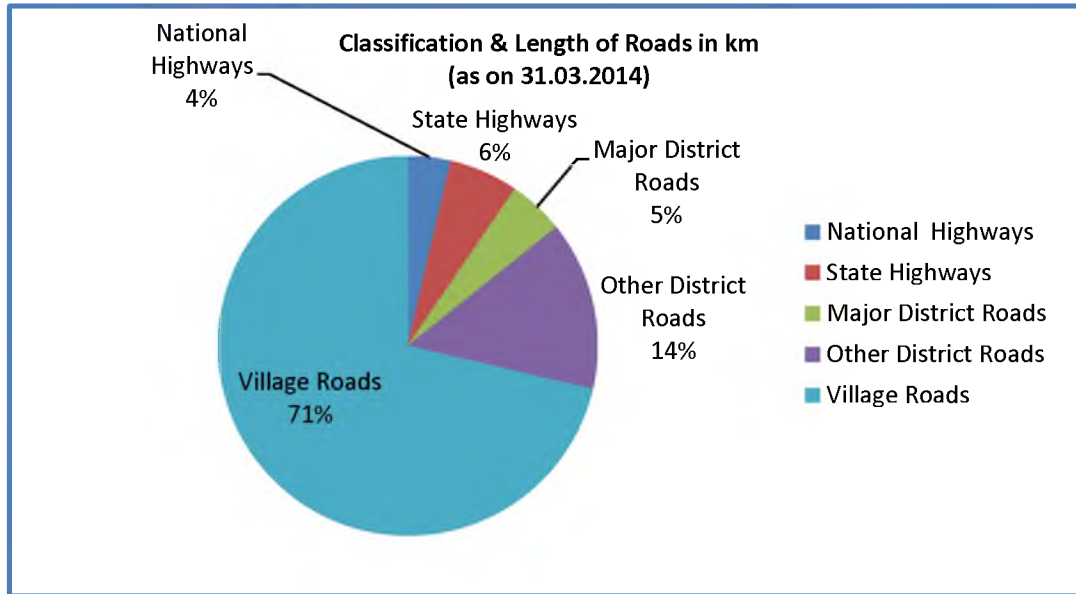
S.No.	Population Group	Total Villages	Connected on 31.03.14
1	1000 & above	14198	14180
2	500-1000	11058	10958
3	250-500	7713	6226
4	100-250	3852	1602
5	Below-100	2932	862
	Total	39753	33828



Total road network in the State is as under:-

Table No. 10.3
Classification of Roads as on 31.03.2014

S.No.	Classification	Length in Km				
		BT	MR	GR	FW	Total
1.	National Highways	7280	0	0	30	7310
2.	State Highways	11826	4	5	45	11880
3.	Major District Roads	9375	11	79	75	9540
4.	Other District Roads	26957	904	997	76	28934
5.	Village Roads	103275	1140	36165	2820	143400
	TOTAL	158713	2059	37246	3046	201064



10.7 An outlay of ₹ 890717.38 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 611086.47 lakh is likely to be incurred during the Annual Plan 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 610535.27 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 480645.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, this includes central share of ₹ 128283.84 lakh. Scheme-wise details of various schemes being implemented are as follows:

**Table No.10.4
Scheme-wise Financial Outlays**

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Scheme	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. In 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
(A)	State Schemes				
1.	SMR-SHW(13th FC)	11250.00	3750.00	4301.19	0.03
2.	SMR-SHW(14th FC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	SMR-SHW/MDR	126000.00	38289.35	40789.35	17200.00
4.	State Road Fund	164887.00	28000.01	28000.01	60000.01
5.	NABARD-RIDF	317750.03	85414.96	85414.96	62100.06
6.	RRSMP-EAP	110000.00	74000.00	74000.00	25300.00
7.	Rural Roads	5529.00	69681.59	66181.59	90000.00
9.	Special Priority Roads	0.00	8605.66	10105.70	500.00
10.	Urban Roads	2894.00	4040.12	4040.12	950.00
11.	Land Acquisition (General)	1150.00	300.00	300.00	200.00
12.	Land Acquisition (PMGSY)	19.36	182.72	182.72	30.00
13.	Land Acquisition (ADP)	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01
14.	Computerization	150.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15.	Public Works and others	0.05	349.98	349.98	350.00
16.	Share Capital to RIDOCR/RSRDCC	0.05	0.02	2500.01	0.02

S. No.	Scheme	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. In 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
17.	Rajasthan Road Infrastructure Development Co. Ltd.	-	-	0.01	0.01
18.	Real Estate Dev. & Construction Coop. of Rajasthan Ltd.	-	-	-	0.01
19.	NH PPP Contribution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
20.	Construction of Roads with support of Private Partnership	0.00	5000.00	2000.00	2000.00
	Total (A)	739629.54	317714.42	318265.63	258730.16
(B)	Central Asst. Schemes				
21.	Central Road Fund (ACA	148087.84	23885.84	23885.84	25000.00
22.	Economic Roads	3000.00	144.00	144.00	500.02
23.	Inter State Road	-	2200.00	2200.00	2000.01
24.	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna	-	80000.00	80000.00	96000.00
25.	Border Area Roads	-	3965.00	3965.00	5033.82
26.	Strategic Roads	-	0.01	0.00	0.01
	Total (B)	151087.84	110194.85	110194.84	128533.86
(C)	PPP Projects				
27.	JDA Ring Road Project (PPP)	-	6000.00	6000.00	20000.00
28.	Ridcor-Road Project (PPP)	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	PWD- Road Project(PPP)	-	176626.00	176626.00	73381.00
	Total (C)	-	182626.00	182626.00	93381.00
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	890717.38	610535.27	611086.47	480645.02

SMR- Strengthening, Modernization & Renovation

SHW- State Highway

MDR- Major District Roads

RRSMP- Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project

10.8 The main physical targets kept for the Twelfth Plan, likely achievement during the Annual Plan 2014-15 and proposed targets for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are given in the following table:

Table No.10.5
Proposed Physical Targets

(Length in Km)

S. No	Scope of Work	Scheme	Target Twelfth Plan	Likely Ach. 2014-15	Proposed Target 2015-16
1.	SMR SHW & MDR	Central Road Fund	2270	425	90
2.	SMR SHW & MDR	13th FC	430	100	-

S. No	Scope of Work	Scheme	Target Twelfth Plan	Likely Ach. 2014-15	Proposed Target 2015-16
3.	SMR SHW & MDR	SMR-SHW-MDR	3100	600	340
4.	Const. of Rural Roads	RIDF	1000	600	150
5.	Const. of Rural Roads	Rural Roads	100	600	50
6.	Const. of Missing Links	RIDF	2850	300	40
7.	Const. of Religious Roads	RIDF	556	20	0
8.	RMUP-ISR/MDR/VR	RIDF	8400	1300	3000
9.	Const of RoBs (No.)	SRF	15	1	5
10.	SMR SHW & MDR	Economic Roads	-	0	0
11.	Const of RUBs (No.)	Rural Roads	-	13	7
12.	Village Connectivity (No.)	RIDF	-	150	110
13.	Const. of Rural Roads	Rural Roads-EAP	-	1600	654
14.	Village Connectivity (No.)	Rural Roads-EAP	-	600	267
15.	SMR SHW & MDR	SRF	-	50	0
16.	SMR Urban Roads	Urban Roads	-	30	0
17.	Const. of Rural Roads	SPR	-	-	0
18.	SMR-VR	SPR	-	100	0
19.	Const. of Rural Roads	PMGSY		3000	2500
20.	Habitations Connectivity	PMGSY		1000	1100
21.	SMR-ISR	Inter- State		4	0
22.	Construction of GGP	Rural Roads		200	1500

ISR- Inter State Roads VR- Village Roads SPR – Special Priority Roads
RMUP- Renovation, Modernization, Up-gradation Project SRF- Special Road Fund
RoB –Rail over Bridge RUB –Rail under Bridge SRF- State Road Fund

10.9 Other major achievements during the Annual Plan 2014-15 are as follows:

- A project of 16 Mega Highways for up-gradation of 2631 kilometers of secondary corridors consisting 28 works were taken up at the cost of ₹ 3590.00 lakh on BOT basis during 2012-13, out of which 20 works in the length of 2391 kilometer costing ₹ 3196.04 lakh completed and 8 works in a length of 240.15 kilometers costing ₹ 394.29 lakh are in progress.
- Chechet- Modak- Ramganj Mandi- Udawa MP border (28.20 kms), has been developed. Development work of Jaipur-Bhilwara State Highway (212 kms) is likely to be completed by June 2015.
- Rail over bridge (RoB) at Bharatpur-Mathura has been completed.

- 13 Rail under bridges at various railways crossing completed and work on 15 are in progress.
- A new scheme Gramin Gaurav Path Yojana (GGPY) was started. In first phase sanction issued to construct cement concrete roads with drainage at 2154 Panchayat Headquarters.
- 132 roads comprised 8910 km length of State Highways and Major District Roads was identified in first phase to develop on PPP mode. Work of detailed project reports are likely to be completed by March/April 2015. It includes East-West Megha Highway corridor.

10.10 In addition to the other targets, following targets are proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16:

- 5 BOT works amounting to ₹ 1223.75 lakh, comprising 423.67 kms length is likely to be completed. Margin money will be provided from State Road Fund.
- 15 Rail under bridges are likely to be completed by December, 2015. Work on 7 new RuB's in Hanumangarh and Churu districts are also proposed to be started.
- 5 Rail over bridges at Gangapur city, Modak, Maria-Murena, Makarana and Phulera are likely to be completed during 2015-16. Construction work of RoB at Lohawat on Raika Bag-Jaisalmer Rly section is also proposed to be taken up.
- 1200 km GGP road work is likely to be completed.
- Work on Dungargarh-Sardarshahar-Rajgarh (159 km), Shri Ganga Nagar-Raisingh Nagar-Bikaner (227 km), Dudu-Malpura-Todaraisingh up to Chhan (104 km), Sikar-Ladunun-Nokha (200 km) and Dara-Khanpur-Aklera (89 km) are proposed to be started on PPP mode.
- A new scheme of maintenance of road network in the name of OPRC (Output and Performance base Road Contract) is proposed to be started in 2 districts i.e Alwar and Dholpur on trial basis having a contract period of 8 years during 2015-16.
- To construct 2000 km missing links in rural areas, work is proposed to be started under NABARD RIDF-21.
- Strengthening and renewal work of more than 4000 km non-patchable of Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads is also proposed to be taken up with a cost of ₹ 847 crore

10.11 The following works are also proposed to be started:-

- Construction of additional carriage way from Bhairun Darwaza to Sawai Madhopur city with a cost of ₹ 30 crore

- Re-construction of High level bridge between Hanumangarh city and Hanumangarh Junction on Ghaggar River with a cost of ₹ 40 crore
- Widening and Strengthening work from Sabala bypass and Teejwar to Syntax Chauraha via Tehsil Chauraha in Dungarpur district with a cost of ₹ 14.60 crore
- Construction of Road from Sewar to Pali in Dholpur district with a cost of ₹ 4.43 crore
- Widening and Strengthening work from Bhopal Sagar to Narela via Surajpura in Chittaurgarh district with a cost of ₹ 76.88 crore
- Construction of High level bridge between Genta in Kota district and Makhida in Bundi district on Chambal River with a cost of ₹ 102 crore
- Construction of RoB and Nadbai bypass in Bharatpur district with a cost of ₹ 105 crore
- Widening and Strengthening work from Ghaur Circle to Ahanisa Circle and Kati Circle to Ahanisa Circle in Alwar city with a cost of ₹ 30 crore

10.12 Scheme-wise brief of major schemes being implemented is as follows:

A. State Schemes

SMR-State Highways and Major District Roads

10.13 Strengthening, Modernization & Renovation of State Highways and Major District Roads which could not be taken up under other schemes are also taken up under this scheme. During the year 2012-13, 296 works of 993.46 kilometer length costing ₹ 28666.00 lakh were sanctioned, out of which 235 works of 747 kilometer length completed and an expenditure of ₹ 20332.00 lakh incurred. During the year 2013-14, 26 works of 261.35 kilometer length costing ₹ 20522.00 lakh were sanctioned, out of which 12 works of 209 kilometer length completed and an expenditure of ₹ 10531.00 lakh incurred. Work order has also been placed in the year 2014-15 for taking up 4 works of 8.12 kilometer length costing ₹ 1769.00 lakh. During the year 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 40789.35 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 38289.35 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 17200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.14 A grant of ₹ 15000.00 lakh had also been recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission for strengthening of State Highways for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15. During the year 2014-15, 5 work of 26.50 kilometer length costing ₹ 1703 lakh were sanctioned and these works are in progress. An expenditure of ₹ 4301.19 lakh is likely to be

incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay ₹ 3750.00 lakh.

State Road Fund

10.15 A separate non lapsable State Road Fund had been created for road development by levying cess on the sale of petrol and high speed diesel in the State during 2004-05. An amount of ₹ 28000.00 lakh is likely to be collected during the year 2014-15 by levying cess. During the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 24600 lakh is to be paid to RSRDCC for ongoing projects against margin money/annuity. Remaining amount of ₹ 3400.00 lakh is to be provided for ongoing RoB's and works. ₹ 3400.00 lakh has already given to RSRDCC. An outlay of ₹ 60000.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

10.16 NABARD is providing 80 per cent loan to the State Government for the development of rural roads under this scheme. Various works like strengthening and renewal of rural roads, construction of rural roads for connecting villages, construction of missing links, construction of CD works, religious & other important rural roads and bridges are taken up under the scheme. During the year 2014-15, 1211 works amounting to ₹ 84708.00 lakh to strengthen and renew 4254 km of non-patchable length has been sanctioned and work order is under progress. Progress of various works sanctioned under RIDF-16 to 20 is given in the table below:

Table No. 10.6
Progress of RIDF Projects

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Scheme	Sanctions		Likely Progress up to 2014-15		Proposed Outlay 2015-16
		No. of works	Amount	No. of works	Amount	Amount
1	RIDF-16	2426	86436.00	2371	75971.00	100.06
2	RIDF-17	1281	55665.00	1222	49527.00	1000.00
3	RIDF-18	2256	172235.00	1908	145596.00	5000.00
4	RIDF-19	872	78488.00	506	56942.00	8000.00
5	RIDF-20	1211	84708.00	0	5000.00	42000.00
6	RIDF-21	0	0	0	0.00	6000.00
	Total	8046	477532.00	6007	333036.00	62100.06

10.17 An outlay of ₹ 62100.06 lakh is proposed under the scheme for new and on-going works for the Annual Plan 2015-16 which includes ₹ 6000.00 lakh for RIDF-21.

Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project

10.18 To connect Revenue villages having population 250-499 as per census 2001, in general areas and to improve quality and

management of road net work of PWD, a new RRSMP project was started with assistance of World Bank in 2013-14. The project size is US \$ 227 Million (INR 1362.00 crore). Loan negotiation on 18.09.2013, approval of project by the World Bank Board of Directors on 29.10.2013, Signing of Financing and Project Agreements was done on 02.01.2014 and terminal date of effectiveness is April 2014. Project Preparation Advance of US \$ 3 Million sanctioned by World Bank and an amount of ₹ 335.77 lakh has already been received in FD. During 2013-14 sanction of 1043 works amounting to ₹ 104907.00 lakh for connectivity of villages having population 250 to 499 as per census 2001, was issued. 1004 works are in progress. Rest 39 works for 104 kms are under cost effective technology, after finalization of detailed project reports by World Bank are proposed to be awarded. Up to date expenditure for the project up to December 2014 is ₹ 55385 lakh. 502 villages were connected involved 1327 km. During the year 2014-15 an expenditure of ₹ 74000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred. An outlay of ₹ 25300.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

10.19 The project includes the following component:

- Construction of about 2500 kilometer rural roads through strengthening of existing MNREGA roads to provide all weather road connectivity to 1056 villages having population 250 to 499.
- 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
- Safe Corridor Demonstration Program- Identification of safety hazard areas through Institutional Research and Academic Planning (IRAP) surveys on high density traffic corridors and carrying out road safety interventions.
- Development of Road safety action plan for the State
- Road safety education and Awareness
- Road Safety Audit

Rural Road

10.20 Under the scheme, roads in the rural areas are constructed, strengthened and renovated. During 2013-14, new sanctions for construction of RoB's, construction of UB's, construction of CC/bridge, construction of village connectivity roads and renewal of Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board (RSAMB) roads were issued.

10.21 During the year 2014-15, 15 road works amounting to ₹ 5938.00 lakh were sanctioned in Bharatpur zone. New scheme Gramin Gaurav Path was also started during the year 2014-15. GGP is to be developed at all Panchayat Headquarters in next 3 years. In the first phase, sanction of ₹ 111300 lakh issued to construct 2119 km cement concrete road with drains in 2154 PHq's.

10.22 Details of likely progress up to 2014-15 and proposed targets for Annual Plan 2015-16 is given in below table:

Table No. - 10.7
Progress of Rural Road

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Programme	Sanctions		Likely progress up to 2014-15		Proposed Outlay 2015-16
		No. of Works	Amount	No. of Works	Amount	Amount
1	Rail Under Bridges	51	8515.00	13	7891.00	200.00
2	RoB	10	20428.00	0	0.00	0.00
3	CC Road	1	120.00	0	50.00	70.00
4	Bridge	1	2295.00	0	1050.00	1000.00
5	Const. of Rural Roads	150	23075.00	106	15463.00	5200.00
6	VC-100-249	490	43486.00	68	17399.00	330.00
7	VC-New Dec.	188	22000.01	24	13016.00	200.00
8	GGP Roads	2154	111300.00	0	20000.00	83000.00
	Total	3045	231219.01	211	74869.00	90000.00

10.23 An expenditure of ₹ 66181.59 lakh is likely to be incurred During the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 90000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Special Priority Roads

10.24 During 2013-14, a new scheme Special Priority Roads was started. Construction of various roads including CC, widening, strengthening, renovation and NH road works are being taken up under the scheme. During the year 2013-14, 456 works of 879.35 kilometer length costing ₹ 55518.00 lakh were sanctioned and works of about ₹ 17080.00 lakh are in progress. An expenditure of ₹ 10105.70 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Public Works

10.25 Under this head, construction of 5th floor, basement work, canteen, QC lab, work at Nirman Bhawan Jaipur, construction of

Circle Office at Dungarpur and Jalore, construction of Dak Bungalows at Puskar, Sangod and Digod amounting to ₹ 903.58 lakh are being done. An expenditure of ₹ 349.98 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 350.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

A. State Plan PPP Projects:

Road Development through PPP mode

10.26 In the year 2014-15 it was decided to develop 20,000 km State Highways and Major District Roads through PPP mode in next five years. In the first phase, 8910 km lengths of State Highways and Major District Roads have been identified in 29 packages to develop in planned manner as per requirement of traffic. Tender for all packages including East-West Corridor to prepare DPR (Detailed Project Report) has been received and work order given for 28 packages. Request for Qualification (RFQ) has been received for Dungargarh-Sardarshahar-Rajgarh (159 km), which is under consideration.

10.27 PPP projects amounting to ₹ 249400.00 lakh is proposed to be started. For these projects, private share of ₹ 176626.00 lakh and ₹ 73381.00 is likely in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

Table No. 10.8

S. No.	Name of Road	Estimated Project Cost	VGF Share (GOI+ GOR)	Concessionaire Share	
				2014-15	2015-16
1	Dungargarh-Sardarshar-Rajgarh	58800.00	12688.00	34421.00	11691.00
2	Ganganagar-Raisinghnagar-Bikaner	53000.00	15050.00	30000.00	7950.00
3	Dudu-Malpura-Todaraisingh	40000.00	10500.00	20000.00	9500.00
4	Dara-Khanpur-Aklera	27300.00	9555.00	17000.00	745.00
5	Sikar-Ladnun-Nokha	65000.00	19250.00	41180.00	4570.00
6	Palari-Makarana-Khatu	20500.00	6475.00	12000.00	2025.00
7	Nagaur-Deedwana-Salasar- Mukandard	78500.00	27475.00	21025.00	30000.00
8	Beawar- Gulabpura	12065.00	4165.00	1000.00	6900.00
	Total	355165.00	105158.00	176626.00	73381.00

10.28 An expenditure of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred on preparation of DPR's during the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

B. Central Assistance Schemes:

Central Road Fund

10.29 Strengthening and widening works of State Highways (SHWs) and Major District Roads (MDRs) are taken up under CRF. The scheme is fully funded by the Central Government. During the Twelfth Plan, 49 work of 737.05 kilometer length costing ₹ 31192.00 lakh were sanctioned and ₹ 53876.00 lakh received. These sanctioned works are under progress. An expenditure of ₹ 23885.84 lakh is likely to be incurred on ongoing works during the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 25000.00 lakh is proposed including new works for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Economic Roads

10.30 Road works of economic importance are taken up under this CSS. Work of developing & improvement of 2 roads of length 10.05 kilometer costing ₹ 2958.00 lakh has been completed. An expenditure of ₹ 144.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15 against the state share. An outlay of ₹ 500.02 lakh is proposed for new works with 50:50 share for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

PMGSY

10.31 It is 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme habitations having population 500 and above in desert area and 250 and above in tribal & desert area are being connected by Roads.

10.32 On the basis of principle approval from Central Govt. Proposal of ₹ 4100.00 crore had been submitted to the Central Govt. to connect 5749 Dhanies/Majaras (habitations in addition to revenue villages) under PMGSY scheme. In the first phase sanction of 1076 works amounting to ₹ 885.82 crore, in the second phase sanction of 687 works amounting to ₹ 549.68 crore, in the third phase sanction of 569 works amounting to ₹ 483.32 crore, in the fourth phase sanction of 571 works amounting to ₹ 510.18 crore and in the fifth phase sanction of 874 works amounting to ₹ 796.18 crore was issued by GoI.

10.33 Phase wise progress up to December, 2014 and proposed targets for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as follows:

Table No. 10.9
PMGSY Works

Phase & Year	Sanct. Amount	Sanct. Length	Habitation to be benefited	Length constructed up to 02/15	Habitations connected up to 02/15	₹ in crore	
						Exp. up To Feb. 2015	Target 2015-16
P-X P-I&II 11-12	885.82	3602.76	1076	3163.77	1015	733.43	40.00
P-X P-II11-12	549.68	1892.04	687	1455.26	506	429.85	70.00

Phase & Year	Sanct. Amount	Sanct. Length	Habitation to be benefited	Length constructed up to 02/15	Habitations connected up to 02/15	Exp. up To Feb. 2015	Target 2015-16
P-XI P-III 12-13	483.32	1672.13	578	1121.73	348	327.15	200.00
P-XII P-III 13-14	510.18	1714.97	571	697.90	199	229.09	250.00
P-XII P-III 13-14	796.18	2617.33	874	278.44	54	114.36	400.00
Total	3225.17	11499.23	3786	6719.7962	2122	1833.88	960.00

10.34 An expenditure of ₹ 80000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 96000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. 1100 habitations are proposed to be connected with roads involving 3000 km length.

Inter State Roads (ISR)

10.35 Widening and Strengthening of interstate roads are being done under ISR. Under this scheme sanctions amounting to ₹ 181.91 crore for 28 works in a length of 388.67 km. were received from MoRTH, GoI up to March, 2014. Against these sanctions, 388.67 Kms of ISR in Jhalawar, Kota, Dungarpur, Banswara, Hanumangarh, Sawai Madhopur, Jalore, Pratapgar, Jhunjhunun, Alwar and Bharatpur district is being widened and strengthened. Expenditure of ₹ 156.11 crore has been made and 381.07 kms roads have been widened and strengthened up to December, 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 2200.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2000.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Strategic and Border Roads

10.36 Border roads is being constructed and maintained by BRO (Border Roads Organization). An outlay of ₹ 5033.82 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan State Road Development & Construction Corporation Ltd. (RSRDCC) (IEBR)

10.37 The Corporation is engaging in construction of departmental buildings as well as road and bridge works. An outlay of ₹ 100000.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 63663.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 63663.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 50077.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Transport Department

10.38 Transport Department is one of the major revenue earning departments of the State as it directly caters to needs of general public. The social responsibilities of the department, are also increasing day by day. In order to render timely services like issuing of driving licences, permits, registration of vehicles, fitness, deposition of taxes etc and to

provide a sensitive, responsible, transparent and corruption free administration, the schemes related to infrastructural development in the department have been given priority in the Twelfth Plan period. Services like issuing learning licence, permanent licence, and duplicate licence, renewal of licence and disposal of pension cases are being provided within the stipulated time period under the Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Service Act 2011. Computerization of the Transport Department is under progress. Driving licences and registration certificates are being issued on smart cards since 2014-15. Integrated Computerised Fitness Centre and Fully Automated Driving Track equipped with modern technology is proposed to be constructed at Jaipur during the year 2015-16 on PPP mode. Facility for online submission of various applications will also be made available. A new scheme for providing reform linked assistance to RSRTC that was started during the year 2014-15 will continue in 2015-16 also. For infrastructural development of the department, following projects are being implemented:

Transport Building and Driving Tracks

10.39 Huge record gets accumulated in the offices of the department. To keep the record intact for a long time, record rooms are being constructed in Transport Offices. Also the scheme of issuing online learners licence is being initiated in the State. Under the scheme, Learner License Halls are being constructed in Regional and District Transport Offices. Office buildings and driving tracks are being constructed through PWD. An expenditure of ₹ 838.38 lakh is likely to be incurred on these in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 838.38 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 929.31 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Computerization in RTO/DTO Offices

10.40 For providing online and timely service delivery to the public, computerization project is being implemented. An expenditure of ₹ 1785.00 lakh is likely to be incurred on the scheme in the year 2014-15 against the provision of ₹ 1785.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1915.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Inspection and Certification Center in Railmagra

10.41 For providing facility of Vehicle testing, I&C has been established in Railmagra, District-Rajsamand. An expenditure of ₹ 57.56 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15.

Road Safety Fund

10.42 An expenditure of ₹ 260.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 260.00 lakh.

Assistance to RSRTC for Share Capital

10.43 To improve the financial position of the State Road Transport Corporation, the State Government has decided to provide state equity to the corporation. An expenditure of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh.

Grant to RSRTC for VGF

10.44 To improve the financial position of the State Road Transport Corporation, the State Government has decided to provide grant to the Corporation. An expenditure of ₹ 3600.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 3600.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Grant for Reformed Linked Plan

10.45 An expenditure of ₹ 11901.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 11901.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 12000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Share Capital for Reform Linked Plan

10.46 An expenditure of ₹ 32527.54 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 32527.54 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 30000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RAJASTHAN STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION, JAIPUR

10.47 The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation was established on October 1, 1964 under the Road Transport Act, 1950. The main activity of the Corporation is plying buses for passengers from one place to another place within and outside the State.

10.48 Main physical targets for the Twelfth Plan, likely achievement for the Annual Plan 2014-15 and target for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as follows:-

Table No. 10.10
Proposed Physical Targets for RSRTC

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target Twelfth Plan	Likely Ach. 2014-15	Target for 2015-16
1.	Purchasing New Buses (Including Midi Busses)	No.	2500	1	50
2.	Operated km	in crore km.	330	62.80	63.00
3.	Fleet utilization	%	96	93	95
4.	Vehicle Utilization per day per bus on average buses held	Km.	391.40	372.00	385.00
5.	Load Factor	%	75.60	74.20	73.25
6.	KM per Litre (Diesel)	Diesel	5.09	5.03	5.05

CHAPTER - 11

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

11.1 The Scientific Services and Research head covers Science and Technology Department and Environment Department.

11.2 An outlay of ₹ 24206.50 lakh is earmarked for the Twelfth Plan and an outlay of ₹12363.47 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Sector-wise break up is as under:

Table 11.1
Financial Outlays

S. No.	Name of Department	Twelfth Plan (2012-17)	Annual Plan (2015-16)
1	Science and Technology Department	5568.04	2860.44
2	Environment Department	18638.46	4703.03
3	Rajasthan Pollution Control Board	0.00	4800.00
	Total	24206.50	12363.47

(₹ in lakh)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

11.3 The department of Science and Technology was established in the year 1983 to develop scientific temper in the society and to uplift the socio economic status of the masses especially in the rural areas and the weaker section of the society with the input of science and technology.

11.4 The Department caters the need of science and technology requirements of the state and advises Government on policies and measures necessary to promote utilization of science and technology for enhancing socio economic status of the State. Various programmes and activities of the department are executed through well established regional offices located at Ajmer (H.Q. Jaipur), Bikaner, Kota, Jodhpur and Udaipur. Addition to these regional offices, State Remote Sensing Application Center, Jodhpur is also working under this Department.

Vision

11.5 Application of Science and Science based approaches for tangible improvements in people's lives and, strategically apply science and technology (S&T) outreach for the management of resources and to serve as a powerful tool to reach important segments of civil society.

Mission

11.6 To strengthen the R&D base of the State through funding, development and utilization of technologies, building entrepreneurship and innovation, popularization and demonstration, generating S&T database, mounting mission mode initiatives, attracting talent to science

and rejuvenating research in university and promotion of public-private partnerships.

Objectives

- Formulation of S&T Policy for the state and other enabling policies/Vision Documents for development of Science, Technology & Innovation in the state.
- Strengthening basic research and expanding R&D base- Human Capacity.
- Expanding S&T Education base & strengthening basic research Institutional Capacity.
- Implementing Technology Development / Diffusion programme.
- Societal interventions of S&T;
- Preparation of Data bases of Natural Resources of State using GIS and Remote Sensing Techniques and further in the efforts for utilizing the data for preparing developmental schemes and projects

Priorities of the sector

- Science and Technology has its viability in terms of products processes and development models which have tremendous potential to address the problems of rural masses. The Department of Science & Technology has been implementing programmes in various sectors such as Agriculture, Water, Health, Energy, Rural Industries and Biotechnology etc. The approach taken while implementing these programmes has been to involve S&T field groups with a view to ensure people participation at various stages of planning, project formulation and implementation.
- While all projects implemented so far have distinct features of Science & Technology, a few stand out because of their extremely innovative approach regarding need identification, choice of suitable technology, appropriate scaling, technology modification, optimum uses of local resources. The Department attempts to not only develop technologies but to successfully replicate it as sustainable and viable models.
- At present, the Department is actively engaged in application of remote sensing & G.I.S techniques, communication & popularization of science, diffusion of the technologies to the rural areas, research and development, promotion of biotechnology, entrepreneurial activities and intellectual property right (IPR) awareness etc.

Achievements of the year 2014-15

- Consent of National Council for Science Museum, Ministry of Culture, Government of India obtained for establishment of Sub Regional Science Centre at Udaipur on 50% cost sharing basis.
- Installation of 15Kw Solar Energy Plant at Science Park, Jhalrapatan and Installation of 10Kw Solar Energy Plant at Science Centre, Kota.
- Installation of community managed reverse osmosis pilot demonstration plants under technical backup and support of Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar.
- Financial support extended to 224 student projects under research & development division of the department.

Budget Announcements 2015-16

- Establishment of Sub-regional Science Centre, Udaipur with a total cost of ₹ 5.00 crore.
- Up gradation of Regional Science Centre, Jaipur to Regional Science City with a cost of ₹270.00 lakh.
- Establishment of Receive Only Terminals (RoTs) at all Higher Secondary Schools having Science faculty and 66 Modal schools.

11.7 An outlay of ₹ 5568.04 lakh is earmarked for Science and Technology Department for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1191.02 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1237.29 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2860.44 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The scheme wise details are given below:

Table No.11.2
Financial Targets and Achievements

(₹ in lakh)					
S. No.	Name of Scheme	12th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
1	Science & Technology	505.33	162.46	116.25	229.42
2	Research & Development	809.50	90.38	90.38	121.40
3	Science & Society	631.60	43.00	43.00	113.30
4	Science Communication & Popularization	1511.05	431.40	431.40	841.03
5	Biotechnology	153.55	12.00	12.02	32.28
6	State Remote Sensing Application Centre	704.00	187.01	187.01	497.01
7	Entrepreneurship Development	95.37	9.25	9.26	12.75

S. No.	Name of Scheme	12th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
8	Patent Information Centre	40.00	13.00	13.00	13.40
9	Management Information System (MIS)	36.28	46.56	46.56	21.56
10	Biotechnology Research Centre	0.00	6.01	6.01	0.02
11	Construction works in Science & Technology	1081.36	236.00	236.00	708.15
12	Science City	0.00	0.10	0.01	270.00
13	Others	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.12
	Total	5568.04	1237.29	1191.02	2860.44

Annual Plan 2015-16

11.8 An outlay of ₹ 2860.44 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The scheme wise details are as follows:-

Science and Technology

11.9 An expenditure of ₹ 116.25 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 229.42 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for establishment related expenses of various divisions of the department, Science Park, Jhalawar and Sub Regional Science Centre, Jodhpur including ₹ 174.11 lakh for establishment expenses of State Council under 100 per cent CSS.

Research and Development Division

11.10 The main objective of R&D division is to promote application oriented research in the field of Science & Technology so as to uplift the socio-economic status of the general masses of the State. To achieve these goals, department proposes to undertake following major schemes/ programmes/ activities during the year 2015-16:-

- Assistance to Research & Development Projects
- Technology Based R&D Projects
- Student Project Programme
- Workshop/Seminar/Conferences etc.
- Applied Research Centre
- Travel Support
- Assistance to Traditional Technology Projects
- Best Research & Development Award

- Center of Excellence for Nano-Technology
- Organizing of Group Monitoring Workshop (GMW)/ Student Project Seminar/Expert Advisory Committee Meetings

11.11 An expenditure of ₹ 90.38 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 121.40 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Science and Society

11.12 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 will be made to cover a few priority areas in which science & technology could be utilized for the achievement of socio-economic objectives.

11.13 In 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 43.00 lakh is likely to be incurred on pilot project, Science & Technology Resource Centres (STRC's) & different training & awareness programmes.

11.14 In the Annual Plan 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 113.30 lakh is proposed for technology diffusion programmes including pilot projects, under which proposal based support is provided for addressing specific problems requiring S&T interventions.

Science Communications and Popularization

11.15 The main objective of communication & popularization of Science programmes is to generate scientific temper among the masses and make the people think, scientifically at every stage and happening in their day-to-day life to make their life easy & simple. This can be achieved by encouraging spirit of enquiry among younger generation, create awareness about new scientific approaches/ technologies, foster creativeness and many more methods by organizing carefully drawn programs.

11.16 Department has been thriving through to popularise Science & Technology in the State by establishing Science Cities/Science Centres/ Science Parks. At present following Centres are in operation:

- Regional Science Centre, Jaipur
- Sub Regional Science Centre, Jodhpur
- Science Park , Jhalawar
- Science Park , Nawalgarh
- Science Centres, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur

11.17 Science Centres / Science Parks are proposed to be strengthened in 2015-16 by:-

- Installation of outdoor models, indoor models based on different principals of energy, mechanic, sound, light & sight, environment, wild life.
- Wider publicity of these centres and activities, printing material such as Brochures, Pamphlets and Display Panels will be prepared. Hoardings will also be displayed on important locations.
- Development of greenery/ medicinal plants. New galleries are also to be installed. Portable Taramandal (planetarium), temporary exhibitions, Earth Museum, educational kits, honorarium to experts for organizing activities etc.
- Innovation Hubs at Regional Science Centre, Jaipur and Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jodhpur.

11.18 Science Club: 5500 Science Clubs established in secondary/senior secondary schools shall be strengthened by providing financial assistance for activities and also through organizing of interactive science club workshops through regional offices to cover all districts.

11.19 National Science Day: The National Science Day the 28th Feb. is being celebrated every year throughout the State to mark the occasion of discovery of "Raman Effect" by Dr C.V. Raman, for which he was awarded with the Nobel Prize for Physics in the year 1930.

11.20 School Science Centre: Department has 24 school science centers which are running in the leading schools of a district. These are aimed to cater the need of promoting scientific activities in remote areas.

11.21 Contest Programmes: Following competitions / contests shall be organized in year 2015-16.

- State level Science Talent Search Competition.
- State level Science Quiz Competition (incorporating regional level competitions).
- State level Science Model & Teaching aid competition (incorporating regional level competitions).
- Science Painting Competition
- Science Drama Festival

11.22 Programme & Activities of Popularization of science: The basic theme of the scheme is to train and activate the children through "Do It Yourself" type activities. The activities planned are:

- Astronomy and telescope making workshop,
- Scientific explanations of myths and miracles,

- Model Rocketry workshop etc.
- Programme for testing of food adulteration
- Workshop on introduction & application of remote sensing technique,
- Quality improvement in science teaching
- State level Excellence Award for Pioneer Science Education to Secondary and Senior Secondary schools.

Children Science Congress/Teachers Science Congress:

11.23 With the focal theme based on scientific activities the children science congress is being organized every year. Action and activities are the key elements which National Children Science Congress aims to get involved in for "Learning by doing". It would involve the use of scientific methodology. The children of the state will be provided by an opportunity to participate in national level children Science congress by organizing District level & State level congress; on the similar themes that of National level.

11.24 An expenditure of ₹ 431.40 lakh is likely to be incurred under communication & popularization of science division in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 841.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for science communication and popularization activities.

Biotechnology Division

11.25 The science of Biotechnology is taking rapid strides. A new field has emerged by integrating Life Sciences, Biochemistry, Molecular Biology, Chemical Engineering and Computer Sciences to combat difficulties arising in biological sciences in day to day life.

11.26 Following activities are proposed to strengthen the activities under "Biotechnology Division" in financial year 2015-16:-

- a. Support to minor projects.
- b. Centre of Excellence.
- c. Financial assistance for major projects.
- d. Workshop/ Seminar for Biotechnology.
- e. Participation in International Biotech Fair/ Exhibition.
- f. Bio-Technology Policy.

11.27 An expenditure of ₹ 12.02 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 32.28 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

State Remote Sensing Application Center

11.28 The details of different programme are given below:-

National (Natural) Resource Information System (NRIS):

11.29 National (Natural) Resource Information System (NRIS) is oriented towards providing information for decision makers and encompasses information on natural resources related to land, water, forests, minerals, soils, oceans, etc. and socio economic information such as demographic data, amenities, infrastructure etc. The integration of these sets of data aid the decision making process for systematic resources utilization and also aid sustainable development goals. It is a Department of Space Collaborative project under which district level planning database on natural resources and infrastructure resources in GIS environment through computer is being generated. It provides information on land use, Soil, Ground Water Prospect, Drainage, Watershed, Transport network, Infrastructure facilities like School, College, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Veterinary facilities, Communication facilities etc. in digital formats. Query functions integrating and quick retrieval is the biggest advantage of these database. This database is to be updated every 5 years particularly Land Use/Land Cover theme.

Strengthening of Remote Sensing Cell at Jaipur & Establishment of Remote Sensing Cells at Regional Offices Kota, Udaipur, Bikaner:-

11.30 The Remote Sensing Cell established at Jaipur in compliance to the decision taken in the meeting of State Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) management Board, shall be strengthened. Further, the activities of remotesensing & GIS shall be expanded by creating Remote Sensing Cell at regional offices of the department at Bikaner, Kota & Udaipur.

Satellite based Communication Networks (SATCOM):

11.31 SATCOM is operational in State, Integrated HUB at Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan (IGPRS), Jaipur is being used for Telemedicine, Edusat and Gramsat activities. Under Gramsat activity Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) at Zila Parishad Headquarters and Receive Only Terminals (ROTs) at the Panchayat Samiti Headquarters have been installed. Studio is also operational at IGPRS, Jaipur. The Network is being used by various departments of the State for training, extension activities and relay of their development activities. ROT at 237 Panchayat Samiti Headquarters and SIT at 32 Zila Parishad have already been installed.

Starting Diploma in Remote Sensing & GIS:

11.32 A diploma course in Remote Sensing will be started after approval from AICTE.

Engineering/Medical Entrance Coaching Through Satellite Communication:

11.33 A new Programme of Coaching of 7000 students of poor families from rural background for preparation of engineering entrance examination through Satellite network (SATCOM) was started from 1st June 2011. Coaching lectures from eminent lectures in the subject of Maths, Physics, Chemistry and Biology are being relayed from studio established at Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan (IGPRS), Jaipur.

11.34 An expenditure of ₹ 187.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 497.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for expanding Remote Sensing and GIS activities, expansion of Engineering & Medical Entrance Coaching through Satellite Network and related operational expenditure.

Entrepreneurship Development Division

11.35 Entrepreneurship Development Activity is viewed as one power tool for alleviating the all pervading unemployment. The prime focus should have been to utilize this highly talented workforce in just setting up business but re-orienting their inherent skills so that they come out with products that are high tech, globally competitive not just import substitute but export worthy precision parts, not generally within the capabilities of an ordinary state entrepreneur etc. Developing entrepreneurship amongst S&T graduates can provide the highest dividend to society as compared to any other category. Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps and skill development programme are being organized.

11.36 An expenditure of ₹ 9.26 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 12.75 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Patent Information Centre

11.37 Patent Information Centre (PIC) has been set up to provide patent search and filing facilities at the door step of innovators, researchers, R&D establishments and entrepreneurs. The activities proposed for the year 2015-16 are as under:-

- IPR Camps
- IPR workshops and Training programmes
- Geographical Indication application filing & awareness programmes

11.38 An expenditure of ₹ 13.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 13.40 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Management Information System and Library

11.39 An expenditure of ₹ 46.56 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 21.56 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for Computerization & related communication expenses.

Bio-Technology Research Centre

11.40 An advance Research centre is proposed to be established with following specific objectives:-

- To provide central instrumentation facility to the Researchers of the State in the areas of Biotechnology and Medical Biotechnology to support advance research.
- To provide advanced training in latest genomic and proteomic techniques to the students of the State at subsidized rates.
- To provide research support to the students and staff of biotechnology and medicine on cost sharing basis.
- To collaborate with similar institutions of national and international standing on mutually important areas of research.
- To provide rapid diagnosis of respiratory diseases, water borne diseases during the times of emergency.
- To genotype at least 100 susceptible patient cohorts to understand identify candidate genes.
- To provide genetic testing facility to neonates suffering from hereditary developmental and metabolic disorders.
- To sequence disease causative genes of life-threatening diseases as well as Life-style diseases.
- To sequence at least 50 microbial genomes of agricultural importance.
- To investigate Biomarkers for effective diagnosis (Proteomics & Metabolomics)

11.41 An expenditure of ₹ 6.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 for DPR formulation of phase-I. Only ₹ 0.02 lakh token provision is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Construction Works

11.42 An expenditure of ₹ 236.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 708.15 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the following works:

**Table No. 11.3
Financial Outlays**

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Total
1	Sub Regional Science Centre/ Science Centres and Science Parks	400.00
2	Development of Science and Technology new Office Building	258.15
3	District Level Science Park Development	50.00
	Total	708.15

(a) Sub-regional Science Centre at Udaipur (Budget Announcement) :

11.43 Sub-regional Science Centre at Udaipur shall be established on 50% cost sharing basis with National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Ministry of Culture, Government of India. Provision of ₹ 300.00 lakh is proposed, out of which ₹ 250.00 lakh is kept towards matching share and remaining ₹ 50.00 lakh shall be used for developing infrastructure at site including site clearance, construction of boundary wall, borewell, guard room and electricity connection etc. Land for Sub-regional Science Centre Udaipur has already been allotted by UIT, Udaipur near Shilp Gram.

(b) Establishment of Science Centers and Science Parks:

11.44 For inculcating scientific temper among the masses especially among children, and make the people think, scientifically at every stage and happening in their day-to-day life to make their life easy & simple and also for encouraging spirit of enquiry among younger generation, it is proposed to establish Science Centres / Science parks in Ajmer and Bharatpur region. A provision of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed in financial year 2015-16.

(c) Construction of Science and Technology Bhawan (New Office Building)

11.45 A provision of ₹ 258.15 lakh is proposed to meet the remaining cost of construction of first phase of Technology Bhawan in science park, Jaipur.

Regional Science City (Budget Announcement)

11.46 Regional Science Centre, Jaipur shall be upgraded as Regional Science City, Jaipur in coordination and support of National Council of Science Museums, an autonomous society of Ministry of Culture, Government of India. There is approximately 1100 sq meter land is freely available in Regional Science Centre where a new exposition hall will be developed. The exposition hall will house a thematic gallery (any topic

viz. new edge technology or climate change etc) and also house some attractions.

11.47 An outlay of ₹ 270.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for up gradation of Regional Science Centre, Jaipur to Regional Science City, Jaipur.

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

11.48 The Environment Department deals with the matters relating to maintenance of ecological balance, environmental protection, research & study on environmental issues and creating environmental awareness through education and awareness programme. It also deals with the policy issues related to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) and Rajasthan Bio-diversity Board. Lately, the Government of India has also delegated the powers for granting Environmental Clearance to certain development projects including mining activities in Alwar District under the Aravali Notification. The Department is also coordinating the schemes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for river Chambal and the National Lake Conservation Programme for different lakes in Rajasthan.

Objectives

- To function as a nodal department in the matters of Environment and Ecology with respect to:-
 - Maintenance of ecological balance
 - Study and research on environmental issues.
- To deal with issues of Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) and Rajasthan Bio-diversity Board.
- To solve and control all matters regarding Soil, Water, Air and Sound pollution with the help of RSPCB, District administration, Police Department, Transport Department and other organizations.

11.49 An outlay of ₹ 18638.46 lakh was kept for the Environment Department for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 6451.74 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 6473.06 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 4703.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The scheme wise outlays are given below in the following table:-

**Table No. 11.4
Financial Outlay**

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Programme / Schemes	XIIth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
State Plan					
1	Environment Education and Awareness Programme	410.70	90.29	88.56	80.66
2	Rajasthan Biodiversity Board	1569.44	255.00	236.86	242.35
3	Health Care Facilities & Bio-Medical Waste	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Total	1980.14	345.31	325.44	323.03
Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
4	National River Conservation Plan	7008.13	2857.14	2642.86	610.00
5	National Lake Conservation Plan	8949.38	3070.61	3283.44	3570.00
6	Common Effluent Treatment Plant	700.81	200.00	200.00	200.00
	Grand Total	18638.46	6473.06	6451.74	4703.03

Achievements for the Annual Plan 2014-15

- Publication of appeals and messages through print/ electronic media regarding awareness for environment conservation on the occasion of three international days i.e. Earth Day (22 April), Environment Day (5 June) and Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16 Sept.) in all districts of Rajasthan.
- Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar has been awarded in the categories to an organization and to an individual.
- 31 Biodiversity Management Committees have been constituted at District, Panchayat Samitte and Gram Panchayat levels. Organization of 1 State level and 7 Divisional level workshop for awareness towards Biodiversity Conservation.

Goals/Objectives & Vision for the Annual Plan 2015-16

11.50 The basic objective of the Department is to promote environmental friendly development. The priorities are:

- Optimum utilization of available manpower, print and electronic media for environmental awareness.
- Dissemination of information relating to environment education through display of posters, hoarding, banners etc.

- Organizing seminar, workshops, lectures, *pad-yatra* etc. for different groups of people
- Inculcating in individuals & masses the habits of judicious use of available natural resources, particularly water, food matter and paper/fiber etc.
- Strengthening of research and development aspect of environmental sector.
- Judicious and optimum sustainable use of resources through the concept of 3R's viz. Reduce, Recycle and Reuse to conserve different natural and manmade resources.

11.51 In order to achieve the above objectives following activities are proposed for the Annual Plan:-

Environmental Education and Awareness Programmes

11.52 Since 1983 the Department of Environment has been actively involved in organizing Educational Awareness Programmes through different agencies including occasions of 3 international days viz. Earth Day (22 April), Environment Day (5 June) and Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16 Sept.). A policy decision has been taken that expenditure on this item shall be incurred by RSPCB. An expenditure of ₹ 88.56 lakh has been incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 80.66 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for payment of establishment expenses of Environment Clearance Cell, Computerization, Communication, Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar and study reports.

Rajasthan Biodiversity Board

11.53 Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board has been constituted under the provisions of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 notified by Govt. of India. State of Rajasthan has notified the Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules, 2010 under section 63 (1) of Biological Diversity Act, 2002. This Board was constituted vide Govt. of Rajasthan, Forest Department, notification in 2010. Major activities to be conducted by the Board are as under:-

- To make people aware of the biodiversity and its importance in human well being.
- Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at the Panchayat & Municipality Level.
- Documentation of Biodiversity, its uses, traditional knowledge and practices associated with it, in the form of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs), involving local people through the concerning BMCs.
- Initiating Conservation activities and Bio-resource Management depending upon the PBR of the particular area.

- Identification of Heritage Sites and Sacred Groves of the State & preparation of management plans of these areas in consultation with the concerning BMCs.
- Maintaining Digitized data related to floral & faunal resources of the state.
- Conducting studies on bio-diversity related issues of the State.
- Regulating commercial activities related to bio-resources of the State.
- Regulating activities that affect the biodiversity of the State.
- Conducting biodiversity related workshops for different target groups viz; School, College & University students, teachers, researchers, scientists, policy makers, BMC members, industries, farmers, breeders, holders & creators of indigenous & traditional knowledge.
- Regulatory activities according to the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules, 2010, granting permission to access biodiversity of the State.

11.54 An expenditure of ₹ 236.86 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 242.35 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

11.55 Under National River Conservation Plan, Kota and Keshoraipatan cities on river Chambal have been taken up and a project of ₹ 14959.00 lakh was sanctioned by Government of India. Fund sharing of this project is 70:30 between the Central and the State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 2642.86 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 610.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)

11.56 National Lake Conservation Plan is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern 70:30 between the Central and the State Government. At present 5 lakes namely Anna Sagar (Ajmer), Puskar Sarover (Ajmer), Fateh Sagar & Pichhola of Udaipur and Nakki Lake of Mount Abu are covered under this project. An expenditure of ₹ 3283.44 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3570.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 2570.00 lakh of central assistance.

Common Effluent Treatment Plant

11.57 The Government of India has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for construction/ up gradations of Common Effluent Treatment

Plant (CETP). Under this scheme 25 per cent subsidy of the total project cost is borne by Central Govt., 25 per cent of cost is borne by State Government, 20 per cent share is borne by Entrepreneurs and 30 per cent is arranged by loan from financial institutions. The State Government has forwarded proposal for up gradation/new construction of CETPs at Pali, Balotra, Jodhpur, Jasol and Bithuja (new construction of 4 CETP and upgradation of 2 CETP and new construction of Jiggars) involving total cost of ₹ 12722.00 lakh. Total state share for these schemes comes out to be ₹ 3180.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 200.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including central share of ₹ 100.00 lakh.

Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board

11.58 The Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board is a body corporate constituted under section 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It was first constituted on 7th February 1975, with the objectives of prevention, and control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water. Later, it was also entrusted with the responsibilities of prevention, control and abatement of Air Pollution under the provisions of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 has been enacted to make the State Board financially independent. Under this act the State Board has been given powers to collect Cess on the basis of water consumed by the industries etc.

11.59 Enactment of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has further widened the scope of the activities of the Board. This Act being umbrella legislation, different rules for addressing the problems of various sectors have been enacted under this Act. Provision of ₹ 4800.00 lakh is proposed from Board resources for the year 2015-16.

CHAPTER - 12

EDUCATION

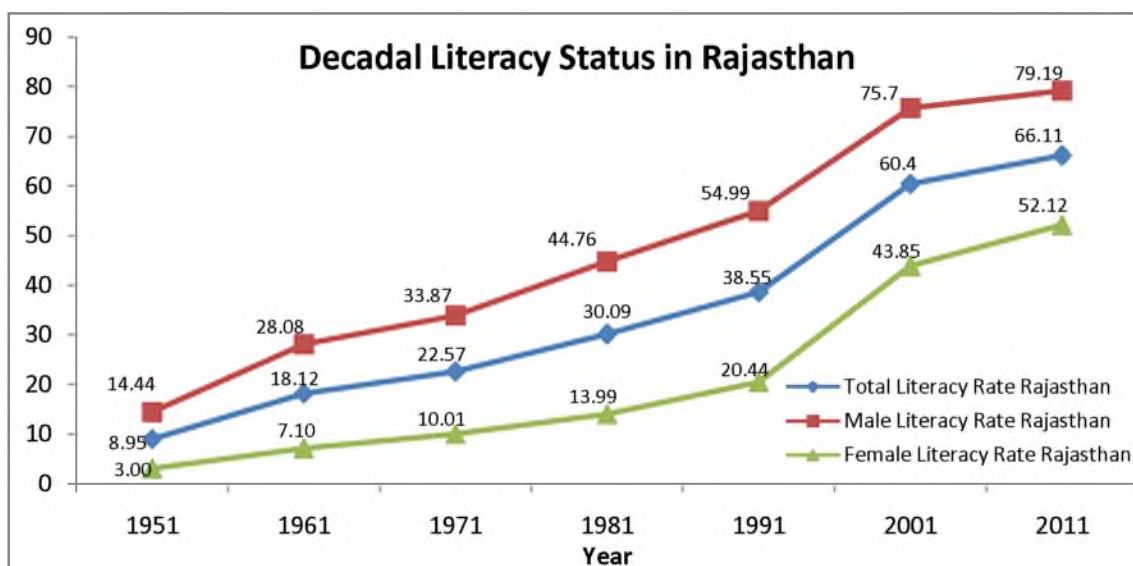
12.1 Historically, the society has been conservative due to the legacy of princely and feudal rule. Even after independence, practices like child marriage, parda systems etc. still prevail. Resultantly, the impact of all these on the spread of education, especially amongst the females, has been adverse.

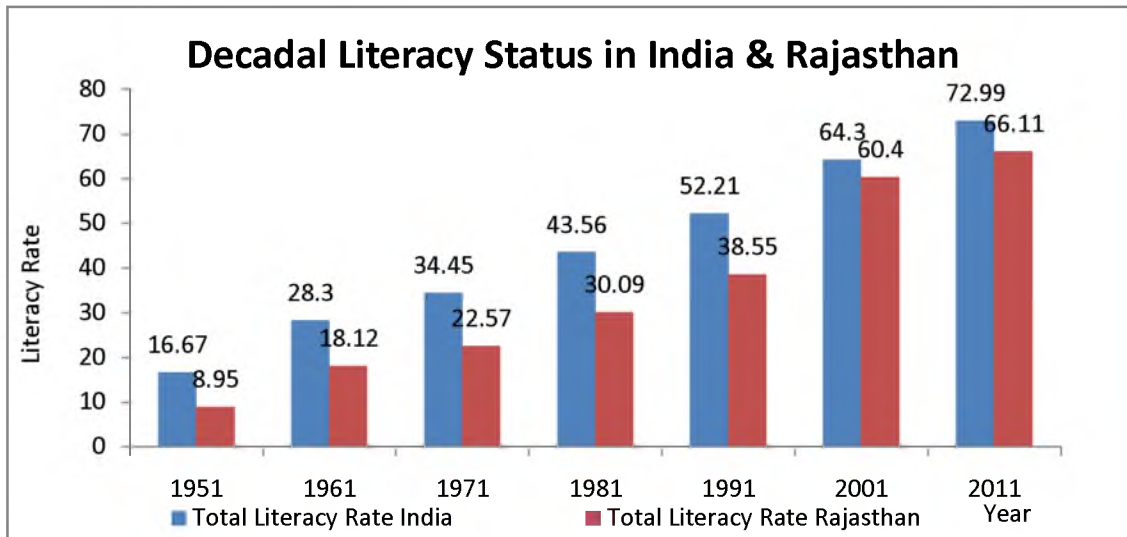
12.2 The pattern in public spending on education presents an encouraging picture. Though Rajasthan's per capita income is relatively low, it spends around 4.5 per cent of GSDP on education, and this ratio has been increasing over the past decade. Furthermore, Rajasthan allocates more than half of its education budget to elementary education, with a strong pro poor focus, and this share has gone up in recent years.

12.3 Literacy rate of the State as per 2011 census is 66.11 percent. The female literacy rate is 52.12 per cent. The decadal literacy rate of India and Rajasthan are shown in table below:-

Table No. 12.1
Decadal Literacy Status in India & Rajasthan

Year	Total Literacy Rate		Male Literacy Rate		Female Literacy Rate	
	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
1951	16.67	8.95	24.95	14.44	7.93	3.00
1961	28.30	18.12	40.39	28.08	15.33	7.10
1971	34.45	22.57	45.95	33.87	21.97	10.01
1981	43.56	30.09	56.37	44.76	29.75	13.99
1991	52.21	38.55	64.13	54.99	39.29	20.44
2001	64.30	60.40	75.30	75.70	53.70	43.85
2011	72.99	66.11	80.89	79.19	64.64	52.12





12.4 This progress in education during the decades was made possible by the interaction of a number of factors. The key factors include:

- Progressive National policies that mandated State actions, starting with the landmark National Educational Policy of 1986 which set up the framework for partnership between the Union and the State Government. Significant changes in the Indian educational context have occurred over the 1990s including: the political recognition of universal elementary education (UEE) as a legitimate demand and State commitment towards universalizing elementary education, clearly demonstrated in the 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002), which makes education for children between the ages of 6-14 years a Fundamental Right and compulsory. Derived from this, the Right to Education Act, 2009 seeks to mandate proactive action on the part of the State vis-à-vis every child of the country in the 6-14 age group via Article 21A.
- Strong civil society and NGO activism to champion the causes of women and socially disadvantaged groups, has led to the development of innovative models to address issues in education (such as Lok Jumbish or community education project and Shiksha Karmi or Para Teacher for remote communities) in partnership with the State. These successful models were scaled up by Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) like the District Primary Education Program (DPEP) of the 1990s and National program for Universal Elementary Education (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan or SSA) of the 2000s.
- Effective partnership with external agencies that provide exchange of ideas, support and additional financing; with three external partners- the World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID), and European Commission (EC) – pooling their funds with the union and state governments to support the

SSA. UNICEF has been supporting various new initiatives in school education especially in the areas of gender, teacher training, activity based learning, Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE).

- State commitment and federal fiscal transfer to fund elementary education through CSS has enabled rapid scaling up of interventions in elementary education.

12.5 Educational outcomes have improved substantially over the period even though indicator of gender equity and transition from elementary to higher classes are still behind national averages.

Schools

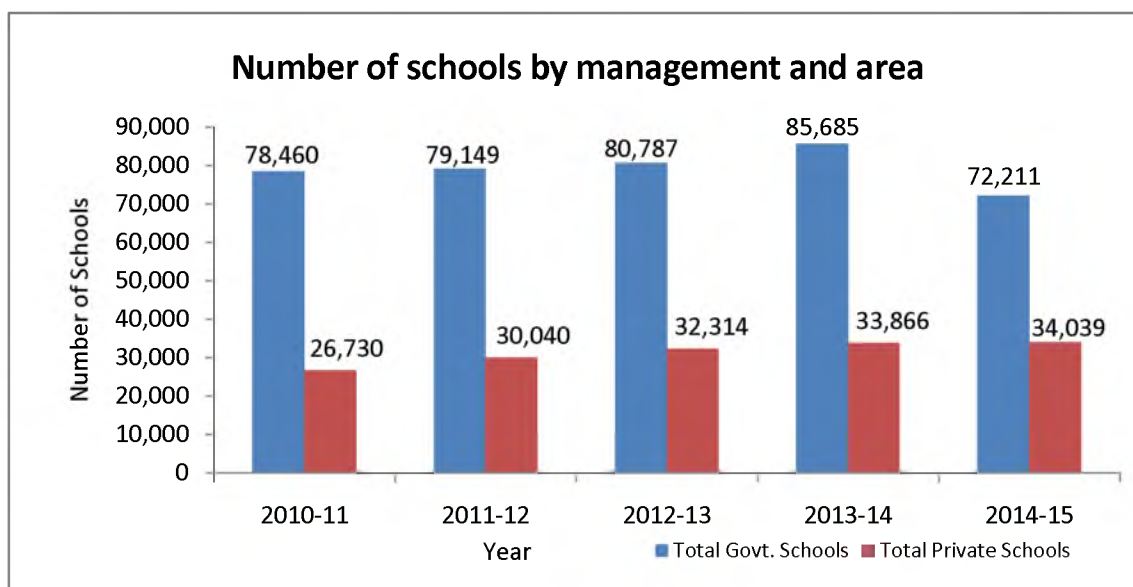
12.6 The total number of schools where elementary classes are running has increased to 106250 schools in government and private sector up to 2014-15. The number of government schools has come down in 2014-15 due to integration of primary schools having zero enrolment or UPS schools having less than 30 enrolments into other schools of the same Gram Panchayat. Due to this decision, 14157 schools have been merged or closed in the state. The significant trend is the phenomenal growth of private schooling in Rajasthan is shown in the table below:

Table No. 12.2
Number of elementary schools by management and area

Year	Total Schools*		Rural Schools*	
	Govt. School	Private School	Govt. School	Private School
2010-11	78,460	26,730	73,077	17,148
2011-12	79,149	30,040	73,663	20,145
2012-13	80,787	32,314	74,892	20,744
2013-14	85,685	33,866	80,065	21,296
2014-15	72,211	34,039	67,650	21,311

Source: DISE 2014-15

* Primary only, Primary with Upper Primary, Primary with U. P. & Sec./H. Sec., Upper Primary only and U. P. with Sec. /H. Sec.



Teachers

12.7 Teacher pupil ratio is targeted as per the RTE norms for both primary and upper primary schools. To staff this ever- expanding system with adequate number of qualified teacher remains a huge challenge despite year after year of recruitment of teachers. The number of teachers has been decreased at Primary Schools and increased at UPS and Secondary level due to the integration of schools in the year 2014-15. The number of teachers in government schools is as under:-

Table No. 12.3
Number of Teachers in Govt. Schools

Year	Primary schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary/ Sr. Sec
2010-11	1,50,424	1,21,309	61,575
2011-12	1,43,141	1,25,490	64,232
2012-13	1,47,879	1,26,503	72,428
2013-14	1,58,736	1,15,244	84,645
2014-15	1,16,298	1,42,772	1,08,565

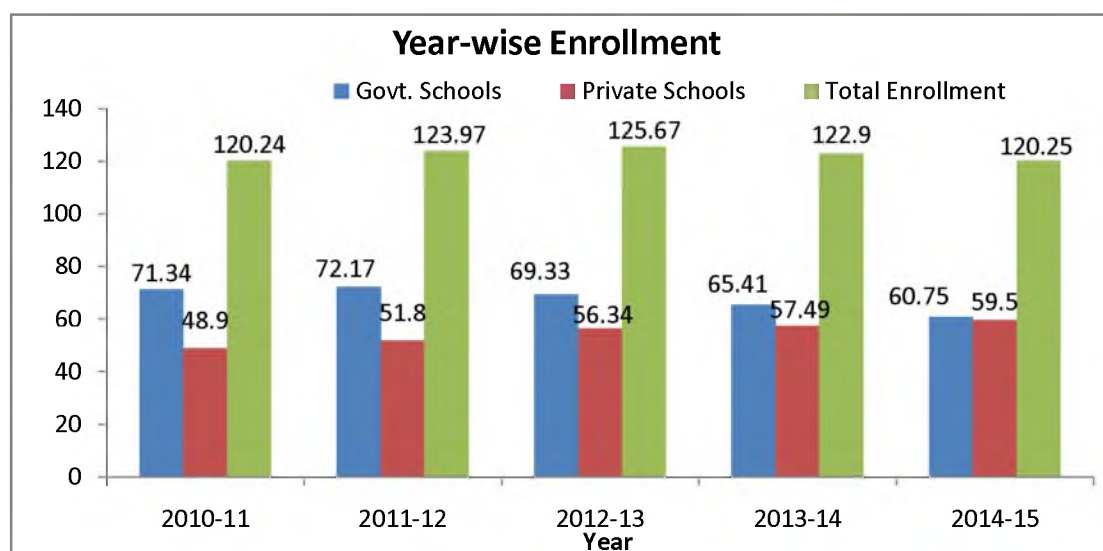
Enrolment

12.8 Overall enrolment is decreasing in last few years due to declining of the enrolment consistently in government schools. The total enrolment in the last 5 years is as under:-

Table No. 12.4

(in lakh)

Year	Elementary Education			Secondary Education
	Govt. School	Private School	Total Enrolment	
2010-11	71.34	48.90	120.24	31.37
2011-12	72.17	51.80	123.97	34.48
2012-13	69.33	56.34	125.67	35.98
2013-14	65.41	57.49	122.90	37.33
2014-15	60.75	59.50	120.25	38.44



Pupil-Teacher Ratio

12.9 PTR has improved at all levels. At Elementary level; it has improved from 1:27 to 1:22, at secondary level it improved from 1:22 to 1:17 and at senior secondary level, it comes to 1:29 to 1:25 during the last 5 years period. At macro level, it is better than the national average. The PTR is as under:-

Table No. 12.5
Category-wise PTR

Year	PTR (Govt.)				
	PS	UPS	Total Elementary	Sec.	Sr. Sec.
2010-11	31	18	27	22	29
2011-12	33	18	28	22	28
2012-13	31	14	24	21	28
2013-14	27	14	22	19	26
2014-15	27	14	22	17	25

Transition

12.10 The transition rate of primary to upper primary is hovering around 90 per cent. The year wise transition rate of the last 5 years is as under:-

Table No. 12.6
Year wise transition rate

Year	Primary to Upper Primary School	Upper Primary to Secondary School
2010-11	89.89	91.30
2011-12	90.63	91.30
2012-13	90.10	84.95
2013-14	88.41	96.92
2014-15	88.23	94.78

Dropouts

12.11 The drop-out rates have declined considerably upto the year 2012-13 at both elementary and secondary levels. Now, the dropout rate is showing a mark of increment during the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 at elementary level and reached at 7.65 per cent. The dropout rate in the last 5 years is as under:-

Table No. 12.7
Dropout Rate

Year	Elementary	Secondary
2010-11	7.06	NA
2011-12	3.95	8.09
2012-13	3.90	7.86
2013-14	7.90	NA
2014-15	7.65	12.16

Monitorable Targets for Twelfth Five Year Plan

12.12 Implementation of RTE in letter and spirit would be the main focus for elementary education during the Twelfth Plan period. Government of India has already started the process of harmonization of SSA and RTE. The State priorities and plans will be aligned accordingly. In view of the provisions of Right to Education Act, 2009 monitorable targets can be summarized as follows:

Table No. 12.8
Monitorable Targets for Twelfth Five Year Plan

Indicators	Latest Status		Target for Twelfth Plan (2017)
	National (2013-14)	State (Rajasthan) 2014-15	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)			
PS	101.36	97.97	
UPS	89.33	80.22	
Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)			
PS	88.08	77.22	98.28
UPS	70.20	58.97	92.00
Sec./Sr. Sec.	45.63/30.43	36.90	
Gender Gap			
PS		7.33	5.00
UPS		10.62	5.00
Sec./Sr. Sec.		16.90	15.00
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)			
PS	25	27	As per RTE
UPS	17	14	As per RTE
Sec./Sr. Sec.	26/41	17/25	26
Transition Rate			
PS to UPS	89.58 (2012-13)	88.23	95
Sec./Sr. Sec.	68.91	94.78	95

Source: Flash Statistics 2013-14 for India and DISE 2014-15 for Rajasthan.

Elementary Education

12.13 The last year of Eleventh Five Year Plan witnessed the introduction of Right to Education Act (RTE). Rajasthan has completed the formulation of state rules for implementation of RTE, recognition of all primary schools, identification of out-of-school children through Child Tracking Survey (CTS), GIS based school mapping has been undertaken in the last

years of implementation of RTE. It will be the Twelfth plan period which will actually see full scale implementation of this revolutionary RTE Act.

Objectives, Priorities and Strategy for the Annual Plan 2015-16

12.14 Special interventions for marginalised groups:

- To mobilize and sensitize entire machinery towards quality education and inspire teachers for better classroom interaction Sambalan Abhiyan will be set in force.
- Apart from Sambalan Abhiyan which is key to quality education, to measure learning levels of children, Reading Campaign is also organised in elementary schools.
- The State has already undertaken a Child Tracking Survey to identify out-of-school children. Yearly updating of this data would be very important to track these children. A focused approach requires tracking of individual child which would be possible with the help of this data.
- The provision for admission of 25 per cent children in private schools under the RTE Act will be effectively used for providing access to the marginalised group of children.
- Improvement in school infrastructure like construction of toilets and especially separate toilets for girls, construction of schools own building and new class rooms, providing drinking water facilities.
- Opening of new primary schools and up-gradation of schools as per RTE norms.
- Expansion of residential schooling facilities for marginalised children. This would include expansion of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalayas (KGBVs), residential hostels and migratory hostels.
- Transport facilities/vouchers schemes will be expanded.
- Greater convergence and co-ordination between Education, Tribal Area Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Minority Affairs and Labour Department would be ensured to target this marginalised group of children.
- Initiatives would be taken to reduce the gender gap like sensitisation of teachers, district officers on creating a girl child friendly school, promotion of life skill program as a part of daily learning and teaching and classroom processes to enhance the confidence level of girls and ensure they continue their education.
- Focus will be on orientation of women panchayat leaders and School Management Committee (SMC) members for girl education.
- Focus on Early Childhood Education and Secondary/Higher Education for girls, especially those from disadvantaged groups has

a large impact on girls as sibling care is reduced and higher education increased the employability of the girls, hence making elementary education more attractive.

Quality Interventions in elementary education:

Consolidation and integration of schools.

12.15 Sambalan Abhiyan: To ensure quality education in schools, Sambalan, the school monitoring programme has been introduced since 2012-13. It aims at supervision of status of physical and human resources, school environment, teaching-learning process and learning levels of students in Hindi, Mathematics & English. 6,533 Schools work was supervised in first phase of 2014-15. Remedial measures were taken after analysis of learning levels.

12.16 Reading campaign: Analysis of reports of sambalan abhiyan, reading campaign was introduced to impart remedial teaching to students of classes I to VIII of government schools. It aimed at imparting skills in reading & basic numeracy. Approximately 52,300 schools data of first evaluation and approximately 20,240 schools data of second evaluation are online on web- portal.

12.17 Teacher performance appraisal programme: Teacher performance appraisal programme has been started for quality improvement in education system. Data base of Teachers information and work is being collected and uploaded on web portal.

12.18 Although the State has achieved substantial improvement in school access & infrastructure but quality of education & learning levels of children still remain a challenge. Principles given in National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 and provisions of RTE Act 2009 put focus on key areas of quality of education. These areas are mainly linked to improvement in classroom processes, curriculum revisions, teacher education and minimum standards for a school.

12.19 Teacher recruitment and proper teacher deployment as per the provisions of RTE.

12.20 Improvement in the quality of teacher trainings by making them relevant & modular. Resource support from civil societies working for teacher education will be ensured to address large number of teachers. Head teachers will go through training on school management with a quality focus to be able to run schools effectively.

12.21 All the quality interventions require rigorous research based planning and implementation. Research based academic institutes such as SIERT, State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT), and Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE) have been designed to guide implementing agencies such as Department of Elementary Education (DOEE) and SSA. SIERT has been declared as

'Academic Authority' for the State under RTE Act. DIETs are the extended hands of SIERT at district level to work as mentor and provide academic support. Paradigm shift in the structure and redefining the functions of the institutes will help the State to face recent challenges in the field of elementary education.

12.22 Section 24 and 29 of RTE Act and rule 20 of 'Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules 2011' talk about the duties of teachers. With an effective monitoring system in place and regular academic support to teachers a campaign would be undertaken for capacity building of teachers to perform as per the duties given in Right to Education Act 2009.

12.23 Enhancing the present school academic support will be one of the focus of the plan period with more human and financial resources for this. Capacities of the supervisory system will be enhanced to become effective mentors of teachers with a quality focus.

12.24 Paradigm shift in evaluation system: State is rigorously piloting all the aspects of implementation of CCE (Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation). It is envisaged that by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan CCE will be part of school processes in entire state.

12.25 State is planning to establish library in all the schools which will enhance the teaching learning processes in the schools.

12.26 School Management Committee (SMC): avenue for improved community participation: Section 21 of RTE Act lays down the details of provision and constitution of school management committee to establish community ownership in the management of the school. SMCs of all government schools have been constituted as per RTE provisions.

12.27 Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutes: local authority: In Rajasthan, elementary education has been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

12.28 Promoting Public Private Partnership in Education: Public Private Partnership would be encouraged in the teachers training, girls' education, adoption of schools etc. During the Twelfth Plan, there would be deeper engagement with NGOs as well as corporate partners in our effort to make more and more schools RTE compliance. Bhamashah scheme will be re-structured to encourage private as well as community partnerships.

Sub-Sectoral Allocation for Annual Plan 2015-16

12.29 For the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), an allocation of ₹ 1476605.57 lakh was proposed for the various constituent sub-sectors under education. An expenditure of ₹ 673064.03 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 630325.50 lakh. An outlay of

₹ 891189.07 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The details are given in the following table:-

**Table No. 12.9
Financial Outlays of Education Sector**

Sub-sector	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Expenditure 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
(₹ in lakh)				
A. General Education				
1. Elementary Education (including SSA)	956952.32	435978.05	443869.60	561052.33
2. Secondary Education (including RMSA)	448520.10	152367.83	189136.14	279107.26
3. University and Other Higher Education	15071.80	13804.53	13544.29	17592.66
4. Literacy and Continuing Education	10500.06	6917.59	4992.64	7716.82
5. Physical Education	140.16	23.00	11.00	23.00
6. Sanskrit Education	1752.03	3010.20	3426.21	3520.04
Total : General Education	1432936.47	612101.20	654979.88	869012.11
B. Arts and Culture	13323.87	3789.99	3722.24	5740.81
C. Technical Education	21374.77	6752.40	6713.20	5750.62
D. Sports and Youth Welfare	8970.46	7681.91	7648.71	10685.53
Total	1476605.57	630325.50	673064.03	891189.07

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

12.30 Social and community service is the most essential sector of the functioning of a country working in democratic pattern of government. Being a welfare State the betterment of the masses is the ultimate target of our country. This target can be achieved through imparting services relating to this sector. Education is the important subsector of this sector. This is most critical element in empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment in future. Towards this, Government of Rajasthan is concentrating on expansion of educational facilities, improvement in quality of teaching and learning and improvement in access, coverage and retention ratio in schools.

12.31 Rajasthan's progress particularly in primary education has been impressive over the last decade. The State Government has assigned top priority to increasing literacy rate particularly amongst women. During the year 2015-16 the figures of enrolment would be 123.00 lakh in elementary education. The details of enrolment are as follows:-

Table No. 12.10
Enrolment in Elementary Education

(in 000')

Category	Primary School (Class I-V)			Upper Primary School (Class VI-VIII)		
	XIIth Plan target (2012-17)	Anti. Ach. 2014-15	Target 2015-16	XIIth Plan target	Anti. Ach. 2014-15	Target 2015-16
Total	9383	8140	8300	3506	3885	4000
Boys	5014	4369	4475	1954	2149	2220
Girls	4369	3771	3825	1552	1736	1780
SC	1910	1627	1724	708	754	801
ST	1410	1275	1320	441	535	635

Vision

12.32 Sectoral vision of the department is to realize the values articulated in the Constitution of India by ensuring access and delivery of qualitative & value based school education to one and all with equity as its corner stone.

Objectives

- Access: Imparting “barrier free” quality school education to all the children.
- Inclusiveness/Equity: Inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections.
- Quality: Improving standards of education by ensuring regular and consistent value addition in the form of quality.
- Creation of vast network of qualitative infrastructure which addresses needs of the school in a comprehensive manner.

Challenges

12.33 Economical, social and geographical conditions of the State create a number of challenges in the way of imparting education. Poverty, unemployment, social structure, poor states of literacy, scattered population, absence of appropriate infrastructure and geographical hardships are the major challenges.

Strategy

- Formulation of Comprehensive Policy framework and setting up of Institutional structures for the effective implementation of policies and programmes envisaged for achieving the goal of universal education.
- Financial administration of the set up with inherent in-built monitoring mechanism.

- Periodic review, monitoring & seamless coordination with all stakeholders.
- Working in partnership with the civil society by enabling strategic partnerships with all stakeholders.

Achievements of the Annual Plan 2014-15

- Fees of 4.36 lakh students' have been reimbursed by state government to private schools under RTE including 1.97 lakh new admissions in the year 2014-15.
- The fee reimbursed by State Government and the entire admission process against 25% seats for wards of disadvantaged section of society was made transparent by launching and make functional RTE web-portal.
- A state level fees regulatory committee has been constituted for deciding fees of the private schools. Process has been initiated for district level committees.
- Sambalan as an effective mechanism to monitor and extend support to schools to ensure quality education involved visit of 12533 primary & upper primary schools across the State.
- In an effort to make sure that every child in standard I to VIII read fluently and learns basic numeracy Reading Campaign covered almost primary & upper primary schools.
- Intensive inspection of elementary schools was carried out by state, district and block level officers to monitor school management and class room practice.
- Reimbursements of tuition fees for BSTC to 348 widow/divorce women.
- Libraries have been set up in all government Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the State.

12.34 For the Twelfth Plan, an outlay of ₹ 956952.32 lakh was kept for the Elementary Education. An expenditure of ₹443869.60 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹435978.05 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 561052.33 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The details of major schemes are as follows:-

Reimbursement of Fee for Private Schools under RTE

12.35 As per the provisions of RTE, 25 per cent students have to be granted admission in the private schools from BPL, Poor, Marginalised and Underprivileged sections. Fees of 4.34 lakh students have been reimbursement by state government to private schools under RTE during 2014-15 with an expenditure of ₹ 16250.00 lakh is likely to be incurred. An outlay of ₹ 40000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for reimbursement of fee of 6.00 lakh students to private schools under RTE.

Mukhya Mantri Sambal Yojana for Widow/Divorcee

12.36 After implementation of Right to Education Act 2009 on April 1, 2010, as per National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) guidelines only trained persons can be appointed as teachers. Due to this direction most of the widow/divorcee females who have not passed BSTC or B.Ed. cannot be appointed as III grade teachers. For such widow/divorcee females, government has announced Mukhya Mantri Sambal Yojana. Under this scheme, these females will get BSTC training on government expenditure. The BSTC fee is reimbursed by the State Government. Under the scheme, 348 women have been benefitted during the year 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 50.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Central Assistance Schemes

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

12.37 The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is for achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education in a time bound manner. This programme was formally launched in the State in the year 2001-02 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The main objective of this project is to provide educational facility to all children of 6-14 age groups in the State. It also includes activities to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the help of public participation in school management. This programme is being implemented in all the districts of the State.

12.38 In Rajasthan, conversion of Education Guarantee Scheme into primary schools, running of 200 KGBV's and residential schools, GIS mapping of schools, opening of new primary schools, upgrading primary school to upper primary school, repair and maintenance of primary & upper primary school buildings, training to teachers and the activities relating to quality improvement i.e. CCE, revised curriculum, reading campaign, sambalan abhiyan, establishment of libraries in upper primary schools are being implemented under SSA.

12.39 The funding pattern between the Central and the State Government is 65:35. An expenditure of ₹ 378255.47 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 498734.26 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 129670.89 lakh as GoI share.

Education Training Institutes

12.40 State Institute of Education Research and Training (SIERT) has been established for imparting training to officials of education. 33 DIETs and BIET's are established, which provides "pre" and "in service" training to the teachers and also provide facilities for research. For assessment of the performance of teacher, monitoriable indicators have been introduced. 4 BIET's are also established at SCSP and TSP blocks for trainings to teachers.

12.41 The scheme is being implemented under 75:25 funding pattern. An expenditure of ₹ 4793.31 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 5980.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 4837.91 lakh as GoI share for DIET, SIERT and BIET schemes.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

12.42 Secondary Education is a crucial stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares the students for higher education and also for the world of work. With the liberalization and globalization of the Indian economy, the rapid changes witnessed in scientific and technological world and the general need to improve the quality of life and to reduce poverty, it is essential that school leavers acquire a higher level of knowledge and skills than what they are provided in the 8 years of elementary education, particularly when the average earning of a secondary school certificate holder is significantly higher than that of a person who has studied only up to class VIII. It is also necessary that besides general education up to the secondary level, opportunities for improvement of vocational knowledge and skill should be provided at the higher secondary level to enable students to be employable.

Universalizing access to secondary education

12.43 Following the Constitutional mandate to universalize elementary education, and success of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, it has become absolutely essential to push this vision forward to move towards universalisation of secondary education.

12.44 In Rajasthan, there are 27686 (13756 government and 13930 private) secondary and senior secondary schools. In the year 2014-15, 5000 schools have been upgraded to senior secondary level to achieve the target of at least one secondary/senior secondary school at every Gram Panchayat. Total number of teachers working in Government Secondary & Sr. Secondary Schools is 108565 teachers in 2014-15. There are total 38.44 lakh students in the state which includes 15.80 lakh girls.

12.45 Various incentive schemes are being implemented to promote students towards the Secondary Education. The girls of class IX in Government schools are provided new cycles and Transport Vouchers. Free text books are being given to all the girls. Scholarship Schemes for SC/ST/OBC/SBC/Minority/ Scavangers, pre-kargil and other identified categories are running. Laptop distribution to topper students of Board exams, Gargi awards, Inspire awards and incentive to girls are some important schemes under which financial assistance is given to the meritorious students.

Achievements of the year 2014-15

- Under the Laptop Distribution Yojana as per merit of X & XII Secondary Board Examination first 9300-9300 students has been rewarded with Laptops.
- Establishment of an academic staff college is under progress under Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan in Ajmer to train secondary school teachers.
- 66 Model Schools has been made functional.
- 5000 schools up-graded to senior secondary schools.
- Cycles have been distributed to 268000 girl students of class 9th and 28315 girls were benefitted under Transport Voucher Scheme.
- A new scholarship scheme has been launched to all students of the Government schools in the State selected in National Talent Search Exam (NTSE). The same amount of scholarship will be provided to the students from State Government.
- State Talent Search Examination for creation of interest in Science and Maths subjects for the students of class 9 and 11. Scholarship to first 100 selected students.
- Vocational training started in 70 schools during 2014-15.
- Gargi award/ Balika Protsahan have been given to 47946 meritorious girls.
- Additional funds of ₹ 150.00 crore is provided by State Government during 2014-15 to complete pending sanctioned works of 2011-12 under Rajasthan Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

Objectives and Priorities for the Annual Plan 2015-16

- Vocational Education:- Vocational training in 200 schools during 2015-16.
- Upgradation of selected schools to Sr. Secondary School in phased manner in 657 Gram Panchayat where government or private Sr. Secondary schools is not available.
- 114 UPS to be upgraded in Secondary Schools.
- Establishment of one Adarsh Vidhyalay in each Gram Panchayat.
- All Sec. and Sr. Sec. schools will be covered under ICT during Twelfth Five Year Plan. To fulfil these targets 525 new schools will be covered under ICT.
- Cycle distribution to 270000 girl students with a provision of ₹ 80.00 crore and transport voucher to 16000 girl students. Transport Voucher facility for Vivekananda Government Model School in same Panchayat Samiti.

- Classes will be started in 71 Model Schools where construction is completed. Additional funds of ₹ 438.00 crores for 134 model schools for construction work.
- District Education Boards will be established for quality improvement and effective monitoring of government schools.
- 24 Girls Hostels will be started.
- ₹10000 scholarship to students of private schools selected in NTSE.
- E-teaching and e-training in DIETs.
- Construction of new Sainik School in Jhunjhunu.

12.46 An allocation of ₹ 448520.10 lakh was kept for the Secondary Education for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 189136.14 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 152367.83 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 279107.26 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Gargi Award and Balika Shiksha Protsahan Yojana

12.47 This scheme was launched in 1998. Under the scheme, the girl students who secure 75 per cent or more marks in the Secondary/Praveshika examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan, Ajmer and continue their studies in class 11th and 12th are awarded with ₹ 3000.00. Under Balika Shiksha Protsahan Yojna, the girl students who secure 75 per cent or more marks in the Sr. Secondary/Varisth Upadhyay examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan, Ajmer are awarded with ₹ 5000.00. For the year 2014-15, 29028 girls awarded under Gargi Award and 18918 girls awarded under Balika Shiksha Protsahan Yojna. An expenditure of ₹ 1816.94 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 2040.14 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Cycle Distribution and Transport Voucher Scheme

12.48 The girls of Government schools studying in class IX and X are provided free of cost cycles and Transport Vouchers. Cycles have been distributed to 268000 girl students of class 9th in rural and urban area and 28315 girls were benefitted under Transport Voucher Scheme in the year 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 6100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 8100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Vidhyarthi Suraksha Durghatana Bima Yojna:

12.49 The scheme was introduced in the year 2011-12. All the students enrolled in the government schools have been insured through State Insurance and Provident Fund Department. In the case of accidental death/wound, compensation is given by State Insurance Department under the scheme. The entire premium for this scheme is paid by State Government. Accident coverage under the scheme is ₹ 1.00 lakh per

annum per student. An expenditure of ₹ 276.83 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 276.83 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Laptop Distribution Yojana

12.50 Laptops are given as awards to first 9300 students each of class 10th and 12th on the basis of merit of Rajasthan Board and first rank holders of class 8th of all government upper primary and higher schools. An expenditure of ₹ 5163.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Model School Scheme

12.51 A scheme for the construction of Model Schools in all 186 EBB's of Rajasthan has also been initiated in 11th Five Year Plan. Approval of 160 model schools has been received from Government of India. Out of these, 91 sites have been handed over to PWD for the construction but only 71 model schools are under construction and construction completed in 55 model schools.

12.52 An expenditure of ₹ 11299.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 17700.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Central Assistance Schemes

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

12.53 Rastryia Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan was formally introduced in the year 2008-09. The primary objective of this programme is to ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (Gross Enrolment Rate 100 per cent), universal retention by 2020 and providing quality Secondary Education. This project is being implemented under C.S.S. with 25 per cent State contribution. Activities under taken in this project are as per the project guide line, the Annual Work Plan of the project for the State is sanctioned by the GoI every year. The activities/programmes/schemes are included in the Annual Work Plan of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) as per the strategy/priority indicated.

12.54 An outlay of ₹ 117720.60 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 55971.93 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 35618.78 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 108648.27 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 81486.23 lakh of GoI share.

Education Training Institutes

12.55 In the State, there are 2 Institute of Advance Studies in Education (IASE) and 8 College of Teacher's Education (CTEs), which provide "pre" and "in service" training to the teachers and also provide facilities for

research. For assessment of the performance of teacher, monitorable indicators have been introduced.

12.56 The scheme is being implemented under 75:25 funding pattern. An expenditure of ₹ 938.36 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 887.38 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 665.51 lakh as GoI share and ₹ 221.87 lakh as State share for IASE and CTE schemes.

Girls Hostel Scheme

12.57 186 blocks of Rajasthan have been identified as Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB). Girls Hostel scheme has been launched to provide better residential facilities to the girl students of economically & socially backward section of the society. Sanction has been issued by the GoI for all 186 blocks. Hostels in 125 blocks has been completed and started. Construction in 24 blocks is in full swing & under process in remaining 37 blocks.

12.58 The scheme is being implemented under 90:10 funding pattern. An expenditure of ₹ 3792.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 6844.51 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 6160.06 lakh of GoI share.

Information & Communication Technology and Computer Education:

12.59 All Sec. and Sr. Sec. schools will be covered under ICT in school during Twelfth Five Year Plan. To fulfil this target, about 525 new schools will be covered under ICT in 2015-16. The scheme is running in the ratio of 75:25 in Centre and State respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 5207.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 3750.00 lakh of GoI share.

National Service Scheme

12.60 National Service Scheme is working for literacy, AIDS awareness, eradication of social evils, encouraging volunteerism, gender awareness, etc. 760 units of National Service Scheme are working in the State. An outlay of ₹ 408.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 238.00 lakh of GoI share.

Vocational Education

12.61 To develop and encourage vocational skills among the school students, vocational education has been introduced in the year 2014-15 in 70 schools from class 9th onwards in NOS aligned roles in 4 trades under the revised scheme "Vocationalization of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. Some skills related to daily life and to everybody will be included under vocational educational courses. Vocational training will be started in 200 schools during 2015-16. The scheme is implemented under 75:25 funding pattern. An outlay of ₹ 4045.02 lakh is

proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 2997.77 lakh of GoI share.

Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)

12.62 The Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) has been launched from the year 2009-10. This Scheme provides assistance for the inclusive education of the disabled children in classes IX-XII. Central assistance for all items covered in the scheme is on 100 percent basis. The State Governments are only required to make provisions for a scholarship of ₹ 600.00 per disabled child per annum. An outlay of ₹ 461.77 lakh is proposed as 100 per cent GoI share for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Additionally State Government is providing ₹ 41.10 lakh for scholarships component of the scheme.

Scholarship schemes implemented by Secondary Education

Table No. 12.11
Financial progress of different scholarship schemes implemented under State Plan and CSS by Secondary Education

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Scholarship	Sharing Pattern GoI:State	Financial Provision			
			2014-15 (Likely Exp. including CSS)	2014-15 (Likely Exp. of which CSS)	2015-16 (Outlay)	2015-16 (Outlay) of which CSS
1	Pre-Metric Scholarship to SC	100% GoI	6515.99	5315.99	6150.00	4950.00
2	Pre-Metric Scholarship to ST	100% GoI	5156.49	4206.49	5049.20	4099.20
3	Pre-Metric Scholarship to OBC	50:50	2310.42	535.56	2138.54	535.56
4	Pre-Metric Scholarship to Minority	100% GoI	4520.53	4520.53	4520.53	4520.53
5	Pre-Metric Scholarship to Scavengers	100% GoI	1668.35	222.20	2604.30	100.00

Table No. 12.12
Physical Achievement in Pre-metric Scholarship Distribution During last 5 years and proposed for 2014-15

S. No.	Name of scholarship scheme	Physical Achievement (number of student benefited)					Proposed for 2015-16
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
1	Scholarship to SC students	487531	528120	656241	396397	396397	436036
2	Scholarship to ST	411851	402967	442504	353335	353335	265795

S. No.	Name of scholarship scheme	Physical Achievement (number of student benefited)					Proposed for 2015-16
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
	students						
3	Scholarship to OBC students	209538	311420	394830	344788	344788	449886
4	Scholarship to Scavengers	12104	99529	0	119074	119074	67425
5	Scholarship to Minority students	58872	147783	199139	275474	276623	294982

UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES

12.63 In the field of higher education, significant progress has been made in the State in recent years. The number of colleges in the State has reached to 1575 comprising of 190 Government Colleges and 1385 Private Colleges. Out of the 190 government colleges, 102 are post graduation level colleges and 42 colleges are for women only.

12.64 Directorate of College Education was established in 1958, which is responsible for the overall management of these colleges and to further enhance higher education institutes in the State. Six zonal offices at Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Kota and Jaipur are functioning for supervision and monitoring of the activities of the colleges of their region.

12.65 At present, there are 22 State Universities, 8 Deemed and 40 Private Universities in the state including Agriculture University, Law University, Medical University, Ayurved University, Sanskrit University, Veterinary University and Technical University. Nearly 18.50 lakh students are enrolled in these institutions.

12.66 The concept of Public Private Partnership (PPP) has also been introduced in the field of higher education for establishment of new colleges, introduction of new subjects, establishment of knowledge centres, vocational courses, model colleges as centre of excellence and opening of science faculty in Government Colleges. Youth Skill and Development Centres for personality development and career counseling have been established in 179 government colleges.

12.67 An allocation of ₹ 15071.80 lakh was kept for the various higher education institutions in the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 13544.29 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 13804.53 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 17592.66 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The details are given in the following table:-

**Table No. 12.13
Financial Outlays**

(₹ in lakh)

Department/University	12th Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
1. College Education	11552.90	8445.28	8792.18	13236.93
2. Kota University, Kota	700.81	100.00	100.00	100.00
3. Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner	419.49	161.19	119.65	78.20
4. National Law University, Jodhpur	1235.25	155.00	155.00	225.00
5. Sanskrit University, Jaipur	1163.35	243.96	143.96	303.80
6. Haridev Joshi Patrakarita and Sanchar University, Jaipur	0.00	291.00	291.00	471.20
7. Brij University, Bharatpur	0.00	0.01	200.02	240.00
8. Shekhawati University, Sikar	0.00	155.65	175.67	418.00
9. Matsya University, Alwar	0.00	474.13	102.00	488.53
10. Sardar Patel Police and Safety University, Jodhpur	0.00	1616.81	1516.81	1383.00
11. Dr. BheemRaoAmbedker Law University, Jaipur	0.00	150.00	70.00	223.00
12. Rajeev Gandhi Tribal University, Udaipur	0.00	180.00	108.00	400.00
13. Sports University, Jhunjhunu	0.00	81.50	20.00	25.00
14. Girls College under PPP	0.00	1750.00	1750.00	0.00
Total	15071.80	13804.53	13544.29	17592.66

Commissionerate of College Education

Achievements of Annual Plan 2014-15

- Mukhyamantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravrati Yojana:- The scheme is started to support brilliant students of families of economically weaker sections to encourage them towards higher education. Out of the targeted 1 lakh students, 1,21,000 students benefitted during 2014-15.
- Arrangements have been made to provide coaching to SC and ST students for PMT, PET, RAS and IAS competitive examination in Government colleges located at district headquarters and in some colleges at sub- division levels under self finance scheme.
- 15 new colleges were opened by way of restructuring of faculties in existing Colleges with more than 5500 students' strength.

- A new scheme has been initiated for scholarship to all eligible students for selection in IIT, IIM, NIT and other equivalent National level competitive examinations.
- NOCs were issued to 96 Private Colleges in the year 2014-15.
- Funds have been provided for computerization of Libraries and for establishment for English Language Labs in 40 government colleges (IInd phase).
- To benefit meritorious girl students, Scooty have been provided to 1000 girl students under Dev Naryana Yojana.

Budget Announcements 2015-16

- The Government is committed to provide quality higher education to all the students. The major problems of the present higher education are accessibility, quality education and gender parity. For the planned development in education, a State Higher Education Plan of eight years will be prepared. Under this plan new Universities, professional colleges and model colleges will be established and infrastructure grant be provided to Universities and Colleges. Special attention will be given to research, innovation, faculty improvement, revision of curriculum and creation of management information system.
- A provision of Rs. 33.93 crore for the construction of building of 32 government colleges has been proposed.
- A Science and Humanities Research Foundation will be established in the State. This foundation will assist students undertaking research in various Universities and Government Colleges.
- Scooty Distribution Plan is presently implemented in tribal areas for the meritorious girls of Senior Secondary taking admission in colleges. Now Scooty will be given to 50 girls of every district who have passed 9th to 12th class from government schools, have obtained 75% or above marks and taken admission in government colleges. A total of 1650 girls will be given scooty.
- Two new government colleges will be established at Ahor (Jalore) and Degana in Naguar District.

12.68 An outlay of ₹ 11552.90 lakh was kept in the College Education for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 8792.18 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 8445.28 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 13236.93 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The details of major schemes are as under:-

Improvement in existing colleges and opening of new colleges

12.69 Buildings for 34 new government colleges have to be constructed and improvement in the existing infrastructure of government colleges have to be taken up. An expenditure of ₹ 1158.57 lakh is likely to be

incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3393.41 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Centre for Excellence

12.70 The commission's task forces on Higher Education have recommended for setting up of institutions as Centre for Excellence. The department has identified 22 government and 12 private well performing colleges as Model Colleges and has taken up programmes to retain and encourage excellence in order to develop these colleges as Centre for Excellence. An expenditure of ₹ 5.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology

12.71 The Government of India has launched a "National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology" (NME-ICT). The mission aims at providing broadband connectivity to all colleges. BSNL is collaborating with the government in this mission. The Department also envisages establishing video conferencing facilities in all government colleges. An expenditure of ₹ 24.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 48.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Youth Skill Development Centres in Colleges

12.72 Youth Development Centres (YDCs) were established in all 190 government colleges. Following activities are taken up by these centers:-

- Personality Development & Career Counseling.
- Cultural and Folk Art
- Exhibitions and Career Fairs
- Preparation for Competitive and Aptitude Tests

12.73 An expenditure of ₹ 48.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 96.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Opening of Colleges in PPP Scheme

12.74 Two Girls colleges at Pratapgarh and Kishangarh have been announced in PPP mode. An amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh to each college will be provided for development of infrastructure and library by the State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 150.03 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 80.04 lakh is proposed as state share for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Mukhyamantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravrati Yojana

12.75 A new scholarship scheme was introduced in 2012-13 for encouraging deprived and meritorious students to pursue higher education. One lakh awards have been announced for this scholarship. A

scholar can receive ₹ 5000.00 per annum under this scheme. An eligible student can avail this scholarship for 5 years. Total 233000 students have benefited from the scholarship till March 2015. 90000 new students will be provided this scholarship in the year 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 3650.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 4550.00 lakh is proposed for scholarship to approximately 200000 eligible students for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Smart Classes

12.76 Regarding establishing Smart Classes in colleges, an expenditure of ₹ 300.000 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

12.77 Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, spread over to 12th and 13th plan period for funding the State Universities and Colleges.

12.78 The key objectives of RUSA are to improve access, equity and quality in higher education through its planned development at the state level. Such planning includes creating new academic institutions, upgrading the existing ones, developing institutions that are self reliant and provide students an education which is relevant to them and bring about development and socio-economic change that will be beneficial to them as well as to the nation as a whole.

12.79 The funding will be provided in the center state ratio of 65:35 and will be based on key principles, eligibility norms and priorities under each component of the scheme.

12.80 In this financial year (2014-15), Rajasthan has received the sanction of Rs. 3.25 Crores as Preparatory Grant (Central Share-65%) for capacity building & preparation, data collection & planning of the RUSA scheme. State government needs to deposit 35% (Rs. 1.75 Crores) of its share as matching grant.

12.81 State is in the process of constituting the State Higher Education Council under RUSA guidelines and also preparing a detailed proposal under different components of RUSA for administrative and financial approval.

12.82 An expenditure of ₹ 500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 0.09 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Service Scheme

12.83 National Service Scheme is working for literacy, AIDS awareness, eradication of social evils, encouraging volunteerism, gender awareness, etc. among college students. 984 units of National Service Scheme are working in the State. The sharing rates of the scheme are 58.33:41.67 between Government of India and State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 530.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 550.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 320.00 lakh as central assistance from GoI and ₹ 230.00 lakh as State share.

Gender Budgeting

- Out of the 190 government colleges, 42 colleges are exclusively for girls. There are 458 girls' colleges in private sector including 3 girls' colleges in PPP mode.
- 60000 girl students took admission in the academic year 1997-98, & by the number increased considerably to about 2.89 lakh in year 2014-15.
- In 2000-01, 54 girls were studying against 100 boys. This has increased remarkably to 74 in recent year.
- No tuition fee is being charged from girls in government colleges.
- Girls are given admission in girls' colleges on vacant seats upto minimum pass marks. Besides the girls' colleges, they can also to seek admission in co-educational colleges.
- Free books under the book bank scheme are made available to SC/ST girl students whose parents are non-income tax payers.
- Special scholarship scheme such as 'Mahila Yogyata Scholarship' and 'Need-cum-Merit Scholarship' are made available especially for girl students.
- An outlay of ₹ 13236.93 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 which includes ₹ 6644.47 lakh for women component.

Kota University, Kota

12.84 An outlay of ₹ 700.81 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for creation of basic infrastructure and building construction work.

Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner

12.85 An outlay of ₹ 419.49 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 119.65 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 161.19 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 78.20 lakh is proposed

for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for creation of basic infrastructure and building construction.

National Law University, Jodhpur

12.86 An outlay of ₹ 1235.25 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 155.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the same outlay. An outlay of ₹ 225.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. This amount will be utilized for construction and development work of the university.

Sanskrit University, Jaipur

12.87 Jaipur, for its high traditions of Sanskrit learning, is known as Chhoti Kashi and has acquired the unique distinction of not only establishing a separate directorate of Sanskrit education but also establishing a Sanskrit University known as Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Rajasthan Sanskrit University. There are 119 colleges which are affiliated to the university in the State. The main faculties of the university are Vedic Studies, Literature & Culture, Philosophy, ShramanVidha, Modern Science and Education.

12.88 An outlay of ₹ 1163.35 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 143.96 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 243.96 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 303.80 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for creation of basic infrastructure and construction of building.

Opening of new Government Universities

12.89 Government of Rajasthan has opened the 7 new Universities in the year 2012-13 with the State funding. Haridev Joshi Patrakarita and Sanchar University, Jaipur and Sardar Patel Police and Safety University, Jodhpur have started their courses and given admission to students. The details of the 7 New Universities are as follows:-

Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice, Jodhpur

12.90 The University was established in 2012-13 by the Act passed by State Legislature of Rajasthan. Second Academic year began from 16th July 2014 with following courses:

**Table No. 12.14
Intake Capacity**

S.No.	Name of the Course	Seats	No. of Students Enrolled
1	5 Year Integrated Master Programme in Social Science	40	40
2	Master of Science in Cyber Security	30	30
3	M.A/ M.Sc. in Criminology	30	18

12.91 An expenditure of ₹ 1516.81 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 1616.81 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1383.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of academic block and establishment expenses.

Haridev Joshi Patrakarita and Sanchar University, Jaipur

12.92 This university was established by Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in 2012. This was established to provide qualitative education in journalism and mass communication of international level. HJUJ is the third journalism university in the country, after the Makhanlal Chaturvedi National Journalism University, Bhopal and the Khushabahu Thakre Journalism University, Raipur.

Courses: Presently three PG courses are being conducted in the university:-

- MJ (MS)
- MJ(EM)
- MMC(PRA)

12.93 These courses are of two years (four semesters) duration. This university academic centre is running at Indira Gandhi Nagar Sector-2, Jagatpura, Jaipur. Each department has 30 seats.

12.94 Research: The University has set up a centre for Research Studies to carry out the research programmes. Presently there are 18 research scholars from various states enrolled as Ph.D students in Electronic Media and Media Studies with the university.

12.95 An expenditure of ₹ 291.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 291.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 471.20 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of academic block and establishment expenses.

Sports University, Jhunjhunu

12.96 Government of Rajasthan is undertaking the development of a University for Physical Education and Sports in Jhunjhunu district for education, research and dissemination of knowledge in physical education and sports besides creating state-of-the-art facilities for selected sports to uplift overall skills and proficiencies of sports persons.

12.97 An expenditure of ₹ 20.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 81.50 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Brij University, Bharatpur

12.98 An expenditure of ₹ 200.02 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 240.00 lakh is proposed for

the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of boundary wall and establishment expenses.

Shekhawati University, Sikar

12.99 An expenditure of ₹ 175.67 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 155.65 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 418.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of building and establishment expenses.

Matsya University, Alwar

12.100 An expenditure of ₹ 102.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 474.13 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 488.53 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction and establishment expenses.

Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedker Law University, Jaipur

12.101 An expenditure of ₹ 70.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 223.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction and establishment expenses.

Rajeev Gandhi Tribal University, Udaipur

12.102 An expenditure of ₹ 108.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 180.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction and establishment expenses.

LITERACY & CONTINUING EDUCATION

12.103 The State Literacy Mission has formed in the year 1988 to literate the illiterate persons. Total Literacy Campaign is organized in the state under the guidance of National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) since 1990-91. The main object of Directorate of Literacy & Continuing Education is to impart functional literacy for the 15 and above age group illiterate person with due emphasis on national integration, family welfare, healthcare and education of social evils like child marriage etc. Education has important role in the overall progress of the State. Apart from Saakshar Bharat Mission, Special Literacy Camps is organized for non-literate women and neo-literate women through vocational camps.

Action Plan in light of the Vision-2020

- Saakshar Bharat Programme as a flagship scheme for adult education would be continued during the Twelfth Plan by 2017, it shall strive to raise the overall literacy rate to over 80 percent and reduce the gender gap in literacy to less than 10 percent.
- During the Twelfth Plan Saakshar Bharat will give special focus on young adults and out of school adolescents (15-19 years).

- It would continue to focus on inclusion with programmatic intervention in rural areas, low literacy areas, tribal areas, SC's and minority concentrated area.

12.104 An outlay of ₹10500.06 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 4992.64 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 6917.59 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 7716.82 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The details of various schemes are as under:-

Continuing Education Programme

(Special Literacy & Vocational Training Camps for women)

12.105 Special literacy & vocational camps are organized for empowerment of illiterate women's in Kota and Pratapgarh districts. Kota has not been included in Saakshar Bharat Programme by GoI due to literacy rate is higher than 50 per cent among adult females. Therefore, GoR is providing funds for running special literacy & vocational training camps. During the year 2014-15, 15 camps have been organized in Kota and 16 camps in Pratapgarh. Only 15 special camps will be organized in Kota in the year 2015-16 (Now Pratapgarh is included in Saakshar Bharat Programme). An expenditure of ₹ 234.41 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 329.76 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Mahila Shikshan Vihar, Jhalawar

12.106 Mahila Shikshan Vihar are the residential schools up to 8th standard for the women in the age group of 15-35 who are divorcee, widow and deprived of educational opportunities. Along with basic literacy these women are also imparted vocational training for their being self reliant and self dependent. 76 women are enrolled in the Mahila Shikshan Vihar, Jhalawar. An expenditure of ₹ 17.30 lakh has been incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Mahatma Gandhi Library and Reading Room

12.107 In Rajasthan, every Lok Shiksha Kendra has a Mahatma Gandhi Library. ₹ 300.00 per month for magazines and newspapers apart from additional honorarium of ₹ 500/- to a Prerak for maintenance of Mahatma Gandhi Library in Lok Shiksha Kendra is provided by State Government. Total 8318 libraries have been established up to March, 2015. An expenditure of ₹ 745.37 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1357.05 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for purchases of books, magazines, newspapers and honorarium to Prerak's.

Central Assistance Scheme

Saakshar Bharat Mission

12.108 Saakshar Bharat, a centrally sponsored scheme launched on the International Literacy Day, 8th September, 2009. It aims to further promote and strengthen adult education, specially of women, by extending educational options to those adults who having lost the opportunity of access to formal education and crossed the standard age for receiving such education, now feel a need for learning of any type, including, literacy, basic education (equivalency to formal education), vocational education (skill development), physical and emotional development, practical arts, applied science, sports and recreation.

12.109 In recognition of the fact that literacy, especially female literacy, is a prerequisite to socio-economic development, it was considered imperative that the National Literacy Mission (NLM), as a programme instrument, be recast with an enhanced focus on female literacy.

Objectives

12.110 The Mission has four broad objectives, namely:

- Impart functional literacy and numeracy to non-literate and non-numerate adults
- Enable the neo-literate adults to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal educational system
- Impart non and neo-literates relevant skill training to improve their earning and living conditions
- Promote a learning society by providing opportunities to neo-literate adults for continuing education.

12.111 The target group includes all non-literates of 15 years and above age group. The main activities under this programme include the following:-

- Basic Education Programme
- Equivalency Programme
- Vocational Education Programme
- Continuing Education Programme

12.112 The funding pattern under the Saakshar Bharat scheme between GoI and State Government is 75:25. The Saakshar Bharat Programme is being implemented now in 32 districts (except Kota where the adult female literacy rate is more than fifty per cent) in the State.

12.113 An expenditure of ₹ 3995.55 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 5500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 4500.00 lakh from GoI.

Achievement and progress of Saakshar Bharat

- More than 125 lakh non-literates have been identified.
- Rajasthan received the national level "Saakshar Bharat Award 2014"
- Sikar district also received the district level "Saakshar Bharat Award 2014"
- 9021 Lok Shiksha Kendras are operational at all Gram Panchayats.
- Training to Resource Persons, Master Trainers, Preraks and VT has been completed.
- About 20.50 lakh illiterates were literate during the year 2014-15.

Innovations

- At divisional level jails, classes for illiterate prisoners have been started. Illiterate prisoners are taught by the literate prisoners. 4009 new literate prisoners appeared in the basic literacy exam till March, 2015.
- Classes for illiterate public representatives have been started. 16689 new literate public representatives appeared in the basic literacy exam till March, 2015.
- At MGNREGA work sites literacy classes have been started to teach MGNREGA illiterate workers. The mate teaches the illiterate workers during lunch period.

Gender Budgeting

- Continuing Education Programme(Mahila Shikshashan Shivir):- Total 15 shivirs in Kota & 16 shivirs in Pratapagarh are organized in the year 2014-15. Total 753 women are getting benefits in these shivirs. An outlay of ₹ 139.85 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.
- Mahila Sikshan Vihar:- One Mahila Sikshan Vihar is running in Jhalawar district for 80 women of age 15-35 for providing them vocational education during their study up to 8th standard. An outlay of ₹ 21.60 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.
- Sakshar Bharat Programme:- 12.30 lakh women are literated during 2014-15. 12.30 lakh women will be literated during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 3600.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.
- Mahatma Gandhi Library and Vachnalya:- A Mahatma Gandhi Library & Vachnalya is running at every Lok Shiksha Kendra. An outlay of ₹ 678.53 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Physical Education

12.114 The major activities relating to physical education are development of play field, strengthening/development of physical education of college and primary and secondary educational institutions, Yoga training programme and purchase of sports material.

12.115 An outlay of ₹ 140.16 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 11.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 23.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 23.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Sanskrit Education

12.116 The Government of Rajasthan appreciates the importance of Sanskrit Education in Indian culture. The State had set up a separate Directorate of Sanskrit Education, the first of its kind in the country, to develop various facets of Sanskrit studies. Another milestone achieved in the development of Sanskrit Education is the establishment of a separate Sanskrit University in the State.

12.117 Total enrolment in Sanskrit Education is 2.33 lakh students during 2014-15 which is included in general education. At present there are 1796 government and 472 non government institutions working in Sanskrit Education. The details are shown in the following table:-

Table No. 12.15
No. of Sanskrit Education Institutions in the State

Institution	Govt.	Non Govt.	Total
Acharya College	11	14	25
Shastri College	18	13	31
UpadyayaVidyalaya	143	22	165
PraveshikasVidyalaya	229	75	304
Upper Primary Vidyalaya	968	261	1229
Primary Vidyalaya	426	6	432
Shastri Training Colleges	-	66	66
Teachers Training Schools	01	15	16
Total	1796	472	2268

Objectives for 2015-16

12.118 Sanskrit is regarded as a prestigious medium among scholars. The objective of the Department is to make Sanskrit a medium for common people as well as to develop job oriented courses like Vastu, Jyotish and Karm Kand etc.

Proposed Programme/Activities for 2015-16

12.119 Providing basic infrastructural facilities in the existing sanskrit institutions.

- Introducing new subjects in colleges.
- Organising training programmes.
- Ensuring participation of woman, SC/ST and especially abled persons in Sanskrit Education.
- Introduction of job oriented courses such as Jyotish, Karmkand etc.

12.120 An outlay of ₹ 1752.03 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3426.21 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 3010.20 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 3520.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Art and Culture

12.121 Rajasthan is a land of colourful contrasts. Life has always been a challenge in this land of extreme geographical and climatic condition and people of the State have been living with a smile. Melodious songs, colourful dances and above all fairs and festivals celebration around the year have been part of life.

12.122 Rajasthan is known for its diversity and has a unique place on the world map of tourism in terms of natural resources, cultural heritage, historical and archaeological wonders. To preserve and conserve this rich treasure is a monumental task. The State takes care of this heritage through various agencies.

12.123 An outlay of ₹ 13323.87 lakh was proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3722.24 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 3789.99 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5740.81 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The details are as under:-

Table No. 12.16
Financial Outlays

S.N	Sub-Sector	12th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2014-15		Proposed Outlay 2015-16
			Outlay	Likely Exp.	
1.	Fine Arts Education				
a.	Kathak Kendra(Incl. Sangeet Sansthan and School of Arts)	175.20	15.00	15.00	16.50
b.	International Museum	3500.00	1000.00	1000.00	1150.00
c.	Ravindra Rangmanch	490.57	205.00	205.00	375.00
d.	Assistance to Autonomous & Voluntary Organization	1051.22	150.00	150.00	250.00

(₹in lakh)

S.N	Sub-Sector	12th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2014-15		Proposed Outlay 2015-16
			Outlay	Likely Exp.	
	Sub- Total 1	5216.99	1370.00	1370.00	1791.50
2.	Archaeology & Museums	2124.58	890.18	940.18	2310.72
3.	Archives	294.34	134.11	134.11	28.62
4	Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur	65.88	3.56	3.56	3.56
5.	Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk	280.33	85.89	38.66	37.91
6.	Libraries	70.08	347.47	337.20	217.27
7.	Academies	2958.94	457.49	410.24	584.01
8.	Jawahar Kala Kendra	2102.44	200.00	187.00	350.00
9.	AmbedkerPeeth	210.24	13.32	13.32	23.00
10.	Kalbelya School of Dance	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
11	Health Insurance for Renowned Artists	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
12	Raj. Heritage Protection and promotion Authority	0.00	287.95	287.95	394.20
	Total Art and Culture	13323.87	3789.99	3722.24	5740.81

Kathak Kendra

12.124 Kathak Kendra is a teaching institution of ancient and classical dance style, established to patronize and develop the Jaipur Gharana of Kathak. The major priority of the Kendra is the research work, education and training and simultaneously to provide the stage for trained students and popularize Kathak tastefully among the common audience and to publicise it.

12.125 An expenditure of ₹ 15.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 15.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 16.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

International Museum

12.126 The famous Sawai Man Singh Town Hall and Jalebi Chouk of Jaipur is developed as International Museum and Art Square with the assistance of GoI. The project cost is ₹ 4500.00 lakh, out of which 30 per cent i.e. ₹ 1350.00 lakh has been provided by GoI and remaining 70 per cent i.e. ₹ 3150.00 lakh is providing by the State Government.

12.127 An expenditure of ₹ 1000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1150.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Ravindra Rangmunch (Central Assistance Scheme)

12.128 An expenditure of ₹ 205.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 205.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 375.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 225.00 lakh from central assistance for renovation, air conditioning and strengthening of Ravindra Rangmunch, Jaipur.

Assistance to Autonomous & Voluntary Organizations

12.129 The Department of Art and Culture provides financial assistance as grant-in-aid to other autonomous and voluntary organizations, including individuals engaged in the development and preservation of fine arts. The object of the scheme is to preserve, protect and promote the cultural heritage of Rajasthan.

12.130 An expenditure of ₹ 150.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 250.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Archaeology and Museums

12.131 The Archaeology and Museum Department was constituted along with the formation of Rajasthan state in the year 1950. The aims and objectives of the State department was defined to discover, collect, preserve and interpret the cultural heritage of this land studded with prehistoric painted rock shelters, temples, forts, mosques, cenotaphs, places, residential mansions (Havelies), step wells (Baoris) and the like wise.

12.132 The invention of scattered ancient art & archaeological sites, cultural asset, the conservation and restoration of protected monuments, survey of archaeological remains, reorganization, development & publication works of Museums and works related with the communication and mass media schemes are the major works of the department.

12.133 The department is looking after 335 monuments, 43 protected archaeological sites, 17 Government Museums and 02 art galleries. The department is taking various steps for heritage conservation and development of these properties that specially focus on context specific development of heritage monuments & preservation of rare antiquities.

12.134 In financial year 2014-15 the various sanctioned works of restoration and conservation nature like Rana Sanga Panorama Khanwa-Bharatpur, Wair Kila- Bharatpur, Vatika & Mahal-Bharatpur, Mau Borda-Jhalawar, Dalhanpur-Jhalawar, Kamleshwar Mahadev Mandir-

Bundi are under progress. Similarly works in Govt. museum Abu Road, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Memorial Museum are also in progress.

12.135 The works of conservation, restoration and development works of Government Museum like Ajmer, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Bikaner, Sikar and Jaisalmer have been proposed in the year 2015-16.

12.136 An expenditure of ₹ 940.18 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 890.18 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2310.72 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for execution of the work of conservation, restoration & development works of protected monuments and Government museums.

Archives

12.137 Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner has been preserving documents of historical, administrative and economic importance. The Department is also imparting training for the upkeep and preservation of documents related to different departments, so that these could be used by the future generations.

12.138 An expenditure of ₹ 134.11 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 134.11 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 28.62 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute

12.139 The Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur deals with the manuscripts on practically all the branches of Ideological studies. The institute has to its credit a huge collection of more than 1.23 lakh manuscripts and more than 28,000 reference books and research periodicals.

12.140 The manuscripts have been acquired by purchase, donation and some transferred from the museums of the erstwhile princely states. Thus, the scope of research is not confined to Rajasthan only but covers the areas, which could be included in oriental history and culture.

12.141 An expenditure of ₹ 3.56 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 3.56 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 3.56 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk

12.142 The Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk is one of the prominent and premier institutes of the country engaged in promotion and furtherance of Arabic and Persian studies. The institute has a rich source material in Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages. Provision has also been kept for seminars, publication, publicity, cultural activities and strengthening of Library.

12.143 An expenditure of ₹ 38.66 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 85.89 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 37.91 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Libraries

12.144 An expenditure of ₹ 337.20 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 347.47 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 217.27 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of new public libraries and strengthening of public libraries in the State.

Academies

12.145 An outlay of ₹ 2958.94 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 410.24 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 457.49 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 584.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The details are as under:-

Table No. 12.17
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S.No.	Academies	12 th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2014-15		Annual Plan 2015-16 Outlay
			Outlay	Likely Exp.	
1	Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	419.49	75.00	50.00	100.00
2	Rajasthan Lalit Kala Academy	210.24	45.00	45.00	45.00
3	Rajasthan SangeetNatak Academy	525.61	126.00	126.00	155.00
4	Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	94.61	1.11	1.11	12.50
5	Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	168.20	24.00	24.00	24.00
6	Rajasthan Urdu Academy	455.53	32.52	32.52	20.00
7	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	510.54	87.35	87.35	100.00
8	Rajasthani Academy	350.41	37.25	15.00	75.00
9	Bharat Lok Kala Mandal	70.08	11.25	11.25	12.50
10	Punjabi Academy	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
11	Brij Academy	154.18	18.00	18.00	40.00
	Total	2958.94	457.49	410.24	584.01

Jawahar Kala Kendra

12.146 The Jawahar Kala Kendra was conceived in the year 1989, as an art institution of international excellence. With a focus on Rajasthan and national and inter-national perspective, its main aim and objective is to promote all the arts, including visual and performing arts in all their forms and expressions.

12.147 Towards the fulfillment of the above objectives, the Kendra involves artists, intellectuals and art lovers in its multifarious activities and collaborates with national and international agencies like Lalit Kala

Academy, Sangeet Natak Academy, British Council, Japan Centre and USIS. It also provides support through publishing and publication grants.

12.148 Over the years Jawahar Kala Kendra has become a living embodiment of the spirit of the people of Rajasthan as it integrates the rich classical heritage with the equally rich folk culture and brings together masters of arts- painters, singers, musicians, dancers, dramatists-as well as fosters new talent. Jawahar Kala Kendra is not an institution but a process of discovery to discover the rich artistic heritage of Rajasthan, colourful folk tradition and golden land of sand dunes. Presently, Jawahar Kala Kendra is functioning as an autonomous organization under the Government of Rajasthan, through its four divisions-Theatre, Music & Dance, Visual art and Documentation.

12.149 An expenditure of ₹ 187.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 350.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for capital works, audio-video and regular programmes and activities.

Dr. Ambedkar Peeth

12.150 An expenditure of ₹ 13.32 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 13.32 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 23.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Heritage Protection and Promotion Authority of Rajasthan

12.151 The Heritage Protection and Promotion Authority of Rajasthan has been taken up the works of development of various panoramas at various places in Rajasthan. The provision is kept for completion of the construction of Panorama for Jambho Ji at Peepasar, Nagaur, Panorama of Veer Tejaji at Kharnal, Nagaur, Amar Singh Ki Chhatri Panorama, Nagaur, Panorama of Gogaji at Gogamedi, Hanumangarh, Development of Swantantrata Sangram Panorama with Statue of Sugali Mata at Auwa, Pali, Development of Narmadeshwar Dham at Seelu, Jalore and provision also kept for Development of Detail Project Reports for other heritage places for development.

12.152 The work of Haroti Panorama, Baran, Karni Mata Panorama, Bikaner, Ssant Sunder Das Panorama, Dausa, Ramdev Ji Panorama, Jaisalmer and Pipaji Panorama, Jhalawar are proposed for the year 2015-16.

12.153 An expenditure of ₹ 287.95 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 287.95 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 394.20 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Technical Education

Vision and Strategy of Technical Education

12.154 The technological advancements are taking place rapidly in the industries; therefore, it has become necessary for the Technical Education Sector to strengthen its training facilities so as to impart training on the emerging technologies. In order to achieve this objective, a new approach need to be adopted focusing the Plan strategies on imparting quality education by way of consolidation and strengthening of training facilities in consonance with the approach of MHRD on skill development.

12.155 The State Government is adopting a strategic shift from expansion to improvement in quality of technical education. In the Tenth and Eleventh five year plans the expansion of technical education has taken place at a pace never witnessed before due to participation of private sector and various schemes of the State Government that encouraged public private partnership in capacity building. Since the focus at the national level is to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio, the intake capacity is likely to enhance further in near future.

12.156 As far as the contribution of Rajasthan in creating human resource in diploma programmes is concerned that has reached 83.6 seats per lac of population. However, in order to have holistic and balanced expansion approach, the sections of the society, which are still deprived of Technical Education, need to be targeted and covered. Institutions need to be established to remove the regional imbalances and to address the special economic and social need of the State.

12.157 There is an urgent need to continue public and private investment in technical education sector by encouraging big industrial houses to establish their own Polytechnics in such areas with special packages. Establishment of 02 Polytechnics under PPP Mode is under process under the scheme of Government of India with the industrial partners.

12.158 Unrestricted growth of private sectors is causing concern in some quarters as the same in creating further regional imbalances. A clear policy is required for coordinated expansion of technical education in the State. Simultaneously a statutory and transparent framework needs to be established for regulating the growth of private unaided technical institutions in a legitimate and balanced manner.

12.159 Academic and administrative reforms are the need of the hour to bring the State controlled Polytechnics back to their glory. This may include qualified faculty recruitment, modernization of laboratories, e-governance and academic autonomy to such institutions.

12.160 There has been continuous debate about the employability of our diploma-holders. The curricula reforms and flexibility in education

system are needed to upgrade the training facilities in tune with technological advancements that are taking place in the global industrial scenario. This will require updating of curriculum in consultation with the industry on regular basis so as to improve the quality and hence the employability of the diploma pass outs.

12.161 The students of Rajasthan are deprived of good job opportunities due to lack of communication skills especially in English. Hence, a focused approach is required in improving the employability of the diploma pass outs.

12.162 An outlay of ₹ 21374.77 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 6713.20 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 6752.40 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5750.62 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The details are as under in the table:-

Table No. 12.18
Financial Outlays

(₹in lakh)

S.N.	Name of Institutions	12 th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Annual Plan 2015-16 Outlay
1	Directorate of Tech Education-Polytechnic	14016.25	5457.60	5458.37	5350.44
2	College of Technology and Engg. (MP Agriculture University, Udaipur	1752.03	300.00	300.00	350.00
3	Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81	145.75	145.75	0.01
4	Rajasthan Technical University, Kota	1401.63	0.01	0.01	50.00
5	Engineering College, Bikaner	700.81	120.00	120.00	0.01
6	Engineering College, Bhartpur	700.81	0.01	0.01	0.01
7	Engineering College, Jhalawar	700.81	163.00	163.00	0.03
8	Govt. Mahila Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81	236.00	236.00	0.01
9	College of Engineering & Technology, Bikaner	700.81	110.00	110.00	0.01
10	Technical University, Bikaner	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
11	Engineering College, Banswara	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.06
12	MLV Textile Institute, Bhilwara	0.00	130.00	130.00	0.01
13	Engineering College Dholpur	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
14	Engineering College Baran	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
15	Engineering College Karuli	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	Total	21374.77	6752.40	6713.20	5750.62

Directorate of Technical Education- Polytechnic

12.163 Technical Education (Diploma Courses) is a significant component of human resource development. The objective of technical education is to prepare technical manpower so as to meet the requirement of technicians at shop floor level in the industry. With a view to ensure the availability of engineering hands and trained personnel, engineering education facilities, both degree and diploma level and craftsmen training, have been expanded in the State.

12.164 Polytechnic education constitutes an important segment of Technical Education and contributes significantly to the economic development. Aimed at creating a strong pool of technical manpower, the polytechnic colleges have played a pivotal role in providing skilled manpower at various levels for organized and unorganized sector.

12.165 Further, it is an established fact that small and medium scale industry prefer to employ diploma holders because of their special skills in interpreting engineering-drawing, estimating, costing, billing, supervision, measurement, testing and repairs & maintenance.

12.166 In Rajasthan, engineering diploma level technical education is being imparted through 41 Govt. Polytechnic Colleges including 8 women polytechnic with intake capacity of 6080 and 175 Private Polytechnic Colleges with intake capacity of 51655 including 16 under PPP in 22 different branches (16 engineering and 6 non engineering). The total intake capacity of all Polytechnic Colleges is 57735 seats. Government women polytechnic college has been established at each 7 Divisional Headquarters of the State. The details of different courses are as under:-

Table No. 12.19
Diploma courses in Government and Private Colleges in Engineering and Non-Engineering streams

S. No.	Name of Course	Intake		Total
		Govt.	Private	
A	Engineering			
1	Civil Engineering	650	12360	13010
2	Civil Construction	...	300	300
3	Mechanical Engineering	940	11400	12340
4	Mechanical Automobile	140	1320	1460
5	Electrical Engineering	1240	16260	17500
6	Electronics Engineering	1160	5545	6705
7	Electronics Fiber	20	60	80
8	Instrumentation	40	...	40
9	Architecture	40	340	380
10	Computer Science And Engineering	580	3205	3785
11	Information Technology	...	640	640
12	Chemical Engineering	60	60	120
13	Plastic Technology	20	...	20

S. No.	Name of Course	Intake		Total
		Govt.	Private	
14	Printing Technology	20	...	20
15	Mechanical RAC	20	105	125
16	Mechanical Production	20	...	20
	Total	4950	51595	56545
B	Non Engineering			
1	Textile Designing	360	...	360
2	Costume Design and Dress Making	280	60	340
3	Commercial Art	120	...	120
4	Interior Decoration	160	...	160
5	Beauty Culture	120	...	120
6	Modern Office Management	90	...	90
	Total (B)	1130	60	1190
	G Total (A+B)	6080	51655	57735

12.167 The Board of Technical Education has been entrusted with the responsibility of conducting examination of students of polytechnic colleges and awarding diploma certificates to the successful students. It is mandatory for all polytechnic colleges to get affiliation from the Board and follow the norms and standards prescribed by the Board. At present all polytechnic colleges are affiliated with the Board.

Review of the year 2014-15

- For tribal area development two Polytechnics one at Udaipur and another at Kelwara (District Baran) are being established. Building construction of Kelwara Polytechnic College is in progress. Land allotment is in process for Udaipur Polytechnic College.
- 15 new Govt. Polytechnic colleges have been established under Sub mission on Polytechnic colleges under Coordinated Action for Skill Development of Govt. of India. Except Karauli, Bagidaura and Jalore, all colleges have been shifted into their own building.
- Under the centrally sponsored scheme, 26 women hostels are being constructed in the existing Polytechnic colleges. The department has taken physical charge of 14 hostels and construction works of remaining 12 hostels are in progress. These hostels will become functional from July 2015.
- A new Women Polytechnic College at Bharatpur has established. Classes are running in its own building.
- A new branch of civil engineering has started in existing Govt. Polytechnic College, Ganganagar.
- Modernization of existing Polytechnics is under progress.
- Removal of deficiency of staff in existing Polytechnic colleges.

Objectives & Priorities for the year 2015-16

- Remaining building works and purchasing of equipments, books, furniture etc for 15 new Polytechnic colleges under CSS.
- Completion of building works of remaining women hostels under CSS.
- Introduction of new courses in 7 Polytechnics.
- New hostel building will be constructed at 5 new Polytechnic Colleges i.e. Pratapgarh, Baran, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- Various works of renovation and strengthening of existing buildings.
- Standardization of technical education i.e. accreditation with NBA of Bikaner, Jodhpur Polytechnic Colleges.
- Completion of building work of Women Polytechnic College, Bharatpur.
- Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education and Board of Technical Education.
- Completion of Smart Class Room work in the 4 colleges.
- Establishment of III (Industry Institute Interaction) cells in 10 colleges.

12.168 An outlay of ₹ 14016.25 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5458.37 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 5497.60 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5350.44 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Table No. 12.20
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No	Name of Scheme	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1	Opening of New Polytechnic Colleges at Udaipur and Kelwara	0.04	0.04
2	Opening of New Polytechnic Colleges By Central Govt. Assistance	404.00	508.75
3	Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education Jodhpur	37.60	46.50
4	Strengthening of Board of Technical Education Jodhpur	52.40	61.50
5	Innovative/New scheme of Technical Education Deptt.	0.01	37.21
6	Other services for Polytechnics (PP and SS / Contract Service)	170.00	275.00
7	Polytechnic School	187.00	208.00

S. No	Name of Scheme	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
8	Opening of new Polytechnics (State)	0.00	0.00
9	Hostel Facilities for Polytechnic Colleges (5 New Poly. Colleges Pratapgarh, Baran, Dholpur, Jaislmer and Dungarpur), Jaipur, Jodhpur	25.01	109.57
10	Opening of New Mahila Polytechnic College	4.11	60.60
11	Building Works in various Polytechnic Colleges (217.87+278.40)	338.79	43.80
12	New Branches in Existing Polytechnic (Civil Branch for R.C.Khaitan Poly.Jaipur)	0.01	40.90
13	Polytechnic Buildings (State)	1006.94	210.78
14	Others	0.05	0.06
Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
14	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme	1746.00	1875.00
15	Community Development through Polytechnic	32.15	223.63
16	Polytechnic Buildings (CSS) (i) Setting up of 15 New Polytechnics (Rs.1500.00) (ii) Upgradation of Existing 21 Polytechnics (Rs 579.97) (iii) Construction of 26 Women Hostels (Rs 400.13)	1254.25	1129.49
	Total	5458.37	5350.44

Central Sponsored Schemes of Polytechnics

12.169 Presently 5 different schemes are running in this department. The details of these schemes are given below:-

**Table No. 12.21
Proposed outlay 2015-16**

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funding Pattern	Proposed Outlay 2015-16		
			Central Share	State Share	Total
1	Setting of 15 New Polytechnics	100% by Gol but Rec. by State	600.00	0.00	600.00
2	Up-gradation of Existing Polytechnics	100% by Gol	308.74	0.00	308.74
3	Construction of 26 Women Hostels	100% by Gol	220.75	0.00	220.75
4	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)	75:25	1500.00	375.00	1875.00
5	Community Development Through Polytechnic	100% by Gol	223.63	0.00	223.63
	Total		2853.12	375.00	3228.12

Polytechnic Buildings

Setting up of 15 new Polytechnic Colleges

12.170 15 New Government Polytechnic colleges have been established under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely “Sub mission on Polytechnic colleges under Coordinated Action for Skill Development”. These Polytechnic Colleges have been established at Pratapgarh, Baran, Dholpur, Dungerpur, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Bundi, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Karauli, Nagaur, Tonk, Bagidora (Banswara). The Government of India is providing 100% funding to the tune of ₹ 12.30 crores for non-recurring expenses. Out of ₹ 12.30 crores, ₹ 8.00 crores is provided for construction of building and ₹ 4.30 crores for procurement of equipments, furniture and books. The entire recurring expenditure is borne by the State Govt.

12.171 An outlay of ₹ 600.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16. Out of this amount ₹ 500.00 lakh is for building works and ₹ 100.00 lakh for Machinery, Equipment, Tools and Parts (METP).

Up-gradation of Existing Colleges

12.172 21 existing Govt. Polytechnic colleges are being upgraded in terms of infrastructure under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely “Sub mission on Polytechnic colleges under Coordinated Action for Skill Development”. These Government Polytechnic Colleges are located at Jodhpur, Banswara, SriGanganagar, Pali Ajmer, Alwar, Bhartpur, Kota, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Churu, Chhittorgarh, Barmer, Sirohi and Government Women Polytechnic Colleges at Jodhpur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Udaipur and Bikaner. An outlay of ₹ 308.74 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Construction of 26 women hostels

12.173 Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, 26 women hostels are being constructed in the existing Polytechnic colleges. The Govt. of India is providing funds to the tune of ₹ 100.00 lacs for each hostel. Out of this amount, ₹ 95.00 lacs are provided for building works and remaining ₹ 5.00 lacs for utensils and furniture etc. Female students of these colleges are the beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 220.75 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)

12.174 For systematic transformation of Technical Education with focus on quality of degree level engineering institution, Government of India has adopted a long term World Bank assisted “Technical Educational Quality Improvement Programme” in three phases. Duration of first phase was 2003-2009. Phase- II of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP II) is being implemented from March 2010 in the country. It is running in 22 States, covering 190 selected

institutions. Rajasthan has joined the project in its second phase, where 9 institutions were selected in two phases, out of them 8 are Government aided and one is private unaided. Funding pattern i.e. Central share and State share, is in the ratio of 75:25.

12.175 For this project each government aided institute will get ₹ 10.00 crore and private unaided institute will get ₹ 4.00 crore for which 25 per cent matching share in case of aided institution and 20 per cent in case of private unaided is being contributing by State Government. By this programme existing infrastructure of the institutions, facilities for library, labs etc., quality and qualification of teachers will be improved which will affect the quality of technical education to make more employable graduates. An expenditure of ₹ 1746.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1875.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, out of this, ₹ 1500.00 lakh is central share.

Community Development Through Polytechnic (CDTP):

12.176 This scheme is fully funded by GOI and functional in 18 existing colleges (17 government and 01 private). These Government Polytechnic Colleges are located at Bikaner, Ajmer, Barmer, Alwar, SriGanganagar, Chittorgarh, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Pali, Bhartapur, Govt. Women Polytechnic Colleges Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner and one private institute Vidya Bhawan Polytechnic, Udaipur. Short-term training programs are organized in rural and urban areas under this scheme. These courses are conducted according to the local needs. Rural local unemployed persons are the beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 223.63 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Brief Note on Gender Budgeting

- In Technical Education (Polytechnic) department there are total 41 Polytechnics Colleges are running. Out of these 08 Polytechnic Colleges are exclusively for women. Total annual intake capacity for girls in these colleges, is 1270. In these colleges, technical education is providing in 09 different branches. These are Computer Science, Electronics Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Designing, Costume Designing and Dress Making, Commercial Art, Interior Decoration, Beauty Culture and Modern Office Management.
- In addition to this, 25% seats are reserved in remaining 34 co-ed Polytechnics colleges.
- Total female intake in all government polytechnic colleges is 2458 per year.
- Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, 26 women hostels are being constructed in the existing Polytechnic colleges. The department has taken physical charge of 14 hostels and

construction works of remaining 12 hostels is in progress. These 14 hostels will become functional from July 2015.

- A new Women Polytechnic College at Bharatpur has been established. Classes are running in its own building. Revised A & F for II phase building construction is under process. Now each of 7 divisional headquarters has a Women Polytechnic college.
- An outlay of Rs. 1692.57 lakh is kept for Gender Budgeting for the year 2014-15 against the total outlay of ₹ 5458.37 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1548.62 lakh is kept for Gender Budgeting for the year 2015-16 against the total outlay of ₹ 5350.44 lakh.

Government Engineering Colleges

12.177 To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 134 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State. Out of these, 12 are Government aided and 122 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity of around 64,552 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 86 MBA Institutions (8 Government/ Government aided and 78 Private) are functional with admission capacity of around 6,840 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 (TIM) at Udaipur are also functioning in the State. 3 new Engineering colleges at Dholpur, Karauli and Baran have been opened in 2014-15 on self financing scheme.

College of Technology and Engineering

(MaharanaPratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur)

12.178 The Government of Rajasthan sanctioned Degree programmes in Mechanical, Electrical, and Mining Engineering from the year 1996-97. Subsequently, Degree programme in Computer Science Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering was started. In addition to these, new programmes in Information Technology and Civil Engineering were started from the academic year 2007-08. PG programmes in Mechanical, Electrical, Mining, Electronics & Communication, Computer Science and Engineering were also started to enhance the research in different field of engineering. The infrastructure facilities required for undergraduate and postgraduate degree programmes is in progress and required to be continued in Annual Plan 2015-16.

12.179 An outlay of ₹ 1752.03 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 300.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 350.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Engineering College, Ajmer

12.180 Engineering college, Ajmer was established in 1997 by Government of Rajasthan as an autonomous college. The State is providing support for construction of college building, strengthening of laboratories, development of library and hostel facilities and purchase of machinery and equipments.

12.181 An outlay of ₹ 700.81 lakh was kept for the 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 145.75 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 145.75 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Engineering College, Bikaner

12.182 Engineering College, Bikaner is an autonomous institution of Government of Rajasthan in which the courses have been started on self finance basis. But the State is providing support for building labs, heavy equipment cost and maintenance of infrastructure facilities and salary of core staff.

12.183 An outlay of ₹ 700.81 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 120.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 120.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Engineering College, Jhalawar

12.184 The Government Engineering College Jhalawar has been established in the year 2007. The Government Engineering College Jhalawar is affiliated to the Rajasthan Technical University Kota and the courses are duly approved by AICTE, New Delhi.

12.185 An outlay of ₹ 700.81 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 163.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 163.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Government Mahila Engineering College, Ajmer

12.186 Govt. Women Engineering College, Ajmer is the first & solitary women's college in the whole Northern India under Govt. sector for aiming to provide quality education to the girls in the State. The college started from academic session 2007-08 and presently the (i) Computer Engineering (ii) Electronics & Communication Engineering (iii) Information Technology (iv) Electrical & Electronics Engineering under UG and (i) M.B.A.(ii) M.C.A under PG courses are running in this college with the total intake around 1800 students.

12.187 An outlay of ₹ 700.81 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 236.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 236.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bikaner

12.188 Government College of Engineering & Technology, Bikaner was established in 2007 only as an autonomous institution of Govt. of Rajasthan running under the aegis of Engineering College Bikaner Society.

12.189 An outlay of ₹ 700.81 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 120.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 110.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Engineering College, Banswara

12.190 An expenditure of ₹ 50.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.06 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for establishment, infrastructure facilities and equipments.

M.L.V. Textile Institute, Bhilwara

12.191 An expenditure of ₹ 130.00 lakh has is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 130.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Sports and Youth Welfare

12.192 The activities of Scouts and Guides, Rajasthan Sports Council, Department of Sports and NCC are covered under the head of Sports and Youth Welfare.

12.193 An outlay of ₹ 8970.46 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 7648.71 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 7681.91 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 10685.53 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The Scheme-wise details are as under:-

Table No. 12.22
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)					
S.N.	Name of the Department	12th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1	Scouts and Guides	2102.44	387.43	387.43	615.38
2	Rajasthan Sports Council	1962.28	544.30	544.30	1045.91
3	Department of Sports	4905.69	6550.14	6550.14	8723.19
4	NCC	0.05	200.04	166.84	301.05
	Total	8970.46	7681.91	7648.71	10685.53

Scouts & Guides

12.194 The main objectives of Scouts & Guides activities is to include 5per cent of the student population, to contribute to the development of rural, urban, handicapped, orphan and tribal boys/girls/youths, to involve maximum possible non-student youths for preparing them as a good citizen and development of village and organisation of community development activities.

12.195 Scout & Guide movement in the State has achieved new horizons. At present it stands first in Cub, Rover & Ranger sections in the country. At present, 8.00 lakh scouts & guides are in Rajasthan and target is to double the activities. State Government is providing support for strengthening scouts and guides activities in government as well as private schools and support for training of guides.

12.196 An outlay of ₹ 2102.44 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 387.43 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 387.43 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 615.38 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for regular activities and improvement in infrastructure facilities.

Rajasthan State Sports Council

12.197 Rajasthan State Sports Council is the apex body at the State level to look after the development of sports activities and to provide coaching to the players. The State Government has been providing grant-in-aid to the Council.

12.198 The Council aims at taking the sports and games up to the village level and create public awareness regarding sports. Special efforts are being made for search of talent and to provide coaching to enhance their talent. Emphasis will be on creation and up-gradation of the existing infrastructure to a level where Rajasthan can stake its claim for national level games. The Council will complete the on-going works of various stadiums and take up construction of sports complexes in the districts as per the guidelines laid down in Integrated Sports Infrastructure Development Programme.

12.199 An outlay of ₹ 1962.28 lakh was been kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 544.30 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 544.30 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1045.91 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Department of Sports

12.200 The Department of Sports is entrusted with the activities relating to promotion and development of sports and youth by providing grant-in-aid to various organizations and individuals. The activities being carried out by the department are development of playgrounds, awards to outstanding sportsperson, Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, Youth activities.

12.201 During Twelfth Plan, grant-in-aid to various sports organizations and funds for development of stadium, sports-complexes, play fields, swimming pools etc. and organizing the sports tournaments/competitions and other sports activities will be provided.

12.202 During the year 2015-16, it is proposed to organize youth festivals at district level. Provision is also kept for development of sports and grants to academies and grants and awards to individual players. Provision is also kept for construction and development of sports facilities in districts. Assistance will be provided to Youth Clubs and Youth Board.

12.203 Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) is a Centrally Sponsored scheme which is implemented in the State. Centre and State bear the expenditure in the ratio 75:25. There are 3 components of the scheme:-

- OTGS
- Competitions
- Honorarium to Trainers

12.204 An outlay of ₹ 4905.69 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 6550.14 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 6550.14 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 8723.19 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including central share of ₹ 2535.18 lakh for Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) (CSS). The activity wise breakup of the provision kept for the year 2015-16 is as under:-

Table No. 12.23
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S.No.	Name of Activity	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
1	Youth Board	65.00	70.00
2	Youth Activities (State level and district level youth festivals)	400.00	400.00
3	Sports Activities (Grants to sports persons/institutions)	1000.00	950.00
4	Rajeev Gandhi Youth Clubs	25.00	-
5	Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) (CSS)	2602.69	3303.16
6	Development of Stadiums	2457.45	4000.03
	Total	6550.14	8723.19

Budget Announcements of 2015-16

- Various construction works at S.M.S. Stadium Jaipur with a cost of ₹ 8.90 crore and development work at various stadiums in Rajasthan with a cost of ₹ 19.90 crore.
- Establishment of National Academy for Archery and Shooting.

- New Sports Academies for boys for Hockey and Basketball.
- Increase of dearness allowance to players.
- National and International coaches will be involved in state for six selected games.
- Part time coaches will be appointed.
- Talent search plan will be started for Archery, Shooting, Riding, Basketball and Hockey. Scholarship will be provided to selected students.
- Except the prizes given by the Government of India, Rajasthan will also give the prizes/package who wins the medal in Olympic, Asian and Commonwealth Games. In which cash award, free plot allotment and Government job will be provided.
- Construction of Indoor Stadium in Udaipur district costing ₹ 14.00 Crore.
- Accreditation Policy for Yoga Training Centres. One time grant will be provided according to their rating.

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

12.205 The objective of NCC is to create a human resource of organized, trained and motivated youth to provide leadership in all walks of life, including the armed forces and to be available for the service of the nation.

12.206 An outlay of ₹ 0.05 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 166.84 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 200.04 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 301.05 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CHAPTER -13

MEDICAL & HEALTH

13.1 High incidence of disease forces a society to spend disproportionate sums of money on health care, starving other critical sectors. At the level of the individual and family, the impact of poor health on economic wellbeing is even more pronounced. Sickness forces poor families to sell their precious and often productive assets to pay for medical care. Sickness is thus one of the biggest contributors to impoverishment and indebtedness, when infant mortality is high, parents tend to have more children, as they do not expect all children to survive. The resultant population growth and consequent pressures on scarce resources and limited opportunities are only too evident in India.

13.2 Health is critical to human resource development and State Government is committed to ensure that Rajasthan's health indicators catch-up with the all India averages. There has been a substantial drop in the Total Fertility Rate and Infant Mortality Rate. The successes of the initiatives taken in the public health field are reflected in the progressive improvement of many demographic/ epidemiological infrastructural indicators over time. This improvement in health indicators is the outcome of specific health initiatives as well as other complementary initiatives in the developmental sector.

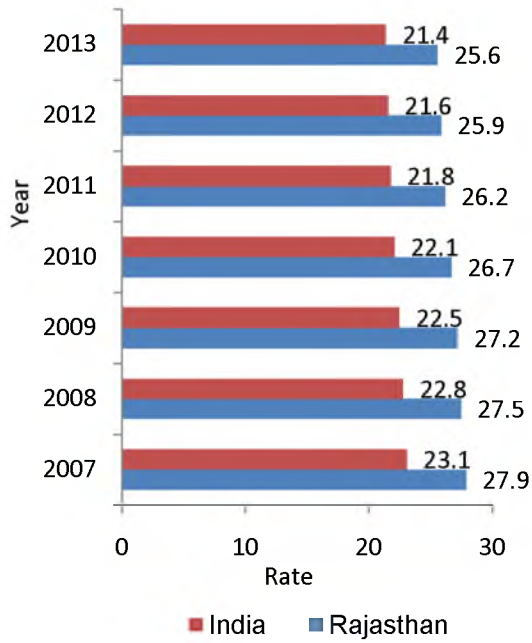
Table No. 13.1
Comparative Health Indicators of Rajasthan

S. N.	Indicators	India	Rajasthan
1	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) (SRS 2013)	21.4	25.6
2	Crude Death Rate (CDR) (SRS 2013)	7.0	6.5
3	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (SRS 2013)	40	47
4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (SRS 2011-13)	167	244
5	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (SRS 2013)	2.3	2.8
6	Couple Protection Rate (CPR) (Any method)	54.0 (DLHS-III)	70.2 (AHS-2012-13)

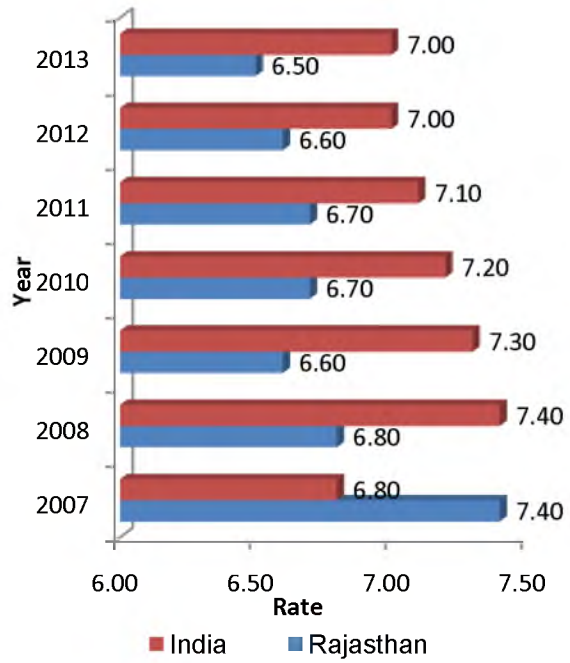
Comparative Health Indicators of Rajasthan & India:-

13.3 Extension of health services at grass root level and implementation of various health care programmes has shown significant improvement in important health indicators i.e. CBR, CDR, IMR, MMR and TFR. But it is still high in the State in comparison to the country except for CDR, in which the State is better than the country. Status of important health indicators in the State and the Country are shown in the following figures:

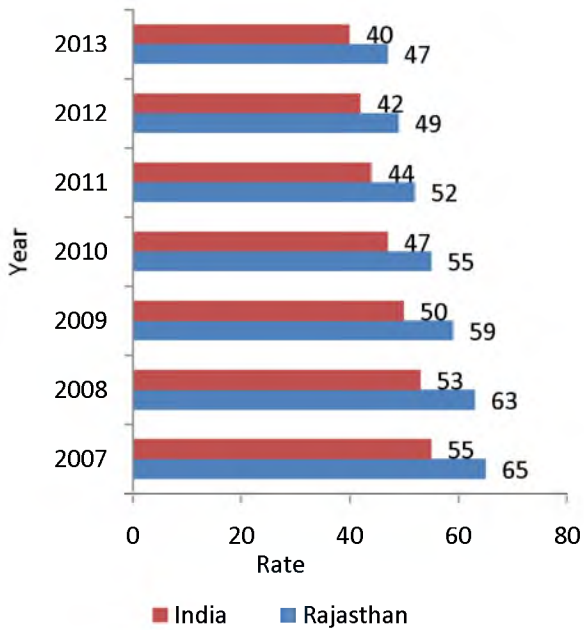
Crude Birth Rate - CBR (SRS)



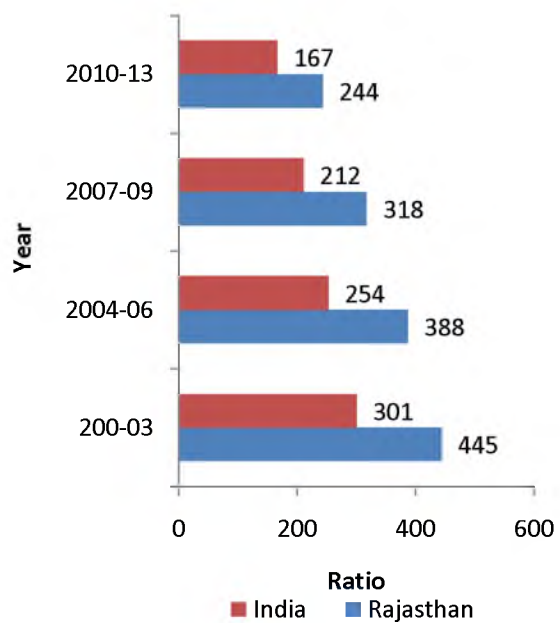
Crude Death Rate - CDR (SRS)



Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (SRS)



Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)



13.4 Status of health care infrastructure and availability of facilities in the State as on 31.3.2014 is summarized as follows:

Table No. 13.2
Health Infrastructure in Rajasthan as on 31.03.2014

S. No	Type of Health Institution	Numbers
1	Hospitals (excluding Medical College Hospitals)	113
2	Community Health Centers (Rural)	568
3	Primary Health Centers (Rural)	2088
4	Primary Health Centers (Urban)	51
5	Health Sub Centers	14408
6	Dispensaries	194
7	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118
8	Aid-Post (Urban)	13
Total Health Institutions		17553
9	Number of beds(excluding beds in attached hospitals with Medical Colleges)	46669
10	Served Area per Institution (in sq. kms)	20
11	Served Population per Institution	3911
12	Served Population per Bed	1472

13.5 The Twelfth Five Year Plan approach emphasizes development of a good health care infrastructure and providing quality health care services. Simultaneously, the State Government has focused on technology-based solutions, like telemedicine, emergency ambulance care, and free Indoor Patient Department (IPD) and Outdoor Patient Department (OPD) health care for BPL families through a number of innovative schemes. The Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana is being implemented in all the districts of the State. Although a number of initiatives have been taken to bring the health status of the people of the State in the mainstream of National averages but much still remains to be done.

13.6 Medical tourism is one of the stated priorities of the State Government. It is looking at making the State an attractive destination for the corporate sector, especially those who might be interested in setting up hospitals, nursing homes and even institutes of medical education.

13.7 The State Government's "Policy to Promote Private Investment in Health Care Facilities" is in place. According to the policy, land is provided at special prices to all new medical institutions and dental colleges, diagnostic centres, blood banks and nursing and paramedical training institutes. Efforts are also being made to offer high quality services at affordable prices to the poor.

13.8 Telemedicine has been implemented by connecting of 6 medical college hospitals with 32 district hospitals and 1 block with the support of ISRO.

13.9 An outlay of ₹ 746699.11 lakh was kept for Medical & Health Sector for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 435791.25 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 502954.86 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 606413.98 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes central assistance of ₹ 256697.39 lakh. Scheme-wise details of outlays kept for Medical & Health Sector for the Twelfth Plan, likely expenditure during 2014-15 and the Annual Plan, 2015-16 are as follows:

Table No. 13.3
Proposed Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Department/ Scheme	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1	Medical & Health	158000.00	83272.59	73623.13	114826.29
2	Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana (subsidy to RMSC)	37500.00	500.02	500.02	0.02
3	Nishulk Janch Yojana by DMHS	0.00	11937.22	8384.47	11718.18
4	Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana (Through DMHS)	200000.00	38296.02	25889.31	36742.36
5	Public Health Infrastructure Under-TFC	11250.00	3749.99	3144.69	0.13
6	Population Control & Family Welfare	7075.00	67431.64	68652.64	74445.63
7	Family Welfare-NRHM (BPL)	19500.00	7000.00	7000.03	7000.06
8	Family Welfare-NRHM	85000.00	157803.28	157803.28	181000.00
9	Family Welfare-Ambulance	19000.00	8500.00	8500.03	8500.03
10	National Urban Health Mission		7555.00	7555.00	29013.00
11	Mobile Surgical Unit	6500.00	698.00	673.06	959.74
12	Medical Education	176962.00	108246.21	66270.28	134812.87
13	Ayurved Department	12500.00	4360.77	4339.04	4116.08
14	Homeopathy Department	4719.00	418.58	368.32	696.64
15	Unani Department	2211.80	328.77	231.18	472.04
16	Ayurved College, Udaipur	362.50	273.72	273.72	240.37
17	Ayurved University, Jodhpur	6118.80	2583.05	2583.05	1870.54
	Total	746699.11	502954.86	435791.25	606413.98

Medical & Health

State schemes

13.10 Construction of Health Centres buildings & staff quarters, development of health care facilities, opening of new Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres in rural areas, construction of district hospital/ office building, renovation of urban health institutions, procurement of equipment, construction of residential complex, strengthening & up gradation of Urban Health Institutions and Drug Testing Labs are taken up under the Medical & Health programme. An expenditure of ₹ 111541.62 lakh is likely to be incurred on these activities in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 137755.84 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 163286.98 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 which includes central assistance of ₹ 6266.44 lakh.

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana (through RMSC)

13.11 A large number of people in the State are not able to afford the expenditure of their treatment. High expenditure on health care is the major cause of rural indebtedness. The State Government has realized this problem and started the scheme of free drug distribution to all citizens from October 2, 2011. Under the scheme, 757 commonly used essential medicines, surgical equipments and sutures are being provided free of cost to the patients visiting any type of government health institution. Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation (RMSC) has been constituted for providing all the services under the scheme. RMSC is also supplying medicines to all government health institutions through District Drug Warehouses established in all the districts of the State.

13.12 Quality of drugs is ensured by testing drugs through empanelled drug testing laboratories. An expenditure of ₹ 500.02 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 500.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana (through Department of Medical & Health Services)

13.13 Approximately 17,715 Drug Distribution Centres have been established in the State. These Centres are operating during the OPD hours for OPD patients and round the clock for the indoor and emergency patients. An expenditure of ₹ 25889.31 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 38296.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 36742.36 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Nishulk Janch Yojana

13.14 A large number of people in the State are not in a position to afford the expenditure of their check up and treatment. The State Government launched a scheme of free investigation of patients on April 7, 2013. An expenditure of ₹ 8384.47 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 11937.22 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 11718.18 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Grant of Thirteenth Finance Commission

13.15 Development of Public Health Infrastructure facilities is covered under Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant. An expenditure of ₹ 3144.69 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 on purchasing of equipments and construction of buildings against an outlay of ₹ 3749.99 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.13 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

National Program for Control of Blindness

13.16 This Programme is operational in the State with the assistance of Ministry of Medical & Health. This program aims to reduce the prevalence rate of blindness from 2.24 per cent in 1976 to 0.34 by the year 2020. At present, the prevalence rate of blindness is 1 per cent. Major cause of blindness is cataract which contributes about 63 per cent of blindness. More than 85 NGOs have been recognized and all Community Health Centres has been declared as static centres for cataract operation to reduce blindness in the State.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project

13.17 Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) is a decentralized and State based surveillance program, being implementing in all the districts of the State since April, 2005. It aims to detect early warning signals of impending outbreak and helps to initiate an effective response in a timely manner. It is also expected to provide essential data to monitor progress of on-going disease control programs and help to allocate health resources more efficiently. Apart from routine monitoring of diseases, 538 outbreaks of various diseases have been detected since the inception of the program till March, 2015. Intensive reporting and analysis of the occurrence of Influenza A1-H1-N1 is being ensured continuously. Various trainings have been conducted for the strengthening and capacity building of the manpower throughout the State.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Program

13.18 Malaria, Dengue and Chikanguniya are the three principal vector borne diseases prevalent in the State. Malaria is wide spread and present in

all the districts but Dengue Is limited to 20-25 districts and there is no significant difference between rural and urban areas. Chikanguniya, for the first time, was observed in the State in 2006. But its magnitude remained low in preceding years. A Stephnsi, A Culicifacies and Aedes Aegypti are the common vectors responsible for transmission of these diseases in the State. The tribal and desert areas contribute 70 per cent of Malaria diseases burden. The far-flung areas with low, population density are the major cause responsible for hindrance in implementation of Vector Borne Disease Control Program in the Western Rajasthan.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program

13.19 The Program strives to detect and treat all the TB patients in the community under universal access and to achieve at least 90 per cent success rate. Uninterrupted supply of good quality, of Anti TB Drugs, effective & patient friendly treatment with short course chemotherapy under direct observation and accountability, proper recording & reporting and effective supervision is emphasized under the program. PMDT (DOTS-Plus Scheme) for the management of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) is being implemented in all the districts of the State. So far, 6538 MDR-TB and 99 XDR-TB patients have been put on treatment.

Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Program Action Plan

13.20 Iodine deficiency is a public health problem in India. The overall proportion of households consuming iodized salt in India was estimated at 37 per cent in 2003. The consumption of iodized salt is 81 per cent in 2013 whereas it was 40 per cent in 1999.

13.21 The major objective of the program is to upscale supply of iodized salt in place of natural salt. Strategies like laboratory monitoring of iodized salt & urinary iodine excretion, health education and IEC / Behavior Change Communication (BCC) are undertaken throughout the State.

National Leprosy Eradication Program

13.22 The State has reached a level of elimination of leprosy i.e. prevalence rate below 1/10000 population. The current prevalence rate is 0.16/10000 population. The main objectives of the program are:

- Early detection of new cases and prompt treatment to avoid disfigurement and deformities.
- Awareness in the community regarding various myths & misconception by means of various methods of I.E.C (Flaxy Banner, Roadways Ticket, Nukkar Natak, TV Spot, Tinsed and Hordings etc.). Now, the program is integrated with General Health Care System and

involvement of ASHA Sahyogini's has been made to eradicate the Leprosy disease from the State.

Mukhya Mantri Balika Sambal Yojana

13.23 Balika Sambal Yojana aims for promoting girl child and provides economic support to her. Under the scheme, if any couple undergoes sterilization operations after one or two female child (no male child), the State Government deposits ₹ 10,000 in the name of each female child to the Unit Trust of India (UTI). UTI in turn releases the bond of the amount in the name of the female child under Children Care Plan (CCP) of UTI mutual fund. The maturity amount of the bond will be payable after the girl child attains age of 18 years. In case of couples having two girl children, the age of elder girl child should not be more than 5 years. During 2014-15 (up to March, 2015), 538 CCP forms have been forwarded to UTI for issuing the bonds.

Population Control & Family Welfare

13.24 The main objective of the family welfare programme is population stabilization and reduction in MMR and IMR. As per SRS-2013, the average number of children born to women in State has declined from 3.0 in 2011 to 2.8 in 2013. Rajasthan recorded the high decadal population growth of 21.31 per cent during 2001-11. The high rate of population growth is mostly due to high percentage of population in reproductive age and marriage at early age particularly in the rural areas. Although the rate of population growth has declined but still it has to be entered in the stage of rapid fertility transition.

13.25 The female sterilization is the most popular limiting method of family planning in the State. The sterilization standards and quality assurance for services are being improved as per guidelines of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

13.26 Attention is being focused on improving access and availability of Non-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) services for increasing share of male sterilization. As per the guidelines of Central Government, the State has increased the monetary incentive for all sterilizations. ₹ 2000 is given for male sterilization & ₹ 1400 for female sterilization. During the year 2014-15, 3.18 lakh sterilization cases have been performed.

13.27 Static centres are being strengthened to provide round the year sterilization services and camps are planned throughout the year, in a regular manner to increase the availability of the services. The involvement of private sector service providers will be ensured for improving family planning performance.

13.28 In case of spacing methods, conscious efforts are being made to improve quality of IUD insertion by enhancing skills of service providers and popularizing CuT-380 A, as a long acting reversible contraceptive device (for 10 days) as well as CuT-375 for a period of 5 years. The alternative methodology in the training related to IUD insertion is also provided to all the ANMs to improve the IUD coverage.

13.29 The following interventions are being taken up by the State Government for population control.

- Rajiv Gandhi Population and Health Mission have been reconstituted to provide qualitative health services to every citizen.
- To check declining sex ratio, UTI Bonds of ₹ 10000 are being issued in favour of girl child up to two girls under Balika Sambal Yojana for those families which are adopting sterilization services without having male child.

13.30 An outlay of ₹ 7075.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan for Family Welfare. An expenditure of ₹ 68652.64 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 67431.64 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 74445.63 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 which includes central assistance of ₹ 54821.62 lakh.

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

13.31 Rajasthan is one of the 18 high focused states selected under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for focused attention. The Mission was launched in State on May 30, 2005 with the aim to carry out necessary architectural correction in basic health care delivery system particularly in the rural areas. The NRHM was initiated with the following objectives:

- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate & Maternal Mortality Ratio.
- Universal access to public health services such as women & child.
- Prevention & control of diseases including local endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.
- Population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- Promotion of healthy life style.

13.32 From 2012-13, the NRHM activities are being funded in the ratio of 75:25 between the Government of India and the State Government. The State Government is trying to dovetail its health care activities of various schemes/programs with NRHM activities. In the first phase, Mission was

started in the year 2005 and completed in 2012 and the next phase of NRHM has already been started and will continue till 2017.

13.33 A outlay of ₹ 1,23,500.00 lakh was kept for XII plan for NRHM. An expenditure of ₹ 180858.34 lakh is likely to be incurred on NRHM during Annual Plan 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 180858.28 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 225513.09 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 with a Central Assistance of ₹ 188936.00 for NRHM. Scheme wise details of outlay kept for XII plan, likely expenditure during 2014-15 and outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as follows:-

Table No. 13.4
Financial Outlay

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay XII Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Expenditure 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1.	NRHM-MMJRK	19500.00	7000.00	7000.03	7000.06
2.	NRHM	85000.00	157803.28	157803.28	181000.00
3.	NRHM-108 Ambulance Yojna	19000.00	8500.00	8500.03	8500.03
4.	NUHM	-	7555.00	7555.00	29013.00
	Total	123500.00	180858.28	180858.34	225513.09

Steps taken to Improve Maternal & Child Health Services

(A) Maternal Health

13.34 There is reduction of 144 points in MMR from 388 (SRS, 2004-06) to 244 (SRS 2011-13) in Rajasthan and rise in institutional delivery from 28 per cent in 2005 to 78 per cent(AHS 2012). Following interventions have been taken by the State Government to improve maternal health services.

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana

13.35 The scheme was launched on September 12, 2011 in the entire State. It entitles all pregnant women free deliveries including caesarian. Free of cost facility to pregnant women & neonatal for investigations, treatment, medicines and referral transport facility from home to facility and back home is being provided. In this year 10,80,583 pregnant women availed free medicines and 895639 availed free lab tests till Feb, 2015. Free referral services have been availed by 658191 women for Home to Hospital and 719918 women for Hospital to Home.

Institutional Deliveries & Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

13.36 The scheme was launched in the year 2005 with the objective of increasing institutional deliveries. Under this scheme, cash incentive is given to the beneficiary on delivery at government health institution and JSY accredited private hospitals. In the year 2014-15, 11,28,168

institutional deliveries conducted and 10,87,377 women have been benefitted under JSY up to March, 2015.

Strengthening and Branding of Delivery Points

13.37 So far, 1665 health institutions in the State have been identified to strengthen ensured comprehensive reproductive & child health services on 24x7 basis. These delivery points comprise 7 Medical Colleges, 31 District Hospitals, 359 SDH & Satellite Hospitals and CHCs, 475 PHCs and 793 Sub Centres. Gap analysis of these points has been done in terms of infrastructure, equipments, human resource, capacity building, electricity and water supply. Training on priority basis is being imparted to staff of these delivery points.

Janani Express

13.38 For strengthening referral transport services, 400 Janani Express ambulances have been deployed at PHC level. 200 new Janani Express vehicles procured and delivered from State fund additionally. Priority is given to remote PHCs so that IMR and MMR can be reduced. The existing '104' facility is being used for making calls for utilizing the services of 'Janani Express'.

Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS)

13.39 The Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) scheme is a community-based intervention that addresses nutritional (iron deficiency) anaemia amongst adolescents (boys and girls) in both rural and urban areas. Programme aims to cover 35 lakh students of class 6 to 12 studying in 34 thousands schools and 9 lakh out of school girls of the age between 10 to 19 years through 61,119 Anganwari Centres (AWC). Under the programme, weekly Iron Folic Acid tablet is given on Monday in the schools and on every Thursday at AWC by AWW.

Strengthening of Infrastructure

13.40 Buildings of 581 PHCs, 241 CHCs, 881 SCs, 10 Swasthya Bhawan, 27 Drug Controller Offices, and 2453 residential quarters at CHCs/PHCs have been constructed. Construction of Maternal & Child Health (MCH) Units at 8 places also completed.

ASHA Sahyoginis

13.41 At present 46691 AHSA Sahyoginis are performing their duties in the State.

Child Health

13.42 A reduction of 16 points has been witnessed in IMR from 63 in SRS 2008 to 47 in SRS 2013. Following interventions have been adopted by the State for child health.

Facility Based Interventions

13.43 Thirty-six Sick Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospital and Medical College level for curative treatment of sick neonates, 305 New Born Stabilizing Units (NBSUs) at selected CHCs to stabilize newborn and treat complications, and 1665 Newborn Corners (NBCC) at all delivery points to resuscitate newborn are established. Out of 305 NBSUs 138 are functional, we are trying to make rest of them functional. Apart from this to treat severely malnourished children with complication we had established 40 Malnutrition Treatment Center (10 bedded) and 107 MTCs (6 bedded) total 147 MTCs. Again out of 107 Six bedded MTCs 48 are functional and we are trying to start remaining as soon as possible.

13.44 Apart from this certain guidelines were also issued to prevent infection Birth asphyxia in premature baby and bleeding disorder which are major cause of infant mortality.

Community Based Interventions

13.45 ASHA Sahoginis have been trained to provide Home Based Neonatal Care Services (HBNC). At present 41356 ASHA Sahyoginis are trained to provide HBNC Services in the State. Through this ASHAs are instructed to identify danger sign in mother as well as in children up to age of 42 days. They are also responsible for shifting of these sick children to nearest facility through 104, again ASHAs are responsible for counselling of Mothers. Mother and Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) Day have also been fixed to provide maternal, child and nutrition services.

Routine Immunization

13.46 The Annual Health Survey, 2012-13 reported 74.2 per cent coverage of full immunization in the State. Hepatitis-B vaccination has also been added as routine Immunization since December, 2011. No polio case identified in the State since December, 2009. Pregnancy and Child Tracking System is being used to track left outs and drop outs. Pentavalent vaccine has also been added since Nov 2014.

Swasthya Sandesh Seva

13.47 To inform the beneficiary as well as the health worker regarding the schedule date of vaccination and due date of ANC in advance, a unique scheme has been initiated in the State named as 'Swasthya Sandesh Seva'.

Under the scheme, ANM and beneficiary receives a free SMS regarding the due date of health services in advance sent form the State Headquarter.

Efforts to Reduce Total Fertility Rate

13.48 Following steps are being adopted by the State to reduce total fertility rate:

- a. Static Centre Operationalization
- b. Quality Sterilization
- c. Capacity Building
- d. Public Private Partnership
- e. Spacing Method of Contraception
- f. Felicitation & Prizes
- g. Promotion of Male Participation in Family Welfare Program
- h. Eligible Couple Tracking System
- i. Convergence of Various Departments
- j. Social Marketing of Contraceptives
- k. Postpartum Sterilization & IUDs
- l. Up scaling of Incentives of ASHA Sahyoginis
- m. Emergency Contraceptive in Unprotected and Unmarried Girls
- n. Utilization of services of ASHAs to ensure birth spacing

Addressing Declining Sex Ratio

Mukhaya Mantri Shubh Lakshmi Yojana:

13.49 This scheme was launched on April 1, 2013 to promote girl child birth and to reduce MMR under the scheme. An incentive of ₹ 2100/- is given at birth, ₹ 2100/- after one year of age on complete immunization and ₹ 3100/- is given after 5 year of age at the time of admission in school. Thus women get monetary benefit of ₹ 7300/- for her girl child. 6,55,654 women (first instalment to 485652 and Ist & IInd instalment to 170002 women) have been benefitted during the year 2014-15 (up to March, 2015).

13.50 To increase the child sex ratio (0-6 years) in the State from present level of 888, Pre-Conception Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994 is being implemented very effectively. Following steps have been taken by the State Government in this regard:

- a. Appropriate Authorities have been appointed at State, District and Sub-division level.

- b. State Inspection Teams have been constituted for sudden checking.
- c. PCPNDT Bureau of Investigation has been constituted under Medical & Health Department for effective implementation of PCPNDT Act, for which 120 new posts have been created.
- d. 342 NGOs have been identified for generation of public awareness
- e. For IEC activities, 4 'Hamaribeti Express' vans have been launched on April 11, 2012.
- f. A website namely www.hamaribeti.nic.in has been initiated for effective control on female foeticide.
- g. 'Mukhbir Yojana' has been initiated for gathering information regarding illegal sex determination. Reward of Rupees one lakh is being given to the informer.
- h. 7 Upper Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts had been established at the divisional headquarters for speedy disposal of cases registered under the Act.

Strengthening Emergency Referral Transport Services

13.51 Toll free emergency services '108' was started in the State in the year 2008. In the year 2014-15 (till March, 2015), a fleet of 741 ambulances is working in the State.

Out-Reach Medical Services

13.52 There are many inaccessible areas in the State; especially tribal and desert areas where basic health infrastructure is not up to reach of poor. To overcome this problem, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) was launched in 2008. Each Mobile Medical Unit has Staff Vehicle and a Diagnostic Van having all essential equipments. In addition to MMUs the State has procured 150 Medical Mobile Vans (MMVs) under NRHM. MMV is a single vehicle having basic diagnostic facilities. Presently, 52 MMUs and 150 MMVs are deployed across the State under this scheme.

Grievance Redressal

'104' toll Free Service

13.53 Toll free '104' medical advice service was launched on January 16, 2012 in the State. Under this service, general public of the State get medical advice free of cost on phone by dialing a toll free number '104' from any phone. Now this service is also being used for referral transport by 'Janani Express', complaint registration related to PCPNDT, information related to Malnutrition.

Inter-Sectoral Convergence

13.54 The convergence is mainly with development departments like PRI, Rural Development, WCD, Education, PHED etc. and Non Governmental Organizations and private partners. With the Women and Child Development, the major initiatives, in the last years were MCHN days, Asha Sahayoginis, Malnutrition Corners and Micro Planning of the village level activities. The village level Health and Sanitation Committees were strengthened in co-ordination with the Panchayati Raj Department to promote village level planning and monitoring of the health services. Untied funds were provided to the village level committees to undertake sanitation activities and other local health related needs. Weekly iron folic acid supplementation programme is being implemented with WCD and Education Department.

Other Activities under NRHM

Mukhya Mantri Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana

13.55 Under this scheme, free treatment facility is being provided to BPL families at all Government Health Institutions. The scheme also covers Aastha Card holders, HIV/AIDS patients, old age, handicapped and widow pensioners, Navjeevan Yojana, 'Saharia' families, Antyodaya, Annapurna Yojana, 'Kathodi' tribal families etc. If required, free referral and free treatment at AIIMS, New Delhi and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGMER) Institute, Chandigarh may also be provided. In addition to this, 54 private hospitals have also been approved for free treatment of 5 BPL patients in each private hospital per month. Apart from this, land has been allotted to 69 private hospitals either on token amount or on concessional rate by the Government. These hospitals also provide free treatment to poor patients as per terms and conditions of MoU. During the year 2014-15, 37.52 lakh patients have been benefitted till March, 2015 by incurring an expenditure of ₹ 7000.03 lakh against the outlay of ₹ 7000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 7000.06 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes central assistance of ₹ 2750.00 lakh.

Village Health & Sanitation Committees

13.56 So far, 43,440 Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSC) have been constituted & made functional in the State. The convener of this committee is ASHA Sahayogini. She is convening the monthly meeting of VHSC's. There is a provision of untied fund for each Village Health Sanitation Committee which is used for addressing local health needs, making village health plans and also to facilitate implementation of various health activities in the village. The training program is initiated in the State

to make VHSC vibrant and 37,611 members have been trained in the year 2014-15.

Innovation Proposed in the Year 2014-15

13.57 Following innovations are proposed in the year 2014-15

- The services under JSSY will be extended up to 1 year for children.
- Launching of Rashtriya Kishori Swasthaya Karyakram in the state.
- Performance based incentives for medical and nursing staff.
- GPS tracking of Janani Express/MMU/MMV.
- Skill assessment along with skill up-gradation training for nursing staff and laboratory technicians in High Priority Districts.
- Establishment of Nursing Directorate.
- Strengthening of preschool and nursing education.
- Pilot project on Universal Health Coverage at Churu district.

National Urban Health Mission

13.58 The Government of India has launched the National Urban Health Mission as a Sub-Mission under the overarching umbrella of National Health Mission for providing quality primary health care services to the urban poor population especially urban poor and the vulnerable sections of the society. Cities / towns with the population of more than 50,000 will be covered under it.

The National Urban Health Mission would have high focus on:-

- i. Urban poor population living in listed and unlisted slums
- ii. All other vulnerable population such as homeless, rag pickers, street children, construction workers and other temporary migrants.
- iii. Public health thrust on sanitation, clean drinking water & vector control etc.
- iv. Strengthening public health capacity of urban local bodies.

The norms for urban health facilities under NUHM are as below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| i. For every 2.5 lac population : | 1 urban CHC* |
| ii. For every 50000 population : | 1 urban PHC |
| iii. For every 10000 population : | 1 ANM |
| iv. For every 200-500 households :
households) | 1 ASHA (in Rajasthan 300 |
| v. For every 50-100 households :
(MAS) | 1 Mahila Arogya Samiti
(In Rajasthan 100 households) |

13.59 The cabinet resolution regarding NUHM implementation in state was passed by No. Mh-206 @ Eka-Eka- @ 2013.

13.60 The state has identified 61 cities for implementing NUHM but in first phase 33 district headquarters (HQ) cities: 3 cities (million+), 20 cities (between 01 lakh to 10 lakhs population) & 10 cities (between 50000 to 01 lakh population) are selected for NUHM implementation in financial year 2014-15. Out of these 3 Districts (Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Sirohi) have population less than 50000 but as they are District HQ hence they have been taken up in this plan. Total 10390526 people will be benefited with special focus on people living in urban slums in 33 districts.

- Total 75.55 Crore are approval in PIP 2014-15 under NUHM in Rajasthan. Out of which the central share will be of 75 per cent and remaining 25 per cent share will be borne by the State government.
- 82 Existing health facilities will be upgraded/renovated as urban PHCs @ ₹ 10 lakh/dispensary and 102 New Urban PHCs will be constructed @ ₹ 75 lakh/UPHC.
- The following manpower will be deputed to existing health facilities and new urban PHCs on contractual basis.

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post Sanctioned
1	Medical Officer (Full Time)	102
2	Medical Officer (Part Time)	206
3	Pharmacist	102
4	Staff Nurse	410
5	Lab Technician	102
6	ANM	902
7	Accountant cum DEO	206
8	Grade D Support Staff	206

- 1 State Programme Management, 4 City level and 30 District level units are proposed to be established for implementing NUHM in the State.
- 4034 Mahila Arogya Samitis are proposed to be constituted for community processes.

- 1400 Post of Urban ASHAs has been approved in PIP 2014-15. Total 4138 ASHAs would be providing Services including 2738 working ASHAs at present.

13.61 The NUHM was launched state wide on December 13, 2014 by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Rajasthan at Smt. Godawari Devi Jajoo dispensary, Topkhana Desh, Jaipur.

Status Note as per PIP FMR code:-

1. Planning & Mapping:

- Listing and mapping of notified and un-notified urban poor settlements of 61 Cities having population more than 50000.
- The Government is in process to procure the GIS based mapping done by DoIT.

2. Program Management:

- Staff have been deployed at State, 30 Districts & 4 City level program management units. These units have been established for planning, monitoring and implementation of NUHM strategies.
- Technical support team has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Mission Director, NHM to oversee and guide urban health interventions.
- The reproductive and child health officers are nominated as District Level Nodal Officer for NUHM.

3. Training & Capacity Building

- Training and Capacity Building of ULBs, PHED, ANM and MOs will be one of the major focus areas in the first year of NUHM implementation.
- Till date the orientation of Urban Local Bodies has been done in 25 Districts under the Chairmanship of District Collectors and presence of local Parshads. Officers from ULBs, PHEDs, Education and ICDS were registered.
- The ToTs for ANMs, ASHAs, MAS and Medical Officers have been completed.

4. Strengthening of Health Services:

A. Human Resource

- Recruitment of Technical Staff is under process.

B. Infrastructure

- The list of 82 existing health facilities to be upgraded/renovated as urban PHCs has been approved and construction work for all have been initiated
- List of 102 places have been identified and approved for constructions of new urban PHCs. The list has been sent for tenders to be floated.

C. Untied Grants

- The fund of ₹ 1.75 lakh per dispensary has been sent to all 82 dispensaries and 5 lakh each to 2 Urban CHCs along with guidelines.

D. Procurement (drugs and consumables)

- The fund of ₹ 10 lakh per dispensary has been approved for 82 existing dispensaries the sanction order is in under process to send RMSC for procurement.

5. Community Processes

- Till date formation of 326 MAS groups have been done in 32 cities and near about 300 bank accounts have been opened for the transferring fund of ₹ 5000/- to the concerning MAS account.

6. Innovations

- The procurement & fabrication of 4 Mobile Medical units is being done by RMSCL. The fabrication of 6 Health Kiosks to be setup in Jaipur city is under process.
- “Beti Bachao Badhai Sandesh” cards have been printed and sent to the districts for girl child living in urban slum areas.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation

- The process of urban health facilities to be put up in HMIS is under process.

MOBILE SURGICAL UNIT

13.62 Mobile Surgical Unit Rajasthan Jaipur was established in the year 1956. Mobile Surgical Unit provides free complete care in the remotest area of Rajasthan by organizing all type of Surgical and Eye camps for poor & backward, schedule caste and schedule tribes. The camps are organized at the doors of needy persons. At present this unit is 500 bedded Mobile Hospital and has the capacity to perform up to 1000 operations in a camp if required. 100 bedded each unit in Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Kota, Bikaner & Jaipur are also working under this unit.

13.63 During the year 2014-15 a total number of 215622 patients were investigated out of which 7798 patients were operated up to Jan, 2015. A total number of 76 general and 155 one day camps were organised up to Jan, 2015. An expenditure of ₹ 673.06 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 698.00 lakh.

13.64 An outlay of ₹ 959.74 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for organizing 168 major camps.

Apart from the above following important activities are also proposed to be taken up during the Annual Plan 2015-16

- Establishment of 8 new blood banks.
- Establishment of 7 new blood component separation units.
- Construction of 100 new mortuaries.
- Construction works in female hospital in Bikaner(₹ 10 crore).
- Development of 400 delivery centers.
- Community based management of acute malnutrition.
- Establishment of 10 new mother milk bank (₹ 10 crore).
- Tablets to all ANM in one district of each division on pilot basis.
- Inventory management system be prepared for care of equipments.
- Increase of Beds from 10 to 20 at malnourished treatment centers of Baran, Dungarpur, Dholpur, Sahabad & Udaipur district.
- Provide various medical facilities through PPP mode.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

13.65 Medical Education Department is the Administrative Department for all Medical/Dental Colleges and attached Hospitals. A separate Directorate of Medical Education was established in the State in the year 2011-12 to monitor & supervise Medical Colleges and its attached hospitals. The main objective of the Department is to provide tertiary level health care and taking care of human resource in health sector which is vital for achieving goals related to Health Indicators. As per recommendations of Mudaliar Committee, the State needs at least 14 medical colleges while at present we have only 12 medical colleges. There are 12 Medical Colleges in the State, 6 in the Government Sector and 4 in Private Sector, one run through a Government Society and one run by Rajasthan University of Health Science. In addition to this, there are 15 Dental Colleges in the State; one is run by Rajasthan University of Health Science and 14 in Private Sector. The Government Medical Colleges (including RUHS and Jhalawar) have annual intake capacity of 1400 Under Graduate, 769 Post Graduate and 91 Super-

Specialty level students. Private Medical Colleges have annual intake capacity of 550 under graduate. The Rajasthan University of Health Science Dental Colleges have annual intake capacity of 40 Under Graduate and 12 Post Graduate level students. In order to improve the quality of medical education being provided in the State and to provide more facilities for research in medical sector, Rajasthan University of Health Sciences has been established in the State in April, 2006. All the Government Medical and Dental Colleges are affiliated to it.

State also needs strengthening in following areas under vision 2020.

- Establishment of Medical Colleges by upgrading all District Hospitals having more than 300 bed capacity.
- Super Specialty Services in all Medical Colleges including Cardiac, and Cancer facilities through outsourcing and PPP models.
- Strengthening of Psychiatry Department in all Medical Colleges
- Emergency Medicine & Geriatric Medicine in all Medical Colleges.
- Increasing bed strength in mother and child wings.
- Modernization in teaching and training including using e-learning, e-libraries and virtual classrooms.
- Infectious Disease Hospital & Integrated OPD in all College attached Hospitals.
- PPP models for outsourcing of diagnostic/curative services with a view to improve quality services, better management and maintenance of sophisticated equipments like CT MRI LINAC by private partner at affordable cost by providing land/space in existing public institutions and revenue sharing.

13.66 New Medical Colleges /Multispecialty Hospitals/State-of-the art-Centres on PPP mode through providing land and infrastructure and outsourcing management and skill development involving national and global partners.

13.67 With a view to take care of scarcity of human resources in the health sector; it was proposed to increase the intake capacity of each medical college to 250 during the Twelfth Plan. The number of PG seats also needs to be increased accordingly as per the revised norms of MCI. Most of the medical colleges have old buildings and equipments procured at the inception. Addition and alteration works of these buildings have been taken up and will continue during the Twelfth Plan which is essential looking to the rapid growth in medical sciences and increasing population and the morbidity pattern and improving the quality of health care. The project of up

grading of 7 district hospitals having bed capacity of 300 beds to medical colleges is also under progress. In these 7 districts, hospitals will be upgraded to medical colleges (Alwar, Bharatpur, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur and Pali). DPR for these projects except Alwar has been prepared by PDCOR and sent to Government of India for approval. Super specialty blocks at Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota Medical College are under process of establishment under PMSSY scheme. State Cancer Centre at RUHS, two tertiary cancer care centre one in Bikaner and other at Jhalawar are under process of establishment in NPCDCS (National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke).

13.68 An outlay of ₹ 176962.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan for medical education sector. An expenditure of ₹ 66270.28 lakh is likely to be incurred on medical education during the Annual Plan 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 108246.21lakh. An outlay of ₹ 134812.87 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for medical education sector. Institution wise details of outlays kept for the Twelfth Plan, likely expenditure during 2014-15 and outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as follows.

Table No. 13.5
Proposed outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. N.	Name of the Institution	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1.	Medical College, Ajmer	25657.00	4961.98	4296.15	6982.65
2.	Medical College, Bikaner	25135.00	8082.17	8075.17	9994.04
3.	Medical College, Udaipur	26500.00	8973.07	5876.52	7059.29
4.	Medical College, Jodhpur	29500.00	13293.35	12004.61	15178.67
5.	Medical College, Jaipur	32500.00	12427.79	14843.05	14870.88
6.	Medical College, Kota	28500.00	9175.81	5432.42	6875.55
7.	Medical College, Sriganganagar	0.00	30.00	11.09	20.00
8.	Rajasthan Health Science University including Dental College	8170.00	23689.45	13689.45	26598.19
9.	Medical Education Directorate	1000.00	27470.59	1899.82	40177.20
10.	Medical College, Jhalawar	-	-	-	6895.40
11.	Metro MAS Hospital (PPP)		142.00	142.00	161.00
	Total	176962.00	108246.21	66270.28	134812.87

13.69 The following important achievements have been made in medical education sector during the year 2014-15.

- More than 1200 bed capacity has been added including 224 in Intensive Care Beds.
- Under Graduate intake capacity has been increased by 550 seats.
- Stem Cell Laboratory and Model Rural Health Research Centre has been established in Medical College, Jaipur for prompting research activities.
- Expansion of OPD block of SMS Hospital.
- Maternal & Child Health Institute at MDM Hospital, Jodhpur is being developed.
- Geriatric ward has been established in all Medical Colleges.
- Arogya online was started in SMS Hospital, Jaipur for ensuring access of people to investigation reports. Which is now being replicated for all medical colleges.
- Multi Disciplinary Research unit at Jodhpur and Bikaner are established.

13.70 The following important activities will be taken up in medical education sector during the year 2015-16.

- Nursing Colleges are proposed to be established on PPP mode by selecting private partners on preferential basis in selected districts as per the requirement of the Department.
- Bio medical academies are proposed to be established in all hospitals associated to Medical Colleges on PPP mode. Skill development program for dialysis will be run for nurses and young generation. Dialysis facilities will also be made available to patients on affordable price.
- Underground parking facility is proposed to be developed at super speciality wing at Medical College, Udaipur viewing the future needs.
- With a view to have improvement in cottage wards and take care of shortage of rooms in associated hospitals of Medical Colleges and also looking to the availability of land in these hospitals modern facilities will be made available on PPP basis to ensure high level quality facilities with multi storied cottage wards.
- With a view to expand facility of organ transplant it is proposed to Establish a Centre of Organ Transplant in associated hospitals of SMS Medical College.
- To promote research in medical colleges Multi Disciplinary Research Labs are proposed to be established in all Medical Colleges.

Laboratory of SMS Medical College will be up-graded according to the standards of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories.

- A master plan will be prepared for future expansion of associated hospitals of Medical Colleges.

Gender Budgeting

13.71 Medical Education Department is engaged in providing graduate and postgraduate / specialized training to medical and dental doctors and nursing staff. Pharmacists and other paramedical staff hospitals attached to Medical Colleges are engaged in providing specialized, tertiary level care to patients. There is a 25 per cent reservation of women in UG and PG seat in Medical Colleges. Training and tertiary level care are provided to all irrespective of gender, and there are no special schemes to address the issues of gender. However, it is important to note that some Medical Colleges have separate hospitals for women like Mahila Chikitsalaya and Zanana Hospital in Jaipur, Mahila Chikitsalaya in Ajmer, Panna Dhay Govt. mahila Chikitsalaya in Udaipur and PBM Zanana Chikitsalaya in Bikaner that provide medical care services exclusively to women.

AYURVED & INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

13.72 Indian system of medicines such as Ayurved, Unani therapies, Yoga & Naturopathy are of great antiquity and have been widely practiced in India for centuries. Homeopathy is relatively a new system of medicine, which originated in Germany, has also been widely accepted and practiced in India . These System offer a range of safe, sure, cost effective, preventive and curative therapies. The State Government has recognized the merits of each of the System of Medicine and homeopathy and made attempts to develop them as a viable system of medicines for health care needs of our people. It was felt that the goal of “Health for All” cannot be achieved through the modern allopathic system alone and there is a need to involve the Indian System of Medicine & Health practitioners in the mainstream for achieving this goal.

13.73 Department of Ayurved has been working in the state since 1950. At present, there are 3701 Ayurvedic hospitals & dispensaries which include 3434 in rural areas and 267 in urban areas. A mobile surgical unit with 200 beds at Ajmer and 6 other mobile units are also providing facilities to the people. The National Institute of Ayurved is also located at Jaipur.

13.74 The main objective of the department is to facilitate the highest standard in comprehensive development and awareness among all the sections of population especially in rural areas. Department is working in the direction of creating a policy and social environment that enable poor

communities to adopt ayurvedic as complete system of medicine which aim at promoting general health by re-enforcing body's own natural capacity beyond doubt, safer, valuable, cost effective and ensure highest ideal of therapy to reach the health rapidly, gently and permanently.

13.75 An outlay of 12500.00 lakh was kept for Ayurved Department for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 4339.04 lakh is likely to be incurred during the Annual Plan 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 4360.77 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 4116.08 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the activities of the department. 10 Yoga & Naturopathy centre buildings are proposed to be constructed during the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Madan Mohan Malviya Govt. Ayurved College, Udaipur

13.76 Madan Mohan Malviya Ayurved College, Udaipur has been providing Ayurved Education in the State since 1944. It provides therapeutic educational and research facility to public and students. Two hospitals of 75 and 100 bed capacities and one research centre of 20 bed capacities are attached with this college. Intake capacity of the college is 60 students in graduate course and 5 students in each specialty at PG level.

National Mission on Ayush including Mission of Medicinal Plant (CSS).

13.77 An outlay of ₹ 3.87 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for "Construction & Development of Herbarium in Charak Upvan."

13.78 An outlay of ₹ 362.50 lakh was kept for Ayurved College, Udaipur for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 273.72 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 273.72 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 240.37 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes central assistance of ₹ 3.92 lakh.

RAJASTHAN AYURVED UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

13.79 The Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur was established in the year 2002 with an objective to ensure efficient and systematic environment in the State for teaching, training, research and development of Ayurved, Unani, Naturopathy, Sidha and Yoga Systems of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy.

13.80 A Unani Medical College and Unani "A" class hospital are being established at Tonk. B.A.M.S. seats of University College of Ayurved, Jodhpur would be increased from 60 to 100 during the year 2015-16.

13.81 An outlay of ₹ 6118.80 lakh was kept for Ayurved University, Jodhpur for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2583.05 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2583.05 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1870.54 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes central assistance of ₹ 236.02 lakh.

HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

13.82 Looking to the importance and popularity of the Homeopathic System of Medicine a separate department for Homoeopathic system of medicine was established in the year 2010. At present there are 185 homeopathic dispensaries and 6 upgraded hospitals in the State. These dispensaries are serving health need of the communities in rural as well as urban areas.

13.83 An outlay of ₹ 4719.00 lakh was kept for Homeopathy Department for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 368.32 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 418.58 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 696.64 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 .

UNANI SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

13.84 Looking to the importance and popularity of the Unani System of Medicine, the State Government established a separate department for Unani System of Medicine in the year 2010. At present, there are 131 Unani health institutions including 11 A-Class hospitals & 120 unani dispensaries in the State. These hospitals and dispensaries are serving health needs of the communities in rural as well as in urban areas.

13.85 An outlay of ₹ 2211.80 lakh was kept for Unani Department for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 231.18 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 328.77 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 472.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

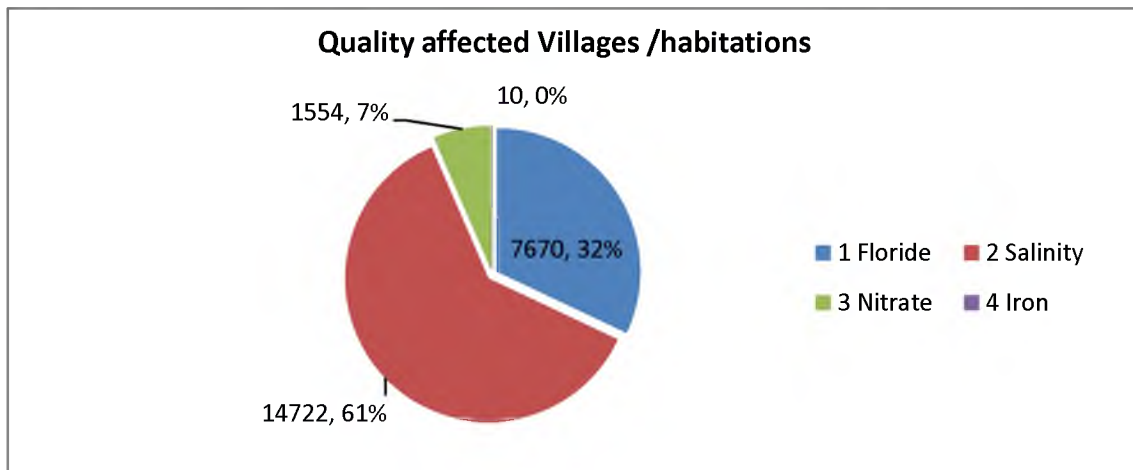
CHAPTER - 14

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

14.1 The State accounts for 5.5 per cent of country's population and 10.41 per cent of country's area, but it has barely 1.11 per cent of the country's surface water and 1.7 per cent of ground water. The position of the State in terms of availability of water is gravest in the country. Per capita availability of water of the state is only 640 cubic meters against the national average of 1700 cubic meters. Approximately 90 per cent population of the State is dependent on underground water for drinking water. The ground water condition in the State has become quite alarming due to overexploitation in the last two decades. Out of total 243 blocks in the State, as per the ground water survey 2011, only 24 blocks are in 'safe' category, 20 block fall in 'semi critical' category, 25 in 'critical' and 172 blocks in 'overexploited' category. Two blocks are completely saline. The average extraction of ground water in the state is 137 percent of recharge with one block having extraction of 600 per cent of the recharge.

14.2 The conditions have become more critical due to uncertain and scanty rainfall during the monsoon. The supply of water has become increasingly difficult due to demand of a growing population, livestock, agriculture and industries.

14.3 The State also suffers from the problem of quality of available water. Out of total water quality affected habitations of the country, 30.51 per cent belong only to the State. Increased pollution by industrial units, unregulated mining and even over-extraction of water from deep wells also add to the water quality problem in a number of districts. As on 01.04.2014 there are 7670 habitations affected from fluoride, 14722 habitations from salinity, 10 habitations from iron and 1554 habitations from nitrate. Thus, as many as 23956 habitations suffer from water quality issue. In addition to this 28092 habitations are only partially covered with drinking water supply. Poor quality of drinking water adds to serious health concerns also.



14.4 The situation needs to be addressed on a war-footing in order to meet the objectives of development. The following thrust areas for water conservation and management have been identified.

- Enhancing recharge of ground water particularly in dark zones of critical or over-exploitation.
- Rain water harvesting through appropriate structures.
- Effective management of irrigation projects to minimize evaporation and other losses.
- Economic use of water in agriculture.

Strategic Options to Solve the Quality & Sustainability

14.5 The options available to solve the quality problem of the rural areas in a sustainable way are:

- **Rainwater Harvesting:** Rain water harvesting in desert area is highly unsustainable option as rainfall is erratic and scanty. This can be only a supplemental source.
- **Desalination:** Desalination is costlier as compared to surface water schemes besides problem of reject management and high electric consumption. Per liter cost of desalinated water is 10-30 paisa as compared to 3.5 paisa through surface schemes. In bulk desalination plant, the cost can be reduced but it would still remain much higher as compared to surface source. However, use of RO may be the best option available as a midterm measure for quality affected areas.
- **Surface Sources:** The State's medium term plan is to shift toward surface water sources through building an extensive network of multi town and multi habitation schemes, each with long distance conveyance systems simultaneously supplying bulk water to a large number of villages, towns and cities, for maximizing benefits. The main surface sources are Indira Gandhi Main Canal, Banas, Chambal & Narmada River based dams. Yamuna water shall also be utilized for nearby rural areas.

14.6 Providing safe drinking water to the people through schemes based on surface water is the utmost priority of the State. High priority would also be given to suitable schemes to mitigate the problem of saline and fluoride water. Conventional sources of water such as wells, bawadi, anicuts, ponds and tanks etc. would be augmented in a big way. The State Government is according high priority to connect regional water supply schemes to villages, towns and habitations as much as possible. Remote areas are proposed to be covered through Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission.

14.7 An outlay of ₹ 1461591.15 lakh was kept for water supply sector for the Twelfth five year plan. An expenditure of ₹ 485945.29 lakh is likely

to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 455648.56 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 467424.21 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 which includes Central Assistance of ₹ 40973.51 lakh. Scheme-wise outlays fixed for the Twelfth Plan, likely expenditure in the year 2014-15 and proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as follows:

Table No. 14.1
Scheme-wise Financial Outlays Proposed

(₹ in lakh)

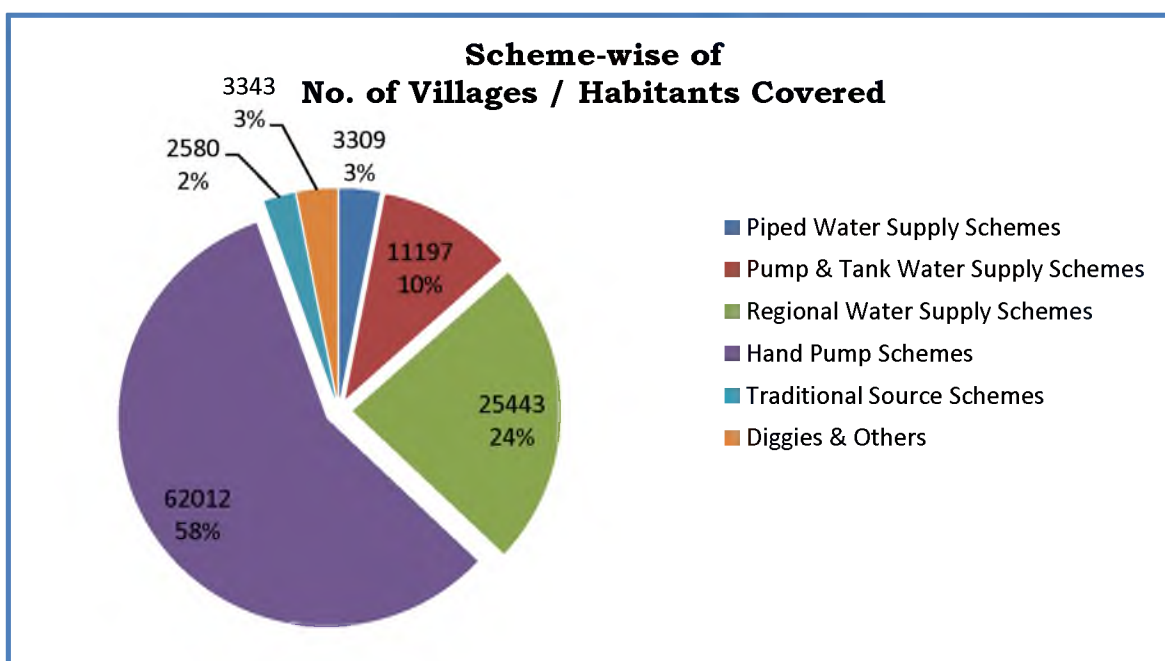
S. No.	Scheme	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1.	Urban Water Supply	539336.91	117550.01	117550.01	99503.03
2.	Rural Water Supply	919181.24	337970.04	368270.04	367679.59
3.	Training Institute for Engineering Subordinates	573.00	128.50	125.21	141.59
4.	Low Cost Sanitation	2500.00	0.01	0.03	100.00
	Total	1461591.15	455648.56	485945.29	467424.21

Rural Water Supply

14.8 Presently, 90 per cent rural water supply schemes in the State are based on ground water. Break up of rural water schemes are as below:

Table No. 14.2
Scheme-wise of Coverage of Rural Water Supply

S. No.	Type of Scheme	No. of Villages/ Habitants Covered	Percentage
1	Piped Water Supply Schemes	3309	3.07
2	Pump & Tank Water Supply Schemes	11197	9.41
3	Regional Water Supply Schemes	25443	23.58
4	Hand Pump Schemes	62012	57.48
5	Traditional Source Schemes	2580	2.39
6	Diggies & Others	3343	3.10
	Total	107884	100.00



14.9 Out of 121133 habitations, 70461 habitations have been fully covered and 27567 habitations are partially covered as on 1st Feb, 2015. Balance 23105 habitations have quality problems. Drinking water problem of these quality affected 23105 habitations shall be addressed by taking up surface water source based projects. As a midterm solution, 5000 R O Plants are to be installed in quality affected habitations in next 5 years. As on date, against 1000 RO plants sanctioned during the year 2013-14, 698 RO plants have been commissioned so far. Rest work is under progress. During the year 2015-16, work of 2000 new RO plants shall be taken up.

14.10 During the year 2015-16, work of 1000 Solar energy based Single Phase Bore Wells is proposed to be taken up in habitations either not yet electrified or where existing bore wells have become defunct due to depleting water table. An amount of ₹ 4000.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

14.11 Work of rejuvenation & repairing of inlet channel, SSF & diggies in canal area of Bikaner region shall be taken up during the year 2015-16 for which an amount of ₹ 9000.00 lakh is proposed.

14.12 For rejuvenation of defunct JJY schemes, an amount of ₹ 13955.36 lakh is proposed.

14.13 Due to the limitations of quality and quantity, the ground water sources can no longer be considered dependable in Rajasthan. Major coverage, therefore, shall be from surface water source based projects. Chambal River and its tributaries, Indira Gandhi Canal System and Narmada Canal are the only dependable perennial surface water sources in the State. Due to limited number of reliable surface source, these projects involve long transmission systems that are highly capital intensive, requiring substantial funds and long time for completion. Surface sources are being adopted as the most sustainable and reliable source to avoid slipping back after achieving coverage.

Urban Water Supply

14.14 Supply of safe, hygienic and potable drinking water to urban population is undoubtedly the top priority of the State Government. All the 222 towns of the State have been benefited with drinking water supply system. But the service level and the quality of drinking water supply still need improvement for optimal consumer satisfaction. The main thrust in the Twelfth five year Plan is on providing reliable, sustainable drinking water supply with adequate service levels to the urban areas as per prescribed norms.

Major Water Supply Projects:

14.15 An outlay of ₹ 257203.37 lakh is proposed for rural as well as urban water supply schemes for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Details of major water supply schemes are given below.

Jaipur Water Supply Project from Bisalpur

14.16 This project was prepared for water supply for Jaipur city from the Bisalpur dam. The project consists of two parts. First part of the project for transmission of water from Bisalpur to Balawala has been completed by the Urban Development Department with loan assistance from ADB. The total cost of this part was ₹ 55600.00 lakh. Second part of the project for transfer of water from Balawala to various distribution centres of Jaipur city is being executed by Water Supply Department with loan assistance from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). Estimated cost of the transfer system is ₹ 58000.00 lakh, out of which ₹ 34300.00 lakh is JBIC loan. Bisalpur transfer network had been connected to different parts of the town by March, 2010 in various stages, as per availability of water from Bisalpur dam. The project has been completed by March, 2014. The work of improvement of existing distribution system and reduction in non-revenue water is being taken up now. An expenditure of ₹ 625.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 625.00 lakh. An amount of ₹ 393.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of last package of New Distribution Centre at Kho-Nagorian is likely to be completed in the year 2015-16.

14.17 Looking to the demands of newly developed colonies, DPR of II phase of Bisalpur Jaipur Water Supply Project is being prepared. For this an amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Reorganisation of Urban Water Supply Scheme, Jodhpur (EAP-French Funding Agency)

14.18 Jodhpur town is getting its water supply from Rajeev Gandhi Lift Canal & adequate raw water is available for the town for the demand of 2016. Augmentation/re-organization of distribution system of Jodhpur town with specific emphasis on work related to management of source and its transfer to places of shortage, distribution network improvement is urgently required. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 74050.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 12100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 12100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹15000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Jawai-Pali-Jodhpur Pipeline Project

14.19 This project was sanctioned to save water losses in open canal to provide safe drinking water to additional 531 villages and 10 towns of Pali district by converting the existing canal system into pipeline from Jawai dam. Part of the pipeline was commissioned in 2009. Total cost of

the project is ₹ 63479.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 1000.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1000.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹1000.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Bisalpur Dudu Phulera Project (Phase-I) (NABARD-RIDF)

14.20 The project envisages coverage of 1,488 villages of Jaipur, Tonk & Nagaur districts and 7 towns namely Chaksu, Sambhar Lake, Phulera, Narena, Malpura, Niwai and Todaraisingh. The revised cost of the project is ₹ 67887.00 lakh. The work of two transmission pipelines has been completed & the work of four cluster distribution including village distribution has also been completed. Presently work of last two cluster distribution packages i.e. Nariana Cluster & Sambhar cluster is under progress. An expenditure of ₹ 7525.02 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 7525.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2400.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Chambal-Sawai Madhopur-Baler Water Supply Project

14.21 This project envisages providing drinking water to 636 villages of Sawai Madhopur district and Sawai Madhopur town. The source of water for the project is Chambal River at Mandrayal District Karauli. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 46818.00 lakh. The work of raw water pipeline is under progress. The delay in the execution of the project accrued mainly due to delay in environmental clearance for construction of Intake Well on Chambal River. The work of main infrastructure system is likely to be completed by June, 2016 & work of cluster distribution package of 109 villages is also under progress. An expenditure of ₹ 2000.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2000.01 lakh . An outlay of ₹ 1320.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Nagaur Lift Water Supply Project (Phase I)

14.22 This project was sanctioned to solve drinking water problems of 5 towns and 502 villages of Nagaur district. Total cost of the project is ₹ 76100.00 lakh. The work of the main transmission system has been completed. The work on the cluster distribution system of 502 villages in three packages is under progress. An expenditure of ₹ 9260.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 7760.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6494.91 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Pokran Phalsoond Balotra Lift Water Supply Project

14.23 This project was framed to provide drinking water to Pokran, Balotra and Siwana towns and 580 villages of Barmer & Jaisalmer districts. Total cost of the project is ₹ 144420.00 lakh. Off-take point for this project has been taken up at Nachna Phata on Indira Gandhi Main Canal (IGMC). An expenditure of ₹20890.97 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹13590.97 lakh. An outlay of

₹ 10650.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Presently infrastructure work from Nachna to Pokaran has been completed and infrastructure work from Pokaran to Balotra under two packages is under progress. Further, cluster distribution work of 580 villages under 04 packages is also under progress.

Dewas Water Supply Project

14.24 This project consists of construction of 2 dams near Akodra and Madri villages of Jhadol & Girwa tehsils respectively of Udaipur district. The revised cost of the project is ₹ 37919.00 lakh. Execution of the work on this project is in progress. An expenditure of ₹3100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 3100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 400.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The project is likely to be completed in the year 2014-15 & provision in next the year 2015-16 is proposed to clear pending payment liabilities.

Narmada FR Water Supply Project

14.25 This project was prepared to provide safe drinking water to 441 villages & 2 towns of Jalore district. Total cost of the project is ₹ 30338.00 lakh. SPR Work (Infra) is almost completed & 22 main & 58 other habitations benefited through existing distribution system and pipeline work is under progress. An expenditure of ₹ 2999.99 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2999.99 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5462.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The project is likely to be completed in the year 2015-16.

Tiwari Mathania Osian Project (NABARD-RIDF)

14.26 This project was sanctioned to benefit 113 main and 285 other habitations with safe drinking water. Total cost of the project is ₹ 30515.00 lakh. The project work is being taken up in phases. Rajeev Gandhi Lift Canal is the source of water for the project. An expenditure of ₹ 4000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1740.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Presently work of infrastructure work, cluster distribution work & village distribution works under 4 packages are under progress which are likely to be completed in the year 2015-16.

Chambal Bhilwara Water Supply Project (NABARD-RIDF)

14.27 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to all the 9 towns and 1688 villages of Bhilwara district and 68 en-route villages of Chittorgarh district from Chambal River near Bhainsroadgarh upstream of Jawahar Sagar as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 72782.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 16550.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 14050.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 7020.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The infrastructure work is under progress in 3 packages which is likely to be

completed in the year 2015-16 & work of re-organisation of UWSS of Bhilwara town is likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Nagda Anta Baldeopura Water Supply Project

14.28 Nagda Anta Baldeopura Water Supply Project for supplying water to Anta town and 42 villages of Baran & Mangrol tehsil of Baran district from Baldeopura Dam on the Kali Sindh River with an estimated cost of ₹ 7168.00 lakh has been taken up. The project includes transmission main as well as distribution up to the town and proposed villages. An expenditure of ₹ 1655.96 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1655.96 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2751.29 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work under this project is likely to be completed in the year 2015-16.

Borawas Mandana Water Supply Project

14.29 Borawas Padampura Water Supply Project was taken up for supplying drinking water to 44 villages and 18 dhanies of Kota district. Borawas-Padampura Scheme has been clubbed with another sanctioned scheme Nayagaon-Jagpura-Kasar using the existing structures of Akelgarh head works. Total cost of the project is ₹ 11800.00 lakh. 57 villages and 20 other habitations of Ladpur tehsil will also be benefited by this scheme. This project includes transmission main as well as distribution up to the proposed villages. An expenditure of ₹ 757.32 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 757.32 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1466.05 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Cluster Distribution System of Jawai Pipeline Project (Phase-II), Part-A

14.30 Takhtgarh town and 111 villages of Pali district are proposed to be covered under the project with Jawai Dam, as source. Total cost of the project is ₹ 19940.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1400.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work under this project is likely to be completed in the year 2015-16.

Madhvi Water Supply Project (NABARD-RIDF)

14.31 This project was prepared for covering 32 villages and 3 dhanies and 50 per cent demand of village Dug of Gangdhar tehsil of District Jhalawar from Madhvi Dam. Total cost of the project is ₹ 3087.00 lakh. The project includes intake well, water treatment plant, pumping station, transmission main, distribution system and 10 years operation and maintenance of the works to be executed. An expenditure of ₹ 900.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 900.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 200.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work under this project is likely to be completed in the

year 2014-15 & provision in next the year 2015-16 is kept for payment of pending payment liabilities.

Bhimni Water Supply Project (NABARD-RIDF)

14.32 This project was prepared for covering 30 villages and 14 dhanies of Pachpahar tehsil of Jhalawar district from Bhimni Dam. Total cost of the project is ₹ 3038.00 lakh. This project includes pumping machinery at the intake well, water treatment plant, pumping station, transmission main, distribution system and 10 years operation and maintenance of the works to be executed. An expenditure of ₹ 800.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 800.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work under this project is likely to be completed in the year 2014-15 & provision in the year 2015-16 is kept for payment of pending payment liabilities.

Ajmer-Peesangan Water Supply Project (NABARD-RIDF)

14.33 This project was prepared to provide safe drinking water to 113 villages and 114 dhanies of Ajmer district with Bisalpur Dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 22134.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 9149.23 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 9149.43 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 600.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work under this project is likely to be completed in the year 2014-15 & provision in the year 2015-16 is kept for payment of pending payment liabilities.

Bungi-Rajgarh Water Supply Project (NABARD-RIDF)

14.34 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to one town & 188 villages of Churu & Jhunjunu districts with IGNP, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 41564.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 11900.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 6900.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 8486.18 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work under this project is likely to be completed in the year 2015-16.

Bisalpur Tonk Uniyara Deoli Project (NABARD-RIDF)

14.35 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 2 towns & 436 villages of Tonk district with Bisalpur dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 54211.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 4750.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 4750.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1640.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure package is likely to be completed in the year 2015-16 & cluster distribution package is likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Deeg-Nagar –Kaman-Pahari Pipeline Project

14.36 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 4 towns & 635 villages of Bharatpur district with Chambal River, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 31149.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 266.90 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 266.90 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 465.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work order under this project has been rescinded & NIT has been re-invited.

Fatehpur-Laxmangarh Project (NABARD-RIDF)

14.37 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 3 towns & 286 villages of Sikar district with IGNP, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 83200.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 14962.95 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 11962.75 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 7259.41 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure Package is almost completed & work of 4 cluster distribution packages is under progress & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Rural Water Supply Scheme (RWSS) of 72 Villages of Nawa Tehsil

14.38 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to the 72 villages of Nagaur district with Bisalpur Dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 128.72 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 4900.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 4900.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 100.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work under this project is likely to be completed in the year 2014-15 & provision in the year 2015-16 is kept for payment of pending liabilities.

200 MLD Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Surajpura Project

14.39 This project was envisaged to enhance the capacity of WTP at Surajpura under Jaipur-Bisalpur water supply Project. The estimated cost of the project is ₹10700.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 6645.65 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 6645.65 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5398.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work under this project is likely to be completed in the year 2015-16.

Nagaur Lift Project Phase-II (EAP-JICA)

14.40 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 7 towns & 978 villages of Nagaur district with IGNP, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 293800.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 6600.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 8800.00 lakh . An outlay of ₹ 66730.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Presently, tenders of 3 infrastructure packages

is under process of approval & work is likely to be awarded in the year 2015-16.

Chambal to Bundi Link Transmission Main & Other Infrastructure

14.41 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to one town & 19 villages of Bundi district with Chambal River, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 7437.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 1619.03 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1619.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 820.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure & cluster distribution package is under progress & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Narmada-Gudamalani Water Supply Project

14.42 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 177 villages of Barmer district with Narmada River as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 16000.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 2500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2120.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure work of 177 villages is under progress & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Urban Water Supply Scheme, Jalore

14.43 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 1 town of Jalore district with Narmada Canal, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 6220.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work under this project is likely to be completed in the year 2015-16.

Regional Water Supply Scheme for 199 Villages of Niwai & Tonk Tehsils

14.44 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 199 villages of Tonk district with Bisalpur Dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 11288.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 2000.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2000.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1458.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of cluster distribution work of 199 villages is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Beawar Jawaja Cluster for 199 villages of Ajmer District

14.45 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 199 villages of Ajmer district with Bisalpur Dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 23146.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 3000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 3000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1945.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan

2015-16. The work of infrastructure & cluster distribution work is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Chambal Bhilwara Cluster Project

14.46 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 8 towns & 1688 villages of Bhilwara district with Chambal River, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 149568.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 15400.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 15400.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 10400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of cluster distribution system of 8 towns & 1688 villages is under progress in 8 packages & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Integrated Sikar-Jhunjhunu-Khetri WS Project

14.47 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 5 towns & 271 villages of Jhunjhunu & Sikar districts with IGNP, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 95474.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 16099.75 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 16099.75 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 9457.52 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure package & cluster distribution work is under progress in 2 packages & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur Project, Ph-I, Part-II

14.48 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 755 villages of Bharatpur district with Chambal River, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 72031.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 3468.56 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 3468.56 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1430.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of cluster distribution work of 755 villages is under progress in 3 packages & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Bisalpur Dudu Chaksu-Phagi-Bassi Water Supply Project

14.49 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 638 villages of Jaipur district with Bisalpur Dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 77124.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 7400.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 7400.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5670.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of cluster distribution work of 638 villages is under progress in 3 packages & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

RWSS Panchala Dhewra Chirai Water Supply Project

14.50 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 59 villages of Jodhpur district with RGLC, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 39663.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 2500.00 lakh is likely

to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2310.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Jawai Pali Pipeline Cluster Project, Ph-II, Part-B

14.51 This project is envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 2 towns & 215 villages of Pali district with Jawai-Hemawas Dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 36696.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 6702.26 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 6702.25 lakh . An outlay of ₹ 5612.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of cluster distribution work of 215 villages is under progress in 2 packages & likely to be completed in the year 2017-18.

Narmada FR Cluster WS Project

14.52 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 281 villages of Jalore district with Narmada Canal, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 50920.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 1837.50 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1837.50 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1120.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of cluster distribution work of 281 villages is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2017-18.

Narmada DR Cluster WS Project

14.53 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 138 villages of Jalore district with Narmada Canal, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 26350.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 1125.02 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1125.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 696.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of cluster distribution work of 138 villages is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

RWSS Shiv Teh. of Barmer Distt. From Narmada

14.54 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 345 villages of Barmer district with Narmada Canal, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 109211.00 lakh. The expenditure on this project under Border Areas is being done under XIII Finance Commission. An expenditure of ₹ 0.04 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 0.04 lakh . An outlay of ₹ 3240.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 345 villages is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2017-18.

RWSS Bawari Kalan Khara Jaloda from Rajeev Gandhi Lift Canal (RGLC)

14.55 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 43 villages of Jodhpur district with RGLC, as source. The estimated cost of

the project is ₹ 12081.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 486.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 43 villages is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

RWSS Gathore-Kanasar-Bap from RGLC

14.56 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 25 villages of Jodhpur district with RGLC, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 8895.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 25 villages is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

RWSS 256 villages of Bhinmal Teh. & Bhinmal town (ER)

14.57 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 1 town & 256 villages of Jalore district with Narmada Canal, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 45516.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 3000.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 3000.01 lakh . An outlay of ₹ 1990.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure work is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Gagrin Water Supply Project

14.58 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 321 villages of Jhalawar district with Gagreen Dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 25656.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 3853.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 3853.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1620.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 321 villages is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Piplad Water Supply Project

14.59 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 2 towns & 14 villages of Jhalawar district with Piplad Dam as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 3284.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 1100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1499.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 14 villages is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2015-16.

Baran Cluster Water Supply Project

14.60 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 50 villages of Baran district with Parwati River, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 6976.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 0.07 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 0.07 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 224.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work order this project has been rescinded & tenders has been re-invited & work order is likely to be awarded in the year 2015-16.

Banswara Water Supply Project

14.61 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 82 villages of Banswara district with Mahi Dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 14100.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 2500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1930.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 82 villages is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Banswara-Pratapgarh Water Supply Project

14.62 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 334 villages of Banswara & Pratapgarh districts with Surwaniya Dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 56000.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 5053.05 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 5053.05 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 3707.20 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 334 villages is under progress in 1 package & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Barmer Lift Canal Project Phase-II Part-B

14.63 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 68 villages of Barmer district with IGNP, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 12500.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 2300.03 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2300.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 810.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The work of cluster distribution work of 68 villages is under progress in 01 package & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Barmer Lift Canal Project Phase-II Part-C&D

14.64 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 448 villages of Barmer & Jaisalmer districts with RGLC, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 115127.00 lakh. An amount of ₹ 2120.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16 & work order is also likely to be awarded in the year 2015-16.

RWSS of 38 villages of Bhainsroadgarh tehsil of Chittorgarh district

14.65 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 38 villages of Chittorgarh district with Chambal, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 5073.00 lakh. In the year 2015-16 only token provision has been proposed.

14.66 Following Projects are being implemented by NABARD loan, sanctioned up to March, 2014 under RIDF, in addition of funds under NRDWP and State Share:

Table No. 14.3
Progress of RIDF Projects, sanctioned upto March 2014

(₹ in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	NABARD Loan	Eligible Exp. Up to March, 2014	Budget outlay in the year 2014-15	Proposed outlay in the year 2015-16
1	Dang Area Project	10686.00	7657.00	7604.71	31.5	0.01
2	Matasukh Farod Jayal	15017.64	12765.00	13737.65	0.01	0.01
3	Manakalao-Dantiwara - Jodhpur	30800.00	13743.2	13712.06	1900.00	1500.00
4	Dewas II Project - Udaipur	37918.00	26890.57	30817.85	700.00	0.02
5	Manaklao-Khangata - Jodhpur	11051.00	8615	8886.14	0.00	0.01
6	Keru-Bheru - Jodhpur	3200.00	2422.07	2253.04	0.01	0.01
7	Tiwari-Mathana-Osian - Jodhpur	43006.00	25937.74	10644.55	3200.00	1240.00
8	Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur	55767.00	13040.49	11821.72	1000.00	1240.00
9	Narmada FR - Jalore	38000.00	9115.4	8453.59	2000.00	5103.04
10	Dudu Bisalpur Project	67887.00	17411.38	16458.31	4025.00	0.01
11	Aapni Yojana Phase-II Ratangarh-Sujangarh-Churu	80600.00	21675.00	10850.19	14550.00	6396.84
12	Rewa WSP - Jhalawar	6600.00	3955.00	3962.55	400.00	167.00
13	Bungi Rajgarh WSP	41564.00	10978.00	5243.26	8650.00	6000.00
14	Fatehpur Laxmangarh WSP	83200.00	27974.00	13480.84	9613.00	4650.00
15	Chambal Bhilwara WSP	72799.00	20000.00	13418.02	10550.00	620.00
16	Bisalpur Tonk Uniyara WSP	54211.00	9848.85	3463.64	2400.00	1400.00
17	Nagaur Lift Package - III	76100.00	10403.00	2447.66	5450.00	1700.00
18	Nagaur Lift Package - IV		5941.00	1397.99		
19	Bheemni Water Supply Project	3080.00	1113.00	775.60	500.00	100.00

Sr. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	NABARD Loan	Eligible Exp. Up to March, 2014	Budget outlay in the year 2014-15	Proposed outlay in the year 2015-16
20	Madhavi Water Supply Project	3087.00	1108.00	778.26	600.00	0.01
21	Gajner Lift Project	9600.00	3713.00	1457.06	1400.00	0.01
22	Kolyat Lift Project	10600.00	5554.00	1888.86	1800.00	1175.00
23	FCP Ajmer-Peesangan:	22391.00	2337.97	2413.55	934.00	0.01
24	Pokahran-falsood-Barmer Part-I	145420.00	34372.47	21392.69	10500.00	6200.00
25	Pokaran Falsoond Part II		35541.00	10808.24		
Total		922584.64	332112.14	218168.00	80253.50	37471.97

Central Assistance Project:

14.67 National Rural Drinking Water Project: To meet the emerging challenge in the rural drinking water sector to availability, sustainability and quality, the component under the programme are NRDWP(Coverage), NRDWP (Sustain-ability), NRDWP (Water Quality), NRDWP(DDP areas), NRDWP (Natural Calamity) and NRDWP(support). Criteria for State wise allocation of NRDWP funds are given under:

Table No. 14.4

S.no	Criterion	Weightage in %
1	Total Rural Population	40
2	Rural SC and ST Population 2001 Census	10
3	Rural Population managing drinking water supply schemes	10
4	State under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in India	40

14.68 Under various schemes of NRDWP, an expenditure of ₹ 158760.69 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 173984.30 lakh, out of which ₹ 133249.20 lakh has been received from GoI. An outlay of ₹ 293709.21 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16, out of which ₹ 127924.15 lakh is central share.

CHAPTER - 15

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

15.1 The housing & urban development sector has witnessed major 2 changes on account of our country's transition towards market based economy and the spirit of decentralization. In addition, the role of urban sector in economic growth and poverty reduction has undergone a major change. The State Government is trying to cope up with the massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urbanization; on a mission mode.

15.2 One of the challenge before the government is to guide the process of urbanization and ensure that basic services like sanitation, water supply, and basic housing are provided to urban citizens. While there is a need to plan for rapid urban expansion, the conditions of delivery of services in existing cities and decent housing even for the current level of urban population is highly deficient. A multi-pronged strategy is required to meet a need of housing of the urban poor. First, a facilitative environment must be created by reviewing the regulatory processes governing land use to augment the supply of affordable housing with private capital. Second, encouraging contributions from beneficiaries of the slum—rehabilitation is required for increasing the ownership of the Government schemes.

HOUSING

(A) State Schemes

A. State Schemes

Mukhya Mantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana

15.3 A new program namely "Mukhya Mantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana" was launched by the State Government to provide subsidy for construction of own houses for Urban BPL families in 2012-13. Under this scheme one lakh BPL families were proposed to be benefitted by providing subsidy @ of ₹ 70,000 for construction of their house. In addition to this, ₹ 5,000 are also provided for construction of toilet. The "Rajasthan Awas Vikas & Infrastructure Ltd (RAVIL)" has been appointed as State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) to implement this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 80.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 80.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Other Housing Schemes

15.4 An outlay of ₹ 237202.07 lakh was earmarked for other housing schemes in the Twelfth Plan. This includes Rajasthan Housing Board, Rental Housing for Government Employees, Judicial Housing, Police Housing and Housing for SDOs & Tehsildars. An expenditure of

₹ 53085.42 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 53522.08 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 51659.68 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 which includes ₹ 91.69 lakh of Central Assistance. Scheme-wise details are given in the following table.

**Table No.15.1
Proposed Financial Outlays**

(₹ in lakh)					
S. No	Scheme	Outlay XII Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1.	Rental Housing for Government Employees	5549.25	587.61	587.61	564.35
2.	Police Housing	70081.25	11002.66	12000.66	10658.67
3.	Rajasthan Housing Board (IEBR)	160000.00	40000.00	40000.00	40000.00
4.	Judicial Housing	1171.48	1630.21	195.59	133.34
5.	Housing for SDOs & Tehsildars	399.99	301.55	301.55	303.27
6.	Other Housing Scheme	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.05
	Total	237202.07	53522.08	53085.42	51659.68

Rental Housing for Government Employees

15.5 Plan funds are being provided for construction of houses for government employees all over the State. An expenditure of ₹ 587.64 lakh is likely to be incurred on construction of Rental Housing in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 587.61 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 564.35 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Police Housing

15.6 Plan funds are being provided for construction of houses for employees working in police department. An expenditure of ₹ 12000.66 lakh is likely to be incurred on construction of Police Housing in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 11002.66 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 10658.67 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

RAJASTHAN HOUSING BOARD

15.7 Rajasthan Housing Board was established in 1970 with an objective of catering the housing needs for different sections of the society in the State. The Board focuses on 'affordable housing for all' with special emphasis towards economically weaker sections of the society such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, Women-headed Households and the Disabled. Starting with housing activities in just 7 cities, it has now spread to 65 cities. So far, the Housing Board has taken up construction of 246816 dwelling units, out of which 236216 dwelling units have been allotted and 216670 dwelling units handed over to applicants. About 60 per cent housing units constructed are for EWS and LIG.

15.8 It was envisaged to construct 35000 housing units during the Twelfth Plan period, out of which 10267 houses are completed in 2014-15 with an expenditure of ₹ 40000.00 lakh. It is proposed to construct 8400 housing units during the Annual Plan 2015-16 for which an outlay of ₹ 40000.00 lakh is proposed from the own financial resources of the Board.

Housing for SDOs & Tehsildars

15.9 Plan funds are being provided for construction of residential houses for revenue officers i.e. Sub Divisional Officers & Tehsildars all over the State. An expenditure of ₹ 301.55 lakh is likely to be incurred on construction of housing for revenue officers in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 301.55 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 303.27 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

B. Central Assistance Scheme

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

15.10 Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme envisages "Slum Free India" with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic infrastructure, social amenities and decent shelter. RAY was launched in June 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June 2013 and implementation phase. Central Government has approved the implementation phase for period of 2013-2022. RAY envisages two-step implementation strategy i.e. preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) and preparation of projects for selected slum.

- In order to implement RAY in the state smoothly, various committees have been formed at the State & city level. Total 28 consultants have been appointed in Technical Cell at State and City level.
- The SFCPoA of Ajmer city has been approved by the Government of India and SFCPoA of Alwar, Jodhpur & Bharatpur cities have also been prepared.
- Total 21 projects in RAY scheme in 16 cities namely; Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Ajmer, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Nimbahera, Kapasan, Pratapgarh, Choti Sadri, Badi Sadri, Fatehnagar and Begun have been sanctioned by the Central Government for the State, in which a total of 17236 houses/DUs will be constructed, out of which 6837 houses are in relocation/redevelopment, 5016 houses in in-situ, 1682 in up-gradation and remaining 3701 in rental category. Total project cost of these projects is ₹ 96822.00 lakh. Out of which central share is ₹ 44923.00 lakh, state share is ₹ 30282.00 lakh, ULB share is ₹ 16765.00 lakh and beneficiary share is ₹ 4855.00 lakh.

15.11 A provision of ₹ 92000.00 lakh was proposed for the scheme in the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 17373.31 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 17373.31 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 26000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Judicial Housing

15.12 Plan funds are being provided for construction of residential houses for judicial officers all over the State. An expenditure of ₹ 195.59 lakh is likely to be incurred on construction of Judicial Housing in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1630.21 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 133.34 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes ₹ 91.69 lakh of Central Assistance.

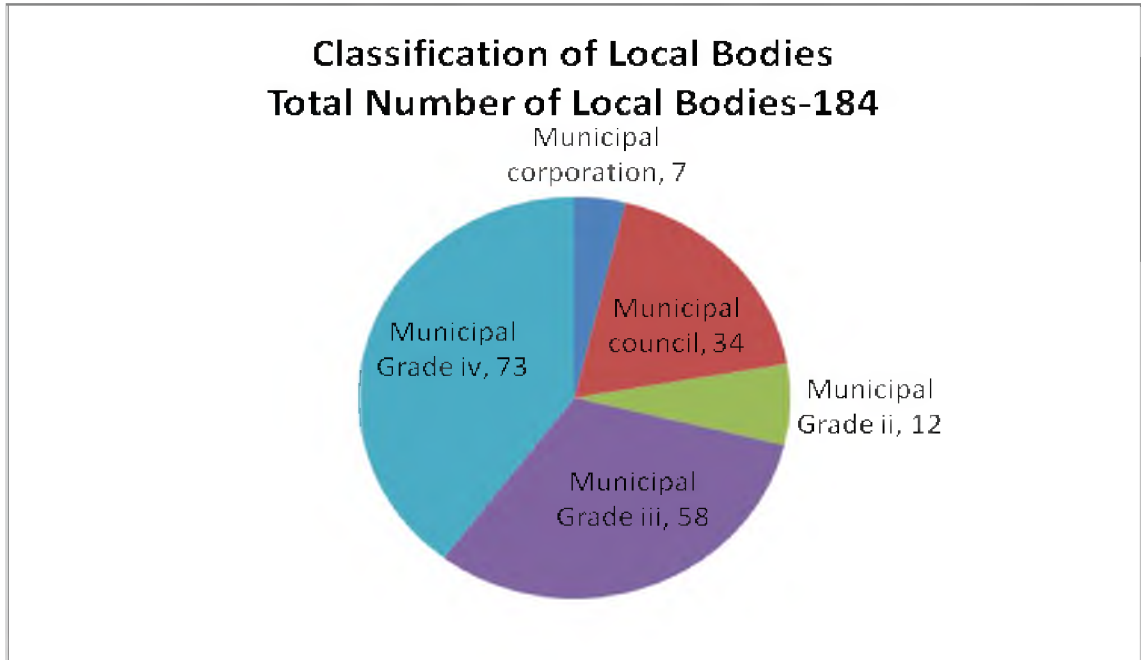
URBAN DEVELOPMENT

15.13 Rajasthan is still predominantly a rural State and its proportion of urban population to the total population is 24.93 per cent, which is less than the overall percentage of urban population for the entire country i.e. 31.15 per cent as per Census 2011. However, the State has an opportunity to undergo a planned urbanization process and mitigate ills of unplanned urbanization. By the end of Twelfth Plan, urban population of Rajasthan is projected to be 27 per cent of the total population of the State. The urban settlements are likely to go up to 330 from 297. More than 63 per cent of the urban population is concentrated in 30 Class I towns.

15.14 Analysis of urban population data of the Census 2011 reveals that number of statutory towns increased from 184 to 185 (including one cantonment area, Nasirabad) while the census towns increased from 38 to 112. As per Census 2011, three cities namely Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota are million plus category towns while 27 other towns have got one lakh or more population. The 184 urban local bodies are classified into following five categories.

Table No. 15.2
Classification and Number of Local Bodies

Class of Town	Number
Municipal corporation	7
Municipal council	34
Municipal Grade ii	12
Municipal Grade iii	58
Municipal Grade iv	73
Total	184



15.15 A number of urban poverty alleviation schemes and urban development schemes/ programs are being implemented in the State. An outlay of ₹ 1716388.09 lakh was earmarked for urban development for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 466117.19 lakh has been incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 496614.94 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 470196.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes ₹ 48888.37 lakh Central Assistance. Scheme-wise details are given in the following table:-

Table No. 15.3
Proposed Financial Outlays

(₹ In Lakh)

Sr. No	Scheme	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Exp. in 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1.	Special Grants for Urban Renewal (RoBs)	30000.00	7500.00	7500.00	12500.00
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) (ACA)	169922.96	27676.86	10026.46	0.03
3.	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	52521.64	26796.00	21032.83	0.12
4.	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (ACA)	86506.24	11000.00	5534.41	0.04
5.	Grant to Local Bodies (Municipal Bodies) under recommendation of State Finance Commission (SFC)	72000.00	68757.00	69222.93	68757.00

Sr. No	Scheme	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Exp. in 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
6.	Shahri Jan Shahbhagita Yojana	10000.00	448.47	448.47	2500.00
7.	Construction of Rein Basera	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8.	Jaipur Authority Development	200000.00	70000.00	70000.00	52000.00
9.	Rajeev Aawas Yojna for slum free india.	92000.00	17373.31	17373.31	26000.00
10.	Jaipur Metro Rail Cooperation Phase I & IB	200000.00	44900.00	44900.02	47900.04
11.	Fire Fighting Equipment	5500.00	1000.03	1000.03	0.03
12.	CM Sahari BPL Awas Yojna	0.00	80.00	80.00	100.00
13.	Sewerage Treatment Plants	0.00	750.00	0.04	2000.00
14.	RTIDF	2500.00	9499.99	16032.39	14560.37
15.	Water & Seven sewerage Project	0.00	1500.00	1500.00	2500.00
16.	RUIDP Phase-I	0.01	500.00	150.00	500.00
17.	RUSIDP Phase-II (EAP)	104345.00	30000.00	22500.00	30000.00
18.	RUSIDP Phase-III (EAP)	72500.00	200.00	200.00	10500.00
19.	LSG Building	0.00	200.00	200.00	50.00
20.	General Grant	0.00	5000.00	5000.00	0.06
21.	Rajasthan Municipal (Sub. Ordinate & Minist.) Service Selection Commission	0.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
22.	Drinking Water Supply in Urban Area	0.00	300.06	300.06	350.00
23.	Swarn Jsysnti Sahari Rojgar Yojna	5524.00	1258.14	1258.14	0.02
24.	National Urban Livelihood Mission	0.00	5866.67	5866.67	6186.68
25.	City Sanitation Programme	0.00	0.01	0.01	73.25
26.	Swachh bhara mission	0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00
27.	Sardar patal sahari awas yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
28.	Urban Local Bodies (IEBR)	597868.00	165666.00	165666.00	188115.00
29.	Smart City, Ajmer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
30.	Rajasthan Jhil vikas pradhikaran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
31.	Town Planning	0.03	207.02	190.02	467.62
32.	Other Schemes	15200.21	0.38	0.40	0.63
	Total	1716388.09	496614.94	466117.19	470196.03

15.16 Urbanization puts urban resources, services and infrastructure under tremendous strain and requires extension of various services and amenities. Rapid urbanization has led to an alarming deterioration in the quality of life of urban dwellers. These areas have to cope with poor

sanitation and disposal of solid waste, water shortage, pollution, poor transport system, frequent epidemics, inadequate health facilities and poor housing facilities. Rajasthan has been recording a very high rate of population growth, especially in urban areas.

A. State Schemes

Shahari Jan Sahbhagita Yojana

15.17 The State Government launched this scheme in December, 2004. The scheme has two major components viz. General Awareness and Development Works. General awareness is generated through organizing camps, seminars and workshops regarding beautification of city wards, sanitation, public health, vaccination, door to door waste collection, environment improvement through plantation and maintenance of plants and preparation of plans for ward development. NGOs, VOs, prominent citizens, Mohalla Committees and ward members are associated for this purpose.

15.18 Under the development works component, construction of building of Government Schools, Hospitals, Veterinary Hospitals, Library, Community Centres, Balwadi Bhawans, Rein Baseras, Nallies, Bridges, Community Toilets, Hand Pumps, Drinking Water Schemes or any other facilities for public use etc. are taken with 30 per cent contribution from public/NGO/Donor, 20 per cent ULBs share and remaining 50 per cent cost is provided by the State Government. So far, the State Government has sanctioned 1368 works with state share of ₹ 30324.00 lakh

15.19 An outlay of ₹ 10000.00 lakh was kept for the scheme as state share for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 448.47 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 448.47 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rein Basera

15.20 The Supreme Court of India had directed to provide Night Shelters to infirm and homeless people and basic facilities like permanent Rein Basera, bedding, potable drinking water, light, separate arrangements of living/sleeping, latrine and bathroom for men and women, wood and coal for heating, life saving drugs for old & ill persons should be provided round the clock throughout the year free of cost. The expenditure under the scheme is incurred out of the general grant to ULBs. An expenditure of ₹ 100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Heritage Conservation

15.21 Rajasthan is very rich in architectural heritage. Cities like Jaipur and Jaisalmer are heritage cities and there are a number of towns/cities which have structures worthy of conservation. The heritage assets of

Shekhawati area is not only a source of tourist attraction but also boosting economic and infrastructure development of the towns. Jantar Mantar has been declared as world heritage site. A good number of conservation projects have recently been undertaken including works carried out in Jantar Mantar, Jaipur. Funds have been allocated to various local bodies for the infrastructure development at heritage sites. At present, only token provision is kept for this scheme.

Sewerage Treatment Plants

15.22 Two Sewerage Treatment Plants one of 50 MLD at Salawas and another of 40 MLD at Basnibenda are being constructed in Jodhpur. The cost of Salawas STP is ₹ 4041.00 lakh and is under progress and DPR for STP at Basnibenda has been prepared. An expenditure of ₹ 0.04 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 750.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

General Grant

15.23 An Untied General Grant is being provided to Urban Local Bodies for carrying out development works like construction of public toilets, Rein Basera, sewerage network, sewerage treatment plants, development of drainage systems and road repairing etc. An expenditure of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.06 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF)

15.24 The Urban Local Bodies are not in position to prepare detailed project reports and contribute their share for the various flagship schemes of the Central Government due to lack of monetary as well as technical competence. To assist the ULBs for taking up various infrastructural and other projects and maintenance of infrastructure through joint venture and other innovative partnerships, Rajasthan Urban Development Fund was created. Creation of this fund helps in completing various works under taken under JnNURM and also provide better infrastructure in the towns of the State.

15.25 An outlay of ₹ 15200.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 0.03 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Jaipur Development Authority (IEBR)

15.26 Jaipur Development Authority is engaged in the overall development of Jaipur city through its various activities. Various activities like roads, drainage, sewerage, electrification etc. are taken up by the Authority. An outlay of ₹ 200000.00 lakh was to be invested by the Authority during Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 70000.00 lakh has been incurred in 2014-15 against outlay of ₹ 70000.00 lakh. An outlay of

₹ 52000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, as the internal resource of the Authority.

Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.

15.27 The State Government has established Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. in 2010 with an objective of providing easy and comfortable access to city transport in Jaipur city through Corridor-I (Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar) and Corridor- II (Sitapura Industrial Area to Ambabari). Construction work of Phase-I A (Mansarovar to Chandpole) has been taken up with the help of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. This Phase of the project is proposed for commissioning in April, 2015. The work of Phase-I B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) has already begun.

15.28 Estimated cost of Jaipur Metro is ₹ 973200.00 lakh (June, 2011). The length of I Corridor is 12.06 km and the length of II corridor is 23.09 km. First Corridor has 11 stations, out of which 3 are underground and 8 stations are elevated.

15.29 An outlay of ₹ 200000.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 44900.02 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 44900.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 47900.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF)

15.30 In order to develop and manage systematic, safe, secure and pollution free rapid transport system in the State, Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund was created in the financial Year 2011-12. After formation of RTIDF, reforms laid down under JnNURM are being implemented. Funds are being utilized in the ratio of 75:25 through LSG and Transport Department respectively. Main purposes of creation of RTIDF were as under.

- To provide systematic, safe & secured mode of public transport system to the citizens of the State.
- To provide Grant to Urban Local Bodies/Government Board and Corporations to develop and strengthen infrastructure and all works related to transport system, provide share capital/loan and assistance for Viability Gap Funding.
- To provide grant as share capital, loan and equity to Government Board/Corporations for making available pollution free public transport means and encourage use of pollution free fuel like LPG and CNG.
- To reduce harmful effects of pollution by different modes of transport, planting of trees on both sides of roads and at dividers and at available government land and public land.
- For providing partial cost assistance to works done under Road Safety Funds for making road safety measure effective.

15.31 Following are the main agencies eligible for utilizing the fund.

- Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation.
- Jaipur City Transport Services Limited.
- Ajmer City Transport Services Limited.
- Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited.
- Jaipur Development Authority.
- Jodhpur Development Authority.

15.32 An expenditure of ₹ 16032.39 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 9499.99 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 14560.37 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project

(RUIDP) Phase-1

15.33 The State Government has given a lot of thrust on strengthening and expanding the urban infrastructure through Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) Phase-1, having an investment of ₹ 185400.00 lakh with the financial support of Asian Development Bank. The project was implemented in Jaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota & Udaipur. Under RUIDP-I, the State has been able to address some of the most pressing needs for improving water supply, sewerage systems, road & over bridges, well planned drainage system, solid waste management and e-governance of municipal functionaries. Total 209 packages of works in different sectors have been incorporated and completed. The project has been closed with ADB by taking disbursement of 100 per cent loan i.e. US \$ 250 million. However, some works remained incomplete. These works are now being completed from State fund. An expenditure of ₹ 150.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Water Sewerage Projects (Seven Sewerage Projects):

15.34 Seven sewerage projects for Banswara, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Ganganagar, Nathdwara, Balotra, Deedwana & Makrana costing ₹ 47244.00 lakh were sanctioned by the State Government. Project cost is sharable among the Central Government, the State Government and ULBs in the ratio 40:50:10. These projects are being executed by the concerned ULB's within targeted period of one year from the date of work order. Bids of seven towns for sewer lines work have been approved by the competent authority. A sum of ₹ 5000.00 lakh has been transferred against the State share (50 per cent) in 2013-14.

15.35 An expenditure of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

B. Central Assistance Scheme

National Urban Livelihood Mission:-

15.36 Centrally sponsored scheme Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as National Urban Livelihood Mission - NULM. The mission has been implemented in 40 selected cities which have more than 1 lakh population & all District Headquarters.

Components of the NULM are as under:-

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

15.37 An expenditure of ₹ 5866.67 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 5866.67 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6186.68 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes ₹ 5015.01 lakh of Central Assistance.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

15.38 This Mission was launched by the Central Government with an objective of providing basic services to the urban poor by creation of infrastructure facilities. Jaipur has been enlisted as Mission city by the Central Government under million plus population as State Capital and Ajmer-Pushkar under cities less than 1 million population because of its heritage importance, out of total 63 identified cities/urban agglomerations in the country. The funding pattern of the scheme is as follows.

Table No. 15.4

Funding Pattern of JNNURM Category	Central Share	State Share	ULB Share
Jaipur	50%	20%	30%
Ajmer-Pushkar	80%	10%	10%

15.39 A provision of ₹ 169922.96 lakh was proposed for the scheme in the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 10026.46 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 27676.86 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

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

15.40 The Central Government has launched this scheme with an 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. The sharing of funds is in the ratio of 80:20 between the Central Government and the State Government. The Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Finance Development Corporation Ltd. (RUIFDCO) has been established as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the State.

15.41 An outlay of ₹ 52521.64 lakh was kept for the scheme for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 21032.83 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 26796.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.12 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Program (IHSDP)

15.42 The basic objective of this program is to provide adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The program is applicable to all cities/ towns except cities/ towns covered under JnNURM. The target group under the scheme is slum dweller from all the sections of the community through a cluster approach. Allocation of funds among the states is made on the basis of slum population. The sharing pattern of the scheme is 80:20 between the Central Government and the State Government/ULB/beneficiary. The Nodal/implementing agency may raise their contribution from the financial institutions. So far, 66 projects of 57 towns costing ₹ 101277.92 lakh have been sanctioned by the Central Government under this program. Most of the slum improvement projects include up-gradation/new construction of houses and creation of infrastructural facilities like water supply, roads, drains, community toilets, septic tanks, street lights & sewerage etc. A target of construction of 44780 houses was kept under the scheme, out of which 26639 houses were in situ, 10332 houses in up-gradation and remaining 7809 in relocation category.

15.43 An outlay of ₹ 86506.24 lakh was kept for the scheme for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5534.41 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 11000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

C. Externally Aided Project (EAP)

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) RUIDP Phase-II

15.44 The vision of Rajasthan Urban Sector Development investment program is to optimize social and economic development in urban areas of the State. The vision will be achieved through policy reforms to

strengthen urban management and support for priority investment in urban infrastructure and service required to meet basic human needs, improve quality of life and stimulate sustainable economic development. RUSDIP will:

- i. Redress immediate infrastructure and services deficiencies to meet basic service delivery norms.
- ii. Act as a medium through which policy reforms are effectively executed.
- iii. Provide maximum demonstration effect for replication in other cities of the State

15.45 The Government of India has approved the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) with loan financing from Asian Development Bank amounting to US \$ 390 M, Modified US \$ 365 M (approx. ₹ 176200.00 lakh @ 1 US \$ = ₹ 48.30) under Multi-tranche Finance Facility (MFF). The investment program covers the sectors like water supply, waste water management, solid waste management, urban transport and roads, social infrastructure, support infrastructure for cultural heritage and urban drainage. Repayment period of the project is 25 years including 5 years grace period and 7 years implementation period in three tranches. Fifteen towns namely Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalarapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur and Sikar have been included under the project.

Tranche-I:

15.46 The first tranche of US \$ 75 Million was agreed by ADB with US \$ 60 Million loan component from ADB, Modified ₹ 32200.00 lakh (US \$ 69 Million) has been agreed by ADB with ₹ 25200.00 lakh (US \$ 54 Million) loan component from ADB. The loan for first tranche was made effective by ADB from 28.02.08. This tranche has work component of ₹ 30080.00 lakh. The City Level Investment Plan for Alwar, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalarapatan, have been finalized and approved by respective committees. The work finalization committee has finalized the list of 23 sub project of civil works and equipments.

Tranche-II:

15.47 The second tranche of US \$ 219 Million was also agreed by ADB with US \$ 150 Million loan component from ADB. Modified ₹ 96900.00 lakh (US \$ 200 Million) has also been agreed by ADB with ₹ 63500.00 lakh (US \$ 131 Million) loan component from ADB. This loan was made effective by ADB from 20.04.09. This tranche has work component of ₹ 88796.00 lakh. The work finalization committee has finalized the list of 49 sub projects of civil works and equipments.

Tranche-III:

15.48 The third tranche costing to ₹ 47100.00 lakh (\$ 96 million) has also been agreed by ADB with loan component of US \$ 63 million (₹ 31000.00 lakh) from ADB. The loan was made effective from 16.06.2011. This tranche has work component of ₹ 45580.00 lakh. The work finalization committee has finalized the list of 46 sub projects of civil works and equipments. The project is planned to complete & close on 30.06.2016.

15.49 A provision of ₹ 104345.00 lakh was proposed for the scheme in the XII Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 22500.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 30000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 30000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure development Project (RUIDP) Phase-III (Project cum Program Loan- Pipeline Project)

15.50 Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) Government of India (GoI) in its Screening Committee Meetings held on 17th Jan, 2014 has approved for project loan assistance of US\$ 250 Million & on 22nd August 2014 for program loan assistance of US\$ 250 Million from ADB.

15.51 Project Loan of US\$ 250 million & Program loan of US\$ 250 million (Project cum Program Loan of US\$500 million) will be implemented simultaneously.

15.52 Total Program size would be US\$ 610 M (Estimated to ₹ 3660 crore. including ₹ 660 Crore state share considering \$ rate equal to INR 60).

15.53 Under Project Loan component, infrastructure works in water management sector in 6 towns namely **Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Bhilwara and Tonk** is included. In addition to this, Detailed Project Reports for seven towns namely Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Jalore, Sirohi, Dausa, Banswara & Mount Abu are proposed to be prepared as per requirement. Main works under the project would be related to water supply and sewerage, total sanitation, solid waste management, recycling of waste water and digital network etc.

15.54 Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) consultant provided by ADB is preparing DPRs and bid documents for three towns (**Sriganganagar, Pali, and Tonk**). DPRs for Tonk and Pali city has been prepared and are under finalization. Bid documents of Tonk and Pali city is submitted to ADB for their review and approval. Bids of Tonk and Pali city will be invited by end of March 2015.

15.55 Program Loan will be used to implement the identified policy reforms in urban sector. Infrastructure works in the Banswara and Mount Abu and remaining sewerage works in Bikaner city, solid waste works in about 11 towns of RUIDP Phase-I & II and policy reforms works

& activities are proposed under Program Loan component. Remaining scope of work and towns under program loan yet to be identified by the Government.

15.56 One set of consultant will be engaged under the project to assist in project management and design supervision services etc. Process for engagement of consultant commenced. Technical & Financial proposals have been received on 27.01.2015. Technical evaluation report is submitted to ADB on 21st Feb.2015.

15.57 An expenditure of 200.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 10500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Town Planning

15.58 In order to prepare Master Plan of all 184 Municipal Towns, Master Plan of 182 towns have been approved by the State Government. Master Plans for remaining 2 towns are likely to be completed in the current financial year 2014-15.

15.59 Horizons years of earlier Master Plans of 7 towns are being expire by 2016. New Master Plans of these 7 towns will be prepared in the year 2015-16.

15.60 The department intends to prepare sector plan for all the towns for which Master Plans have been prepared but looking to the gigantic exercise and availability of resources particularly man power and finance, it is proposed to undertake sector plan Preparation in different phases. In first phase sector plans for class I cities and district head quarter can be proposed in the year 2015-16.

15.61 There is no Proposal for gender budgeting in Town Planning Department.

15.62 An expenditure of ₹ 190.02 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 207.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 467.62 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CHAPTER - 16

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

16.1 The important elements of labour and labour welfare are improvement in the quality of labour and its productivity, skills and working conditions and provision for welfare and social security measures. The programmes in labour and labour welfare sector includes skill formation and development, strengthening of employment services, promotion of industrial safety, rehabilitation of bonded labour and enforcement of labour laws.

16.2 On a long term perspective, it becomes essential for the State to upgrade the skills of existing workers, arrange new and advance skills sets for unemployed youths, provide opportunities for training & retraining, develop a mechanism for life-long learning & training for the existing skilled workers.

16.3 Rajasthan is creating a variety of skill opportunities in construction industry, tourism, automobile, trade and commerce, finance, information technology, textile, gems and jewellery and security in the State. Similarly, there is lots of scope for employment opportunities in textile products, stone/marble artifacts, gems & jewellery, carpets & durries, handicrafts, etc. is growing in the national and international markets.

16.4 Rajasthan Government is creating infrastructure facilities in the minority concerted area and tribal areas and area around the Bhiwadi Industrial Area of NCR. 35 new ITIs were opened in the minority concerted areas.

16.5 It is announced in the Budget 2015-16 that Department of Skill and Employment will be established to foster the skill training programmes and for better coordination between RSLDC, Employment Department and ITIs.

16.6 In terms of the National Policy on Skill Development-2009, the State has to train approximately 32 million youth from the likely population of 88.8 million by 2022. It would require massive efforts, lot of coordination of resources and infrastructure, besides funds and manpower. State Government has decided to create 15 lakh job opportunity in the 5 years of the government.

16.7 An outlay of ₹ 41543.78 lakh was kept for the various sub sector of labour and labour welfare sector for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 20111.52 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 23635.26 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 33137.40 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The department wise details are given below:

Table No. 16.1
Proposed Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Departments	12th Plan Outlay (2012-17)	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
1	Craftsman Training (ITI)	17520.31	7832.18	6641.36	13606.77
2	Rajasthan Mission on Skill and Livelihoods (RMoL)	14016.25	5510.00	5510.00	7580.00
3	Employment Department	2112.95	4120.94	3219.00	4130.54
4	Labour Commissioner Office	7859.18	6132.10	4736.12	7805.08
5	Factories and Boilers	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.01
6	Bonded Labour	35.04	40.00	5.00	15.00
	Total	41543.78	23635.26	20111.52	33137.40

CRAFTSMAN TRAINING SCHEME (ITI)

16.8 Under this scheme, 170 Government & 1488 Private ITIs are providing Craftsman Training with the training Capacity of 236234. Under the scheme, training is provided in 38 Engineering Trades of duration from 1 year to 02 years and 38 Non Engineering Trades of duration from 01 years to 02 years. Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, District Rural Crafts and Entrepreneurship Training Centers have also been established in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur to provide technical facilities in 10 trades. From the year 2009-10 Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) is under implementation in 10 ITIs with World Bank assistance in the State so that qualitative training could be possible in these institutions.

16.9. At present there are various projects/schemes running under ITIs as detailed below:-

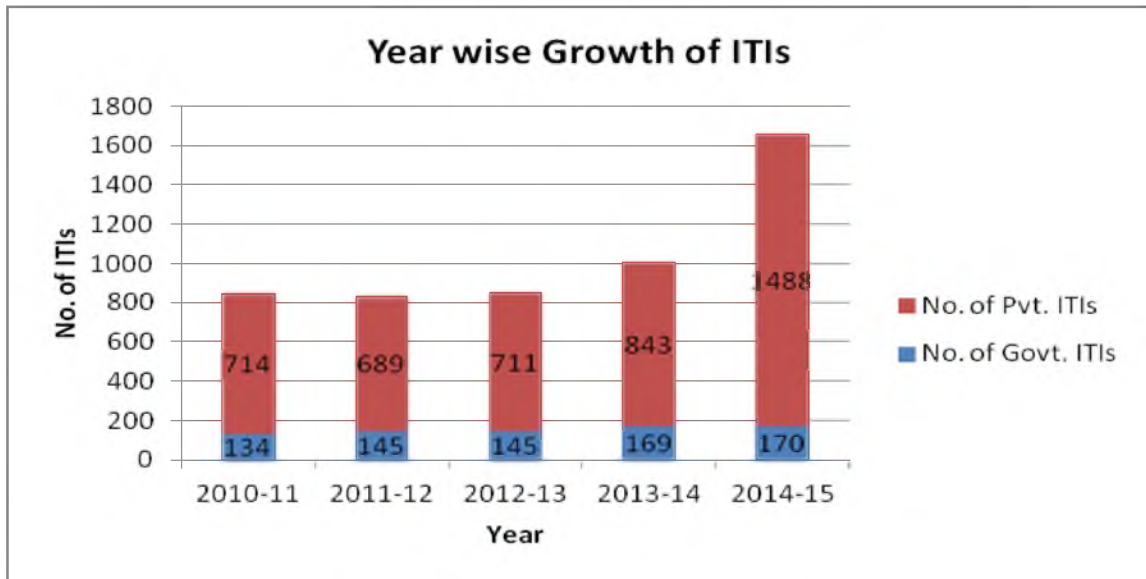
- Craftsman Training Scheme
- Apprenticeship Training Scheme
- District Rural Craft and Entrepreneurship Training Centre
- Up-gradation of Government ITIs into Centre of Excellence through 100 per cent State contribution
- Up-gradation of Government ITIs through Vocational Training Improvement Project with World Bank Assistance
- Up-Gradation of Government ITI's though central scheme of "Up-Gradation" of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP Scheme"
- Skill Development Initiative (S.D.I) Scheme.
- Up gradation of existing Government ITI into Model it is.

Review of Annual Plan 2014-15

- Year-wise Growth of ITIs (Government & Private) along with number of training seats created is as under:

Table No. 16.2
Year-wise Growth of ITIs

Block Year	No. of Govt. ITIs	Training Seats	No. of Pvt. ITIs	Training Seats	Total ITIs	Total Training Seats
2010-11	134	24280	714	80725	848	105005
2011-12	145	33808	689	78389	834	112197
2012-13	145	33872	711	85565	856	119437
2013-14	169	41188	843	105785	1012	146973
2014-15	170	44502	1488	191732	1658	236234



- One new ITI has been established in the Government sector and 645 new ITIs have been established in the private sector with an increment of 89261 numbers of training seats in the 2014-15.
- Construction of building for ITI, Neemrana is in progress.
- Purchase of machinery, tools and equipments is in progress under Vocational Training Improvement Programme.
- Places of 45 New ITIs have been decided.
- Construction of building is in progress at 08 new ITIs opened in minority concentrated area and one new ITI at Kishanganj (Baran) in TSP area.

- Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Cell becomes functional at Directorate of Technical Education, Jodhpur.

Objectives and strategy for Annual Plan 2015-16

- Industries based programmes will be started with the help of Toyota, Samsung, Caterpillar and other industries.
- Government ITI, Udaipur is developing as international level skill training centre for hospitality sector with the help of ITEES, Singapur.
- Uplift the quality of training in the existing system by maintaining quality standards in the Institutes. ₹ 28.00 crore is providing for tools and equipments.
- Provide skill training for job opportunities to willing persons by opening of Skill Development Centers in under-privileged areas and starting of 3rd shift for running/offering Modular Employable Skill (MES) courses in the existing ITIs.
- Provide a variety of skill sets to the rural masses by registering 68 Vocational Training Providers per year for MES training programs under the SDI Scheme of GOI.
- Increase in the intake capacity.
- Rajasthan Council for Vocational Education and Training (RCVET) will be strengthened to conduct examination.
- The craftsman training envisages skill development in the youths to enable them to work on industrial machines. Non-engineering training is also provided through the ITIs in certain areas. Therefore, new trades will be opened as per demand.
- Establishment of Computer Labs in 59 ITIs.
- Repair and Maintenance of old ITIs.
- Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Jodhpur Production Centers will be up-gradation into regular ITI.
- Establishment of Model ITI.
- Opening of new trade 'Plumber' in District Headquarter 28 ITIs.
- Establishment of Regional Office at Bharatpur.
- Construction of Building for Regional Office, Jaipur.
- Construction of hostel building in ITI Jhalawar.
- Dedicated ITI for Art works and graphic.
- Provision for 'Brand Ambassador' for each district of State to motivate educated youth for skill training.

- Opening new trade related to stone processing at ITI Kishangarh & Rajsamand.
- Establishment of Rajasthan non-resident labour cell.

16.10 Outlay of ₹ 17520.31 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 6641.36 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the agreed outlay of ₹ 7832.18 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 13606.77 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including central assistance of ₹ 374.40 lakh. The Scheme wise details are as under:-

Table No. 16.3
Scheme-wise Outlays 2015-16 of Craftsman Training Scheme

		(₹ in lakh)
S.No.	Name of Schemes	Total
1	Consolidation and Strengthening of ITIs	7024.54
2	Estt. Of New ITIs in Minority ares	1200.09
3	Estt. Of New ITIs in TSP Area	898.30
4	Opening of New ITIs in SCSP Area	3132.54
Central Assistant Schemes		
5	Craftsman Training	765.76
6	Skill Development Initiative (S.D.I.) Scheme	86.41
7	Vocational Training Improvement Program including State Project implementation unit	498.65
8	Model ITI	0.48
Total		13606.77

Consolidation and Strengthening of ITIs

16.11 14 ITI were opened in the year 2012-13 & 31 ITI in the year 2013-14, as such in last 3 years, 45 new ITIs were opened in the State. An outlay of ₹ 1207.96 lakh is proposed for construction of institutional building in the year 2015-16 and ₹ 304.00 lakh is proposed for machinery, tools and equipment for these new ITIs in the year 2015-16.

16.12 An outlay of ₹ 617.00 lakh is proposed for machinery, tools and equipments for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for ITI covered under TSP & SCSP. An outlay of ₹ 2800.00 lakh is proposed for machinery & equipment for re-affiliation as per new syllabus in existing Govt. ITI.

16.13 Apart from this, provision for IT labs in 59 Government ITIs is also kept under this head. An outlay of ₹ 413.00 lakh is proposed for construction of IT labs. An outlay of ₹ 354.00 lakh is proposed for machinery, tool and equipment for these IT Labs in the year 2015-16.

16.14 Outlay of ₹ 155.54 lakh is proposed for construction of institutional building of ITI, Neemrana, ₹ 100.00 lakh for up-gradation of existing production center into regular ITI, ₹ 498.40 lakh for opening of new trade in 28 district head quarter ITI, ₹ 76.40 lakh for opening new trade related to stone processing at ITI Kishangarh & Rajsamand, ₹ 200.00 lakh for converting existing ITI as a model ITI is proposed in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

16.15 An outlay of ₹ 65.00 lakh is proposed for opening new Regional Office at Bharatpur Division head quarter & ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for construction of building of existing Regional Office, Jaipur.

16.16 An outlay of ₹ 183.24 lakh is proposed for additional work at ITI Badi, maintenance work of woman ITI Kota, construction of hostel building at ITI Jhalawar & strengthening of Planning Section at Directorate Jodhpur.

Establishment of New ITIs in Minority Area

16.17 Total 15 ITIs were established in minority concentrated areas. An expenditure of ₹ 4137.71 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1200.09 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of institutional building, machinery, tools and equipment.

Establishment of new ITIs in TSP Area

16.18 One new ITI was established in Shahbad (Baran), a tribal concentrated area, during the year 2011-12. An expenditure of ₹ 150.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 898.30 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of institutional building of ITI Shahbad

Opening of new ITIs in SCSP Area

16.19 04 ITIs were opened in 2012-13 and 04 additional ITIs were also opened in 2013-14. Total 08 ITI covered under this head which were opened in the SCSP areas. An expenditure of ₹ 700.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3132.54 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of institutional building of these ITI.

16.20 Provision for IT labs in 13 Government ITI (SCSP) is also kept in the year 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 8.57 lakh has been incurred in 2014-15 for construction of workshop for IT Lab.

Central Assistant Schemes

Craftsman Training Scheme

16.21 Interest free loan of ₹ 2.50 crore is provided to the Institute Managing Committee (IMC) of the ITI (chaired by an industrialist), which will be repaid in 20 years after a moratorium of 10 years under the up-gradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership

scheme. This amount will be used for creation of new infrastructure and up-gradation of existing infrastructure in terms of manpower and trades. The repayment of loan will be the liability of IMC. The IMCs submit Institute Development Plan to Director General of Employment and Training (DGET) for release of funds.

16.22 As per the schemes guideline and Memorandum of Association, the additional manpower requirement (Post in the regular scale) for ITIs, met by the State Government funds.

16.23 An expenditure ₹ 329.39 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 765.76 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 as per the Institute Development Plan submitted to DGE&T. ₹ 33.00 lakh is proposed for 'Brand Ambassador' for each district of State is included in the scheme.

Skill Development Initiative (S.D.I.) Scheme

16.24 At present 175 ITIs/ITCs are registered as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) in the State. As per DGE&T implementation manual (Sept. 2010) State SDI Society has been framed and registered. A dedicated SDI section/Cell has been set up in the State Directorate. Training cost is reimbursed to VTPs @ ₹ 15/- per trainee per hour for pass out trainees.

16.25 The scheme has a very wide scope in terms of variety of courses. Presently 1422 courses in 72 sectors are available which are to be implemented through the joint efforts of DGE&T/Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training (RDAT) and the State Directorate according to the need. This will further ensure the availability of the skilled manpower at grass root level.

16.26 Now, RSLDC is also a part of RSDIS. This step will facilitate in the registration of Pvt. Training Institutions as Vocational Training Provider (VTP). After publication of EoI inviting application for VTP registration, 268 applications have been received for VTP registration in the State

16.27 An expenditure of ₹ 41.56 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 on establishment cost of the SDI cell. An outlay of ₹ 86.41 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Vocational Training Improvement Programme

16.28 This is a World Bank assisted project implemented in 10 ITIs of the State. By the help of this project, the facility of 59 trades units/modules to be created. The project cost of each ITI is ₹ 2.00-3.50 crores. Out of this 75 per cent cost is borne by GoI and 25 per cent is borne by State Government.

16.29 An expenditure of ₹ 452.68 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 498.65 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including central share of ₹ 373.99 lakh.

Gender Budgeting

- There are 08 dedicated women ITIs (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota, Bikaner, Alwar and Bhilwara). The training capacity of these ITIs is 2688.
- In 04 ITIs certain trades are dedicated to women trainees only. Jalore (COPA), Jaisalmer (Cutting and Sewing), Tonk (Cutting and Sewing) and Jhalawar (Cutting and Sewing). The training capacity of these ITIs is 64.
- State Government has announced 01 new dedicated women ITIs at Banswara in the year 2012-13 and one new women ITI announced at Tonk in MSDP Scheme.
- In remaining Government Co-Ed ITIs, a horizontal reservation of 25% is provided for women candidates. The training capacity of these ITIs is approximate 41750.

RAJASTHAN MISSION on LIVELIHOODS (RMoL)

16.30 Rajasthan was one of the pioneer States to establish a Mission on Livelihoods, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) in September 2004, under the chairmanship of the Honourable Chief Minister Smt. Vasundhara Raje in order to meet the challenges of unemployment & ensuring gainful and sustainable employment to the increasing population with specific focus on youth, women, BPL, SC/ST and minorities.

16.31 The objective of creation of RMoL was to formulate appropriate and innovative strategies to promote and facilitate large scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people.

16.32 RMoL formally commenced its works in December, 2005 and through its Regular Skill Training Programmes, trained more than 85000 youth in 192 courses in 34 economic sectors before its transition in to RSLDC in year 2012.

Reconstitution of RMoL as an Apex Body for all livelihoods and skilling initiatives in the State

16.33 In January, 2014, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) has been reconstituted in place of the Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Mission and Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Council. RMoL has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Apart from Dy. Chairman of RMoL, members of RMoL include, the Chief Secretary and the Addl. CS/ Pr. Secy./ Secretary of 11 departments, 6 nominated members of industries and related associations, 6 nominated members from skill development sectors (specialists) and 3 special invitees, viz; MD - RSLDC, MD – RKCL and Director, Technical Education (Training).

16.34 RMoL is a policy making body for creating enabling ecosystem to facilitate livelihood opportunities for the youth of Rajasthan, develop appropriate models, facilitate coordination among the state government departments, central govt. agencies, etc, examine schemes and programme, identify gaps, encourage and collaborate surveys, studies, research etc., establish, both processes and outcomes, evaluation matrices etc. RSLDC is directly working under the guidance of the reconstituted RMoL and is the Secretariat of RMoL.

16.35 Currently, various skill training programmes are being organized by Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) for skill development and livelihood promotion in the State. These programmes include the Mukhyamantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (ELSTP), Regular Skill training Programme, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY) of MoRD, Government of India and Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS).

16.36 State Government has designated RSLDC as nodal agency for conducting skill training programmes in the state, various departments and corporations are also providing / transferring their budgets to RSLDC for conducting skill training programmes under the convergence initiative. Schemes like DDU-GKY and SDIS are also having central govt. funding component.

16.37 An outlay of ₹ 14016.25 lakh was kept for RMoL for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5510.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the agreed outlay of ₹ 5510.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 7580.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Review of Annual Plan 2014-15

- More diversified and focused approach was taken towards Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP) initiatives which were commenced in the year 2012-13. Training partners were closely monitored and were facilitated through consistent interactions in establishing more Skill Development Centers (SDCs). During this year more than 45000 youths have been trained.
- RSLDC published 8 sector specific Expression of Interests (EOI) and signed agreements with 72 new training partners. These training partners will establish 308 SDCs in the next three years and will train around 301255 youths in the next three years, out of which 73639 youths will be trained in the first year. Further, MoUs were signed with 10 private ITIs to provide training in the construction sector.
- A strong MIS application has been made functional by RSLDC. All the skill training programmes are being monitored through online MIS system. Each SDC is connected through GPRS enabled

biometric machines for capturing daily attendance of trainees. The attendance and other data are reviewed online on real time and daily basis.

- Besides, RSLDC has been continuing with its ongoing regular skill training programmes and training and awareness generation programmes through Overseas Placement Bureau (OPB).
- Strengthening of RSLDC was further made through its separate office building and creation of posts.

Objectives and Priorities for the Annual Plan 2015-16

- To train 1.10 lakh youth under different government schemes.
- Specialized skill development projects on Driver cum Mechanic training will be initiated through TATA Motors, Maruti Udyog and Honda Motors.
- Rajasthan Skill Development Initiative Society (RSDIS) will be made effective and efforts will be made to get GoI funding for skill training programme under SDI scheme. This will immensely improve skill certification process.
- Effective use of 7 Construction Academies at Divisional Headquarters for training in construction sector.
- Focus will be to establish Skill Development Centers in rural and remote areas to cater the needs of these people.
- Expansion of trainings will be made in the construction, security and other market demand based sectors.
- Expand skill training through Mobile Vans.
- Setting up of Centers of Excellence in selected skill trades.
- Conduct self-employment oriented course.
- Skill Training for Specially abled persons.

Budget Announcements 2015-16

Collaboration with industries to conduct skill trainings:

16.38 To increase the quality of trainings and to ensure improved placement and retention of trained youth, RSLDC is collaborating with industries associated with Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) to conduct skill trainings for youth of the State and to provide them employment. RSLDC issued industry specific EoI for inviting industries to conduct training programmes in their own premises. Industries have been permitted to create courses as per their specific requirements. The courses will be conducted as per ELSTP guidelines of RSLDC. Under this initiative, MoUs have been signed with Mayur Uniquoters and Sangam Textiles and training has been initiated.

Convergence of Skill initiatives at RSLDC level:

16.39 For achieving the objective of leveraging the demographic dividend, in terms of making the youth skilled, for holistic development of the livelihood scenario of state; Government of Rajasthan has issued directions for convergence and implementation of skill training programmes. RMoL would be the implementation platform (Nodal Agency) for all purposes related to training and hub of all skill related activities. Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP) of RSLDC will be the only scheme to be adopted by all departments for implementation of skill development trainings. CSS and EAPs would be implemented as per their respective guidelines.

Centre of Excellence in Finance Sector:

16.40 Process has been initiated to establish Centre of Excellence in the finance sector with the assistance of Bombay Stock Exchange Institute.

Driving Training Centres:

16.41 Presently RSLDC conducting training programmes through authorized dealer of TATA, Maruti, Honda, TVS etc. for training in Automobile sector. As per budget announcement due diligence will be done with the Transport Department and a joint initiative will be taken. Specific EOI will be published for selecting automobile companies.

Focus on Minorities Sector:

16.42 Special focus on deprived sector is given in all the programmes conducted by RSLDC. As per the Budget Announcement ₹ 2.00 crore has been earmarked for Minority community.

Benefits to Construction Workers:

16.43 In order to facilitate the construction workers a MOU has been signed with 'Building and Construction Worker's Board to train 10,000 members of BOCW. For skill improvement of the construction workers at the work place, training will be provided by the specialized institutes for the recognition of prior learning.

Financial and physical targets for 2015-16

Table No. 16.4
Annual Plan 2015-16 Outlays & Targets

S. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	Training Targets (persons)	Outlay (₹ in lakh)
1	Regular Skill Training Programme	5,000	650.00
2	Employment Linked Skill Training Programme	65000	2300.00

S. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	Training Targets (persons)	Outlay (₹ in lakh)
3	CM Grameen Rojgar Yojna		2200.00
4	CM Urban Rojgar Yojna		2200.00
5	Construction Academies	2,000	50.00
6	Overseas Placement Bureau	2,000	100.00
7	On the Job Training	250	15.00
8	Tool Kits for Self Employment	250	15.00
9	Special Projects	500	50.00
	Total	75,000	7580.00

16.44 An outlay of ₹ 7580.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The proposed programmes for the year 2015-16 are as under:

Skill Training Programmes:

16.45 More diversified and comprehensive initiatives has been taken in coordination with corporates to attain the target of training of at least 75000 young people under Regular Skill Training Programmes, Employment Linked Skill Training Programme, CM Grameen Rojgar Yojana and CM Urban Rojgar Yojana. RSLDC will also implement the Aajeevika Skills Development Programme of NRLM, Govt. of India with the training target of 1.00 lakh Rural Poor Youth and the Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS) of Govt. of India. Special focus will be put on commencing market driven courses and employment to the tune of 50 per cent of the trained youth. Following are the schemes which will be continued in the year 2015-16:

Regular Skill Training Programme

16.46 The training target under the regular skill training programmes for current financial year is to train 5000 youths in various economic sectors. In the year 2014-15, 774 youth have been trained under this scheme. 3 new EOIs were published to seek proposals from agencies to implement women, youth and Persons with special Ability specific training programmes. 12 MOUs have been signed under this scheme and 2 SDCs are currently operating in Jhalawar District.

16.47 An expenditure of ₹ 200.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 650.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Employment Linked Skill Training Programme

16.48 Under this scheme, 31,149 youth have been trained from 01 April, 2014 to 31 January 2015, and 2586 youth are under training. This scheme covers the Mukhyamantri Shahri Rojgar Yojana, Mukhyamantri

Grameen Rojgar Yojana and Employment Linked Skill Training Programme. Total 65000 youths will be trained under different skills during the year 2015-16. Under the 13 new EOIs published by RSLDC, 71 agencies have been finalized and MOUs with 64 agencies have been signed.

16.49 This scheme provide training and employment opportunity to 50% of the trained youth and also covers the targets of the urban youth who have the annual family income of up to ₹ 2.50 lakh as well as the rural poor youth who have the family income of less than ₹1.00 lakh.

16.50 An expenditure of ₹ 4900.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 6700.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Construction Academies

16.51 Seven construction academies were established by RMoL in the ITI premises at divisional headquarters, which have provided training to the youth in two trades. In the current year, first EOI is being published to seek proposals from agencies to run three academies and execute the training programme in construction sector. State Level Construction Academy will be established in Jaipur and through which one lakh youth will be trained in construction sectors in the next three years. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 to train 2000 youths.

Overseas Placement Bureau (OPB)

16.52 OPB is working under the aegis of RSLDC. It was registered as the Registered Recruiting Agent in April, 2012. Various activities like skill up-gradation and pre-departure orientation programmes for the potential emigrants, awareness raising among masses through involvement of it is and other government institutions etc. are being organized by OPB. OPB will provide the skill up-gradation and pre-departure orientation training to 2000 potential emigrants in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Mission Building

16.53 The construction work of office building of the Rajasthan Mission on Skill and Livelihoods has been started and an expenditure of ₹ 410.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 to complete the office building.

Steps taken by RSLDC to strengthen the skilling efforts in the State

Course alignment with NCVT (MES courses):

16.54 Process has begun to align all RSLDC courses with NCVT approved courses and also with NSDC developed National Occupation Standards (NOS). RSLDC is now executing nationally recognized courses.

3rd Party assessment and certification:

16.55 RSLDC has signed a MoU with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) on 17.10.2014 for third party assessment and certification of all ELSTP programmes conducted by training partners of RSLDC through Sector Skill Councils. This will provide standardization in quality of trainings. Service level agreement has been signed with Security Sector Skill Council on 20.11.2014 and more such agreements will be signed soon.

Sector specific courses for employment:

16.56 To address the sector focus, RSLDC floated new EOIs in July'14 to invite proposals from training partners covering 12 sectors. In total 154 proposals were received against the EOIs. Out of these, MOUs with 64 PIAs have been signed. It is planned to open 100 new centers by March, 2015 under these MOUs.

Modernization of employment exchanges into Career Centers:

16.57 RSLDC is collaborating with employment department to upgrade and modernize existing employment exchanges into Career centers for counseling, skilling and placement of youth across the State. In the first phase, 7 such HR centers are being taken up in 7 divisional headquarters in collaboration with professional HR and professional agencies. EOI is being prepared and shall be issued soon for selection of private partners.

On the Job Training:

16.58 On the Job Training gives a live experience to the trainees of actual work conditions. RSLDC has incorporated OJT as a part of training in a number of courses. Our trainees are getting OJT at BPOs, malls and industries.

Training of Trainers:

16.59 There is immense shortage of good trainers in the State. This is affecting the overall quality of the training programme. RSLDC has begun conducting such trainings and prepare good quality master trainers who will in turn train more trainers.

Agreement with NIFT:

16.60 National Institute of Fashion Technology, Jodhpur has been sanctioned a project under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), by Ministry of Textiles (MoT) in apparel manufacturing and retail operations to train 3,600 people in next 3 years in the State.

16.61 Board of Directors of RSLDC has permitted a pilot project to train 360 youth in the current Financial Year with a gap funding of ₹ 4,500/- per trainee and residential cost as per RSLDC guidelines. Sanction order

has been issued and NIFT shall train 360 youth in this financial year 2014-15.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

16.62 Employment Department in Rajasthan has been effectively instrumental in rendering services to employment seekers through registration, placement vocational guidance, assist in opting self employment, enforcement of Compulsory Notification of Vacancies (CNV) Act; collect, maintain and disseminate employment data information. In the recent past, the Department opted modernization in its activities through computerization, assessment of employment potential in different sectors by conducting surveys, organizing workshops on careers rozgar shivirs, career exhibition and setting up separate Employment Exchange for Women, Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped and Sub-Employment Exchanges in the Tribal Area.

16.63 The data available with the employment exchange reveal that about 6.85 lakh unemployed persons were registered with the employment exchange in the state as on 31.12.14.

16.64 An outlay of ₹ 2112.95 lakh was kept for the Employment Department for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3219.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 4120.94 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 4130.54 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Table No 16.5
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Departmental Scheme	12th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
1	Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs	558.51	191.94	195.94	190.00
2	Akshat Kaushal Yojana-2009	1454.44	20.00	10.00	20.00
3	Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance Scheme-2012	0.00	3900.00	3000.00	3500.04
4	Construction works of Departmental Buildings	100.00	9.00	13.00	420.48
5	CM Urban Employment Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
6	Eklavya Yojana		0.00	0.02	0.02
Total		2112.95	4120.94	3219.00	4130.54

Review of Annual Plan 2014-15

- Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs:- 66138 candidates were benefited by organizing 70 Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs.

- One mega employment camp was organized with the help of Indian Army.
- 31738 candidates newly registered for unemployment allowance during the year 2014-15. Total ₹ 3000.00 lakh has been provided for distribution of unemployment allowance for the year 2014-15.

Objectives and Priorities for Annual Plan 2015-16

- The Department proposes to organize two Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs in each district of the State.
- Conversion of 4 Employment Offices i.e. Jaipur, Kota, Bikaner and Bharatpur into Modernized Career Centers.
- Disbursement of unemployment allowance to 30000 new unemployed youths.

16.65 With the above mentioned objectives and priorities, the department proposes to implement the following programmes:-

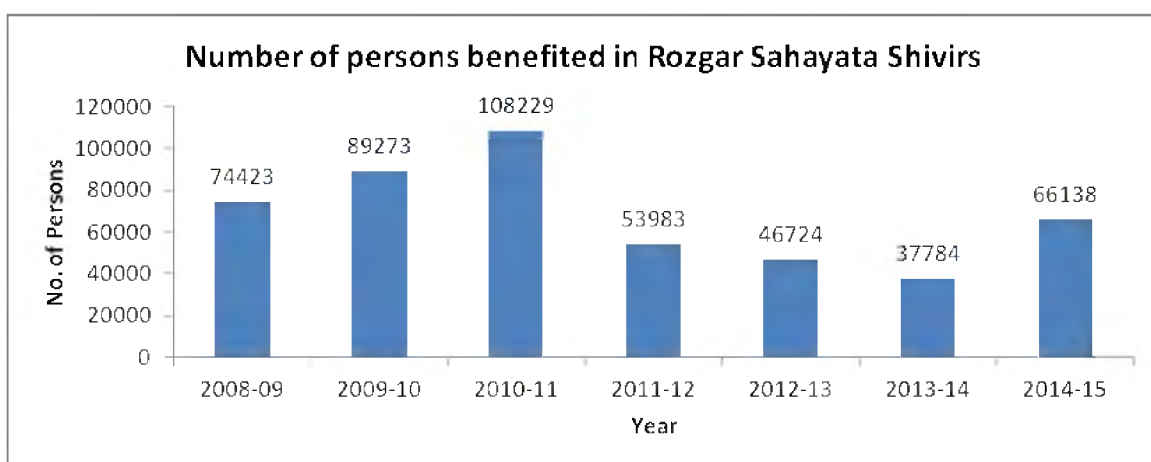
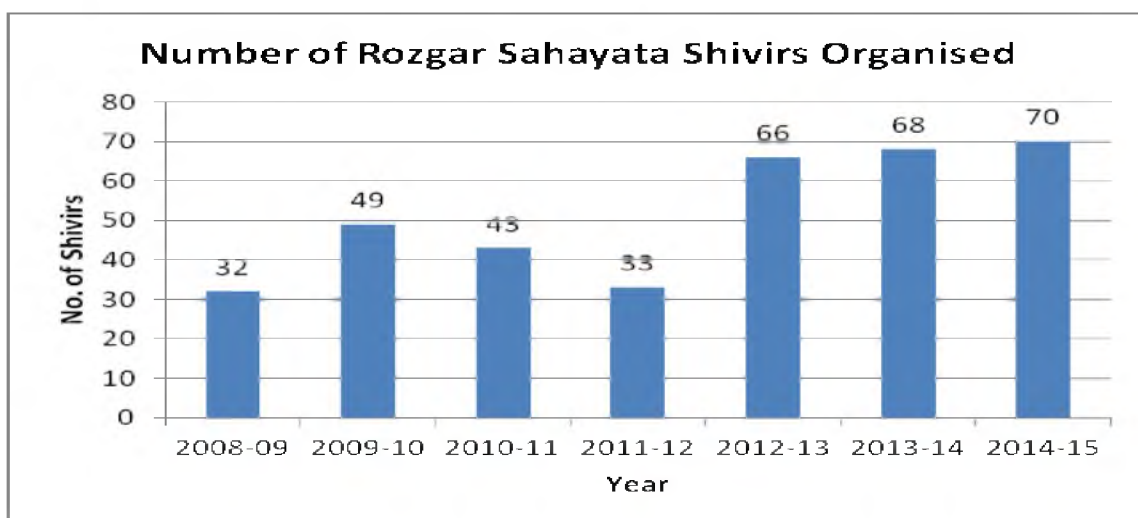
Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs

16.66 The State of Rajasthan has taken a lead in organizing Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs. The Department organizes Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs to facilitate employment/ self-employment/ training opportunities to the candidates. In the Shivirs, the employers of public/ private sector are invited and a platform is provided to the candidates and the employers for facilitation of employment/self-employment/training opportunities to the candidates. An outlay of ₹ 190.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for organising 66 Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs in districts and providing budget to District Collectors for Sena Bharti Rallies.

16.67 The Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs organised and number of persons benefited during the last five years is as follows:-

Table No 16.6
Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs Organised and Persons Benefited

Year	Number of Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs organised	Number of persons benefited
2008-09	32	74423
2009-10	49	89273
2010-11	43	108229
2011-12	33	53983
2012-13	66	46724
2013-14	68	37784
2014-15	70	66138



Akshat Kaushal Scheme, 2009

16.68 Akshat Kaushal Scheme, 2009 was launched on 1.10.09. Under the scheme, Skill Development Vouchers are given to the unemployed eligible youth who are imparted training through RKCL. A total no. of 17295 unemployed graduate candidates has been benefited with Skill Development Training Vouchers from Oct., 2009 to March, 2015. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance Scheme, 2012

16.69 Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance Scheme-2012 was launched on 1.7.2012. Under the scheme, unemployed graduates are granted unemployment allowance of ₹ 500/- p.m. and specially disabled candidates are granted ₹ 600/- p.m. for two years or till they are employed, whichever is earlier.

16.70 During the year 2015-16, target has been fixed for disbursement of unemployment allowance to 30000 unemployed youths. An outlay of ₹ 3500.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Construction Works of Departmental Buildings

16.71 An outlay of ₹ 420.48 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 from which ₹ 409.70 lakh for development of employment offices of Jaipur, Kota, Bikaner and Bharatpur as Modernized Career Centers.

LABOUR COMMISSIONER OFFICE

16.72 An outlay of ₹ 7859.18 lakh was kept for Labour Commissioner Office for Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 4736.12 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against the outlay of ₹ 6132.10 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 7805.08 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The scheme wise details are as below:-

NPS Lite/Swavlamban Scheme:

16.73 This is simplified, cost effective and feature optimized model of National Pension System (NPS) of Central Government, which facilitates low income unorganized persons to join NPS platform in “groups” through “aggregators”.

16.74 In the State, it was announced that the existing members of Vishwakarma Contributory Pension Scheme (VPS) of the State Government will be benefited with the NPS-Lite/Swavlamban Scheme of Central Government. For those members, whose corpus was less than ₹ 1,000, State Government is providing one-time top up amount, so that such members become eligible for Swavalamban scheme benefit.

16.75 Under Swavlamban Scheme, unorganized workers, who join NPS-Lite and deposit minimum contribution of ₹ 1000/- to ₹ 12000/- in a year, the Central Government will provide ₹ 1000/- per year, as grant-in-aid, for five years from 2012-13.

16.76 In State, Building and Other Construction Workers’ Welfare Board, Rajasthan (BOCWW Board) is appointed as Aggregator by the PFRDA and M/s Alankit Assignments Ltd. appointed as Facilitator by the Board to implement the scheme on ground level. Facilitator obtained consent of and enrolled 200 Vishwakarma Scheme members into NPS-Lite/Swavalamban scheme during the year 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 3.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for state government contribution.

Divisional and District Office building:

16.77 An expenditure of ₹ 86.50 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 11.59 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for Joint Labour Commissioner Office, Jaipur.

Central Assistant Scheme

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

16.78 RSBY Scheme was started in 2008 by the Central Government for BPL families to provide health security. Under the scheme, cashless

hospitalization benefits up to ₹ 30,000/- is provided to the enrolled family of consisting maximum 5 members in empanelled hospitals. The 25% premium is contributed by the State Government.

16.79 In Rajasthan, RSBY (round-I) was implemented in 2012-13 for MGNREGS workers (who have worked at least for 15 days in previous year), Building & Other Construction workers (BOCW) and beedi workers. There is a provision to pay the full premium (100%) for Building and Construction Workers by Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board-Rajasthan.

16.80 In the State, the scheme started in seven divisional headquarters districts in 2012-13 which has been extended in all districts in 2013-14 of the State. Two Insurance companies (National Insurance Company & L&T Insurance Company) have been selected for implementation of the Scheme in the State. Upto the year 2014-15, 27.69 lakh Smart Cards have been issued to selected families out of total 38.00 lakh targeted families.

16.81 An expenditure of ₹ 4629.95 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 7788.42 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 5799.99 lakh from GoI.

Bonded Labour

16.82 The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 prohibits the system of bondage in the country. Identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour workers are being done under bonded labour scheme. After identification, the bonded labours are being released and rehabilitated by providing financial assistance package of ₹ 20000 (shared in the ratio of 50:50 between the Central and the State Government).

16.83 An outlay of ₹ 35.04 lakh was kept for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 15.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including ₹ 7.50 lakh as central assistant.

CHAPTER - 17

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES/BACKWARD CLASSES/MINORITY/SPECIALLY ABLED AND SOCIAL WELFARE

17.1 Article 46 of the Constitution of India specifically mandates the States to "promote educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society, and in particular, of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". Obviously mindful of the reality that fruits of development would not necessarily be evenly distributed among all classes of the population. Scheduled castes and tribes along with minorities make up nearly 40 per cent of the state population. Nomadic, Semi-nomadic and de-notified tribes will add to this number. The elderly, destitute and specially abled people are also among the marginalized sections, which have been generally excluded from the development process.

17.2 Most scheduled caste and tribal families possess small or no land-holdings. Their low resource base is compounded by poor employable attributes, as reflected in their comparatively poor literacy. This leads to their disproportionately large presence of the marginalized (over 90 per cent) in BPL families. Their poverty leaves them vulnerable to exploitation. Women in these groups are even more marginalized, with much lower literacy rates.

17.3 These groups face numerous problems: livelihood that ensures subsistence, adequate food and nutrition, access to education and health facilities, affordable housing, among others. The general population also has similar needs, but the extent of deprivation and long history of the marginalized classes make them more acute in their case. The state has a number of programmes and schemes under the Social Justice and Empowerment Department to meet these requirements.

17.4 According to 2011 census, out of State's total population of 685 lakh, 122.22 lakh are Scheduled Castes, which is 17.83 per cent. The Social Justice & Empowerment Department in the State is responsible for upliftment of the disadvantaged sections. The department has mainly concentrated its activities/programmes towards the educational, economic and social development of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. The programmes of the Social Justice & Empowerment Department are grouped under following heads:

Social Welfare:

17.5 It includes programmes for destitute, neglected and other deprived groups of children, women and old persons and the welfare of specially abled etc.

Welfare of Backward Classes:

17.6 It includes programmes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Special Backward Class, Nomadic Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

17.7 The programmes for these groups can be divided in four broad categories:-

A. Educational Development

- i. Hostels
- ii. Scholarships
- iii. Book Bank Scheme
- iv. Residential Schools

B. Economic Development

- i. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
- ii. Economic upliftment of SC, ST, Specially Abled, Scavengers through Rajasthan SC & ST Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation; Economic upliftment of OBCs through Rajasthan OBC Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation.

C. Social Development

- i. Welfare of Women

D. Social Security

- i. Pensions
- ii. Protection of Civil Rights and Prevention of Atrocities
- iii. Pannadhay Jeevan Amrit Yojana

17.8 The State Government is implementing many programmes for the welfare of weaker sections. Major head-wise details are as follows:-

Table- 17.1

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Item	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Approved outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
1	Welfare of Backward Class, Social Security & Welfare	505410.74	116965.84	116077.85	123869.13

17.9 Scheme-wise details are as follows:

State Schemes: Anupriti Yojana

17.10 The scheme envisages financial assistance from ₹ 0.10 lakh to ₹ 1.00 lakh to the candidates of SC/ST/OBC qualifying in Indian Civil Services / State Civil Services Examinations & students those getting

admission in National level institutions like- IIT, IIM, National Institute of Technology (NIT), AIIMS, NLU etc, & State Government medical/ engineering colleges. An outlay of ₹1920.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹135.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 230.85 lakh for 200 beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹225.00 lakh is proposed for 350 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The table below depicts the beneficiaries of last five years:

Table 17.2

S. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries of Anupriti Yojana
1	2010-11	555
2	2011-12	755
3	2012-13	1050
4	2013-14	642
5	2014-15	200

Incentive on Remarriage of Widows

17.11 With a view to encourage widow's remarriage the State Government has introduced a scheme to give a grant of ₹15000/- to the widows getting widow pension or entitled to widow pension on their remarriage. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹5.00 lakh for 33 beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh is proposed for 33 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Sahayog Yojana

17.12 Under the scheme assistance of ₹10000/- is provided on the marriage of girls of BPL families up to two girls. An additional incentive of ₹5000/- & ₹10000/- is provided in the case of matric passed girls & graduate girls respectively. An outlay of ₹17202.38 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure ₹1600.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹1800.00 lakh for 12500 beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 1600.00 lakh is proposed for 15000 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

De-addiction Programme

17.13 De-addiction programme has been taken up in the districts having this problem namely Kota, Baran and Jhalawar through NGOs. The programme includes identification, counselling and treatment. Under the scheme NGOs can receive financial assistance for following activities.

- Preventive education and awareness generation
- Running of de-addiction and treatment centres.
- Organizing camps in unnerved areas.
- Survey, studies, research and evaluation on the subject covered under the scheme.

17.14 An outlay of ₹104.30 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Navjeevan Yojna

17.15 This scheme is being implemented since April, 2011 for rehabilitation of families of eight communities involved in illicit liquor namely Kanjar, Sansi, Bhat, Bhand, Dom, Dholi, Nut, Rana. Activities covered under this scheme are hostels for their children, self employment training, loan-subsidy etc. An outlay of ₹ 14740.25 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹427.81 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 645.77 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 518.77 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Swayam Siddha Yojana

17.16 This scheme aims to provide shelter and rehabilitation through training and self employment to women in distress. Swayam Siddha Centers are running at Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kota through NGOs. An amount of ₹ 231.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹15.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹15.00 lakh. An amount of ₹ 15.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Welfare of Older Persons

17.17 State policy for older persons envisages ensuring financial aid and food security, health care and other needs of older persons to improve the quality of their lives. Construction of building for six old age homes at Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Ajmer and Kota is under progress. An amount of ₹ 757.74 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 200.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh. An amount of ₹ 90.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of six old age homes.

Scheme for Development of Sambal Villages

17.18 The scheme was started in the year 1997-98. Villages having more than 40 per cent population of Scheduled Castes are known as Sambal Villages. As per census 2011, there were 4110 Sambal Villages in the State. Funds are being provided for development of basic infrastructure like road, water tank etc. in these villages. An outlay of ₹ 6700.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3970.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 3970.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 4060.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Devnarayan Yojana

17.19 This scheme is meant for the development of under developed and distant area inhabited by Special Backward Classes. Under this scheme,

13 tehsils of Jhalawar, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and Alwar districts were selected. For the development of SBC inhabited in above tehsils special package of ₹ 10000.00 lakh in 2008-09 and ₹ 20000.00 lakh in 2011-12 was provided.

17.20 An outlay of ₹ 54173.01 lakh was kept for Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 12995.30 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15, against an outlay of ₹13543.94 lakh. An outlay of ₹11655.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Most important scheme under the Devnarayan Yojana is Post Matric Scholarship Scheme.

17.21 Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SBC is a State funded scheme in which entire tuition fees and maintenance allowance is provided to the SBC students with family income up to ₹ 2.50 lakh. The rate of maintenance allowance ranges from ₹ 230/- to ₹ 1200/- per month depending upon the course of study and nature of student i.e. day scholar or hosteller.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC

17.22 It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), shared between the Centre and the State as per prescribed funding pattern of the scheme. Committed liability i.e. beneficiaries of Eleventh Plan are benefited by the State Government and new beneficiaries of Twelfth Plan are covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme envisages that entire tuition fees and maintenance allowance will be provided to the SC students with family income up to ₹ 2.50 lakh. The rate of maintenance allowance ranges from ₹ 230/- to ₹1200/- per month depending upon the course of study and nature of student i.e. day scholar or hosteller. An amount of ₹ 64236.31 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 21184.41 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 21184.41 lakh benefiting 326700 students. An outlay of ₹ 21184.41 lakh, out of which ₹ 13000.00 lakh is central share, is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for benefiting 312140 SC students. The table below depicts the beneficiaries of last five years:

Table 17.3

S. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries of Post-Matric Scholarship to SC
1	2010-11	237003
2	2011-12	220978
3	2012-13	230187
4	2013-14	249703
5	2014-15	326700

Constructions of Hostels for Scheduled Castes

17.23 It is a CSS scheme, shared between the state and the centre according to the funding pattern of the scheme i.e. 50:50 shares for boy's hostels and 100 per cent share is born by central government for girl's hostels. Under the scheme an outlay of ₹ 8128.96 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹1576.24 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1741.46 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1970.01 lakh, out of which ₹ 530.00 lakh is central share, is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for constructions of hostels.

Protection of Civil Rights and Prevention of Atrocities

17.24 The State government has been providing financial assistance to the victims of SC/ST persons in 22 different categories under rule 12 (4) of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules 1995. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme shared between state and centre according to funding pattern of the scheme i.e. 50:50 shares is born by the State government and the Central government. An outlay of ₹ 1670.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1100.00 lakh, out of which ₹ 550.00 lakh is central share, is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Incentive for Inter Caste Marriage

17.25 To motivate people for moving away from discrimination against Scheduled Castes the State has introduced a scheme for providing an incentive of ₹ 5.00 lakh for a marriage between man/woman from general castes with a woman/man from Scheduled Castes. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, shared in 50:50. An outlay of ₹ 370.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 for 400 beneficiaries, against an outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh, out of which 1000.00 lakh is central share, is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for benefiting 400 persons. The table below depicts the beneficiaries of last five years:

Table- 17.4

S. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries of Inter- caste Marriage
1	2010-11	101
2	2011-12	130
3	2012-13	175
4	2013-14	79
5	2014-15	400

State Scheduled Cast Development Corporation

17.26 It is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Special Central Assistance to Schedule Cast Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) is released for State Scheduled Caste Development Corporation. An outlay of ₹ 5500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST

17.27 It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, shared between the Centre and the State as per prescribed funding pattern of the scheme.

17.28 Committed liability i.e. beneficiaries of Eleventh Plan are benefited by the State Government and new beneficiaries of Twelfth Plan are covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme envisages that entire tuition fees and maintenance allowance will be provided to the ST students with family income up to ₹ 2.50 lakh. The rate of maintenance allowance ranges from ₹ 230 to ₹ 1200 per month depending upon the course of study and nature of student i.e. day scholar or hosteller. An amount of ₹ 58230.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 17917.30 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 for 262570 beneficiaries, against an outlay of ₹ 17917.30 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 17917.30 lakh, out of which ₹ 8000.00 lakh is central share, is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for benefiting 270880 ST students. The table below depicts the beneficiaries of last five years:

Table 17.5

S. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries of Post-Matric Scholarship to ST
1	2010-11	161730
2	2011-12	215059
3	2012-13	252794
4	2013-14	204198
5	2014-15	262570

Constructions of Hostels for Schedule Tribes

17.29 It is a CSS Scheme, shared between the state and the centre according to the funding pattern of the scheme i.e. 50:50 share for boy's hostels and 100 per cent share is born by the central government for girl's hostels. Under the scheme, an outlay of ₹ 7875.98 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 269.34 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 335.32 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 785.52 lakh, out of which ₹ 435.50 lakh is central share is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for constructions of hostels.

Post Matric Scholarship Scheme (for OBC)

17.30 It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, shared between the Centre and the State as per prescribed funding pattern of the scheme. Committed liability i.e. beneficiaries of Eleventh Plan are benefited by the State Government and new beneficiaries of the Twelfth Plan are covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme envisages that entire tuition fees and maintenance allowance will be provided to the OBC students with family income up to ₹ 1.00 lakh. The rate of maintenance allowance ranges from ₹ 160/- to ₹ 750/- per month depending upon the course of study and nature of student i.e. day scholar or hosteller. An amount of ₹ 13400.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 9000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 for 93500 beneficiaries against an outlay of ₹ 9000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 9000.00 lakh, out of which ₹ 7000.00 lakh is central share, is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for benefiting 204664 OBC students. The table below depicts the beneficiaries of last five years:

Table- 17.6

S. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries of Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC
1	2010-11	64289
2	2011-12	104852
3	2012-13	112341
4	2013-14	204664
5	2014-15	93500

Constructions of Hostels for Other Backward Classes

17.31 It is a CSS Scheme, shared between the State and the Centre according to the funding pattern of the scheme i.e. 50:50 share for boy's hostels and 100 per cent share is born by the Central government for girl's hostels. Under the scheme, an outlay of ₹ 5427.58 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 89.54 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 89.54 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.02 lakh, out of which ₹ 0.01 lakh, is central share, is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

17.32 It is a 100 per cent Central Assistance Scheme.

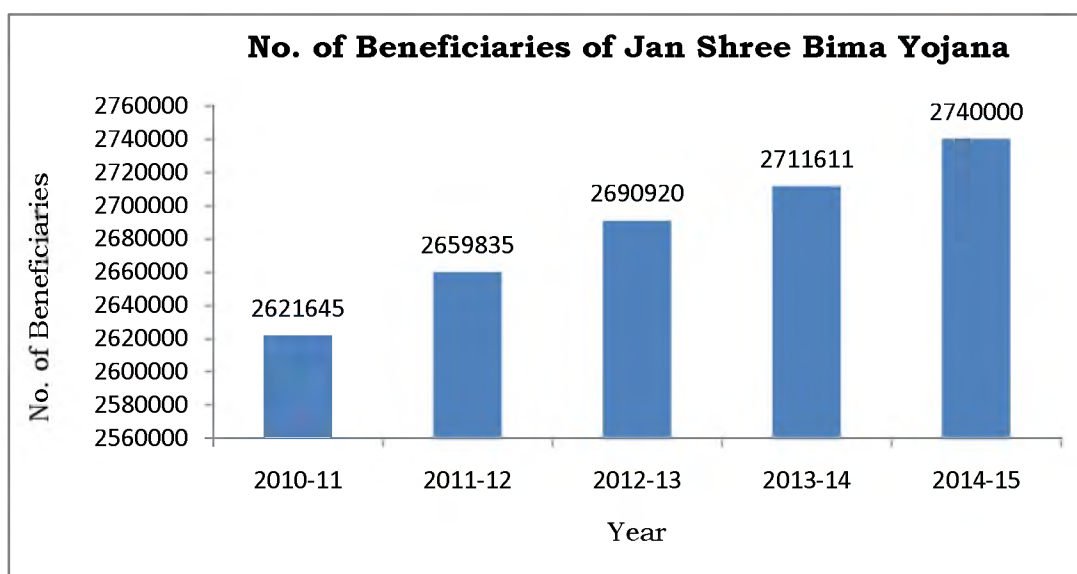
A. Pannadhai Jeevan Amrit Yojana (Jan Shree Bima Yojana)

17.33 The Scheme provides free life insurance coverage to heads of BPL families. There are ₹ 27.12 lakh BPL families in the State. The scheme was started from Aug 14, 2006 through LIC. This is a group insurance scheme. Premium @ ₹ 100/- per family per year is payable to the LIC. An assistance of ₹ 30000/- is payable on death of head of the family. A part

from the compensation, due to death, scholarship @ ₹100/- per month per child is payable, up to two children of insured persons, those studying in classes 9th to 12th. An outlay of ₹ 12020.12 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹1752.56 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹1752.56 lakh. An outlay of ₹1752.56 lakh is proposed for ₹ 27.40 lakh beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 2015-16. Under the Pannadhahi Jeevan Amrit Yojana the number of beneficiaries has increased from 2621645 to 2740000 during the last five years.

Table 17.7

S. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries of Pannadhahi Jeevan Amrit Yojana
1	2010-11	2621645
2	2011-12	2659835
3	2012-13	2690920
4	2013-14	2711611
5	2014-15	2740000



B. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension

17.34 Assistance of ₹ 200 per month for persons between 60 to 80 years and ₹ 500 per month for persons who are 80 years and above is provided by the Government of India. For the Twelfth Five Year Plan an amount of ₹ 153731.10 lakh was kept. An expenditure of ₹ 25700.81 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 25700.81 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 27307.69 lakh for 916154 beneficiaries is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

C. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension

17.35 Assistance of ₹ 300 per month for persons between 40 to 80 years and ₹ 500 per month for persons who are 80 years and above is provided

by the Government of India. For the Twelfth Five Year Plan an amount of ₹ 35687.61 lakh was kept. An expenditure of ₹4600.15 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 for 145538 beneficiaries, against an outlay of ₹ 4600.15 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5108.26 lakh for 141896 beneficiaries is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

D. Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension

17.36 Assistance of ₹300 per month for persons between 18 to 80 years and ₹ 500 per month for persons who are 80 years and above is provided by the Government of India. For the Twelfth Five Year Plan an amount of ₹ 6181.81 lakh was kept. An expenditure of ₹ 918.25 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 for 33126 beneficiaries, against an outlay of ₹ 918.25 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1014.74 lakh for 28196 beneficiaries is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Gender Budgeting:

Following are the gender issues of the department:

1. Providing pension to widows, old age women and specially abled women
2. Provide hostel facilities to girls for education.
3. Scholarship for education.
4. Assistance under Sahayog yojana for marriage of BPL families daughters.
5. Incentive on remarriage of widows.
6. Assistance under inter caste marriage.
7. Providing shelter, rehabilitation through training and self employment to women in distress under Swayam Siddha yojana.

Table- 17.8
Scheme-wise outlay for women in the year 2014-15

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2014-15		
		Total Outlay	For Women	Target
1	Post Matric Scholarship	48101.71	19240.48	273108
2	Protection of Civil Rights	1100.00	440.00	NF
3	Incentive to Inter-caste Marriage	2000.00	1000.00	200
4	Anupriti Scheme	135.00	54.00	NF
5	Sahayog Scheme	1600.00	1600.00	12500
6	Running of School Level Hostel	129.30	38.71	150
7	Running of College Level Hostel	231.80	231.80	1650
8	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Old Age Pension Yojana	25700.81	12850.41	878025
9	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Widow Pension Scheme	4600.15	4600.15	145538

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2014-15		
		Total Outlay	For Women	Target
10	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Disable Pension Scheme	918.25	367.30	13250
11	Integrated Project for Gadia Lohars	150.00	45.00	120
12	Assistance to Gadia Lohars for Raw Material	30.00	9.00	150
13	Construction of Mahila Sadan Building (Swayam Sidha)	10.00	10.00	1
14	Running of Swayam Sidha Yojana	15.00	15.00	5 (Centre)
15	Construction of Nari Niketan	21.58	21.58	1
16	Old Age Homes at all Divisional H.Q. except Ajmer	200.00	96.00	6 (Centre)
17	Jan-Shri Bima Yojana	1752.56	665.97	102250
18	Running of Old Age Homes at all Divisional H.Q. except Ajmer	10.00	5.00	6 (Centre)
19	Assistance for Marriage of Widows eligible to Pension	5.00	5.00	33
20	Construction of College Level Hostel Building	760.00	760.00	0
21	Other Schemes	29494.68	0.00	
	Total	116965.84	42055.40	

17.37 Focus is on strengthening schemes, which have larger reach out to women beneficiaries. Widow pensioners who were 404286 till 2012-13 now added up to become 682898 in 2014-15. Emphasis is on opening girl's hostels and even in scholarships, girls students get benefited in large number.

17.38 Priority areas for resources allocation for women in the current budgetary year and planned allocation is educational development, social development and security as under:

17.39 Priority areas for resources allocation for women for the Annual Plan 2015-16:

Table- 17.9

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2015-16		
		Total Outlay	For Women	Target
1	Post Matric Scholarship	48101.71	20838.24	315074
2	Protection of Civil Rights	1100.00	440.00	NF
3	Incentive to Inter-caste Marriage	2000.00	1000.00	400
4	Anupriti Scheme	225.00	90.00	NF
5	Sahayog Scheme	1600.00	1600.00	12500
6	Running of School Level Hostel	144.96	43.93	250
7	Running of College Level Hostel	300.00	300.00	1650

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2015-16		
		Total Outlay	For Women	Target
8	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Old Age Pension Yojana	27307.69	13653.85	458077
9	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Widow Pension Scheme	5108.26	5108.26	141896
10	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Disable Pension Scheme	1014.74	405.90	11278
11	Integrated Project for Gadia Lohars	200.00	60.00	85
12	Assistance to Gadia Lohars for Raw Material	15.00	4.50	150
13	Construction of Mahila Sadan Building (Swayam Sidha)	0.01	0.01	
14	Running of Swayam Sidha Yojana	15.00	15.00	5 (Centre)
15	Running of Nari Niketan	8.00	8.00	1
16	Construction of Nari Niketan	0.01	0.01	
17	Old Age Homes at all Divisional H.Q. except Ajmer	90.00	43.20	6 (Centre)
18	Jan-Shri Bima Yojana	1752.56	701.02	101120
19	Running of Old Age Homes at all Divisional H.Q. except Ajmer	10.00	5.00	6 (Centre)
20	Assistance for Marriage of Widows eligible to Pension	5.00	5.00	33
21	Construction of College Level Hostel Building	685.52	685.52	
22	Other Schemes	34185.67	9474.55	
	Total	123869.13	54481.99	

DIRECTORATE OF SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

17.40 Rajasthan has always been in forefront in the welfare of specially abled persons. Camps are being organised for identification and rehabilitation of physically and mentally challenged persons. The State has also the distinction of having reputed NGOs like Mahaveer Viklang Samiti and Narayan Seva Sansthan working in the field of welfare of Specially Abled Persons. A number of schemes have also been launched by the State Government for such persons. Looking to the vast field for welfare of specially abled persons, the State Government has established a separate Directorate for Specially Abled Persons in 2011. The main objectives of establishing a separate directorate are as follows:

- Providing quick benefits of government schemes to specially abled persons.
- Constitution & extension of specially abled rehabilitation services.
- Framing a policy for capacity building of specially abled persons.
- Running IEC activities regarding welfare of specially abled persons.

17.41 An outlay of ₹ 32434.46 lakh was kept for the activities of the specially abled persons for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3598.13 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 3849.67 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 3463.89 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

17.42 The Directorate for Specially Abled Persons is implementing following schemes for the welfare of Specially Abled Persons:

Scholarship to Specially Abled Students

17.43 Scholarship ranging from ₹ 40/- to ₹ 750/- per month is being paid to specially abled students depending upon the courses of studies and day scholar/hostler. Non refundable fee is also reimbursed for post-matric courses. The scheme is applicable for those specially abled students whose parents annual income does not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakh per year. An expenditure of ₹ 200.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. A physical target of 3460 is kept for the year 2015-16.

Camps for Marriage and Parichya Samelan of Specially Abled Persons

17.44 The objective of the scheme is to provide help to specially abled couples to get married with minimum expenditure and to carry out their marriage life happily. The minimum age of male should be 21 years and that of female 18 years. Assistance of ₹ 25,000 is provided to every couple and assistance of ₹ 20,000 is also provided to the NGO organizing the camp for marriage of specially abled persons. An anticipated of ₹ 140.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 160.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 157.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for benefiting 628 specially abled persons.

Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana

17.45 Under this scheme, loan up to ₹ 5.00 lakh is being provided to specially abled persons for self-employment activities. Beneficiary can apply for loan of ₹ 5.00 lakh. Govt. provides maximum subsidy of ₹ 50,000/- or 50 per cent of loan amount, whichever is less. An anticipated of ₹ 800.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 800.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 800.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for physical target of 1630 specially abled persons.

Polio Correction Camps

17.46 For providing assistance to Polio affected persons, Polio Correction Camps are being organized at different places. Financial assistance of ₹ 5000 per polio correction operation is provided to the concerned NGO. An anticipated of ₹ 20.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Incentive to Specially Abled Pensioners to Take up Self Employment

17.47 Financial assistance of ₹ 15,000 is being provided to a Specially Abled Pensioner if he/she wants to take up self-employment. In such case, he/she has to discontinue pension. An anticipated of ₹ 1.05 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1.05 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1.05 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for benefiting 7 persons.

Astha Yojana

17.48 Aastha card is issued to a family with two or more specially abled persons. All facilities admissible to BPL families are being provided to Aastha card holders under the scheme.

Assistance to Prosthetic Aid

17.49 Financial assistance up to ₹ 6000 is provided for prosthetic aids and appliances like tricycle, hearing aid, sticks, callipers, wheel chair etc. to all the specially abled persons whose family does not pay income tax. An anticipated of ₹ 400.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 475.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for benefiting 6700 persons.

Anuprati Scheme

17.50 Financial assistance up to ₹ 0.65 lakh on qualifying all India Civil Services examinations and up to ₹ 0.25 lakh on qualifying Rajasthan Administrative Services examinations are provided to specially abled persons of Rajasthan domicile. In case of selection for national level Engineering and Medical Colleges, the amount of assistance is ₹ 0.50 lakh. In case of selection for state level Engineering and Medical Colleges, the amount of assistance is ₹ 0.10 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 15.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 15.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for benefiting 44 persons.

17.51 In addition to above schemes, other schemes like State level award, sports competition, construction of rehabilitation centre, assistance for self-employment, construction of buildings for mentally retarded persons etc. are also being implemented for specially abled persons.

DIRECTORATE OF CHILD EMPOWERMENT

17.52 Directorate of Child Empowerment was established on 17.05.2013. Social Justice & Empowerment Department transferred the schemes of child development to the newly constituted Directorate of Child Empowerment. An expenditure of ₹ 20398.05 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 20399.50 lakh. An outlay of 23944.85 lakh including central assistance of ₹ 4450.00 lakh, is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

17.53 Some Major schemes of the Directorate are as under:

State Plan Schemes:-

Palanhar Yojana

17.54 Financial assistance is provided to the nearest relative or known persons of those children, who do not have parental support, parents either died or penalized with capital punishment. The scheme was launched in the year 2004-05. The grant extended under this scheme is as under:

Table 17.10

Child up to age 5 years	₹ 500/- per month	attending the anganwadi is compulsory
After admission in school	₹ 1000/- per month	attending the school is compulsory
Cloth, sweater, shoes etc.	₹ 2000/- annually	not applicable to the widow and re-marriage.

17.55 An expenditure of ₹ 14067.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 12523.60 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 17113.17 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan for 2015-16.

Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojna

17.56 This scheme was launched in the year of 2010-11. Aim of this scheme is to provide financial support to inmates (17-21 years) of Govt. / NGO run children homes for their higher education and professional courses so that they can come back into the main stream of society. Beneficiaries of palanhar scheme are also eligible for this scheme so that they can become independent by getting higher education and professional trainings. An expenditure of ₹ 20.01 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 50.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 30.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

17.57 For implementation of this scheme a MoU was signed between the Central and the State Government on 06.01.2010. Under the provision of this scheme Rajasthan State Child Protection Society has been constituted. Central assistance varies from 35 per cent to 75 per cent for different components. An expenditure of ₹ 5050.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 6300.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh, is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 which includes central assistance of ₹ 4450.00 lakh.

MINORITY AFFAIRS

17.58 To look after the welfare of minority communities in the State, a separate department of Minority Affairs had been established in 2009. The welfare & issues relating to minority communities earlier were dealt

by Social Justice & Empowerment Department. All minority institutions such as Rajasthan Minority Commission, Rajasthan Haj Committee, Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation, Madarsa Board and Waqf Board have been brought under one umbrella. District Minority Welfare Offices had also been established.

17.59 The minority population in the State is 63.39 lakh as per Census 2001. This includes Muslim (47.88 lakh), Christian (0.73 lakh), Sikh (8.18 lakh), Buddhist (0.10 lakh), Jain(6.50 lakh) and a few Zoroastrians. The Jain Community was also included in Minority in the year 2014. Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Sriganganagar, Haumangarh, Jaisalmer, Sikar and Tonk are the minority concentration districts in the State. There are 23 blocks and 16 towns of minority concentration having more than 25 per cent minority population. The minority concentrated areas are characterized by high population growth, small land holdings, low literacy, inadequate irrigation facilities, traditional farm technology, high degree of indebtedness, poor cattle breed, inadequacy of marketing network.

17.60 The State Government is ensuring holistic empowerment of minority through education, credit facilitation, skill development & livelihood promotion.

17.61 The efforts are on strengthening and developing vibrant socio-economic infrastructure on one hand and to provide better means of livelihood to the minority on the other hand. Human resource development through education and vocational training will continue to receive importance and high priority. Women education is given special importance as the literacy level of minority women is very low. Efforts are being made for increasing access to easy and low cost credit. Special attention is given to skill development for sustainable livelihood both in the service and industrial sectors. Entry in the formal public and private sector jobs will be facilitated through free coaching and training.

17.62 An outlay of ₹ 38516.63 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan for minority welfare programs. An expenditure of ₹ 7858.13 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 10166.65 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 9200.72 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16, out of which ₹ 809.74 lakh is of central assistance.

State Plan:-

17.63 Details of some important schemes are as follows:

Anuprati Scheme

17.64 Youth/students of Rajasthan's Domicile Minority Categories (Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Bauddhist, Parsis & Jain) would be given encouragement amount on passing the different stages of Indian Civil Services (ICS), State Civil Services and Subordinate Exams conducted by UPSC, RPSC, IITs, IIMs, AIIMS, NITs, 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 per cent marks under the scheme 10+2 & got admission in State Government's engineering & medical colleges. An expenditure of ₹ 15.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 15.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Training

17.65 Skill Training for minority youth will be conducted in the year 2015-16 with the help of RSLDC. An expenditure of ₹ 184.94 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 184.94 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Construction of Hostels

17.66 The hostel building for minority girls in Jaipur is under construction. An expenditure of ₹ 106.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh. 2 hostels at districts (Jodhpur & Kota) and 2 hostels at minority concentrated block Ramgarh (Alwar) and Fathepur (Sikar) will be constructed in the year 2015-16. Each hostel will be 50 bedded. The cost estimate per hostel is ₹ 233.00 lakh. The total cost will be ₹ 932.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Departmental Building

17.67 In the Madarsa board building another two storeys will be constructed for RMFDCC, Distract Minority Welfare Office etc. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2015-16.

Running of Hostels for Minority Girls

17.68 Six girls hostels are operational in 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 58.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 71.16 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for 10 girls hostels.

Running of Hostels for Minority Boys

17.69 Eight boys hostels are operational in 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 53.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 87.90 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 136.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for 15 boys hostels.

Construction of Haj House (Community Centre) in Karbala Ramgarh Mod Jaipur

17.70 I Phase of the Haj House have been completed by incurring an expenditure of ₹ 407.82 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for construction of II Phase of the Haj House during the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Share Capital & Loan to RMFDCC

17.71 Share Capital is being provided to Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation (RMFDCC) for financing minority entrepreneurs for self employment. An expenditure of ₹ 265.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 265.00 lakh. An outlay for loan of ₹ 300.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for bearing 5 per cent margin money of project cost to RMFDCC.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minorities

17.72 An Amount of ₹ 1022.74 lakh is proposed for the year 2015-16 for this project. Sub components of the schemes are as under

a) Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minorities

17.73 This Scheme is being implemented in 10 blocks and 3 towns of 8 districts.

Table 17.11

District	Block/ Town
Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh (MCB)*
Bharatpur	Kaman, Nagar (MCBs)*
Alwar	Lakshmanagarh, Kishangarhbas, Tijara, Ramgarh (MCBs)*
Barmer	Chouhtan (MCB)*
Jaisalmer	Sankara, Sam (MCBs)*
Sawai Madhopur	Ganganpur City (MCT)*
Tonk	Tonk (MCT)*
Nagaur	Makrana (MCT)*

* Denotes - MCB: Minority Concentrated Block
MCT: Minority Concentrated Town

The proposed items are as under:-

1. IT Cell, Advertisement & Office Expenses: - An outlay of ₹ 9.62 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16, for the running of IT Cell, advertisement, payment of broadband, office expenses stationery, tonner etc.

2. Orientation Programme:- An outlay of ₹ 2.00 lakh is proposed for orientation programme expenditure in the Annual Plan 2015-16.

3. Block Level Facilitator (BLF):- In each block of MsDP, a block level facilitator will be taken on contract basis. The BLF will co-ordinate between Govt. agencies and Minority Community. They will also assist in

programme implementation and prepare the progress reports. An outlay of ₹ 13.12 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

4. Construction Activity:-

17.74 In the year 2015-16, construction of 5 Primary Health Centre, 7 Health Sub-Center, 1 additional class room and 2 nursing colleges will be taken up. Second installment will also be released for the works which had already been sanctioned and started in the year 2014-15.

17.75 In addition to above, following infrastructure development construction works will be taken up with cost of ₹ 4475.00 lakh (including state share ₹ 442.74 lakh). For this purpose the GoI has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 2015.45 lakh.

- In Jaisalmer district 10 Health Sub-Centers at Sankara and 4 Health Sub-Centers at Sam block will be constructed.
- Primary Health Centre will be constructed at Nikach and Untwal in Ramgarh Block. Khidarpur, Chopnki, Indor and Karauli at Tijara Block in Alwar and Jhadpa at Chouhatan in Barmer.
- 6 ITIs will be constructed at Kishangarhbas and Laxmangarh in Alwar, Nagar in Bhartpur, Sedwa (Chouhtan) in Barmer, Hanumangarh and Tonk.
- The extension work of Government College Building at Tijara in Alwar district.

17.76 For above construction works an outlay of ₹ 998.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

17.77 Under MsDP, an expenditure of ₹ 760.40 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 760.40 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1022.74 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

b) Post Metric Scholar Ship (PMS)

- Scholarship Scheme for class 11th, 12th, UG, PG, M. Phil, Ph. D and Technical & Vocational courses.
- Students whose parent's income is less than ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum would be given scholarship under fresh and renewable category from class 11th to Ph. D, ITI/ ITC by Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI.
- An expenditure of ₹ 843.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2192.10 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for administrative expenses the Annual Plan 2015-16.

c) Merit-cum-Means Scholarship (MCM)

- Scholarship Scheme for Technical & Professional Courses at UG & PG level.
- Students whose parent's income is less than ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum would be given scholarship under fresh and renewable category for professional and technical UG and PG courses by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India.
- An expenditure of ₹ 86.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 759.06 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed for administrative expenses for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Madarsa School and Madarsa Board

17.78 There are 4162 registered Madarsa in the State, out of which 319 are of upper primary level and 3843 of primary level. Para teachers and computer teachers are teaching in these madarsa appointed on contract basis, payment of which are made by the Madarsa Board. An expenditure of ₹ 5289.61 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 5294.61 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6576.71 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Grant to Waqf Board

17.79 Grant-in-aid is being provided to Waqf Board for development of waqf properties and videography of properties. An outlay of ₹ 1295.00 lakh was kept for the activities of the Board for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 100.00 lakh is likely to be incurred during 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 169.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

17.80 Tribal Area Development Department was established in the year 1975 with the objective of providing more focused attention on the integrated socio-economic development of the most under-privileged sections of the Indian society namely, the Scheduled Tribes (STs), in a coordinated and planned manner. The Tribal Area Development Department is the nodal department for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of STs in the State.

17.81 As per the Census 2011, Rajasthan has a total population of 685.48 lakh. The population of Scheduled Tribes is 92.38 lakh, which is 13.47 per cent of the total population of the State. The tribal in the State are of varied ethnic composition and cultural patterns comprising the Bhil, Damor, Meena, Garasia, Kathodi and Saharia. Saharia is the only Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group of the State. The first three tribes are concentrated mainly in Banswara,

Dungarpur, Southern half of Udaipur district and parts of Pratapgarh, the fourth in Sirohi district and the Saharia in parts of Baran district. Twenty seven blocks (two partial) of the southern part of Rajasthan having tribal population more than 50 per cent, have been declared as Scheduled Area.

17.82 The State Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for socio-economic development of scheduled tribes in the State. Keeping in view the Vision 2020 of the State Government, key initiatives for social empowerment through educational development, economic empowerment through income and employment enhancing avenues have been taken. The State Government is further keen to take Innovative policy interventions to enable tribal people to share the benefit of growth in more equitable manner.

17.83 State Government has taken following policy decisions to provide more opportunities to the tribal youth of these groups and families living in these areas:

- All facilities of the State Government applicable to BPL families have been extended to Saharia families living in Saharia Area and Kathodi tribe.
- Norms for infrastructural facilities applicable in the Scheduled Area has been extended to Saharia area.
- Special 45 per cent reservation provision for tribal of Scheduled Area has been made for all posts other than state services in Scheduled Area. Similarly 25 per cent reservation has been made for Saharia's in Saharia Project area.
- In pursuance of the special reservation provisions for Tribal of Scheduled & Saharia area, 45 per cent & 25 per cent reservation has been provided for Scheduled & Saharia area respectively for STC & NTT Training.
- Provision of 45 per cent reservation for tribal of Scheduled Area has been made for admission in B.Ed. colleges.
- Any person belonging to ST of Scheduled Area shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher if he has obtained minimum 36 per cent marks in the qualifying examination.

The Objectives and Strategy for Tribal Development

17.84 The Government has spent a lot of funds on various schemes of tribal development during last six decades. This massive fund flow has helped in building up infrastructure facilities like irrigation dams, road network, electrification, health and education in the tribal areas of Rajasthan. All these have improved the living standards and quality of life of the people.

17.85 The focus of the Government is on improving the economic status of tribal and providing basic infrastructure facilities in the tribal areas. The approach also specifically aimed at improving the living environment of the tribal by giving them better social and civic amenities and facilities. The strategy to achieve these objectives has a blend of area based and individual based approach. The efforts will be to strengthen and develop vibrant socio-economic infrastructure on the one hand and on the other to provide better means of livelihood to those who still live on inadequate economic base.

Objectives

17.86 The objectives of the Twelfth Plan are:

- Reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment and thereby reduction in income inequalities.
- Human resource development of the scheduled tribes by providing them economic and health services and development of the confidence among them through intensive educational efforts.
- Development and strengthening of infrastructure base for further economic exploitation of the resources (physical and human both) in tribal areas.
- Providing physical & financial security against all types of exploitation.

Strategy

17.87 The expansion of education in the TSP area needs greater structural revamping. Although the programmes/ schemes by Central and State Government in the sector have yielded positive growth but it is not yet to the extent desired. To counter this lopsided and slow implementation an organized structural approach will be conceived for 2020. The main aim is to have steady, balanced expansion and to reach the remotest and the last person. Special emphasis will be for the education of the girl child and to check the dropout rate in the schools.

17.88 Main stress is going to provide best infrastructure with all the basic amenities required in the school and hostels run by the TAD. Also to improve the quality of education and uplift the academic standard, department is formulating scheme to run residential schools on PPP Model. Almost 1/3 population of the area consists of youth. Here challenge lies to channelize this energy for their development and growth. This requires faster generation of employment opportunities to bring down the un-employment rate and to get this work force indulge in constructive resource generation.

17.89 The tribal in the area endowed with traditional indigenous skills which need to be modernized keeping the basics intact, so the originality could be retained. They need good organized setup along with marketing networking. The Department is formulating schemes to train these rural youths in various fields of skill development with RMOL.

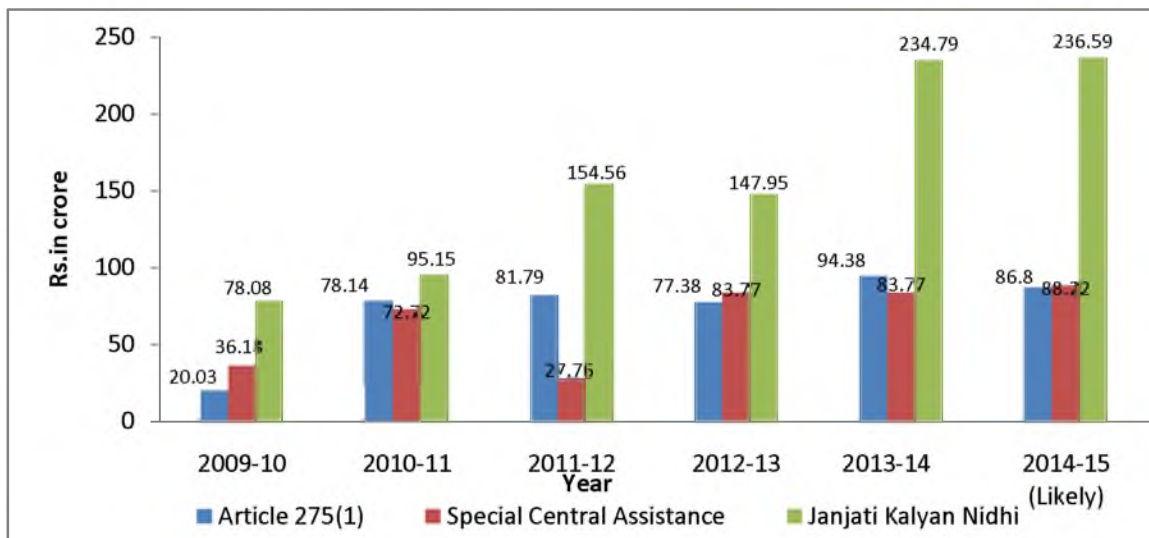
Thrust Area

17.90 Human resources development through education and vocational training will be ensured. Women education will be given special importance because the literacy level of tribal women is very low. Facilities like hostels, residential schools and multipurpose hostels up to college level will be provided during the Twelfth plan period.

17.91 The economy of tribal had continued to predominately rest on agriculture. As the size of land holdings in scheduled area is small, the percentage of irrigated area to cultivated area is low and traditional farm technique is being used by this area, the productivity of agriculture produced is low. Thus, priority will be given for the improvement of the agriculture production.

17.92 To diversify economic activities in non-farm sector, vocational education will be given and loan/ subsidy will be provided for self-employment in non-farm activities.

17.93 Expenditure made during last five years under State Plan i.e. Janjati Kalyan Nidhi, Special Central Assistance and Article 275(1) are shown in the following diagram:-



17.94 Details of expenditure under State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given below:

Table No. 17.12

(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Source	Annual Plan 2013-14 Exp.	Annual Plan 2014-15	
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Exp.
	STATE PLAN			
I	Tribal Welfare Fund	23476.06	27082.96	23658.86
II	Special Central Assistance	8377.00	8792.50	8822.04
III	Article 275(1)	9437.80	9883.96	8679.58
IV	Special Package for Scheduled Area	2795.70	0.21	
V	Centrally Sponsored Scheme			
a	Running of TRI		207.20	88.49
b	Collection of MF		24.00	24.00
c	Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna			750.00
d	Construction & Renovation of Ashram Hostel buildings		0.01	
e	Construction & Renovation of Ashram School (girls)	2646.87	1068.18	
f	Development of PTG-CCD	573.44	1000.00	1700.00
	Sub Total CSS	3220.31	5887.89	2562.49
	Grand Total	47306.87	48059.02	43722.97

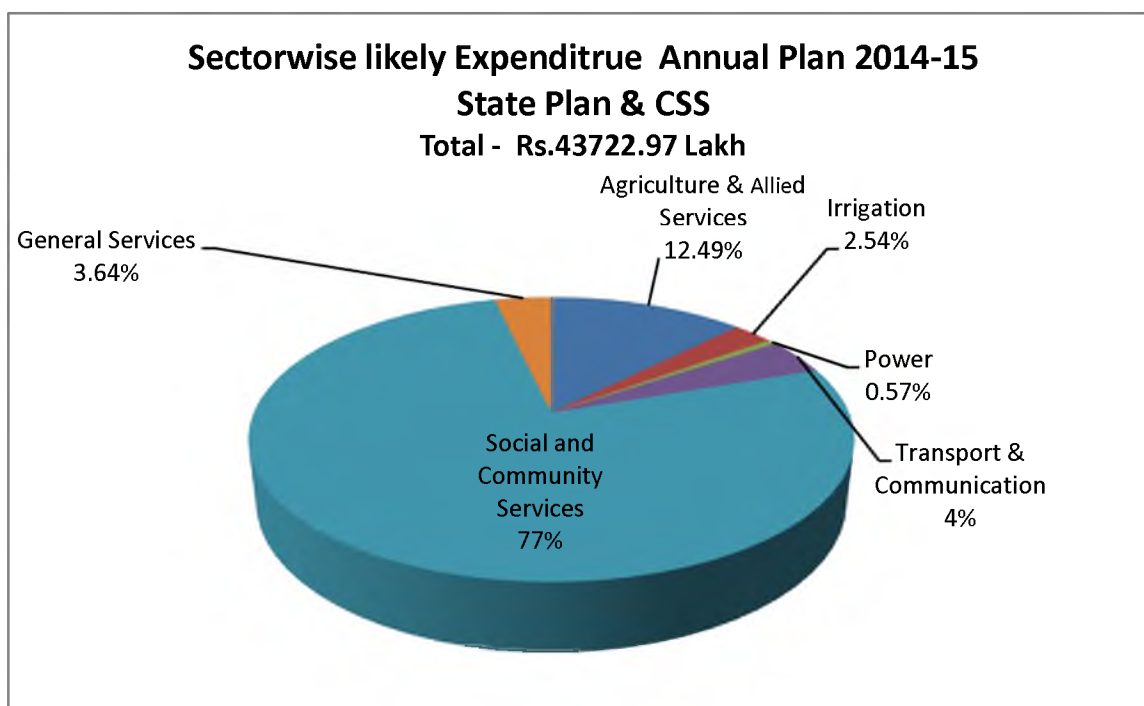
17.95 Details of sector wise expenditure during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given below:

Table No. 17.13

(₹ in Lakh)

S.N.	Sector/ sub sector	Annual Plan 2013-14		Annual Plan 2014-15	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Exp.
I	Agriculture & Allied Services	10677.69	10676.65	4831.03	5459.93
II	Irrigation	1095.75	1095.75	1111.51	1111.51
III	Power	420.00	420.00	0.00	250.00
IV	Transport & Communication	4628.76	4628.76	1782.00	1782.00
V	Social and Community Services	30523.29	30129.58	39187.69	33529.81
1	Education	20879.47	20833.22	27572.20	26275.62
2	Medical & Health	1435.83	1431.06	2303.80	2287.30
3	PHED	1380.00	1380.00	800.00	0.00

S.N.	Sector/ sub sector	Annual Plan 2013-14		Annual Plan 2014-15	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Exp.
4	Others	5271.30	5266.30	6285.14	2162.35
5	Vocational Training Programmes	1031.69	694.00	1901.55	2479.54
6	Self employment	525.00	525.00	325.00	325.00
VI	General Services	483.43	358.02	1146.79	1589.72
	TOTAL	47828.92	47308.76	48059.02	43722.97



Main achievements of Tribal Area Development Department are as under:

Agriculture and Allied Service

17.96 A sum of ₹ 10676.65 lakh were spent for agriculture schemes during the year 2013-14. 3.62 lakh BPL families were benefitted by providing free fertilizer in addition to free hybrid maize seed distribution under "Golden Rays" scheme. In addition to above, 2.62 lakh BPL families were benefitted by providing free fertilizer and seed under Rabi. It is estimated that productivity of maize will be increased by 20-50 per cent due to this scheme. Under horticulture program 6940 families were benefitted through vegetable development programme, 375 Wadis (Orchard) were maintained and 7223 families were benefitted through Animal Husbandry Programme.

17.97 During the year 2014-15, 4.30 lakh BPL families are likely to be benefited by providing free fertilizer in addition to free high yielding maize seed distribution under "golden rays" scheme. Under horticulture program 6049 families are likely to be benefited through vegetable development programme, 264 Wadis (Orchard) are to be maintained and 6582 families are likely to be benefited through Animal Husbandry Programme. An expenditure of ₹ 5459.93 lakh is likely to be incurred in the 2014-15.

Irrigation

17.98 An amount of ₹ 1095.75 lakh was spent on Minor irrigation schemes in the 2013-14. For expansion of Minor Irrigation facilities, 164 wells were deepened through blasting and 33 anicuts were constructed. 1478 families were benefited through distribution of diesel pump sets. During the year 2014-15, 937 wells are likely to be deepened through blasting and 1864 families are likely to be benefited through distribution of diesel pump sets. An expenditure of ₹ 1111.51 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15.

Power

17.99 An amount of ₹ 420.00 lakh was spent for rural electrification program during the year 2013-14 and 5 tribal basties were electrified. An expenditure of ₹ 250.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15.

Road

17.100 A sum of ₹ 4628.76 lakh was spent on the connectivity of 154 ST basties to market. Construction of 25 approach roads and culverts was also taken up in 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹ 1782.00 lakh is likely to be occurred for connecting dairy co-operatives to ST basties/service centers/main roads in the year 2014-15.

Education

17.101 An amount of ₹ 20833.22 lakh was spent for educational programs during the year 2013-14. 283 hostels were running with the strength of 18285 students. In the year 2013-14, 12984 students were benefited by providing room rent, 2200 tribal students by providing talented scholarship, 10936 girls under economic help for higher education and 12591 girls under economic help to secondary education programme. 17 residential schools with the strength of 4247 students were running to provide quality education to tribal. To motivate meritorious tribal girls for higher education, 174 scooties have been distributed to such tribal girls who secured 65% or more marks in 10th & 12th Board Exams.

17.102 New girls' hostels started functioning in the year 2014-15. During the year 2014-15, 289 hostels are running with the strength

of 18585 students. 14195 students will be benefited this year by providing room rent, 3375 students through talented scholarship, 15329 girls through economic help for higher education (college level girl) and 20560 girls through economic help to class 11th and 12th for higher education programme. 839 Maa- Bari centers are upgraded to Day Care center and 500 new Maa- Bari have been made functional during 2014-15. An amount of ₹ 26275.62 lakh will be spent for educational programs during the year 2014-15.

Medical and Health

17.103 A sum of ₹ 1431.06 lakh was spent for health services during the year 2013-14. One General Nursing Training Centre is being run at Banswara. Micro-nutrients to school children of age group 6-14 years in scheduled area are being distributed. Under this programme, 6.40 lakh school children are being benefited every year. 4422 T.B. patients were cured during the year 2013-14. In the year 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 2287.30 lakh is likely to be incurred on this programme.

Training and Self-Employment

17.104 A sum of ₹ 1219.00 lakh was spent for the schemes of training and self employment during the Year 2013-14. GNM training Centre has capacity of 240 ST students. Besides this, 6 ITIs and 4 Mini ITIs are also being run in five districts having capacity of 757 trainees with different trade courses. Every year 40 students are trained in Food Craft. 4021 tribal have been provided assistance for self employment. During the year 2014-15, 3250 tribal will be provided assistance for self employment. An expenditure of ₹ 2804.54 lakh will be incurred in year 2014-15.

Annual Plan 2015-16

17.105 The outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Table No. 17.14

(₹ in lakh)

Item	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure 2014-15	Annual Plan 2015-16
State Plan (TRI)	127.50		
Centrally Sponsored/ Sector Scheme			
Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Students			1023.00
CCD PLAN		1700.00	1386.50
Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana	-	750.00	1000.00
Tribal Research & Training Institute(TRI)		88.49	70.00

Item	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure 2014-15	Annual Plan 2015-16
Grant for Collection of Minor Forest Produce		24.00	24.00
TOTAL CSS	-	2562.49	3503.50
Tribal Welfare Fund	90000.00	23658.86	29092.22
SCA	68462.72	8822.04	10834.98
275(1)	81113.44	8679.58	12223.11
Total	239703.66	43722.97	55653.81

Janjati Kalyan Nidhi

17.106 Modified form of Maharashtra Pattern was implemented from 15th February, 2000. It was renamed as Janjati Kalyan Nidhi. Under this Nidhi, a lump sum allocation is provided to Tribal Area Development Department. The TAD Department decides the priorities for development programmes and seeks detailed proposals from various departments for activities to be implemented by the departments under Jan Jati Kalyan Nidhi.

17.107 An outlay of ₹ 29092.22 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for various development schemes in Janjati Kalyan Nidhi. Head wise break-up of proposed outlay is as under:-

Table No. 17.15

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Head	Anticipated Expenditure 2014-15	Proposed for 2015-16
1	Scheduled Area	18892.06	21275.29
2	MADA Area	1574.20	2525.96
3	MADA Cluster	13.05	13.07
4	Scattered	489.25	709.95
5	Saharia Development	2690.30	4567.95
	Total	23658.86	29092.22

17.108 As per Budget Announcement 2015-16, 100 new Maa Bari will be established in Scheduled and Saharia Area. Gas connection in all 1339 Maa-Bari and Day Care Centres will also be provided.

Special Central Assistance (SCA to TSP)

17.109 An outlay of ₹ 10834.98 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 under SCA. Major Head wise proposed outlay for various areas is as under:

Table No. 17.16

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Head	Anticipated Expenditure 2014-15	Proposed for 2015-16
1	Scheduled Area	6679.79	8404.86
2	MADA Area	899.00	1120.01
3	MADA Cluster	34.50	42.50
4	Scattered	1116.75	1175.01
5	Saharia Development	92.00	92.60
	Total	8822.04	10834.98

17.110 In compliance to budget announcement to provide 50 bulk cooler to dairy co-operative societies, a provision of ₹ 300.00 lakh has already been kept in the year 2015-16.

Article 275(1)

17.111 An outlay of ₹ 12223.11 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 under Article 275(1) for various infrastructure development schemes and running of residential schools. The major activities which will be taken up under article 275(1) are:

- Running of 8 old and 6 new EMRS
- Construction of Ashram Hostel Building
- Construction and maintenance of educational buildings.
- Archery Academy
- Construction of roads, bridges and culverts.
- Construction of multi-purpose hostels for tribal students pursuing various courses for employment, higher studies and attending coaching classes
- Janjati Bhawan- for training to public representatives of tribal community in Jaipur and ITDP districts.
- Development of sports facility in tribal hostel and residential schools.
- Electrification of ST Beasties
- Other infrastructure development works like drinking water schemes, community halls etc.
- Strengthening of administration in Scheduled Area (Strengthening of Commissioner Office, ITDPs and Estt. of new Micro Projects)

- Strengthening of administration in Scheduled Area (Separate Engineering cadre and strengthening of TRI)
- New girl sports Hostel at Pratapgarh.

17.112 New items / works of infrastructure developments from the grant received under Article 275(1) will be finalized after consultation with authority of Ministry of Tribal Affairs Government of India.

The Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 & Rules 2008)

17.113 The Scheduled Tribe and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 came into force from 31.12.07. The rules made under this act came into force from 1.1.2008.

17.114 The objectives of this act and rules are to recognize and vest both individual and community forest right on forest land to forest dwelling scheduled tribe, other traditional forest dwellers and ST pastoralist communities. 69775 claims have been received and decided by Gram Sabhas, out of which, 34172 claims have been accepted and 34147 titles have been distributed.

Gender Budgeting

17.115 Tribal Area Development department has envisaged special programmes for women. In general tribal areas are low on development indices. Socio-economic indicators like health, nutrition, literacy and occupational status also shows poor status of tribal women. Uplifting the position of tribal women in particular, special impetus and greater attention is required in this area. Keeping these factors in utmost importance for policy formation, government has undertaken many programmes especially for tribal girls.

17.116 For the year 2015-16, TAD department has proposed a plan outlay of ₹ 227.59 crore under Social and Community sector, out of which ₹ 99.52 crore is proposed under women component. Major thrust has been given in the field of education. At the same time efforts are on to get higher number of enrolments and to reduce drop outs from schools. For this many incentive schemes have been launched to encourage girl students to complete their education. Main programmes taken under education and health sectors for tribal girls are as below:

- Ashram hostels for girls
- Residential schools for girls
- Maa-Bari centers for out of school children
- Economic help to girls for secondary education

- Economic help to girls for College education
- Scooty to meritorious girls
- Economic help to GNM nursing girls' students
- Swasthya Sahayogi Yojna

17.117 Department is presently running 289 tribal hostels out of which 121 are for girls. 6994 girls are being benefitted through these girls' hostels. 27 new girls' hostels are likely to start from July 2015 which will benefit additional 1350 girls. Besides, 17 Residential Schools are also being run by the department out of which 8 schools are for girls where 1444 girls are studying and residing.

17.118 In girls' hostels, department is providing high calorie nutritious food to inmates as per nutritional experts' advice. They are also getting stationary, uniform and other accessories. The department is bearing all expenditure for inmates from class 6th to 12th. Department is also running 1339 Maa- Bari centers for out of school children of age group 6-12 yrs. 40170 children are getting their primary education at these centers, out of which 14060 are girls.

17.119 Under education incentive schemes, 21664 girls are likely to benefit from 'Economic help to girls for secondary education' scheme while 14459 girls are likely to receive 'Economic help for their college education'. An outlay of ₹ 242.40 lakh has also been kept to award scooty to meritorious girls under incentive schemes.

17.120 In the year 2013-14, department's 'Swasthya Sahayogini Yojna was extended to all remaining villages of Scheduled Area and 3500 new women Swasthya karmis (health facilitators) were appointed in addition to 930 already working. Swasthya karmis are working as facilitators for medical & health needs of the tribal residing in far-flung areas.

17.121 Anticipated physical achievements in the year 2014-15 and targets proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 are given below:

Table No. 17.17

S. No.	Schemes	Unit	2014-15		2015-
			Target	Anti. Ach.	Target
1	Running of Ashram hostels	Hostel	320	289	316
2	Running of Sports hostels	Hostel	7	6	12
3	Running of Residential schools	School	22	17	23
4	MAA Bari	center	1089	1339	1339
		Student	32670	40170	40170

S. No.	Schemes	Unit	2014-15		2015-
			Target	Anti. Ach.	Target
5	Provision of Rent for Tribal Students	Student	13000	14195	14500
6	Economic Help to girls for Higher Edu.(College level)	girls	13239	15239	14459
7	Economic Help to girls for Sr. Sec. Edu. (Class XI & XII)	girls	20560	20560	21664
8	Talented boys scholarship	Student	3375	3375	3433
9	Scooty to ST girls students	girls	505	505	506
10	Educational Incentives to Saharia students	Student	17200	17200	19200
11	Coaching for PET/PMT/IIT	Student	228	228	255
12	Courses for ST Students in ITI's	Student	820	601	830
13	TB control	No.	7325	7325	7325
14	Agriculture Dev. Project	bene.	430575	430575	434948
15	Vegetable development	bene.	6049	6049	9235
16	Horticulture Development (WADI)	bene.	264	264	180
17	Animal Husbandry Programme	bene.	1860	1860	7356
18	Running of A.I. Centre through BAIF	bene.	1870	4722	2175
19	Distribution of DPS	bene.	1864	1864	2968
20	Self Employment	bene.	3250	3250	3150
21	Const. of Anicut	No.	14	27	17
22	Const. of Community Hall	No.	120	120	8
23	Approach Roads	No.	187	187	175
24	Hand Pumps	No.	600	600	

CHAPTER - 18

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN & DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

18.1 Empowerment of women is the corner stone for the development of the society as a whole. Women constitute nearly half the population of the State. No development, however, can deem to be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in all the activities of the society. The real empowerment of women depends upon creation of enabling environment-social and economic, that may help women to participate on equal terms in the decision making process at all levels. Keeping this in view the Government, from time to time, has framed and implemented various programmes for women empowerment and development in various sectors and also for their safety, protection and rehabilitation etc.

Social Empowerment

Women Development Programme

18.2 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 also 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 fundamental rights. Since social evils and myths are still prevalent in the society, Sathin also needs to create environment against evil practices and to make women aware about situation wherein women often found themselves harassed, victimized or exploited.

18.3 In each gram panchayat a Sathin is selected by them. In Rajasthan 7687 Sathins are working to create awareness among women enable them to realise their potential and also to help women access advantage from the Government programmes/scheme. The honorarium to Sathin has been increased from ₹ 1650 to ₹ 2150 p.m. An outlay of ₹ 2388.78 lakh is proposed for women development programmes for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoochik Vivah Yojana)

18.4 Community marriages are meant to discourage dowry and reduce the expenditure on individual marriages. The grant in aid @ ₹ 12500 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme of which ₹ 10000 is deposited in the bank / post office in the name of the bride and ₹ 2500 is given to the organization for arrangements etc. The total grant available to an organization for one such event has been increased to ₹ 62.50 lakh. Now one organization can arrange maximum 500 marriages in one event. During CFY assistance has been given for 848 couples for which ₹ 375

lakh were given as grant-in-aid. An outlay of ₹ 375.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

7 Point Programme for Empowerment of Women

18.5 Empowerment of women is possible only if this is based on a life cycle approach. There is no denial that despite socio-economic and educational development negative mindset in regard to girls still persists. The declining sex-ratio is the indication that some serious thinking needs to go in our development plans to checkmate this negative attitude. Chief Minister's Seven Point Programme was launched during the year 2009-10 to focus on the following issues

- Safe Motherhood
- Reduction in IMR
- Population stabilization
- Prevention of child marriages
- Retention of girls at least up to class X
- Providing secure and safe environment to women
- Economic Empowerment by providing self employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

18.6 An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for continuance of the programme.

Prevention of Child Marriage

18.7 The female mean age at marriage in Rajasthan is 20.40 (According to annual health survey 2011-12). As a matter of fact more than 54 per cent of girls are married before attaining the age of 18 years and more than 38 per cent of girls become mothers between 15-19 years of age (According to annual health survey 2011-12). Early marriage results in early pregnancy thereby affecting her health and other important development parameters. The focus of the State is to prevent child marriages and provide appropriate environment for girl education and development.

Gender Cell

18.8 A Gender Cell has been set up in the Directorate of Women Empowerment. The Gender Cell promotes mainstreaming concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also function as a Secretariat to the High Level Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for review of the budgets of various departments with gender perspective. Gender Budget Statement is an integral part of the State Budget from the year 2012-13. An outlay of ₹ 37.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for Gender Cell.

Women Protection

18.9 A special Women Protection Cell has also been setup in the Directorate of Women Empowerment to monitor implementation of programmes relating to protection of women. The details of programmes are as under:

Mahila Surksha Evam Salah Kendra

18.10 A Mahila Surksha evam Salah Kendra has been set up at each police district headquarter in mahila thana. Such Kendras are being run through selected NGOs. Presently there are 40 Mahila Suraksha evam Salah Kendra in 40 Police districts. In pursuance of the budget announcement for the year 2014-15, each selected NGO is paid grant in aid to the extent of ₹ 3.45 lakh to the 'A' category Kendras and 3.30 lakh to the 'B' category Kendras, of which ₹ 0.30 lakh is in the nature of non-recurring expenditure for running the MSSK. A provision of ₹ 140.12 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

24 Hours Women Helpline

18.11 A 24 hours women helpline is functioning in the Rajasthan State Women Commission. The Women Helpline no. is 181.

Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

18.12 PWDV Act was enforced on 26th October, 2006. In Rajasthan all Dy. Directors in districts, all CDPOs and Prechatas, numbering 607 have been designated as the Protection Officers. Besides, 33 new posts of Independent Protection Officers have been sanctioned during 2013-14. The number of registered service providers is 112, shelter homes is 13 which have been designated for the purpose of the Act. All govt. district hospitals, dispensaries, sub district hospitals, satellite hospitals, PHC's, CHC's have been notified as medical facility under the Act.

Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Work place

18.13 In compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's VISHAKHA Guidelines, complaints committees have been set up in more than 350 department/ offices/ organizations/ units to address complaints of sexual harassment at work place. The Directorate of Women Empowerment is the nodal Department for the purpose of regularly monitoring the progress and provide necessary advice, where required.

18.14 Notification to designate the District Collectors as a district officers has been issued in pursuance of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (Central Act No. 14 of 2013).

Economic Empowerment

Women Self Help Group Programme

18.15 Self Help Group is emerging as a powerful instrument for poverty alleviation in the new economy. In India, micro finance scene is dominated by Self Help Groups (SHGs) – Bank Linkage Programme, aimed at providing a cost effective mechanism for providing financial services to the “unreached poor”. Based on the philosophy of peer pressure and group savings as collateral substitute, the SHG programme has been successful in not only meeting peculiar needs of the rural poor, but also in strengthening collective self-help capacities of the poor at the local level, leading to their empowerment.

18.16 Micro Finance for the poor and women has received extensive recognition as a strategy for poverty reduction and for socio-economic empowerment. Increasingly in the last few years, there is questioning of whether micro credit is most effective approach to economic empowerment of poorest and, among them, women in particular. Development practitioners in India and developing countries often argue that the exaggerated focus on micro finance as a solution for the poor has led to neglect by the state and public institutions in addressing employment and livelihood needs of the poor.

18.17 The rural poor have demonstrated their potential for self help to secure economic and financial strength. Various case studies show that there is a positive correlation between credit availability and women’s socio-economic empowerment.

Status of SHG Programme in Rajasthan

18.18 The Self Help Group Programme has proved to be a successful tool for women empowerment. In order to strengthen and support the SHG programme, an Institute for Women Self Help Groups has been established with the four fold objectives of providing trainings to women groups in accounting procedures and managerial skills, coordinating with specialized trainings institutions for providing trainings to SHGs in income generating activities, tying up with local market for sale of their products and coordinating with banks and other financial institutions for credit linkage.

18.19 In Rajasthan 2.45 lakh women SHGs have been constituted so far of which 1.89 lakh SHGs have been linked up with loans amounting to ₹ 759.18 crore from the respective financial institutions. The Self Help Group Programme has become one of the flagship programme of the State and has proved to be an important tool for women empowerment and making them self-reliant. A State level training institute and seven divisional level training cum resource centres have been set up to conduct training for SHG members in various fields i.e. skill developments, accounting procedures, managerial skills and developing

marketing strategies for SHG products. More than 1.10 lakh women SHG members have received capacity building & skill upgradation trainings through WSHGI & DRCs. More than 62419 women are engaged in income generating activities. An outlay of ₹ 369.88 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Special efforts to strengthen the programme

- Establishment of Women Self Help Groups Institute (WSHGI) at state level
- Establishment of seven divisional level SHG resource centres
- Various IGA trainings to Women SHGs through Regional Vocational Training Institute (RVTI), Small Industries Service Institute (SISI), Khadi & Village Industry Commission (KVIC), Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETIs) and other well reputed specialized organizations
- Area specific and activity specific cluster formation of women SHGs.
- SHG loan ratio increased from 1: 4 to 1 : 10
- Loan stamp duty has been waived
- Handmade goods manufactured and sold by SHGs have been exempted from payment of tax
- Institutionalization of State level SHG Haat Bazar
- Mega SHG loan Mela.

Amrita Society

18.20 A marketing society named 'Amrita' has been registered under Rajasthan Society Registration Act for providing marketing opportunities to WSHGs. The society acts as a facilitator for sustainable income generation by providing marketing support to women SHGs. It has also been developed as marketing brand name for SHG products.

Main objectives of the society are:

- Marketing of women SHG products within the State and outside.
- To construct & organize permanent bases for exhibition & sellers-buyer meet.
- To organize capacity building trainings, awareness camps and entrepreneurial development courses for the benefit of women SHG.
- To publish multimedia literature & to develop product diversification & packaging capacity.
- To disseminate the market information among women SHG entrepreneurs.

- To assist in the improvement of the quality of the products being manufactured by SHGs in the State.

Amrita Haat Bazar

18.21 Haat Bazars (exhibitions) are being organized regularly in order to provide exposure and promote and facilitate marketing of SHG products. So far, sixteen Haat Bazars have been organized. Opportunities are also being provided to women SHGs to participate in district, state and national level melas. Theme based sales are also being promoted. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme

18.22 Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme has been initiated to encourage Women SHGs and NGOs showing outstanding performance in SHG programme and supporting the department in strengthening this programme. The best performing Women SHG and NGO awarded with ₹ 50,000/- and ₹ 20,000/- respectively.

Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG Scheme

18.23 Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG scheme was launched in the year 2009-10. Under this scheme, 10 SHGs in each district are short listed to enhance their capacity and capabilities and linked with sustainable livelihood activities. The groups engaged in self employment and earning minimum of ₹ 1100/- per month are termed as Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG. The most sustainable groups are identified as Amrita SHGs and each Amrita SHG is awarded ₹ 25000. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Swavalamban

18.24 Main objective of this scheme is to provide training and skills to women to facilitate them to obtain employment or self employment on a sustained basis. Poor or needy women especially women from weaker sections of the society are the main target group under the scheme. The scheme is basically implemented through NGOs by organising income generating trainings for beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Computer training to women with support of RKCL

18.25 To make women of all categories computer literate for their livelihood and personality development, free of cost basic computer training is provided to women in coordination with RKCL. Two types of courses is provided i.e. Rajasthan State Certificate in Information Technology (RS-CIT) and Digital Saheli. More than 1.72 lakh women have been benefited under this scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 671.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹1000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Allotment of Fair Price Shops to Women SHGs

18.26 Priority is accorded to allotment of fair price shops to WSHGs. This initiative shall provide sustainable income to SHGs. So far 93 WSHGs have been benefited. Seed money to the tune of ₹ 75000 is provided to SHGs to which FPS have been allotted by the State Government. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loan to SHGs (ISS-BLS)

18.27 A scheme for subvention of 50% of interest on bank loan, up to the loan amount of ₹ 50,000, to women SHGs was introduced by State Government in the year 2010-11. This has twin objectives on one hand it is to motivate SHGs to avail bank credit to sustain their activities and to attain dignity and self dependence. On the other hand it shall improve repayment of loan by the SHGs and thus shall contribute in reducing Non Performing Assets (NPAs). An outlay of ₹ 85.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Mission Gramya Shakti

18.28 The Mission Gramya Shakti is an autonomous society registered under Rajasthan Society Registration Act, 1958 to strengthen women SHGs through clustering, capacity building and handholding of SHGs and create channel of links with livelihood promoting programmes for the overarching goal of women empowerment. The mandate of the mission is to improve overall status of women in the society through their social empowerment and socio-economic development by strengthening women SHG movement in the State.

18.29 Mission Gramya Shakti would work for all the SHGs constituted in the State and would include them in its activities, irrespective of their economic status, gender, caste, region or religion.

18.30 For strengthening of SHGs through cluster development, organizing various trainings and providing seed money to SHGs etc., an outlay of ₹ 1660.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CM's Special Package for Sahariya Tribals

18.31 A special package for socio-economic development of sahariya women is under implementation. Under this package focus is laid on formation of WSHGs in sahariya dominated areas of Baran district to promote credit linkage through nationalized banks etc. Seed money to SHGs is also the part of the scheme. Training is given for skill and entrepreneurship development. 50% Subsidy on bank loan interest is also provided. 1008 SHGs have already been formed. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra

18.32 Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra is being setup in one block in each district for following activities:

- Economic empowerment of women through strengthening of SHGs
- Social empowerment of women through services under women development programme
- To function as a local outpost for protection of women
- Empowering adolescent girls.

18.33 An expenditure of ₹ 1745.57 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹1189.33 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16

DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD

18.34 Rajasthan is the largest state in India. The vastly varied geographical, ecological and social dimensions of the State make it difficult to deliver basic services of health, education and water to all citizens.

18.35 Rajasthan has shown improvement in its social and economic performance. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Rajasthan has reduced from 49 in (SRS 2012) to 47 per 1000 live births in 2013. Malnutrition among children has also come down from 50.6 to 31.14 per cent of underweight children under the age of three. There is a reduction in Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from 388 in (SRS 2004-06) to 255 in 2010-12. However, the juvenile sex ratio in the State declined from 909 in 2001 to 883 in 2011. Lack of access to water and sanitation facilities is particularly pronounced in rural areas and has causal links to the incidence of many diseases among children. Rajasthan being a traditional State is burdened with some adverse practices like child marriage, female infanticide, foeticide and child labour which are major areas of concern.

18.36 There has been a phenomenal growth of Integrated Child Development Services programme in the State during the last few years. The number of ICDS projects which were 191 in 1998-99 has gone up to 304. As a consequence the percentage of malnutrition has gone down, safe motherhood practices have increased and most importantly Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has gone down by 16 points in 6 years. However, a lot is still required to be done for their health, nutrition, education, protection and development of children.

Challenges

- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)- It is true that IMR has reduced by 21 points in Rajasthan from 68 (SRS 2005) to 47 per 1000 live births in 2013, it still is very high in comparison to the national average.
- MMR-Maternal Mortality Ratio was 388 per one lakh live births (SRS 2004-06), which has been reduced to 255 in 2010-12. However, the goal was to reduce it at least up to 148 per one lakh live births by 2011.

- Anaemia- As per NFHS-3, 53 per cent women in the State are found to be suffering from anaemia of which 3 per cent are severely anaemic. On the other hand prevalence of anaemia among children (6 to 59 months) accounts for 70 per cent of which 7 per cent is severely anaemic.
- Malnutrition is also high in Rajasthan. Though it has shown some improvement (malnutrition has reportedly come down to 48.5 per cent among children 0-3 years of age (End Line Survey of World Bank assisted Integrated Child Development Services-III Project) from 51 per cent (NFHS-2), it is still very high from the desired level.
- The status of exclusive breast-feeding up to 6 months is not satisfactory (it is just 33.2 per cent as per NFHS-3). This has to be improved upon for saving children from vicious circle of malnutrition-morbidity-severe malnutrition-mortality and so on and so forth.
- Early initiation of breast-feeding including colostrums feeding is very low.
- Facilitating access to health services, whenever required particularly in emergencies.

Barriers

18.37 Despite the best efforts at the State level some of the programmes do not benefit the targeted groups because of numerous prevailing socio-economic barriers:

- The age-old mindset particularly of women does not allow adoption of new initiatives meant for benefiting women and children and the society at large. Though the situation has changed to some extent but old customs and practices not only persist but also guide daily lives of the people.
- Gender bias and disparity on account of gender plays a dominant role in the society.
- Low literacy rate particularly among women forces them to play a secondary role in the family with no independence to take decision.
- Adverse geographic and climatic conditions- such as persistent drought, lack of water resources- force a section of population to be on perpetual migration from one place to another.
- Scattered habitations particularly in desert and tribal & hilly areas.
- Lack of regular employment creates conditions where children and women do not get adequate care and support.

- In case of socio-economically weaker sections of the society, poverty and lack of resources restrict access to institutional delivery and health services.
- Ignorance about nutritional and health needs of women and children and about available services.
- Difficulties in access to the available services or disinterest in taking advantage of the available services or aversion towards services due to socio-cultural reasons.

Objectives and Priorities for the Annual Plan 2015-16

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

18.38 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) include promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and improving maternal health. Though only these two are explicitly gender specific, gender equality is at the core of achievement of MDGs- from improving health and fighting disease, to reducing poverty and mitigating hunger, to expanding education and reducing child mortality, to increasing access to safe water and to ensuring environmental sustainability. Following intervention shall be effective for reaching out the above-mentioned goals:-

- Up-scaling SABLA (Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent girls) in all districts of Rajasthan.
- Up-scaling Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) in all districts of Rajasthan.
- Linking of rates of Supplementary Nutrition Programme with the Price Index and reviewing accordingly from time to time.
- Strengthening Pre-School Education.
- Suitable accommodation for effective functioning of Anganwadi Centers.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

18.39 In Rajasthan, supplementary nutrition is being provided to 0-6 yrs children, pregnant & lactating women & adolescent girls through 54915 Anganwadi Centres & 6204 Mini Anganwadi Centres being operated under Integrated Child Development Services. It has been observed in various surveys that pregnant & lactating women, adolescent girls and children do not get recommended dietary allowances as such. To eradicate this problem as calorific and nutritionally, Supplementary Nutrition is being provided to Women, Adolescent Girl and Child under nutrition through Anganwadi Centres for 300 days in a year.

18.40 Procurement and distribution of supplementary nutrition is done through SHG's/ Mahila Mandals in 160 projects and through manufacturers in 144 projects.

Table No. 18.1
Type of Supplementary Nutrition provided

Type of Food	6 months to 3 years children (Items in detail)		3 years to 6 years children (Items in detail)		P & L Women (Items in detail)	
	Central-ised	Decent-ralised	Central-ised	Decent-ralised	Central-ised	Decent-ralised
Take Home Ration (THR)	125 gm Panjiri/ 120 gm Halwa Pre-mix	125 gm Baby Mix	Nil	Nil	140 gm Halwa Pre-mix/ 130 gm Upma Pre-mix	155 gm Baby Mix
Morning Snacks	Nil	Nil	51 gm Halwa Pre-mix/ 42 gm Upma Pre-mix	55 gm Puffed rice, Roasted chana with gur/ Roasted chana with gur/ 50 gm Halwa Pre-mix	Nil	Nil
Hot Cooked Meal	Nil	Nil	80 gm Daliya/ Khichdi		Nil	Nil

18.41 Per unit cost of Supplementary Nutrition provided (including State share):

Table No. 18.2

Target Group	Unit cost per beneficiary/ day (₹)		No. of beneficiary
	Centralised	Decentralised	
Children 6 months to 3 years	5.28	5.63	1837208
Children 3 years to 6 years	5.52	6.00	1036343
Pregnant & Lactating Women	6.43	6.98	975980

18.42 Per unit cost, nutritional & feeding Norms of Supplementary Nutrition as prescribed by Government of India:

Table No. 18.3

Target Group	Unit Cost, Nutritional & Feeding Norms of SNP		
	Rate (in ₹)	Calorie	Protein
Children 6 months to 6 years	6.00	500	12-15
Severely undernourished Children 6 months to 6 years	9.00	800	20-25
Pregnant & Lactating Women	7.00	600	18-20

18.43 Supplementary Nutrition provided in the centralised method to the beneficiaries:

Table No. 18.4

S. No.	Category of beneficiaries	Serving size per beneficiaries per day	Financial Norms per beneficiaries per day (in ₹)	Current Exp. per beneficiaries per day (in ₹)
			GOI	
1	Children 6 months to 3 years	125 gm Panjiri/ 120 gm Halwa	6.00	5.28
2	Severely undernourished Children 6 months to 3 years	125 gm Panjiri/ 240 gm Halwa	9.00	9.00
3	Children 3 to 6 years	51 gm Halwa/ 42 gm Upma & Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari	6.00	2.21
				3.50
4	Severely undernourished Children 3 to 6 years	51 gm Halwa / 42 gm Upma & Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari	9.00	2.21
				3.50
				3.53
		78 gm Halwa/ 70 gm Upma (Additional Nutrition)		9.24
5	Pregnant & Lactating Women & Adolescent Girl	140 gm Halwa/ 130 gm Upma	7.00	6.43

18.44 Supplementary Nutrition provided in the decentralised method to the beneficiaries:

Table No. 18.5

S. No.	Category of beneficiaries	Serving size per beneficiaries per day	Financial Norms per beneficiaries per day (in ₹)	Current Exp. per beneficiaries per day (in ₹)
			GOI	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Children 6 months to 3 years	125 gm Baby Mix	6.00	5.63
2	Severely undernourished Children 6 months to 3 years	200 gm Baby Mix	9.00	9.00
3	Children 3 to 6 years	Snack Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari	6.00	2.50
				3.50
				6.00
4	Severely undernourished Children 3 to 6 years	Snack 75 gm Baby Mix (Additional Nutrition) Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari	9.00	2.50
				3.50
				3.38
				9.38
5	Pregnant & Lactating Women & Adolescent Girl	155 gm Baby Mix	7.00	6.98

18.45 An expenditure of ₹ 58552.10 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 62958.97 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA (RGSEAG)

18.46 The Scheme was launched on 24.01.2011 in 10 districts of the State on a pilot basis.

18.47 Supplementary Nutrition Programme, containing 600 calories & 18-20 gram protein, is being provided to the girls of age group 11-15 who are not going to school and all the girls of age-group 15-18 for 300 days in a year. 140 gm Halwa Premix for 12 days & 130 gm Upma Premix for 13 days in a month is being provided to the adolescent girls. Nutrition is provided by manufacturers as centralized method.

18.48 At present, the scheme is running in 10 Districts of the State viz. Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Banswara and Barmer. It covers 21932 AWC & 2714 mini AWC of 114 projects of above 10 districts. There are 8.23 lakh Adolescent Girls targeted in the month of December 2014, out of which 6.25 lakh adolescent girls have been benefitted against the target.

18.49 Financial norms for nutrition is ₹ 5.00 per beneficiary per day and it is shared 50:50 by Government of India & State. Presently, expenditure per beneficiary per day is ₹ 6.43/- in which ₹ 2.50 is borne by Government of India and rest ₹ 3.93 is by State Government.

18.50 An expenditure of ₹ 11242.70 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1000.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Multi Sectoral Nutrition Programme

18.51 Under this programme gap filling support would be made available for meeting the programme objective and core interventions as well as for evidence based cost effective innovative interventions for improving the nutrition related indicators. Necessary Anganwadi Centre infrastructure like, purchase of Anti Natal Care Table, Blood Pressure Meter, Haemoglobin Meter, Weighing Scales, Screens, Salt Testing Kit etc. orientation and skill based training for Infant and Young Child Feeding, Adolescent Girls Care, Mother and Child Health Nutrition Strengthening, Routine Immunisation, Vitamin-A, New Born Counselling, Supplementary Nutrition Programme at Integrated Child Development Services, Seasonal Diseases, Universal Salt Iodisation, Sanitation etc. to field functionaries will also be provided. An expenditure of ₹ 525.12 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 802.12 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Integrated Child Development Services

18.52 As Government of India has revised funding pattern of Integrated Child Development Services (General) from 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme to component wise sharing pattern with State Government. 50:50 for SNP component, 90:10 for major part of ICDS (General) component like salary, travelling allowance & medicine kit etc. and 75:25 for some new components like construction of AWC building, up-gradation and maintenance of AWC buildings etc.

18.53 An expenditure of ₹ 64590.38 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 69663.69 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Honorarium of AWWs, Mini AWWs, AWHs and Asha Sahayogini

18.54 Government of India has prescribed minimum honorarium for workers of ICDS. State is giving additional honorarium to workers. Honorarium paid (in ₹) as on 01.01.2014 is as under:

Table No. 18.6

	Prescribed by GoI			Additional contribution by the State	Total Honorarium
	Total	GoI share (90%)	GoR share (10%)		
Anganwadi Worker (10th pass)	3000	2700	300	1330	4330
Mini Anganwadi Worker	2250	2025	225	815	3065
Anganwadi Helper	1500	1350	150	815	2315
ASHA- Sahayogini	0	0	0	1600	1600

Mahila Kalyan Kosh

18.55 A scheme for the welfare of Anganwadi personnel is under implementation in the State since 2005-06. According to provisions of the scheme, 25 per cent amount is contributed by State Government against the annual deposits of these women. For this purpose a benevolent fund has been established in association with LIC. In all, 1.71 lakh women employed on an honorarium basis under Integrated Child Development Services will be benefited by providing membership and matching annual contribution. Thus, a sum of ₹ 150/- for Worker and ₹ 75/- for each Sahyogini, Mini Anganwadi Worker and Helper will be contributed annually by the State. However, State share will be paid only after full receipt of annual contribution from each of registered member of the fund on one by one basis. An expenditure of ₹ 149.33 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 154.99 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (RSCPCR)

18.56 Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (RSCPCR) was established on 23.02.2010 with the objective of protection and strengthening of child rights. 18.61 In view of requirement of professional and special services at various times for the commissions works, provision of payment for the same is required to be taken in annual action plan. To achieve objectives of the commission, workshops and seminars were organized for implementation of commission's activities and programme. An expenditure of ₹ 59.23 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 97.70 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Mata Yashoda Award

18.57 "Mata Yashoda Award" to the best performing AWW, Mini AWW, Sahika & Asha Sahayogini are being given at each CDPO level. Under the award an amount ₹ 5100, 2100, 2100 and 2100 is being given to these workers respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 28.28 lakh has been incurred in the year 2014-15 for this purpose and an outlay of ₹ 28.28 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CHAPTER – 19

ECONOMIC AND GENERAL SERVICES

ECONOMIC SERVICES

19.1 Economic Services cover various departments namely Statistics, Project Monitoring Unit, Evaluation, State Planning Machinery, Tourism, Food & Civil Supply, Manpower, Information Technology and District Poverty Initiatives Project.

19.2 The Sector/department wise outlays under the head Economic Services for the Twelfth Plan and the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as under:-

Table No. 19.1

(₹ in lakh)

Economic Services	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Proposed Outlay 2015-16
State Planning Machinery	1418.00	210.57	151.76
Chief Minister's Advisory Council	-	59.78	110.21
Voluntary Sector Development Centre	-	50.00	60.00
Rajasthan Innovative Council	-	59.44	422.95
Economics & Statistics	12859.00	62079.42	21082.18
Evaluation	35.00	8.70	14.05
Project Monitoring Unit	67.44	8.10	10.51
Directorate of Information Technology	28424.67	17311.17	58536.95
NeGP	14714.00	6598.19	3592.25
Incentive for issuing UID - TFC Grant	8094.00	12141.00	0.03
Weights & Measures	100.00	303.42	974.30
Food & Civil Supply	88959.12	81504.11	37741.63
RIPDF	-	0.01	0.01
Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project	84000.00	11000.00	17600.00
Tourism Department	17520.31	6111.63	13647.38
Resources Development Fund	0.05	-	0.01
DOP Secretariat	1952.28	656.62	411.20
Rajasthan IDF-Accounting Reforms	67.53	0.03	0.00
Planning (Manpower) Department	1058.00	165.28	238.55
RajComp	0.05	-	-
Rajasthan State Civil Supply Corporation LTD	0.15	0.03	0.03
Rajasthan Partnership Bureau	-	0.03	0.03
Garibi Unmulan Fund	-	-	0.01

STRENGTHENING OF STATE PLANNING MACHINERY

19.3 The State Planning Department is responsible for plan formulation and its monitoring at the State level and for advising the State Government in matters relating to plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation systems.

19.4 An expenditure of ₹ 270.35 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 261.97 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. This also includes provision kept for Chief Minister's Advisory Council.

CHIEF MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL

19.5 The State Government has constituted the Chief Minister's Advisory Council (CMAC), Rajasthan on 29.05.2014 with a view to suggest measures for sustainable, balanced and overall development of the State.

19.6 The State Government has nominated experts in various sectors including banking, business, education, social and economic from across the country as members in the Chief Minister's Advisory Council to advise the State Government for policy measures.

19.7 The Chief Minister's Advisory Council will advise the State Government in the following areas:-

- a) Sustainable, balanced and rapid economic growth and development of, amongst others, specially the following sectors:-
 - i. Roads
 - ii. Power
 - iii. Water Resources
 - iv. Education
 - v. Health
 - vi. Livelihood & Employment
 - vii. Women Empowerment
 - viii. Tourism
- b) Creation of social and economic infrastructure including urban infrastructure.
- c) Means of increasing public-private partnership specially in delivery of Social Services and
- d) Systems of review and effective implementation of schemes and programmes, to judge actual outcomes more substantially than just statistics.
- e) Any other subject assigned by the Chairperson/State Government.

19.8 The Chairperson may also constitute Working Group (s)/Sub Group (s) if considered necessary and co-opt additional members for specific inputs in the Chief Minister's Advisory Council.

19.9 The Planning Department is the Secretariat of the Chief Minister's Advisory Council

19.10 An Executive Committee of the Chief Minister's Advisory Council has also been constituted on 05.09.2014.

19.11 Under the Council, 8 Sub-Groups have been constituted on various sectors - Infrastructure, Urban Affairs, Finance, Tourism, Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Health, Education & Skill Development, and Industries, Investment & CSR on 02.09.2014 and 28.11.2014.

ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

19.12 In 1956, the Statistical Bureau was re-organized into the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES). This was done to extend the scope and coverage of data collection in response to the needs of development and planning. In 1960-61, for the first time, tabulation work was started using mechanical devices in the Directorate. In 1963, the work of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), which was with the ASI unit of the Industry Department, was merged with the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. In 1969, Govt. of India promulgated the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1969 and under this act, Births and Deaths Registration was made compulsory in all the States and Union Territories. DES, Rajasthan was appointed as the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths under section 4 (i) of the Act 1969. State government has declared the Director, Economics and Statistics as a nodal agency for statistical matters for all Govt. Departments at the State level.

19.13 The Department of Economics & Statistics is responsible for collecting information relating to administrative and developmental activities of the state, prepare estimates of state income and agriculture production, industrial growth and details of price structure. It also gathers information about socio-economic conditions in the State by conducting sample surveys. This Department is also the nodal statistical organization in the State to develop an efficient statistical system and coordinate the statistical activities in the State. The Directorate is engaged in scientific and systematic collection, tabulation and analysis of statistical data relating to all sectors of the economy with a view to present a comprehensive picture of the economy.

The Administrative setup and Organizational Structure of DES

19.14 The Directorate of Economics & Statistics Rajasthan functions under the administrative control of Planning Department of the Government of Rajasthan. A Director heads the Directorate of Economics & Statistics and is also the Joint Secretary to the Government. There are 07 Deputy Director / 26 Assistant Director, Economics & Statistics (District Level) Office and 248 Block Statistical Office (BSO) under the administrative control of DES. The Director is the nodal authority for all statistical work in the State and also functions as:

- The Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths

- The State Agricultural Statistics Authority (SASA)
- The Officer on special duty for Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) National Sample Survey (NSS) and Survey for Implementation of Agricultural Statistics
- The Controlling Authority for Rajasthan Statistical Subordinate Service.

19.15 The Department is publishing 18 Regular Publications and some Occasional Publications as per the need of Government and data users in a time bound manner.

19.16 The Department is implementing following projects in the State:-

- Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD)
- Non-Profit Institutions (NPI) Study
- Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)
- 5% Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) Study in fifteen districts of Rajasthan
- GoI-UN-GoR joint programme on Convergence in five districts of Rajasthan
- India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)

19.17 An expenditure of ₹ 62079.42 lakh is likely to be incurred for various activities during the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 21082.18 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The details of the various key schemes being implemented by the Department are as under:-

Publicity of Vital Events

19.18 The scheme for registration of births and deaths is being implemented in the state and the Director of Economics and Statistics is also performing the function of Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths in the State. Under the above scheme an outlay ₹ 40.00 lakh is proposed for activities of advertising and publicity for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Direction and Administration

19.19 For the supervision and proper monitoring of the field activities at district level through District Level Offices and DES under vital statistics scheme, surveys, crop cutting experiments etc. an outlay of ₹ 1407.74 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

e-Gram Project

19.20 To monitor basic level amenities/ services relating to 12 departments (Education, Social Justice & Empowerment, Medical & Health, Food & Civil Supply, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cooperative, Energy, PHED, PWD, Revenue and ICDS) at village level, e-

Gram project is being implemented. The objective is to have a simple and regular feedback mechanism to ensure effective service delivery to the ultimate beneficiary. e-Gram is a single window interface for all service departments to take remedial actions promptly. Necessary suggestions and measures are also being implemented so that real problems of the people could be sorted out.

19.21 For effective implementation of e-gram project, the data are being collected from all the 33 districts in the prescribed formats EG-1 and EG-2. EG-1 contains village-wise basic information and is updated annually. EG-2 carries detailed information of basic facilities and services of the departments and is updated monthly. The information is being collected and filled by Gram Prabhari at village level and then it is consolidated at districts. The consolidated information is being displayed at e-gram website www.e-gram.raj.nic.com and updated regularly. The e-gram portal has also been made available in the public domain. State wing of NIC provides technical support, guidance, active participation and coordination for effective implementation of e-gram project. An outlay of ₹ 303.56 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Bhamashah Yojana-2014

19.22 Women constitute nearly half the population of the State. No development can be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in all the activities of the society. The real empowerment of women depends upon creation of enabling environment-social and economic, that may help women to participate on equal terms in the decision making process at all levels. Keeping this in view, the State Government had framed and launched Bhamashah Scheme in Year 2008. This Scheme is the first of its kind Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme in the country.

19.23 The scheme restructured to achieve comprehensive financial inclusion and the Bhamashah Scheme-2014 has been launched on 15 August, 2014 to provide end to end delivery system for the individual and family based benefits of the Government sponsored schemes through a centralised e-governance platform by leveraging the enhanced electronic infrastructure of the state. The families of the state shall be provided core banking enabled bank account for seamless delivery of benefits directly into their bank accounts or near the doorstep. Each family would be issued a Bhamashah Family ID Card.

Objectives of the Bhamashah Scheme-2014

- **Women Empowerment**-Empower women by recognizing them as the Head of the Family so as enable them to decide on spending of the family.
- **Financial Inclusion**- The Micro ATM to be established on all the Atal Seva Kendra at Gram Panchayat to aim of providing banking

services near the doorsteps of the residents. The banks are being involved to open Aadhaar enabled biometrically operated 'No-Frill' bank accounts linked with Core Banking facility.

- **Issuance of Unique Family ID**-A Bhamashah Identity and Multi-purpose family card shall be issued under the scheme.
- **Creation of State Bhamashah Data Hub**-The State is creating a permanent State Bhamashah Data Hub which will house the entire information of all the residents as a single authentic source of data for working out entitlement.

19.24 Bhamashah Scheme is a family based programme which provides an end to end service delivery platform to transfer cash and non-cash benefits to the targeted beneficiaries in transparent manner. In First stage, benefits under various government programmes like PDS, pension, NREGS, scholarships for higher and technical education to be transferred through Bhamasha Scheme. The other schemes as Scooty distribution (student), Indira Aawas, Chief Minister BPL Awash, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Unemployment Allowance, Skilled Training and other individual beneficiary schemes will be included in coming years so that, the goal of Financial Inclusion may be achieved universally.

19.25 A Bhamashah Card holder is able to get services at many different service-points. Besides bank branches & ATMs, services are available at various e-mitra kiosks across the State. Additionally, integrated service delivery would be ensured at Atal Seva Kendra being set-up at all the district, block and panchayat levels and in all municipal areas across Rajasthan. Rupay Card of various banks of the State is being also co-branded with Bhamashah Yojana.

19.26 Under the Scheme, 67.47 lakh families and 2.14 crore persons in the State have been enrolled in 13442 camps organised up to March, 2015. Now, all the e-Mitra kiosks of the State have also been declared as a regular bhamashah enrolment centres for the easy access of the people.

19.27 Anoutlay of ₹ 18353.65 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for various activities to be taken up in the Bhamashah Yojana.

Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)

19.28 India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is being implemented by Central Statistical Office (CSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) in the country. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme renamed as SSS. The state of Rajasthan is also participating in this project. Based on the national guidelines, the Rajasthan State Strategic Statistical Plan has been formulated. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the officials of GoR and GoI on 24th March, 2011. The implementation of the project started in the state immediately after the signing of MoU. The Block Statistical Offices was established at all districts in the year

2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 660.08 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for various activities under the project.

EVALUATION

19.29 Evaluation is an integral part of Planning for providing feedback to planners and executers for various developmental programmes and schemes. Since 1960, an independent evaluation machinery, officially known as 'Evaluation Organization' is carrying out concurrent evaluation, ex-post, quick evaluation and impact studies of programmes/projects and schemes.

19.30 An expenditure of ₹ 8.70 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and outlay of ₹ 14.05 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the activities of the Evaluation Organization.

PROJECT MONITORING UNIT (PMU)

19.31 Project Monitoring Unit has been setup in the State to deal with the issues related to the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) and is working under the Planning Department headed by Director, PMU.

19.32 The PMU plays a key role of co-ordination between Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) and various donor agencies & Ministry of Finance, DEA, Govt. of India. PMU undertakes all efforts with regard to get the reimbursement claims (ACA) released in state account against claims lodged by different project implementing departments.

19.33 An expenditure of ₹ 8.10 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 10.51 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

19.34 Rajasthan takes a holistic view of e-Governance initiatives across the state and departments, integrating them into a collective vision and a shared cause. Around this idea, a magnanimous state wide infrastructure reaching down to the remotest of villages is evolving, and large-scale e-Governance initiatives are taking place to enable easy, reliable access of people to the Government

19.35 The key objective of Government is to bring about quantitative and qualitative improvement in governance so as to provide better services to the common man. Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) is an important strategic tool to achieve this objective and to inculcate deeper citizen involvement within the governing process while taking steps to bridge the prevalent digital divide.

19.36 In order to provide thrust to e-Governance initiatives across all Departments and to make it central to the Planning and Monitoring process, the State Government has taken an enabling stride by mandating all departments to utilize 3% of their respective Plan Budget, for e- Governance initiatives; which is 1st such initiative in the Country.

It has been made mandatory for departments with citizen interface to roll out at least 2 citizen services on an end-to-end basis through the CSCs and other technological/service delivery media as part of their e-Governance Plan.

19.37 Department of Information Technology & Communication proposes to execute following schemes during the year 2015-16:

Directorate of Information Technology (DoIT)

19.38 An expenditure of ₹ 36050.36 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 62129.23 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the following activities under the aegis of Department of Information Technology & Communication.

1. Building of Core IT Infrastructure

A. Data Centre&Network operation Centre (NOC)

19.39 The State Data Centre was set up in the year 2005. More than 400 websites/applications are being currently hosted; Rajasthan is one of the front runners to set up a State Data Centre. It enables the State to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure to ensure secure and efficient 24X7 electronic delivery of G2G, G2C and G2B services. The SDC is a managed infrastructure providing features such as disaster recovery, remote management and service integration in a stable physical environment. The state-of-the art data centre requires expansion as per the requirement of the State and thereby new equipments and their O&M. The state is also implementing end to end cloud which shall ensure anytime anywhere any device access to the State Data Centre services.

19.40 The above mentioned project requires a continuous support for its implementation, maintenance, enhancement & upkeep. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 3649.92 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

B. RajSWAN:

19.41 Government of Rajasthan has set up Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN) to modernize the communication infrastructure with an aim to improve the administrative efficiency and effectiveness. Substantial part of the funding of RajSWAN project has been provisioned under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the Government of India. The residual part of the funding would be taken care of by the Government of Rajasthan.

19.42 This project envisages creating vertical and horizontal communication network by linking 33 District HQS and 273 Tehsil / Block HQs with State HQ with horizontal connectivity provided to cover 4500 offices at District and Tehsil HQs. Currently 3232 government buildings, 3992 offices and 6127 officials have been connected through the State Wide Area Network. The network facilitates data, voice and

video communication facilities link together District & Tehsil administrative offices, DLOs, PRIs and e-Mitra kiosks, etc. The vertical component of RajSWAN has been made live and operational on 11.02.13. Such a project requires continuous support for its maintenance, enhancement and upkeep. An outlay of ₹ 7922.42 lakh for RSWAN Horizontal component and ₹ 1982.70 lakh for vertical component are proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

C. SecLAN (Secretariat Local Area Network and MAN - Metropolitan Area Network – MAN)

19.43 The project was implemented with the aim to facilitate Voice, Data and Video Communication within the State Secretariat, all the administrative units situated in Secretariat and other Departments/Government buildings in Jaipur. State-of-art network has been created under the project. As of date, 5000+ nodes Secretariat Local Area Network (SecLAN) have already been operationalized. Currently 161 government buildings (including Police Stations) have been connected through SecLAN. SecLAN has been integrated with NIC's NICNET and Voice over Internet Protocol facility (VoIP) with all District Collectorates. This network would also be integrated with Rajasthan State Data Centre (RSDC). Such an extensive and live network requires regular maintenance of facilities (FMS) and upgrading connectivity through internet bandwidth and leased lines, expansion of SecLAN within secretariat by increasing number of computers/nodes, internet bandwidth, renewal of licenses, setting up additional e-Mail capacity and increasing number of buildings under M.A.N. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 3455.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

D. Deployment of video conferencing project in Rajasthan

19.44 Department of Information Technology & Communication (DoIT&C), GoR, is extending the room-based video conference facility across Rajasthan mainly over RajSWAN at various Rajasthan Sampark IT kendra at Block level / Jan Suvidha Kendra at District level and at various Government offices covering a total of approx. 310 sites. As per Budget announcement 2015-16, VC facility would also be extended to Atal SewaKendras at Gram Panchayats of the state. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 3244.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

E. RajNet

19.45 Internet connectivity provides a key infrastructure component role in implementation of e-Governance projects.

19.46 Raj Net shall ensure connectivity availability till the Gram Panchayat level through multiple mechanisms, e.g. Broadband, SATCOM, OTA, LAN, SWAN etc. For the implementation, an outlay of ₹ 13000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

F. Wi-Fi facility

19.47 As per Budget Announcement 2015-16, Jaipur City will be Wi-Fi enabled in phased manner. In first phase Railway Station, Bus Stand, Jantar Mantar, Amer Fort, Central Park, Jawahar Circle, SMS Hospital, selected station of Metro will be covered. For the implementation, an outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakhs proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

2. Service Delivery including grievance redressal

A. e-Mitra:

19.48 Various Citizen-centric services of Government departments are being made available in integrated form through service & information delivery points called as 'e-Mitra' centers / kiosks. This project has been implemented across the State using Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. Currently 11500+ e-Mitra kiosks (CSCs) are operational around the State and are being provided 125 government services to the citizens. A project of such an extensive scope and reach requires regular maintenance of facilities (FMS) and updation of e-Mitra website, hardware, maintenance of application software, etc. As per Budget announcement 2015-16, e-mitra kiosk would be opened at each panchayat, therefore, 15,000 e-Mitra kiosk would be opened in the year 2015-16.

19.49 The facility to make available legally valid digitally signed certificates has been made operational through e-mitra kiosk. The certificates can be applied for and obtained through Internet from home/single window/kiosk. Every month approximately 1.5 lakh Digitally Signed Certificates are being issued. This requires revenue support to the kiosk holders as they do not charge any user fees. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 480.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

B. RajSampark:

19.50 Rajasthan Sampark aims towards providing citizens with a centralized platform where any citizen of the state can lodge his/ her grievances to the respective departments. It primarily consists of a State level Call Center with integrated web portal which will act as a single point of contact for addressing and redressing various citizen centric queries and grievances related to government services. Rajasthan Sampark Portal is available at www.sampark.rajasthan.gov.in. As per Budget announcement 2015-16, development of Big Data Analytic System will be done to increase the efficiency of government departments. An outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for further enhancement of this project.

C. Unique Identification (UID)

19.51 Information Technology & Communication Department is the nodal department for this national programme. Department of Information Technology & Communication has been nominated as the state registrar by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI). The enrolment process for the residents is going on in the State and 4.86 crore have already been enrolled so far. An outlay of ₹ 180.91 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

3. Office Automation

A. CMIS:

19.52 CMIS project has been implemented in the Office of Hon'ble CM. For effective monitoring of compliance of government announcements, public beneficiary programmes and guidelines issued for government departments, new website for Chief Minister's office has been developed and integrated with CMIS. There is a perpetual need to continuously strengthen the IT infrastructure to keep abreast with the needs of CM office. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 2618.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual plan 2015-16.

B. Aarogya Online

19.53 To improve the patient care and management, Government of Rajasthan has taken the initiative to automate the Hospitals in the state. 'Aarogya Online' is the electronic management of health information to deliver safer, more efficient, better quality healthcare to the citizens of the state. This landmark initiative is facilitating the transition of paper-based clinical record keeping to electronic means for better information exchange. The system performs complex tasks like investigation billing, bed management, admission discharge and transfer procedures, pharmacy management and various other Hospital/Patient management related activities.

19.54 This project is being implemented in SMS Hospital, Jaipur, 15 District hospitals and 6 Medical Colleges with the associated hospitals. An outlay of ₹ 1209.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the project.

C. Rajasthan Accountability Assurance System

19.55 The project envisaged end to end biometric attendance of government officials and GIS monitoring of government vehicles till the GP level. The pilot project has already been implemented in Dholpur district.

19.56 For the state wide rollout, an outlay of ₹ 4924.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

D. GIS

19.57 A common GIS platform is being developed for the State under which 3D Modeling of the historical monuments of the state has been undertaken wherein 3D Modelling of Jantar Mantar, Albert Hall, Hawa Mahal, Jaipur and City Place, Udaipur and Jaipur has been completed. Simultaneously, first level application of Education and Medical & Health Department has been developed. Such a project requires continuous support for its maintenance, enhancement and upkeep. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 5657.26 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

E. e-Office

19.58 For effective and speedy monitoring and disposal of files and PUCs, E-Office system has been implemented in 59 departments of Secretariat along with DoIT&C, Economics & Statistics and Evaluation. For further implementation and enhancement of this project, an outlay of ₹ 2534.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

F. Development Centre

19.59 Software Development Centre (SwDC) has been established in DoIT&C for undertaking application development initiatives with objectives to strengthen in-house development and technical capability, adopt standardized software development process as per best practices of industries, develop base framework and publish service catalogue, facilitate rapid application development, promote Reusability and modular approach and to develop QA and Testing capabilities. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

4. Capacity Building

A. Training & Seminar:

19.60 It is the intent of the State Government to ensure that all the government employees are trained in the use of IT. The decision has been taken to train each and every employee (Class III and above) so as to derive the envisaged benefits from various e- Governance projects. At the initiation of Department of I.T. & C., training programs are being conducted through RKCL. Under the scheme approximately 30000 employees have been trained across the State.

19.61 Similarly, with a view to encourage IT skill development in Government sector, Government of Rajasthan is reimbursing the fees to government personnel successfully completing MCA, BCA and Certificate courses in I.T. For this an outlay of ₹ 239.90 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES

19.62 The Department of Food and Civil Supply and Consumer Affairs is responsible for effective operation of Public Distribution System in the State. Department mainly performs following activities:

- Implementation of National Food Security Act 2013
- Works related to the implementation of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
- Implementation and operation of Targeted Public Distribution System.
- Purchase of Food grains through the State Agencies from FCI for district other than Alwar at the support price declared by the Government of India. In the Alwar district Decentralized Procurement System is being introduced first time.

19.63 An expenditure of ₹ 81504.14 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and an outlay of ₹ 37741.66 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the various programmes/activities of the department. Scheme wise details are as under:

Food and Civil Supply Corporation Limited

19.64 A Food and Civil Supply Corporation Limited has been established for effective implementation of public distribution system and it has started working.

Distribution of Sugar

19.65 Under Public distribution system 500 gm. sugar per unit per month is being provided at ₹ 13.50 per kg to the BPL and AAY families of the state. An outlay of ₹ 3000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Distribution of Wheat under National Food Security Act 2013

19.66 As per norms decided by the Government of India, the State Government provides 35 kg wheat per family per month to AAY families and 5 kg wheat per unit per month to other priority households at ₹ 2 per kg under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) in the State. An outlay of ₹ 25075.95 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2015-16.

Establishment of separate Consumer Affairs Department

19.67 As per the direction of Government of India, separate Consumer Affairs Department was established in the year 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 110.75 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for various offices of Consumer Affairs at State and Divisional level.

Computerization and Digitization of Ration Cards

19.68 To ensure reach of PDS commodities meant for the targeted beneficiaries, end to end computerization is being done. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System

19.69 The State Government has started computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System of the State in year 2012-13. An outlay of ₹ 8854.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Distribution of Kerosene

19.70 As per norms decided by the Government of India, 4 litres of Kerosene per month per family is being provided to all non-LPG connection families in the State through PDS, @ ₹ 17.25 per litre.

RAJASTHAN RURAL LIVELIHOOD PROJECT

19.71 Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project is funded by World Bank. The estimated project cost is ₹ 870.00 crore in which ₹ 769.90 crore is to be provided by the World Bank as loan and ₹ 100.10 crore will be provided by the State Government as State Share. The project is effective from June, 2011 for a period of 6 years from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

Targeted Beneficiaries

19.72 The Project aims to reach around 5,80,000 households out of which about 70 per cent (approx. 400000 lakh) are expected to be in project supported SHGs by the end of the Project period according to the availability of resources. Taking an average of 12 members per SHG, it is estimated that the Project will facilitate and nurture around 33,000 SHGs. The Project is committed to work with the poorer sections of the village and will follow a 'BPL-plus' strategy.

Project Objectives

19.73 The main objective of the project is to enhance the economic opportunities and empowerment of the rural poor with a focus of women and marginalized groups in the 18 targeted districts of the Rajasthan.

Project Strategy

19.74 RRLP will follow the strategy of building-up the capacities of target households complemented by financial & technical assistance for improving incomes, reducing costs, and reducing risks and vulnerability, identified by the households themselves in a livelihood plan. This strategy will motivate and support the households in augmenting their livelihoods in sustainable manner.

Project Approach

- Focusing beyond SHGs & develop higher support structure
- Multiple doses of finance
- Savings and credit model is likely to be more successful than grant-based model
- Diversification of livelihood source
- Social and livelihood security

- Committed support structure from state level to village level
- Community cost based interest rates
- Community to community learning (CRP Model)
- Skill development and assured employment
- Effective monitoring through: GIS based CMIS system, ICT based Mobile tracking, Accounting and Financial process monitoring through Tally

Project Area

19.75 On the basis of a particular selection criteria viz. HDI, proportionate population of SC/ ST/ BPL families, NREGA employment/ job card, agriculture output etc., 18 districts have been identified for the implementation of RRLP. These districts include Banswara, Baran, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karoli, Kota, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Pratapgarh and Udaipur.

19.76 An expenditure of ₹ 11000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15. During the year 3844 SHGs were promoted. During the year 2681 SHGs credit linked with the bank to tune of ₹ 1800.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 17600.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

MANPOWER

19.77 The Manpower Department came into existence on April 2010. This Department comes under Planning Department. The main objective of the department is to have a system of online registration of unemployed Technical & Non-technical persons who are bonafide residents of Rajasthan and also to help them in seeking employment in Public/Private sectors.

19.78 In 2013-14 the department has been assigned a new work to recommence writing and publication of Districts and States gazetteers which would be helpful in many researches and formulation of plans for the welfare of the State. The publication of gazetteers in the State will give an eloquent commentary on how social and economic reforms/changes were introduced by the government through various plans, schemes and policies and to what effect. As such these gazetteers are not geographical lexicons or statistical tables but will reflect changes in socio economic life of the people.

19.79 The process of writing the gazetteers has been started. Updating of three district gazetteers namely Jodhpur, Alwar and Banswara will have are underway.

19.80 Digitalization work of existing district gazetteers & state gazetteers has been started by the department. Digitalization 10 district gazetteers will be completed by March, 2015 and the remaining work will be completed in the year 2015-16.

19.81 An expenditure of ₹ 165.28 lakh is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 for various activities of the department and an outlay of ₹ 238.55 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

TOURISM DEPARTMENT

19.82 Rajasthan is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in India and has prominent place on the world tourist map.

19.83 It has varied tourist attractions for both domestic & international tourists. Some of the USPs (Unique Selling Propositions) of Rajasthan are luxury trains (Palace-on-Wheels & Rajasthan Royal on Wheels), glorious Heritage Forts, Palaces & Havelies, Fairs & Festivals, Colorful Arts and Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural and Eco-Tourism, Religious tourism and Temple Architecture, Traditional Folk music & dance and classical music & dance etc., which attract tourists in the State. Increase in the number of incoming foreign and domestic tourists definitely generates indirect employment. Tourism has a potential for foreign exchange earnings and it's also a field providing employment opportunities.

19.84 State Government is making continuous efforts for the development of tourist places as well as providing facilities to attract national and international tourists. Following important programmes/schemes have been taken up for implementation during the Twelfth Plan:-

- Mass training would be imparted to tourism sector related personnel like hotel employees, guides, Tourist Assistance Force (TAF) persons who are generally dealing with foreign and domestic tourists by Rajasthan Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (RITTMAN) with assistance of GoI.
- For encouraging and conserving local cultural artists, state level fund would be established for giving economic help to poor and old artists.
- Encourage Adventure Tourism like Tracking, Desert Safari and other niche products.
- For making easy approach to important tourist places/ site seeing places/religious places, approach roads and signage's may be made.
- Strengthening field offices of Tourism Department.
- Strengthening TAF system.
- Strengthening Information Technology (IT).
- Wide and intensive publicity and marketing.

19.85 To ensure optimum utilization of the rich tourism resources of the State and to generate employment especially in rural areas, to develop a ready market for the rich and varied handicrafts and to preserve and

accelerate the contribution of tourism towards socio-economic development of the State, a comprehensive Tourism Unit Policy-2007 has been made by the State Government.

19.86 Continuing the incentives available for Tourism Sector in the existing Tourism Unit Policy, 2007, the revised Tourism Unit Policy is under formulation. It will primarily address conversion issues of land for hotels, easy availability of land for tourism units and seamless implementation of provisions under the Policy.

19.87 To provide for facilities to the tourists visiting the state at various tourist destinations and to provide for certain measures to make their travel hassle free as also to regulate conduct of persons confronting them or dealing with them, the Rajasthan Tourism Trade (Facilitation and Regulation) Act, 2010 was enacted. Various rules have been formed and notifications under the Act have been issued.

19.88 The State of Rajasthan accords highest priority to the promotion of tourism. The state boasts of rich heritage, colorful culture, exciting desert safaris, shimmering sand-dunes, lush forests and varied wildlife – making it a ‘destination nonpareil’. The state, indeed, opens up a plethora of experiences for even the most discerning of travelers.

19.89 In addition, a number of initiatives are now being made to make tourism and hospitality in Rajasthan more enjoyable. Development of new circuits are being planned to attract more tourists towards ‘handicrafts’, ‘birding’ and ‘spirituality’ in the state.

19.90 The Government is aware of the need to promote lesser popular regions of the State so that benefits of tourism also percolate to the people of these areas. To this end, the Government is focusing on Bharatpur, Bikaner and Godwad regions. In the Bharatpur Division conservation works have been identified in Deeg, Kama, Weir, Dholpur and Kumher. Holi festival is also proposed at Deeg.

19.91 Infrastructure is being prioritized. As a matter of fact, for the year 2014-15, nine tourism projects worth ₹ 97.50 crore have already been cleared by the Government of India. This includes development of the mega desert circuit (Jaisalmer-Jodhpur-Bikaner-Sambhar-Pali-Mount Abu) to the tune of ₹ 50.00 crore.

19.92 Rajasthan has celebrated its Foundation Day – the Rajasthan Day with great verve and vigour. Further more, facilities will be set up to encourage tourism after sunset. This is to facilitate travel for tourists who would want to visit monuments late in the evening, when the heat settles down after sunset.

19.93 The Great India Travel Bazaar was organized in Jaipur. The State Government has entered an MOU with FICCI for organizing this event from 2015 to 2019. Tour operators, travel agents and travel writers

participated in this event in large numbers to make it a successful B2B inbound tourism mart.

19.94 Rajasthan Tourism is very keen to involve private sector stakeholders in the tourism industry for collaborating in its initiatives for various PPP projects. We are planning to offer Government owned heritage properties to private sector operators. A beginning will be made in this regard to offer Sarwad Fort in Ajmer district for use as a heritage property. Other areas for collaboration, in the offing, are promotion of rural tourism, week-end tourism and marketing of all kinds of tourism products in association with private stakeholders. This also includes the management of capital assets being developed by the Department at various tourist destinations by the private stakeholders which will include management of identified tourist facilities.

19.95 The State Government has also decided that all heritage hotels registered with Tourism department will be directly eligible to become training partners under Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP) subject to availability of infrastructure as per the guidelines of the Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC). As training partners, managements of the respective Heritage hotels would be required to set up training centres within the hotel premises using existing / additional infrastructure for the selected courses. This will give a boost to employment in rural areas where most of the heritage hotels are located.

19.96 Rajasthan Government has launched an air taxi service which will help connect major industrial and tourism points in the state. Under this scheme the state planes can be hired for use. The airports in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur are already functional. The state also has a number of airstrips and helipads. There are international flights from Jaipur which are connected to Dubai and Muscat.

19.97 The total arrival of tourists in Rajasthan is increasing continuously. The total tourist arrival in Rajasthan during 2007 to 2014 is as under:-

Table No. 19.2
Tourist Information

(Number in lakh)

Calendar Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Foreign Tourist Arrival in India	% of Tourist Arrival in Rajasthan against India
2007	259.21	14.01	273.22	50.52	27.57
2008	283.59	14.78	298.37	52.83	27.97
2009	255.59	10.73	266.32	51.68	20.77
2010	255.44	12.77	268.21	57.76	22.14
2011	271.37	13.52	284.89	63.09	21.43
2012	286.12	14.51	300.63	65.78	22.06
2013	302.98	14.37	317.35	68.48	20.99
2014	330.76	15.26	346.02	74.62	19.40

Important Achievements of the year 2014-15

- Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 10 new projects have been approved by the Ministry of Tourism, GoI. Out of the sanctioned amount of ₹ 5174.67 lakh, ₹ 1034.85 lakh has been received as first installment which has been provided to the implementing agencies.
- 99 new projects of tourism units having an investment of ₹ 48604.83 lakh have been approved.
- 42 fair and festivals have been organized.
- Virtual Tours of 40 tourist places and fairs have been provided on the website.
- Heritage walk has been launched in Churu on the occasion of World Tourism Day (27th September, 2014).
- Department of Tourism was awarded 8 prizes in different marts at national level.
- F.C.I., Ajmer, F.C.I., Udaipur, SHIM- Jodhpur, IHM –Jaipur and RTDC, Jaipur have trained 1776 trainees under different training programmes.
- Night Tourism in Jaipur.

Budget Announcements 2015-16

- Rajasthan will be projected as an attractive tourist destination by optimum use of all available resources. A provision of ₹ 38 Cr. has been made for IEC campaign. Along with this, domestic travel mart will be organized to promote domestic tourism.
- Jaipur city will be promoted/developed as a MICE (Meetings, Incentive, Conference and Exhibitions) destination.
- A provision of ₹ 35.00 Cr. has been made for the development of tourist sites.
- Tourism infrastructure will be developed by building approach road, signages, and ramps and public facilities. For the development of tourism, following works will be done
 - Development of Mangarh Dham, Banswara.
 - Development of Jaisamanad Lake, Udaipur.
 - Conservation of Shekhawati's Havelies and planned development of basic facilities.
 - Development of Churbhuja-Ganga Temple-Jama Masjid-Lakshman Temple, Old city of Bharatpur, Karauli and major routes around Nakki lake-Mount Abu and development

works of Dargah and near-by area, heritage walkway at King Edward Memorial, Ajmer.

- Development of tourism place of Kakuni and Bhanddewra, district Baran.
- Renovation and beautification of Gawari Talab-Jhalawar, Kolavi Bindayaka in Jhalawar district and Chandrawat Ji ki Bawari in Jhalarapatan.
- Other development work with restoration and preservation of remnants of 13th century Kuldhara village in Jaisalmer.
- Restoration of Sonar Fort of Jaisalmer.

Annual Plan 2015-16

19.98 An outlay of ₹ 17520.31 lakh was kept for the Tourism Sector for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 6111.63 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 6111.63 lakh. An outlay of ₹13647.38 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The scheme wise details are as under:-

Tourist Information & Publicity

19.99 This activity includes the printing of publicity material, issuing of advertisement, hospitality, fairs & festivals, participation of Rajasthan Tourism in International/National conferences, seminars, exhibitions and organisation of Rajasthan Callings and road shows in India and Abroad, grant-in-aid for the promotion of tourism, Time-out magazine and all other marketing activities.

19.100 In the present scenario of global competition to attract the tourists from foreign countries, huge publicity and marketing efforts are needed. To promote, Rajasthan at National and International level, campaign in print and electronic media, like the one initiated by Government of India (Incredible India Campaign) shall be launched. Department is publicizing the important tourist destinations, monuments, pilgrimage places, folk culture, fairs and festivals and also providing information to the tourists through its publicity literature like brochures, mailers and folders etc. Rajasthan is also participating in marts and exhibitions abroad so that more foreign tourists can be attracted in the State. In addition, for the promotion of domestic tourism, Rajasthan Calling and Road Shows are also being organized by the department in the major cities of various States.

19.101 Department also organizes/participates in Fairs, Festivals and Cultural events throughout the year which are of international acclaim. This year also the department will organize the following fairs and festivals throughout the year:-

Table No. 19.3
Important Fairs and Festivals of Rajasthan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer Festival, Mount Abu • World Tourism Day • Marwar Festival, Jodhpur • Pushkar Fair, Pushkar-Ajmer • Chandrabhaga Fair, Jhalawar • Sharad Mahotsav, Mt. Abu. • Desert Festival, Jaisalmer • Baneshwar Fair, Dungarpur • Camel Festival, Bikaner • Nagaur Fair, Nagaur • Gangaur Fair, Jaipur • Rajasthan Day Celebration • Mahaveer ji Mela, Karoli • Kailadevi Mela, Karoli 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teej Utsav, Jaipur • Kajli Teej, Bundi • Matsya Utsav, Alwar • Dussehra Festival, Kota • Brij Mahotsav, Bharatpur • Kaman Festival, Bharatpur • Sawan Utsav, Delhi • Cultural Evening during IITF, New Delhi • Kite Festival, Jaipur • Kumbhalgarh Utsav, Kumbhalgarh • Meera Mahotsav, Chittorgarh
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19.102 Apart from these fairs & festivals, Department participated in various other fairs & festivals which are of tourist importance.

19.103 An expenditure of ₹ 1914.32 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 4533.92 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Information and Technology

19.104 The State has taken up computerization in a big way. A comprehensive web-portal has already been developed for tourist which is available in 5 foreign languages viz. French, German, Spanish, Italian and Japanese along with Hindi and English. This includes the maintenance of Web-Portal, computerization of the department to the lower level and internet facility.

19.105 An expenditure of ₹ 30.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 40.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Development of Tourist Sites

19.106 Development of tourist sites and the infrastructure facilities are the prime requirements for promoting tourism in the State. An expenditure of ₹ 2529.36 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 3839.17 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Development of Rural Tourism

Identification of Tourism Potential at Sambhar Lake Town

19.107 The majority of the area of the town Sambhar is covered with the India's largest saline lake and hence the town itself is known as Sambhar Lake Town. One of the largest and the oldest Salt production facility is located on the sides of the Sambhar Lake. The Lake of Sambhar has been designated as a Ramsar Site (wetland of international importance) as it

attracts migrating birds from the Northern Asia which come during the winter season. The town of Sambhar is strategically located off the NH8 highway between Jaipur and Ajmer and is well connected through rail & road. The town of Sambhar poses great tourism potential which has unutilized till now. The increase in tourism activities in and around the area would result in the development of the area and generate employment to the locals.

19.108 The primary objective of the study is to identify the possible tourism activities which can be developed to unleash the opportunities in and around Sambhar Lake Town which supports the sustainable development of the town itself. Along with this the other objective for the study was to identify the area of development of the basic tourist amenities like public convenience, Parking, drinking water facility, conservation and upkeep of the existing tourist spots.

19.109 The cost of the project is ₹ 37.65 crore out of which GoI is providing ₹ 11.30 crore and remaining ₹ 26.35 crore will be provided by State Government.

19.110 Development of Rural Tourism and the infrastructure facilities are the prime requirements for promoting tourism in the State in rural areas. Every year 10 villages identified for developmental works with an estimated cost of ₹ 50.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 316.83 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 4426.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 including Development of Sambhar Lake as tourist destination.

Flood Lighting at Historical Monuments

19.111 For beautification of important historical buildings and monuments, flood lighting have been installed at the important monuments viz Albert Hall-Jaipur, Nahargarh Fort-Jaipur, Jaisalmer Fort-Jaisalmer, AmerFort- Jaipur, Sajjangarh Fort- Udaipur, Garh Palace- Bundi, Pushkar- Ajmer, Chittorgarh Fort, Gagroan Fort- Jhalawar etc.

19.112 An expenditure of ₹ 25.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for maintenance of the flood lights.

Direction & Administration

19.113 Under this head, provision has been kept for salary, maintenance of vehicle and hiring of services and for consultancy work for providing better services in the Tourism Sector. An expenditure of ₹ 240.03 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 227.20 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Tourist Assistance Force (TAF)

19.114 Tourist Assistance Force (TAF) was started in the year 2000-01 for the safety, security and assistance to the tourists coming to the State. The State made efforts to resolve the problems experienced by tourists and to protect them from anti social elements, so that they may enjoy hassle free stay in the State. Presently, the force has been deployed at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pushkar (Ajmer), Mount Abu, Jaisalmer, Sawai Madhopur, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Bharatpur, Bundi and Jhalawar. Total 230 posts are sanctioned. Tourist Police Stations also established at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur by Police Department for assistance of tourists.

19.115 An expenditure of ₹130.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 130.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Construction of Tourism Building

19.116 A new office building is being constructed for Tourism Department. An expenditure of ₹ 800.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An amount of ₹ 300.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Grant to Fairs Organize Authority

19.117 A separate Fair Organization Authority has been constituted to look after the whole management of different fairs organized in the State. An expenditure of ₹ 120.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 120.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Grant to F.C.I.

19.118 An expenditure of ₹ 6.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 6.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for establishment expenses.

SAINIK KALYAN

19.119 The department of Sainik Kalyan looks after the welfare of Ex-servicemen/widows and their dependents. 24 Zila Sainik Kalyan Kendra are situated at district/ tehsil. Total number of registered ex-servicemen is 165996 and widows are 45199 and their dependents are 660000.

19.120 Rajasthan Ex-servicemen Corporation has been constituted for employment generation to ex-servicemen and their dependents. In the year 2014-15, construction of a new hostel of 20 units for war widows at Sikar and a new Sainik Vishram Grah at Behror and Bhilwara is in progress. A new soldier rest house in Tonk is proposed to be constructed in the year 2015-16.

19.121 An expenditure of ₹ 339.36 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 575.88 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for the following activities:

Table No. 19.4
Financial Outlays

		(₹ in lakh)
S. No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay 2015-16
1	Construction of War Widows Hostel at Jodhpur & Sikar	475.86
2	Construction of Sainik Vishram Grah at Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara, Ajmer and Swai Madhopur	100.02
Total		575.88

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

19.122 Information and Public Relations Department works as an important link between Rajasthan Government and public. Publicity of all important schemes, policies, programmes of Rajasthan Government is being done by this department through Print and Electronic media and outdoor media. Moreover, publications and booklets of important works and schemes of the Rajasthan Government are being published and sent to all districts of Rajasthan. News coverage of all important government functions, programmes, activities is also one of the major functions of the department. Besides, department organizes exhibitions in all districts every year to display important schemes, policies, programmes of the government. All government NIT'S are published through this department.

19.123 Department has it's headquarter at Secretariat, Jaipur and extends itself in all 33 districts, with its district offices. The department has information centers in New Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai also.

19.124 It is announced in the Budget Speech 2015-16 that modernisation of District Information Centres and renovation and modernization of Press Room of the department at Jaipur will be taken up. A Social Media Cell will also be created.

19.125 An outlay of ₹ 1940.48 lakh was kept for Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 412.08 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 412.08 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 358.29 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for renovation of headquarter building and for Information Centres of Rajsamand, Bharatpur, Banswara, Hanumangarh, Dungarpur and Jhunjhunu.

Department of Personnel (DoP), Secretariat

19.126 Provision has been kept for different infrastructural development works carried out by DoP in Secretariat, Jaipur. An outlay of ₹ 1952.28 lakh was kept for the Department of Personnel for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 656.62 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15

against outlay of ₹ 656.62 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 411.20 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

GENERAL SERVICES

19.127 An outlay of ₹ 177727.09 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan for General Services. An expenditure of ₹ 96721.70 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 93714.85 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 83190.96 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of various state and district level buildings. The details are as given below:-

Jail Building

19.128 To overcome the problem of overcrowding in jails, construction of new Jail buildings and new barracks have been taken up.

19.129 An outlay of ₹ 4348.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 4426.22 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 4426.22 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6257.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Police Building

19.130 An outlay of ₹ 32684.50 lakh was kept for Police Buildings, Police Computerization and creation of Police Development Fund for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 15692.02 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 15742.25 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 10217.29 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for following schemes:-

Table No. 19.5

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Details	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
1	Police Buildings	3900.00	3900.00	3067.20
2	TFC	4142.00	4142.00	0.03
3	Police Computerisation	0.01	0.00	0.01
4	Police Development Fund	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00
5	Police Academy	50.24	0.02	0.04
6	Police Moderanization	5850.00	5850.00	4850.00
7	State Forensic Science Laboratory	500.00	500.00	1000.01
	Total	15742.25	15692.02	10217.29

GAD Buildings including MP cell and Circuit House

19.131 General administrative buildings cover construction of office buildings for different departments, circuit houses and their offices and residential quarters except those which are included in different sectoral programmes.

19.132 An outlay of ₹ 5365.19 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2219.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2219.60 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1783.49 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16. The detail is as below:

Table No. 19.6

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Details	Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
1	GAD Buildings	5330.10	2209.53	2209.53	1774.02
2	MP Cell & Others	35.09	10.07	9.47	9.47
	Total	5365.19	2219.60	2219.00	1783.49

Raj Bhawan

19.133 An outlay of ₹ 1535.97 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 173.67 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 272.40 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for different construction works of Raj Bhawan buildings at Jaipur and Mount Abu.

Judicial Buildings

19.134 The proposed financial outlays for New High Court Building, Jodhpur, Other Judicial Buildings, Judicial Administration and Judicial Academy are as under:-

Table No. 19.7
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Details	Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2014-15	Likely exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
1	New High Court Building, Jodhpur	14000.00	5000.00	5000.00	7000.00
2	Other Judicial Buildings	14352.64	7344.24	5525.16	7613.75
3	Other Judicial Buildings-TSP Head	0.00	521.00	428.31	1786.77
4	Judicial Administration and 45 Gram Nyayalaya buildings	10492.28	1847.34	1565.50	1861.08
5	Judicial Academy	2330.97	498.87	498.87	0.01
	Total	41175.89	15211.45	13017.84	18261.61

New High Court Building, Jodhpur

19.135 The original project cost of the New High Court Building at Jhalamand, Jodhpur is ₹ 187.52 crore. Now, the project cost is likely to be revised to ₹ 250.83 crore due to cost escalation and other new works. An outlay of ₹14000.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 7000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Other Judicial Buildings

19.136 The scheme is running under 75:25 sharing pattern in GoI and State Government. An outlay of ₹ 9400.52 lakh is proposed for construction of court buildings, advocate chambers, parking shed and various infrastructure works in which ₹ 2089.74 lakh as central share is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Judicial Administration and 45 Gram Nyayalaya buildings

19.137 A provision of ₹ 280.01 lakh is proposed for construction of Gram Nyayalaya buildings and various infrastructure works in which ₹ 80.01 lakh as central share. A Provision of ₹ 1581.07 lakh is proposed for State share for establishment expenditure of these 45 Nyayalayas. Total ₹ 1861.08 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Judicial Academy

19.138 The project cost of construction of Rajasthan Judicial Academy is ₹ 2483.22 lakh. Out of which, ₹ 1500.00 lakh is provided under Thirteenth Finance Commission and the remaining share of ₹ 983.22 lakh is being provided by State Government.

19.139 An expenditure of ₹ 498.87 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. A token provision is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Excise Department

19.140 An outlay of ₹ 3504.06 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1797.50 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1797.50 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1400.11 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for construction of office buildings and excise police thana bhawans.

Rajasthan State Ganganagar Sugar Mill

19.141 A new integrated Sugar Mill Complex, a Sugar Plant of 1500 TCD (Tons cane per day) capacity expandable to 2500 TCD with 4.95 MW Co-Gen Power Plant and 30,000 Litre Per Day capacity Distillery with 1.2 MW Captive Power Plant is being installed for shifting the old Sugar Mill from Sriganganagar City to new location in District Sriganganagar. Total cost of the project is ₹180.00 crore. The Government of Rajasthan has consented to provide the finance by way of equity upto ₹ 177.56 crores and remaining financed by internal resources. The production work in New Sugar Mill Complex is likely to be started in Month of September, 2015.

A- Civil work	- ₹ 61.55 Crore
B- Sugar Plant and Co-Gen	- ₹ 68.75 Crore
C- Distillery Plant	- ₹ 42.85 Crore
D- Misc. Heads	- ₹ 06.85 Crore
TOTAL	- ₹180.00 Crore

19.142 The Government of Rajasthan has consented to provide the finance by way of equity upto ₹ 177.56 crores and remaining financed by internal resources. The production work in New Sugar Mill Complex is likely to be started in Month of September, 2015.

19.143 An expenditure of ₹ 4257.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 4257.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16

Registration and Stamps

19.144 At present 39 Sub Registrar (SR) offices, IG Office, Ajmer and DIG office Alwar are running in rental/tehsil/other government buildings. Sub Registrar Offices do not have enough space for the staff and no record room to keep the registered documents in safe custody. Out of these, construction of IG Office, Ajmer and 9 Sub-Registrar Office building is under progress and two new Sub- Registrar Office building have been sanctioned in 2015-16.

19.145 Computerization of SR offices- New computers with printer, UPS, thumb impression machine and web camera etc. will be purchased for 208 SR offices for registration work.

19.146 Construction works of 6 new record rooms for DIG Office Bikaner, Hanumangarh, Bhilwara & Sub Registrar Offices, Tonk, Ganganagar & Jhunjhunu has been completed and record shifted.

19.147 In the year 2013-14, new office building of I.G. Registration and Stamps at Ajmer has been sanctioned. Apart from on-going capitals works, digitalization of registered document kept in CRR Ajmer and 13 circles has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

19.148 An outlay of ₹ 1401.63 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 859.21 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 859.21 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1115.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for above mentioned activities.

Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCMRIPA)

19.149 HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCM RIPA), Jaipur is the apex-level Administration Training Institute (ATI) of the Government of Rajasthan for civil service training. RIPA has two satellite campuses located at Udaipur and Bikaner and two Regional Training Centres at Jodhpur and Kota.

19.150 The major activities of HCM RIPA are to conduct the Foundational and Institutional Professional training for officials recruited to various State services. It also organizes professional training for the officers of Indian Administrative Service (allotted to Rajasthan). Besides, In-Service Training programmes both specific object oriented and target group oriented are conducted in the Institute for officers working in various state/central departments/undertakings in Rajasthan and elsewhere.

Training of Trainers activities, as well as policy implementation training and orientation, and action related workshops and seminar are also organized.

19.151 A Centre for Good Governance (CGG) was established in 2004-05 at HCM RIPA to ensure Good Governance in the State with an objective to coordinate and support the designing and implementation of the State Government's Governance reforms programme. For discharging these objectives, CGG undertakes action research, provide professional advices, conducts change in management programme for government departments and agencies and conducts quick studies, etc. for the implementation of reform agenda successfully.

19.152 To increase the facilities and quality in training activities, the construction work of new building at RTI Kota and Jodhpur will be taken up during the year 2013-14 including some strengthening work at Jaipur and Udaipur campus.

19.153 An outlay of ₹ 1745.12 lakh was kept for Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 522.36 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 522.37 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 475.67 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Commercial Taxes Department

19.154 With a view to provide investors an attractive opportunity to invest in the State, Government of Rajasthan has introduced a scheme RIPS, 2014 (Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme). This scheme facilitates investment in establishment of new enterprises and investments by the existing enterprises for expansion and investment for revival of sick enterprises. It shall remain in force up to 31.03.2019. At present approximate 400 units is getting subsidy under RIPS 2003/2010 scheme.

19.155 Special provisions have been made in the RIPS 2014 for incentives in backward regions and most backward regions. Under the provisions of the scheme more incentives have also been provided to thrust sector like Ceramic & Glass, Dairy, MSME, Electronic System Design and Manufacturing, Industrial Gas, Plastic to Oil Manufacturing, Power Loom, Textile, Tourism, Kota Stone, Marble and Granite Sector.

19.156 An outlay of ₹ 70081.25 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 49337.07 lakh (for RIPS ₹ 48604.93 lakh + for building works ₹ 732.14 lakh) is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 43837.08 lakh (for RIPS ₹ 43104.94 lakh + for building works ₹ 732.14 lakh). An outlay of ₹ 32325.84 lakh (for RIPS ₹ 31620.26 lakh + for building works ₹ 705.58 lakh) is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Stationery and Printing

19.157 An outlay of ₹ 1051.22 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 150.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 146.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for modernization and strengthening of printing presses installed at Jaipur, Bikaner, Alwar and Kota.

Devasthan Department

19.158 Devasthan Department has a religious heritage of temples, dharmshala and other charitable institutions, which are very ancient. At present it has 594 temples with their related inns, hotels and other residential and non-residential buildings. All the temples and buildings are playing important role in the archeological and religious tourism.

19.159 It is announced in the Budget Speech 2015-16 that ₹ 20.00 crores is provided for repair, maintenance and development of temples.

19.160 An outlay of ₹ 3928.05 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2442.69 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2442.69 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 4667.99 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for following schemes:-

Table No. 19.8
Financial Outlays

S. No.	Name of scheme	Outlay 2015-16 (₹ in lakh)
1.	Reimbursement of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra	50.00
2.	Varisth Nagric Teerth Yatra Yojana	1500.00
3.	Development of facilities at religious places, Repair and Maintenance of temples	3117.99
	Total	4667.99

Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.

19.161 Under the scheme financial assistance of ₹ 1.00 lakh is provided to each pilgrim resident of Rajasthan State after their successful completion of the Yatra of Kailash Mansarovar through External Ministry of Govt. of India. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2015-16 is kept for providing assistance to 50 pilgrims.

Varisth Nagarik Teerth Yatra Yojana

19.162 Under the scheme of 'Varisth Nagric Teerth Yatra Yojana 2014', 7500 Varisth Nagrics have performed their religious tour through running 8 trains by IRCTC in the year 2014-15.

19.163 An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is proposed of the Annual Plan 2015-16 for 7500 senior citizens of state for religious tour to various decided important religious places in India through running of special trains by IRCTC.

Repairs & renovations of Devasthan Temples, Buildings and other religious development work to facilitate pilgrims.

19.164 Devasthan Department has a religious heritage of Temples, Dharmshalas and other charitable institutions, which are very ancient. At present, it has 594 temples with their related inns, hotels and other residential and non-residential buildings. All the temples and buildings are playing important role in the archeological and religious tourism. Department has taken up major interventions of repairs, renovations and beautification of the temples. Some majors are also taken up for providing facilities to pilgrimages by development through master plan. Some of them are extension of Gogamadi Temple and development of its mela ground, renovation works of Laxminath ji and Naganechagi temples, Bikaner. Reconstruction work will be started at Bihari Kila, Bharatpur. Development of religious path ways that leads to various pilgrimages spots likes Ramdevvara and Khatushyam ji. An outlay of ₹ 3117.99 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Civil Defence & Home Guards

19.165 An outlay of ₹ 1541.74 lakh for Civil Defence and ₹ 2000.00 lakh for Home Guards was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1107.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 1107.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 456.13 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Civil Aviation

19.166 To provide the better connectivity to all districts, it is proposed that each district should have a well developed air strips. Provision is also kept for up gradation and development of new air strips at different places for providing better connectivity.

19.167 An outlay of ₹ 3811.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2142.79 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2142.79 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 3000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for development of existing air strips.

Treasuries and Accounts

19.168 Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries are responsible for making payments and maintaining government financial accounts. These are the places where departments, employees and pensioners interact. Proper office space is the utmost requirement for this purpose. There are 41 Treasuries and 225 Sub Treasuries in Rajasthan. Generally Treasuries and Sub Treasuries are situated in collectorate and tehsils premises respectively but at some places they are running in rented building also. Moreover, at some places the space provided for Treasuries and Sub Treasuries is not sufficient to fulfill the need. Therefore, there is a continuous need of new buildings for Treasuries and sub Treasuries.

19.169 State Government has started implementation of Integrated Financial Management System for enabling web based online practices in Government Financial Accounting. In this process web based technology has been developed for budgetary practices and treasury functions. This project has been sanctioned under Mission Mode Project of Government of India under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). In the light of above requirements, provision is kept for construction of buildings of treasuries and sub treasuries; furniture, office equipments, treasury computerization and implementation of IFMS phase-2.

19.170 An outlay of ₹ 3553.12 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2470.84 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 2470.84 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2558.30 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Prosecution

19.171 In the year of 2014-15 the State Government has sanctioned for construction of Prosecution office buildings at Kota, Jodhpur and Tonk District Headquarter and the work is expected to be completed in the coming financial year. The State Government has announced in the State Budget for the year 2015-16 for construction of Prosecution office buildings at Sujangarh (Churu), Nokha (Bikaner) and Rajsamand Headquarter.

19.172 The State Government has also announced in the State Budget to provide Library/E-library facilities to all Assistant Director Prosecution Offices in three phases.

19.173 An expenditure of ₹ 210.71 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 210.71 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 145.73 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Other Department

19.174 Details of the provision for Twelfth Plan, Annual Plan 2014-15 outlays, likely expenditure to be incurred in the year 2014-15 and outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for various other department is shown in the table given below:

Table No. 19.9
Other Departments

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Department	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2014-15	Likely Exp. 2014-15	Outlay 2015-16
1.	State Revenue Intelligence Department	0.05	270.00	111.42	126.75
2.	Pension Department	0.05	32.66	32.66	84.00
3.	State Information Commission		0.01	0.01	20.00

CHAPTER - 20

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

20.1 Human Development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential, lead productive and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests. It is defined as expanding the choices of people to lead lives that they value and it is thus much more than economic growth, which is only an important means of enlarging people's choices. Human Development reflects in development in education, health and income status while ensuring equitable and sustainable development. The Human Development Index (HDI) provides a composite measure of mainly three dimensions:

- Living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy at birth)
- Access to knowledge (measured by adult literacy and combined enrolment ratio)
- Having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity and income)

20.2 The appreciation of Human Development by India was reflected in Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97). Global launch of Human Development Report (HDR), 1993 in New Delhi had gone a long way in propagating this model of development. This commitment is shown by the launch of various nation development programmes which confirm to the principles of HD for example School Feeding Programme, Wage Programme, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan etc. were started during this period and taken forward in the coming years.

20.3 The Global Human Development Report, 2014, identify a new theme concerned with human development which is "Sustaining Human Progress : Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience". In this report India ranked 135 among 187 countries across the world, with a medium level HDI of 0.586, moving one rank upper as compared to 2013.

20.4 First 'India Human Development Report' (IHDR) was published in year 2001. It advocated a governance approach to human development. Second IHDR was published in the year 2011. It argues that interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning's 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.

20.5 IHDR, 2011 shows that the HDI has increased by 21 per cent between 1999-2000 and 2007-08 (the latest year for which it can be estimated). Equally important, it shows that the increase in HDI in the states that are among the poorest has been much faster than the

national average and hence there is a convergence taking place between states in terms of HDI.

20.6 In 1981, 1991 and 2001, Rajasthan's HDI and ranks were 0.256 (12th rank), 0.347 (11th rank), and 0.424 (9th rank) respectively among 15 states. According to the IHDR, 2011 : Towards Social Inclusion, by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and Planning Commission, the HDI rank of Rajasthan is 17 in the year 2007-08 (0.434) among 29 states, where seven north eastern states have been combined excluding Assam.

20.7 The first Human Development Report of Rajasthan was launched in 2002. Its main theme was 'Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods in an Era of Globalisation'. It was focused on agriculture on the one hand, and the sectoral imbalances on the other. Gender and health issues were identified to be of paramount importance. It prioritised the imperatives for fiscal reform, macroeconomic stabilisation and a strategy for sustainable human development. Update on Human Development for the State was prepared in 2008. It highlighted the current status of various components of Human Development in the State.

Sector-wise State Scenario

20.8 The current status of various components of Human Development is discussed in subsequent sections:

Education

20.9 Education has a multiplier effect on other social sectors like health, women development, employment, child development, labour etc. It is also of great instrument value in the process of economic growth and development. Education not only improves the quality of life of the people but it also Provide opportunities for progress. The current status of education is given in table 20.1:

Table No. 20.1
Major Indicators of Education

S.No.	Education indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Total Literacy rate (Census 2011)	66.1	73.0
2.	Male Literacy rate (Census 2011)	79.2	80.9
3.	Female Literacy rate (Census- 2011)	52.1	64.6
4	Gender gap in literacy(Census- 2011)	27.1	16.3
5.	Drop-out Rate at Primary level(2012-13)	7.97	4.67
6.	Net Enrolment Ratio at Primary level(2013-14)	79.54	88.08
7.	Gender Parity Index(2011-12)	0.99	1.01

20.10 As per the Census, 2011, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 66.1 per cent compared to 60.4 per cent in 2001, registering 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 over a period 2001 to 2011 by 4.7 per cent and the national level gap is 5.3 per cent.

20.11 Drop-out rate at primary level has been decreased to 7.97 per cent in 2012-13 from 10.76 in 2009-10. Where as in India; this rate has decreased from 6.76 to 4.67 during this period.

20.12 The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at primary level has declined from 81.50 to 79.54 (DISE 2013-14) from 2012-13 to 2013-14 whereas, at the national level NER has declined from 90.78 to 88.08 during this period.

20.13 Gender Parity Index for Rajasthan in primary education was 0.99 whereas; it was 1.01 for India in 2011-12.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

20.14 There are many programmes that State and Central Governments have been implementing to improve the education sector and achieve the target of universal primary education & quality education at all level. One of the major programme on elementary education is Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). This programme resulted in tremendous improvement in infrastructure and enrolment. Also, programmes like Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Continuing Education Programme & Samporna Sakhsar Bharat etc. are being implemented.

20.15 Right to Free & Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April 2010. In this scheme 25 per cent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker section and disabled groups. 4,17,982 children have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools with 1,90,982 new admissions in year 2014-15.

20.16 Government has taken several initiatives to promote girls education, some of them are:

- 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) are functional in the year 2014-15. 19,117 girls are studying in these schools.
- 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya for Girls are running. These residential schools for girls are in Mewat region, which is largely educationally backward. The Mewat hostels in Alwar District which have been constructed by Mewat Area Development Programme. 370 girls are being benefitted by this intervention.
- Meena Manches have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII of 9,206 Nodal Schools and 200 KGBVs to create awareness in the community on the social issues viz child marriage, dowry system etc and motivate parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to send their daughters to school.
- Sambalan Abhiyan, the school monitoring programme has been introduced from 2012-13 to ensure quality education in schools. It

aims at supervision of status of physical and human resources, school environment, teaching – learning process and learning levels of students in Hindi, Mathematics & English. 6,533 schools were supervised in first phase of the year 2014-15. Remedial measures were taken after analysis of learning levels.

- The programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is existing in 21,500 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 increased and change for the better in the teacher's thought process and awareness among them about the improvement and innovations in the teaching sector.
- Under the secondary education department, several girl child centric initiatives have been under taken such as Bicycle Distribution, Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) for KGBV Enrolled Girls, Gargi Puraskar, Balika Shiksha Foundation etc.

20.17 Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan some programmes i.e Swami Vivekanand Model Schools, Sharde Girls Hostel, Civil works, Scholarship and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) programme are run by the Central and the State Government.

20.18 For Adult Education a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called 'Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan' was launched on September 8, 2009. Saakshar Bharat Programme is covering 31 districts except Kota & Pratapgarh districts. Hence special literacy & vocational camps are organized for illiterate women of Kota & Pratapgarh districts.

Health and Nutrition

20.19 Health care is important for having a healthy productive workforce and general welfare so as to achieve the goal of population stabilization by addressing issues like child survival, safe motherhood and contraception. The current level of the State vis-à-vis India is shown in table 20.2:-

Table No. 20.2
Major indicators of Health

S.No.	Health indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live births) -2013 (SRS-2014)	47	40
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh live birth) (SRS-2011-13)	244	167
3.	Total Fertility Rate (Births per women) (SRS -2013)	2.8	2.3
4	Child(0-4) Mortality Rate (per thousand live births)(SRS -2013)	13	11
5	Crude Birth Rate (Live Births per thousand midyear population) -2013 (SRS-2014)	25.6	21.4

S.No.	Health indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
6	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per thousand midyear population) -2013 (SRS-2014)	6.5	7.0
7	Life Expectancy at Birth (SRS Based Abridged Life Tables 2006-10)		
	Total	66.5	66.1
	Male	64.7	64.6
	Female	68.3	67.7
8.	Malnutrition among children (0-3 years) (National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06) (underweight, low weight)	36.8	40.4
9.	Anaemia among currently married women (15-49 years) (National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06)	53.1	55.3
10	Sex ratio (0-6 years) (females per 1000 males) (Census- 2011)	888	919

20.20 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 still high as compared to National average i.e. 167.

20.21 As per National Family Health Survey-2 (NFHS) 1998-99, nearly 48.5 per cent of women in the State, in the age group of 15-49 years were Anaemic. This increased to 53.1 per cent during NFHS-3, 2005-06.

20.22 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the State remained stagnant for most of the nineties. However, in the new millennium, decline in IMR was sharper. The aggregate IMR declined from 85 in 1995 to 67 in 2004 (SRS Bulletin, April 2006) and presently, it is 47 (SRS Bulletin Sept, 2014) for year 2013.

20.23 The percentage of institutional births increased from 12 per cent during NFHS-1 (1992-93) to 21.5 per cent during NFHS-2 (1998-99) and thereafter, to 32.2 per cent during NFHS-3 (2005-06). As per Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2012-13, the per cent of Institutional Deliveries is 78.0. Low rate of institutional deliveries eventually gets reflected in higher incidence of IMR and/or MMR in the State.

20.24 As per Census 2011, sex ratio in 0-6 age group is only 888 per thousand males. This is an area of concern if we want to move forward with inclusive growth.

20.25 As per SRS 2014, Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate are 25.6 and 6.5 respectively.

20.26 During the year 2013, TB Convergence and Cure Rates were 91 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. Leprosy prevalence, during the same period, was 0.17 per 10000 population.

20.27 Nearly, 82.3 per cent of children in the age group of 6-35 months were found Anaemic as per NFHS-2(1998-99). The status improved

marginally during NFHS-3(2005-06) when the percentage of anaemic children reduced to 79.1.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

20.28 In order to achieve further improvements in health indicators, National Immunization Programme is being implemented to protect pregnant women and children below one year age from Tetanus Toxoid (TT), Bacilli Calmette Guerin (BCG), Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT), Cholera, etc.

20.29 The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national effort at ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community and critically at the health system levels. In the first phase, NRHM was started in the year the 2005 and completed in 2012 and now in the next phase NHM will continue till the year 2017. The mission focuses on rural as well as urban health, therefore, NRHM and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as Sub-missions of NHM.

20.30 “Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojna” was launched on 2nd Oct. 2011. The scheme aimed 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. On this scheme, during the year 2014-15 (Up to Dec, 2014) an amount of ₹ 152.50 crore has been spent.

20.31 Mukhyamantri Nishulk Janch Yojana: To strengthen the existing laboratories and other diagnostic facilities (and to create additional facilities if required) in all the public health institutions, so as to provide essential diagnostic services free of cost to all patients visiting government hospitals. Under this scheme, 5.58 crore investigations have been done up to December 31, 2014.

20.32 Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY):To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the State Government has launched the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna” with the assistance of Government of India in the State 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.

20.33 Chief Minister’s BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh scheme provides free treatment and assistance to the indoor & outdoor patients belonging to the BPL families, State BPL families, Astha card holders, those suffering from HIV/AIDS, Old age persons, widows, physically challenged pensioners, beneficiaries of Navjeevan Yojna, Antyodya Anna Yojna, Annapurna Yojna, families of Kathori Tribe Sand some other categories.

20.34 Under the Dhanvantari Ambulance Yojana any person in need of emergency help can dial a toll free number 108. The ambulance reaches the site and rushes the victim to the nearest hospital.

Status of Women

20.35 Following indicators reflect the current status of women in the state:-

- As per census 2011, sex ratio in Rajasthan is 928 while the sex ratio in the age-group 0 to 6 years is only 888.
- In 2013-14, Rajasthan had 87 girls per 100 boys in primary education & in 2011-12 only 60 girls per 100 boys in secondary education. The corresponding figures for India were 93 and 81 respectively. Evidently, there is a wide gap between India and Rajasthan especially in secondary education.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

20.36 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.

20.37 Keeping in view the low participation of women in the decision making at policy & senior management levels and increasing rate of violence against women, special efforts are being made to improve the situation. Programmes focusing on financial independence of rural women and their participation in the decision making at the household and the village level are also being implemented. At present, 304 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects are functioning in the State. Out of these, 40 projects are being implemented in urban areas having one lakh or more population, 36 in tribal area and remaining 228 in rural areas. 54,915 Angan Wadi Centers (AWCs) and 6,204 mini angan wadi centers have been made functional. Efforts are being made to reduce IMR, 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 year, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as to adolescent girls through angan wadi centers to achieve these objectives.

20.38 Some of the new policy initiatives to improve the status of women in the State include – Observing Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Day, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha

Yojana (RJSSY), managing child nutrition, forming Self Help Groups (SHGs) and encouraging community support, etc.

20.39 Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) was initiated in the State on a pilot basis in 10 districts. Under this scheme, nutrition, life skill and health education is being provided to non-school going adolescent girls of age group 11-15 years and all girls of 15-18 years age group.

20.40 The Commission for protection of child rights is working to provide secure environment and protection of rights of children in the State.

20.41 Following a life cycle approach, to establish the dignity and security of women in the society in a comprehensive and convergent manner, Chief Minister's 7 Point Programmed for Empowerment of Women to focus on:

- Safe Motherhood
- Reduction in IMR
- Population Stabilization
- Prevention of Child Marriages
- Retention of girls at least up to class X
- Providing security and safe environment to women
- Economic empowerment by providing self-employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

20.42 All Dy. Directors, CDPOs and Prechatas have been designated as Protection Officers under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act, 2005.

20.43 Women Self Help Group Programme: In Rajasthan 2.44 lakh women SHGs have been constituted so far, out of which 1.91 lakh SHGs have been linked up with loans amounting to ₹ 761.78 crore from various financial institutions.

20.44 Bhamashah Scheme is the largest initiatives towards financial empowerment and independence of Women. It was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15th August 2014 at Udaipur. The project is expected to mark a new beginning in making women self-sufficient.

Livelihood

20.45 Rajasthan is characterized by sharp variations in terrain, livelihood, settlement pattern, and social identity. Distribution of income and assets is also highly uneven. Agriculture and animal husbandry form the major sources of livelihood. However, on account of vagaries of monsoon, the agricultural output suffers from wide fluctuations. The per capita income is summarized in table 20.3:

Table No. 20.3
Per Capita Income

(in ₹)

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2004-05	24143	18565	24143	18565
2005-06	27131	20275	26015	19445
2006-07	31206	24055	28067	21342
2007-08	35825	26882	30332	21922
2008-09	40775	31279	31754	23356
2009-10	49249	35254	33901	24304
2010-11	54021	44644	36202	27502
2011-12	64316	54637	64316*	29612
2012-13P	71593	60844	66344*	30839
2013-14Q	80388	65974	69959*	31836
2014-15A	88533	72156	74193*	33186

*Based on new base year 2011-12

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

20.46 In the State during 2004-05 to 2014-15(A), per capita income at current prices has increased from ₹ 18565 to ₹ 72156 and from ₹ 18565 to ₹ 33186 at constant prices (2004-05).

20.47 The agriculture sector is the predominant source of employment in Rajasthan but its importance is declining and the sector is facing stagnant growth. The share of agricultural labour increased significantly from 10.6 per cent in 2001 to 16.5 per cent in 2011. According to the Census 2011, it is estimated that Rajasthan has 2.99 crore workers, out of which 2.44 crore (1.38 crore males and 1.06 crore females) reside in the rural area and 0.55 crore (0.45 males and 0.10 females) in urban areas. 56.4 per cent of population in Rajasthan is of non-workers largely due to Rajasthan's huge population of children which is 15.5 per cent of the total population. Work participation rates (WPR) have increased from 42.1 per cent in 2001 to 43.6 per cent in 2011, largely due to an increase in female labour. 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 annual increase of workforce in the last decade was 1.5 per cent.

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL)

20.48 As the first initiative of India, Rajasthan established a Mission on Livelihoods, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) in September 2004, in order to meet the challenges of unemployment & ensuring gainful and sustainable employment with special focus on youth, women, BPL, SC/ST and minorities:

- The objective of creation of RMoL was to formulate appropriate and innovative strategies to promote and facilitate large scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people.
- RMoL commenced its works in December, 2005 and launched Regular Skill Training Programmes (RSTP).

20.49 Reconstitution of RMoL as an Apex Body for all livelihoods and skilling initiatives: In January, 2014, through the cabinet decision, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) has been reconstituted in place of the Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Mission and Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Council. RMoL has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister as the apex body for skilling and livelihood programmes in the State.

Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)

20.50 Organizing skill training programmes across the State has been the flagship programme of RSLDC since its inception as RMoL. The mission has conducted vocational training programmes and district employment fairs for unemployed youth under Livelihood Promotion Programmes. This is generating competency level for employment among the unemployed youth, particularly those coming from the poor families and from rural background areas.

Major Schemes of RSLDC

Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP):

20.51 ELSTP was launched in the year 2012 with the objective of linking the skill training programme with employment. Economic sectors having job opportunities were identified in Rajasthan and courses pertaining to those sectors were selected by RSLDC. In this program, a training partner has to ensure minimum 50 per cent placement of every batch completed. During the year 2014-15 (up to Dec., 2014), 29125 youths have been trained and approximately 10772 youths trained earlier have been provided placement.

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY):

20.52 Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (erstwhile Aajeevika Skill Development Programme – ASDP), a national programme of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) launched as a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), aims to alleviate poverty by empowering rural youths through skilling and wage employment. RSLDC has been designated as State Skill Mission (SSM) to implement scheme in the State of Rajasthan by MoRD. Rajasthan is one of the approved Annual Action Plan (AAP) States with a training target of 1 lakh BPL youth. The scheme was launched on July 17, 2014 by signing MoUs with 43 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). Till

December 2014, 20 PIAs have set up 40 Skill Development Centers and 2904 beneficiaries are under training under the scheme.

Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP):

20.53 Under RSTP, special programmes with identified courses have been launched separately for Women, Youth and Specially Abled Persons. These programmes focus both on wage and self-employment needs. After publication of 3 Expression of Interest (EOIs), 27 proposals have been received and 10 new Skill Development Centers have been set up. MoUs have been signed with 10 new agencies.

Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS):

20.54 Government of Rajasthan has reconstituted Rajasthan Skill Development Initiative Society (RSDIS) in February, 2014 to implement the SDI Scheme of Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Government of India. It is done through ITIs and Private Training Partners/ Institutes by setting up Vocational Training Providers (VTPs). The RSDIS has invited training partners to setup VTPs under the scheme.

Rajasthan GraminAajeevikaVikasParishad(RGAVP):

20.55 The Government of Rajasthan has set up an Independent Society, Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) under the aegis of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department. The Society is registered under the Rajasthan Society Registration Act- 1958. The objective of the RGAVP is to support the development of livelihood opportunities for the rural poor, especially women and marginalized groups, with the assistance of State Government, Central Government and External Agencies.

20.56 At present the RGAVP is implementing the World Bank assisted **Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP)** in the 51 poorest blocks of 17 districts of the State. In addition, RGAVP is also implementing **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)** in 167 blocks, **National Rural Livelihood Project(NRLP)** in 24 blocks and **MPOWER Project** in 6 blocks of the State. By the end of December, 2014 approximately 3.02 lakh households were organized into 19,947 Self Help Groups and 822 Village Organization (VOs) by RGAVP under all the three projects.

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM):

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

CHAPTER - 21

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Introduction

21.1 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 with the rising demand for public infrastructure.

21.2 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.

21.3 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.

21.4 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.

21.5 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.

21.6 The Government of Rajasthan recognizes that the private sector can play a prominent role in infrastructure development. PPP is evidently emerging as the preferred route to leverage private capital as well as to induct private sector. A closer partnership between the public and private sectors can support sustainable development, reduce poverty, and ultimately foster greater prosperity.

21.7 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 public and private. To achieve the targeted growth rate, efforts will be made to pursue the PPPs, wherever possible.

21.8 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 main objective is to improve the investment and business climate in the state to provide services at least costs by mobilising private investment and efficiencies. However, the success of PPP projects is substantially determined by the enabling environment comprising the policy and regulatory framework. It has been decided to take up some pilot PPP projects especially for medical and nursing colleges/hospitals as well as universal healthcare, urban water supply, electricity distribution and affordable housing.

Institutional Framework

21.9 The PPP Cell created under the Planning Department in the year 2007-08 is the Nodal agency to coordinate efforts of the State Government regarding projects entailing public-private participation. It serves as the repository of all the information relating to PPP in the State including best practices, guidelines, schemes etc.

21.10 State Government has set up a Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) in the year 2014-15 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 with approval of PPP projects, if project cost is higher than ₹ 500 crore.

21.11 To facilitate the functioning of the CID, the State Government has also constituted an Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary. The ECID will formulate, review, recommend policy papers and proposals for submission to CID and also will monitor, follow up on implementation of the decisions of the CID. It will also undertake such other actions as may be necessary in furtherance of the objectives of the CID.

21.12 An Empowered Committee has also been constituted under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary for consideration and approval of 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.

21.13 The State Government has engaged the former Principal Advisor (Infrastructure), Planning Commission, Government of India as Advisor (Infrastructure & PPP) to advise on the policy and regulatory framework relating to Infrastructure and Public Private Partnership. Since preparation, processing, bidding and award of a PPP project normally requires extensive documentation and expert advice, especially in respect of their technical, financial and legal aspects, therefore, a PPP Cell has also been created at New Delhi to provide logistical and secretarial support to the Advisor (Infrastructure & PPP). Three experts comprising financial, technical and legal have been engaged in the PPP Cell at New Delhi.

21.14 The State Government has constituted a Bureau for Partnerships in Rajasthan (BPR) as a registered society under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958 with Chief Secretary as Chairperson and the Advisor (Infrastructure & PPP) as Member Secretary of its Governing Body. The Registered Office of the Bureau is situated at Udyog Bhawan, Jaipur and its jurisdiction will extend to the whole of Rajasthan. Its head office shall be in Delhi or at such other place as the Governing Body may decide from time to time. Main objectives of the Bureau are as under:

- To aid and advise in the reforms and re-structuring of various sectors with a view to attract private sector investment through Public Private Partnership.
- To provide hand-holding support to structure, or cause to be structured, PPP projects based on best practices and to engage experts and consultants for the purpose.
- To formulate and provide standard bid documents or project-specific bid documents for PPP and other forms of procurement with the assistance of experts and stakeholders.
- To undertake consultations with experts, stakeholders and relevant departments and institutions in furtherance of its objectives.
- To provide expert advice and other support on payment of fee or otherwise and to assess the progress of PPP projects with reference to the amount of investment and value of assets created.

21.15 PDCOR Limited (PDCOR) is a company developed as a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) in 1998 to facilitate private sector investment in the infrastructure sector Rajasthan. It works in the

sectors of urban renewal, rural development, social sectors, tourism, industries, urban transport and renewable energy.

21.16 RIDCOR is a company developed as a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) in 2004 to implement 'Mega Highways Project' in the State.

21.17 Enabling environment for PPPs is also facilitated by the following:-

State Road Policy, 1994

21.18 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. A Model Concession Agreement was put in place for inviting private sector to develop roads on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. Consequently, the State has been in the forefront of successfully implementing a number of road sector projects in the recent past.

Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002

21.19 A new policy was launched in 2002 with the enactment of Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002 to encourage a greater level of participation of entrepreneurs in the development of the road sector. The Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002, encourages private sector participation in the construction of financially viable bridges, bypasses, rail over-bridges, tunnels, etc.

Rajasthan Road Development Fund Act, 2004

21.20 State Road Development Fund Act, 2004 was enacted. Under the Act, a non-lapsable State Road Fund (SRF) was created through levy of 50 paisa cess on petrol / diesel. SRF is being leveraged to take up large/mega State Highways projects.

Rajasthan State Highways Bill, 2014

21.21 Rajasthan State Highways Bill, 2014 has been passed by the State Assembly on 9th April, 2015 and it has become an Act on May 1, 2015.

21.22 Certain other sector-specific policies/acts also provide and support increasing role of PPPs. A number of innovative policies announced by the State Government have boosted the investment prospects in the State. Various investment promotion policies currently in force are as follows:

- Rajasthan Special Economic Zone Policy, 2003
- Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity through Non Conventional Sources 2004
- Policy for Promotion of Private Sector Investment for setting up of Power Generation projects in the State of Rajasthan 2005.

- Policy to Promote Private Investment in Healthcare Facility 2006
- IT & ITES Policy 2007
- Tourism Unit Policy of Rajasthan 2007
- Scheme to establish Technical Institutes in lagging areas
- Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development Assistance Scheme, 2008
- Policy for generating electricity from biomass, 2010
- Rajasthan State Environment Policy, 2010
- Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (RIIPP) 2010
- Policy for Promotion of Agro-Processing and Agri-Business 2010
- Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Wind, 2012
- Biotechnology Policy
- Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy - 2014
- Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2014
- Udyog Sansthan Sahabagita Yojana for private parties to run second shifts in existing government ITIs Scheme for establishing engineering college under PPP mode in districts, where facility of engineering college is not available

Capacity Building

21.23 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), has been rolled out successfully in the State to enhance the capacities of staff at various levels of Government for conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of PPP projects. The PPP Cell of Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan has been awarded for commendable contribution in the implementation of NPCBP to mark the culmination of the programme.

General Scenario of PPP in Rajasthan

21.24 Till December 31, 2014, total 132 PPP projects costing ₹ 9,101.10 crore have been completed since the year 1997. Construction works under 49 PPP projects costing ₹ 6,496.03 crore are in progress; while 146 PPP projects amounting to ₹ 36,311.95 crore are under different stages of projects development. Thus, total of 327 PPP projects with estimated cost of ₹ 51,909.08 crore are at different stages. Sector-wise PPP projects as on December 31, 2014 are depicted at a glance in Table No. 21.1.

Table No. 21.1
Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance
(As on December 31, 2014)

(□ in crore)

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	Roads (SH & NH)	50	3365.64	11	4640.45	132	22445.00
2.	Urban Infrastructure *	21	136.07	9	707.71	7	11392.95
3.	Power	1	5000.00	4	889.13	3	722.00
4.	Water	1	46.00	-	-	2	1700.00
5.	IT	1	54.01	-	-	-	-
6.	Social	47	372.50	20	184.69	1	10.00
7.	Others **	11	126.88	5	74.05	1	42.00
Total		132	9101.10	49	6496.03	146	36311.95

* 610 completed projects, 85 projects under implementation and 09 projects in-pipeline for Operation of Public Convenience in various cities, have been shown as single project in each category.

** 71 completed projects, 57 projects under implementation for Operation of Stage Carriage Services in rural areas of various districts, have been shown as single project in each category.

21.25 A brief description of major PPP projects being implemented is as follows:

Road Projects

21.26 Fifty (50) road projects entailing investment of □ 3365.64 crore have been completed on PPP format including the Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project costing □ 150.00 crores.

21.27 Eleven (11) road projects entailing investment of □ 4,640.45 crore are under implementation including the Ring Road Phase-I Project, Jaipur costing □ 890.00 crore. Eight major road projects, namely, Jaipur to Bhilwara, Chomu-Mahla via Renwal Jobner, Bikaner-Suratgarh, Chittorgarh-Neemach, Ajmer-Nagaur, Sikar-Bikaner, Jodhpur-Pali and Nagaur-Bikaner road projects have been taken up with VGF assistance. Another 132 road sector projects costing □ 22,445.00 crore are under Planning or in pipeline on BOT/DBFOT basis.

21.28 Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSHDP) envisages upgradation of 20,000 kms of State Highways and Major District Roads through Public Private Partnership. According to the phase-wise action plan, works would be awarded for 160 kms roads in 2014-15, 6,840 kms road length in 2015-16, 6,000 kms road length in 2016-17 and 7,000 kms road length in 2017-18, subject to viability of projects and approval by Department of Economic Affairs, Govt. of India.

21.29 In Phase-I of the programme, 132 road stretches (29 Packages) with 8,910 kms road length have been identified for feasibility studies.

Works have been awarded for feasibility studies to ascertain their viability on different modes of PPP. Request for qualification for five road stretches have been invited; works would be awarded in the year 2015-16.

Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project, Jaipur

21.30 Jaipur Development Authority implemented the Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project on the Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT) format of PPP to provide an alternate route to Ghat Ki Guni by construction of tunnel in Jhallana Hills to connect with NH-11 (Agra Road). The total cost of the project was 150.00 crore. Total Length of the road is 2.80 Km consisting of approximately 870 meter tunnel (parallel twin tunnel) with interconnector at two locations at an interval of approx 275 meter, one fly-over, three cross drainage works (culverts) and four-lane divided cement concrete roads each of 9.00 meter width. The concession period is 13 years 5 months and 20 days. Tunnel(s) have been opened to traffic on February 01, 2013.

Ring Road Project, Jaipur

21.31 The project for construction of the Ring Road connecting the various highways to reduce the congestion of heavy traffic passing through the Jaipur city is proposed under phases. In the first phase, JDA has taken up the work of construction of Ring Road joining Ajmer Road (NH-8)- Phaggi Road (SH-12)- Tonk Road (NH-12)- Agra Road (NH-11), i.e. Southern Corridor of 47.00 Km, in PPP mode on DBFOT format. The works under the project includes six lane roads with three meter median, three inter changes, two RoBs, one major bridge on Amani Shah Nallah, two minor bridges, 26 under passes and electrification/horticulture works. The total cost of the project is anticipated as ₹ 890 crore.

21.32 The concession agreement has been executed with successful bidder namely M/s Sanjose-Supreme Tollways Dev. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi on June 24, 2011. According to the concession agreement, the concessionaire will pay an amount of ₹ 23.99 crore, as annual premium to JDA after Commercial Operation Date. Financial closure has been approved. Land acquisition under the project has been completed. Tripartite supplementary agreement was signed on November 26, 2013 to start the work on 60% available land (28.30 Km). Conditional appointed date conveyed to the concessionaire is October 09, 2013.

Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Project, Jaipur

21.33 The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) has undertaken development of the Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Project through Public-Private Partnership on Design, Engineer, Finance, Construct, Market, Operate, Manage and Transfer basis in the Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur at an

estimated cost of ₹ 216.65 crore. The concession period is 60 years. Agreement has been signed with M/s Diligent Pink City Center Pvt. Ltd. Bhopal for the project on March 10, 2012.

21.34 RIICO has handed over the physical possession to the Concessionaire on July 30, 2012 and the construction works have almost been completed by the concessionaire. Against envisaged cost of ₹ 92.91 crore towards minimum development obligations, the concessionaire has incurred an expenditure of ₹ 139.95 crore till December 31, 2014.

21.35 The work on minimum development obligations is expected to be completed by the end of current financial year. In the mean time, two events namely 'VASTRA' 2014 and 'Jaipur Jewellery Show' 2014 have been organized in the Jaipur Exhibition cum Convention Center (JECC), Sitapura Jaipur from October 29 to 31, 2014 and December 20 to 23, 2014 respectively.

Jaipur Street Lighting System Project

21.36 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.

21.37 There are two revenue streams for the Energy Savings Company (ESCO); One, Payment by Local Self Government Department for an amount equivalent to 90% of the achieved energy savings over and above the baseline energy consumption, computed on the basis of actual power tariff, and second, payment by Jaipur Municipal Corporation for an amount computed at the rate of ₹ 300 per lamp per annum for 2013-14 (to be escalated annually @ 5%). Under the project, Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC) shall execute the repair and maintenance works of cables at its own cost. The selected private entity has to achieve guaranteed energy savings with minimum 35% energy saving, which has been discovered through bidding.

21.38 The product of guaranteed energy saving to be offered (with 35% as minimum) and share of JMC to be offered in the achieved energy saving (with 10% as minimum) was adopted as the bidding criteria. The bidder whose bid gave highest such product was selected for implementation of the project. SMC Infra Ltd., Pune, Maharashtra quoted 73% guaranteed energy saving with 30% share of JMC in the achieved energy saving.

21.39 Concession agreement has been signed with successful bidder i.e. SMC Infra Ltd., Pune on 24.12.2014 for 10 year period for the project.

Manas Arogya Sadan Hospital, Mansarovar Jaipur

21.40 The State Government constructed a state-of-the-art hospital building in Mansarovar, Jaipur. A project has been structured on finance, equip, operate and transfer basis to function a hospital (Manas Arogya Sadan Hospital) out of this building. Preferred bidder has been identified, through a competitive process and concession agreement has been executed for 30 years. As per the agreement, the concessionaire will invest entire capital and operational cost required to renovate/upgrade and maintain and equip the building. The concessionaire will also share its 7.20 per cent revenue with the State Government. The concessionaire has to bear the expenses towards providing treatment to BPL patients equal to 20% of the total numbers of patients admitted to hospital. OPD facilities have been started and other modernization works have been completed.

Technical Institutions

21.41 State Government has set up Polytechnics, Engineering Colleges and ITIs on PPP mode in lagging areas. State Government provided free-of-cost converted land (not exceeding 10 acres) on 25 years lease basis to the selected private developer. Capital subsidy of ₹ 2.90 crore has been provided for only the women polytechnics. The non-recurring and entire recurring expenditure of these institutions have been borne by the selected private developer. Till December 31, 2014, construction works on eighteen (18) Polytechnic/ Engineering Colleges and twenty two (22) ITIs have been completed and the construction works on other fourteen (14) Polytechnic/Engineering Colleges and four (4) ITIs are under progress.

Transmission Projects

21.42 Looking to the huge requirement of funds for the power sector and to facilitate smooth and rapid development of transmission capacity, a part of investments is being sought from the private sector. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited is implementing the various transmission projects on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis. Total seven transmission projects with an investment of ₹ 1611.13 crore are either under implementation or under planning.

Common Service Center Project

21.43 This project intended for e-Delivery of Government to Citizen Services to the common man through common service center across the State in rural areas. Under the CSC project, as per the mandate of Government of India, more than 7,500 kiosks have been set up across the State against the target of setting up 6,626 kiosks. The total cost of this project is ₹ 54.01 crore. These CSCs are being managed by Village Level Women Enterprises (VLWEs) through service center agencies. A comprehensive Web-based application has been developed for on-line

monitoring of progress of implementation of CSC Scheme up to Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLE) level. The URL of portal is www.cscmis.emitra.gov.in. There are approximately 18-20 lakh transactions per month at CSC/e-Mitra portal kiosk.

Operation of Stage Carriage Services in Rural Area of Rajasthan on PPP Basis – for Financing, Procurement, Running, Operation and Maintenance of buses

21.44 Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) has identified total 128 clusters in various districts to provide safe, reliable and affordable bus services in rural areas on PPP mode.

21.45 The project(s) (one cluster constitute one project) entail preferred private operator(s) to purchase/procure specified number of 32+ seat Midi buses, operate in identified/specified cluster(s), maintain these buses, receive per kilometer viability gap funding from RSRTC for a period of six (6) years (extendable by another one year) or 7 lac kilometers of bus running, whichever is earlier. Each cluster has specific number of routes, daily trips, number of buses to be operated, etc.

21.46 Till December 31, 2014, operation of buses has been commenced by the selected private operator(s) in 71 clusters of 21 districts. Total 440 private midi buses are being run by selected private operator(s) till December 31, 2014, by which 1525 gram panchayats have been connected to their district headquarters. Further, agreements have been signed for operation of rural buses in other 57 clusters of various districts.

CHAPTER-22

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

22.1 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.

22.2 The World Bank Group, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Agency Francaise de Development (AFD) 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).

22.3 Drinking water, poverty alleviation, education, infrastructure, health, energy, road and livelihood are the high priority sectors of the State Government. To improve the standards of living of the people of Rajasthan, external loan/ assistance plays an important role. This source of financing has mobilized huge additional resources for the State Plan. Some important and crucial projects in various sectors have also been funded by external assistance.

22.4 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 April 01, 2005, as was recommended by the 12th Finance Commission. The State Government is getting the same maturity, moratorium and amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

22.5 The allocation for various Externally Aided Projects being implemented/to be implemented during the Twelfth Five Year Plan is ₹ 9880.33 crore. Against this an expenditure of ₹ 1642.27 crore has been incurred during the first two years of the Twelfth Plan. During this period, 3 projects namely Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (World Bank) costing ₹ 832.50 crore, Rajasthan Rural Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project-Nagaur (JICA) costing ₹ 2938.00 crore and Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (World Bank) costing ₹ 1362.00 crore have been sanctioned. In addition to this, Phase-II of Re-organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project (AFD) costing ₹ 185.45 crore has also been sanctioned. During this period, two projects namely Rajasthan Public Finance Management and Procurement Capacity Building (IDF) and Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (World Bank) have been completed.

Annual Plan 2014-15

22.6 At the start of Annual Plan 2014-15, there were 9 ongoing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State. During 2014-15, two new projects namely Jaipur Metro Rail Line Phase 1-B (ADB), Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program (ADB) have been sanctioned and effective from June, 2014 and November, 2014 respectively.

22.7 The plan outlay under various EAPs for the Annual Plan 2014-15 has been revised to ₹ 1854.26 crore against which an expenditure incurred up to December, 2014 is ₹ 879.27 crore and up to March, 2015 an expenditure of ₹ 1758.19 crore is likely to be incurred.

22.8 One project namely Green Energy Corridors (GEC)-Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan has also been sanctioned by KfW, Germany on 17.12.2014 which will be effective later on.

22.9 Besides this, one project namely Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUIDP Phase-III) has been negotiated with ADB and also approved by the ADB Board on 24.10.2014.

Annual Plan 2015-16

22.10 An outlay of ₹ 3083.10 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16 for various ongoing and pipeline EAPs. The plan outlay for the Twelfth Plan, Annual Plan 2014-15 and outlay for Annual Plan 2015-16 is given below:

Table No. 22.1
Plan Outlay for the Twelfth Plan, Annual Plan 2014-15 & Outlay for Annual Plan 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency/Project Period	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2014-15		Proposed Outlay 2015-16
			Outlay	Likely Exp.	
1.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) April, 2005 to June, 2015	445.29	95.00	95.00	27.35
2.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (ADB) (Feb., 2008 to June, 2016)	1043.45	300.00	225.00	300.00
3.	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD) (Dec., 2008 to Dec., 2016)	94.02	39.26	22.39	39.05
4.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (WB) (June, 2011 to Oct., 2016)	840.00	110.00	110.00	176.00
5.	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II(JICA) (Oct. 2011 to March 2019)	984.54	205.00	200.00	210.00
6.	Reorganization Jodhpur Water Supply Project (AFD) (Feb. 2012 to Sept. 2017)	464.63	121.00	121.00	150.00
7.	Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (WB) (July, 2012 to April, 2019)	950.00	15.00	15.00	85.00
8.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project -Nagaur (JICA) (January, 2013 to Jan., 2020)	1250.00	66.00	66.00	667.30

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency/Project Period	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2014-15		Proposed Outlay 2015-16
			Outlay	Likely Exp.	
9.	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (WB) (March, 2014 to Dec., 2018)	1100.00	740.00	740.00	253.00
10.	Jaipur Metro Rail Line-1 Phase B (ADB) (June, 2014 to March, 2018)	0.00	112.00	112.00	250.00
11.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program (ADB) (November, 2014 to June, 2016)	0.00	49.00	49.00	576.00
Projects Completed					
1.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (WB) (April, 2002 to March, 2013)	141.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Rajasthan Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building (IDF) (April, 2010 to June, 2012)	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Pipeline Projects	2566.70	2.00	2.80	349.40
Total		9880.33	1854.26	1758.19	3083.10

An overview of Externally Aided Projects

22.11 There are 11 ongoing EAPs costing ₹ 13147.93 crore in the State. Financial overview of ongoing EAPs is given below:-

Table No. 22.2
Financial Overview of Ongoing Externally Aided Projects

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency/project period	Total Project Cost	(₹ in crore)	
			Exp. during 2014-15 up to Dec.14	Progressive Exp. Since Inception to Dec. 2014
1.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) (April, 2005 to June, 2015)	612.29	51.94	420.78
2.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (ADB) (Feb., 2008 to June, 2016)	1762.00	122.16	1204.09
3.	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD) Dec., (2008 to Dec.,2016)	291.00	12.00	* 242.62
4.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (WB) (June, 2011 to Oct., 2016)	870.00	66.00	143.16
5.	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II (JICA) (Oct., 2011 to March, 2019)	1152.53	74.87	242.73
6.	Re- Organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project (AFD) (Feb., 2012 to Sept., 2017)	735.45	50.92	196.55
7.	Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (WB) (July, 2012 to April, 2019)	832.50	3.43	9.53
8.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply Fluorosis Mitigation Project - Nagaur (JICA) (Jan., 2013 to Jan., 2020)	2938.00	12.70	40.20
9.	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (WB) Mar., 2014 to Dec., 2018	1362.00	443.99	553.85

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency/project period	Total Project Cost	Exp. during 2014-15 up to Dec.14	Progressive Exp. Since Inception to Dec. 2014
10.	Jaipur Metro Rail Line Phase 1- B(ADB) (June, 2014 to March 2018)	1126.00	37.01	68.47
11.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program(ADB) (November, 2014 to June, 2016)	1466.16	4.25	** 329.25
	Total	13147.93	879.27	3451.23

* Including all 5 components of the project.

** Expenditure incurred against RVPN funds ₹ 325.00 crore is also included.

22.12 Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under:-

Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project- JICA

22.13 The JICA assisted project Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project became effective from April, 2005 and was scheduled to be completed in March, 2013 which has been extended up to June, 2015. Total original cost of the project is ₹ 612.29 crore. The project aims at:

1. Increasing the agriculture productivity by rehabilitating existing minor irrigation facilities
2. Improving water management and agriculture practices, thereby enhancing agriculture income and alleviating poverty.
3. Induction of Public Participation Approach under the project area. This will be achieved with formation of Water Users Associations (WUAs) of beneficiary farmers for operation and maintenance of created infrastructure in the project area.

22.14 The coverage area of the project includes construction of new minor irrigation schemes/ renovation/rehabilitation etc., technical and institutional supports related to ground water and agriculture extension activities and consulting services for monitoring and evaluation of the project programmes.

22.15 As per the provision of project report, 393 sub-projects have been selected finally under this project after 1st and 2nd screening with the assistance of consultant. It was targeted to benefit 153957 ha CCA under this project. Out of 393 sub-projects, civil works and capacity building programs are being executed in 353 sub projects and only capacity building programs was organized in 40 sub projects.

22.16 Since inception to till December, 2014, an expenditure of ₹ 420.78 crore has been spent under the project.

22.17 An expenditure of ₹ 95.00 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 95.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 27.35 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP)

22.18 This is an ADB assisted project under Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF). Original cost of this project was US \$ 390M(₹ 1560 crore). Now expected cost of the project would be ₹ 1762 crore in rupee term due to \$ appreciation. Out of which ₹ 1197 crore is expected from ADB. Project period is 8 years starting from 2007-08 to 2016-17.

22.19 Total 15 towns have been covered under the project. These towns are; Alwar, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai-Madhapur and Sikar.

22.20 The Investment Programme will improve the urban environment and to promote on-going reforms for sustainable, efficient and responsive urban services delivery in selected and identified Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Rajasthan with economic growth and tourism potential.

22.21 In the project, works were to be executed through 118 packages. Since inception to till December, 2014 work orders have been issued for 113 packages, out of which 53 works have been completed. During this period, an amount of ₹ 1204.09 crore has been spent under the project.

22.22 An expenditure of ₹ 225.00 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 300.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 300.00 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan - IFAD

22.23 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 up to December, 2016. The revised cost of this project is ₹ 291.00 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 (₹ 56.00 crore), State share (₹ 87.50 crore) and Beneficiaries Contribution (₹ 10.50 crore).

22.24 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.

22.25 The activities of the project includes 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.

22.26 The coverage area of this project is 6 blocks of 6 western districts namely Bap (Jodhpur), Sankada (Jaisalmer), Bayatu (Barmer), Bali (Pali), Abu Road (Sirohi) and Sanchor(Jalore).

22.27 Under the project, 4870 SHGs have been formed out of which 2125 SHGs have been provided bank credit for different economic activities. 2059 youths have been trained in various trades like Security guard, Stitching, Computer, Tally, Mason, Plumber, Hotel Management and linked with self/wage employment. Besides this, 4853 individual and community based infrastructure works have also been completed.

22.28 Since inception to till December, 2014, an amount of ₹ 242.62 crore (including all above component) has been spent under the project.

22.29 An expenditure of ₹ 22.39 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 39.26 crore. An outlay of ₹ 39.05 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) - World Bank

22.30 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 is to be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from June, 2011 for a period of 6 years from 2011-12 to 2016-17.

22.31 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.

22.32 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.

22.33 Under the project till December, 2014, 14383 SHGs have been formed/co-opted. Bank accounts have been opened for 12011 SHGs and Tranche-I have been released to 8893 SHGs. Since inception to till December, 2014, an amount of ₹ 143.16 crore has been spent under the project.

22.34 An expenditure of ₹ 110.00 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 110.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 176.00 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase-II (RFBP-II) - JICA

22.35 This project is funded by the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The project cost is ₹ 1152.53 crore in which ₹ 884.80 crore is JICA loan and rest ₹ 267.73 crore is to be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from October, 2011 for a period of 8 years from 2011-12 to 2018-19.

22.36 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 JFM approach, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and socio-economic development of Rajasthan.

22.37 The project activities are being implemented in 15 districts of the State namely Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Churu, Sirohi, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaipur and 7 notified protected areas namely Kumbhal Garh, Phulwari ki nal, Jaisamand, Sitamata, Basi, Kailadevi and Rawali Tadgarh.

22.38 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).

22.39 During the project period, plantation activities are proposed to be carried out in 83650 hectare area and approximately 375 lakh plants are likely to be planted. Under the project, till December, 2014 advance action in 34538 hectare area and advance action cum planting in 31794 hect. area have been completed. 34667 Cumt. Check Dam, 92312 running meter Contour Bonding and Closure of Biodiversity Conservation in 1704 hect. have also been completed. Since inception to till December, 2014, an amount of ₹ 242.73 crore has been spent under the project.

22.40 An expenditure of ₹ 200.00 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 205.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 210.00 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Re-Organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project - AFD

22.41 This project is funded by the Agency Francaise de Development (AFD). The project cost is ₹ 550.00 crore in which ₹ 440.00 crore is AFD loan portion and ₹ 110.00 crore is to be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from February, 2012 and scheduled to be completed in September, 2016. Besides this, Phase-II costing ₹ 185.45 crore in which ₹ 152.38 crore is AFD loan portion was also sanctioned in July, 2013 which is scheduled to be completed in September, 2017.

22.42 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.

22.43 Under the project, major works which are to be taken-up are replacement of pumping machinery of Phase-I of Pumping Stations – 5 & 7 of Rajeev Gandhi Lift Canal (RGLC), pipeline from RGLC to proposed water treatment plant (WTP) at Surpura headworks, construction of 90 MLD WTP at Surpura headworks, construction of raw water reservoir in Surpura Dam, construction of 60 MLD WTP at Takhat Sagar and laying of main pipeline from it, rehabilitation and strengthening of existing

distribution system, reduction in non revenue water in 11 pilot sub zones, replacement of old and inefficient pumping machinery and replacement of old, frequently leaking and pollution prone distribution pipelines.

22.44 Presently, Surpura head works and Surpura Raw Water Reservoir works are under progress. Since inception to till December, 2014, an amount of ₹ 196.55 crore has been spent under the project.

22.45 An expenditure of ₹ 121.00 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 121.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project - World Bank

22.46 This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹ 832.50 crore in which ₹ 545.00 crore is World Bank loan portion, ₹ 242.00 crore is to be borne by the State Government and ₹ 45.50 crore beneficiaries contribution. Project is effective from July, 2012 and is scheduled to be completed in April, 2019.

22.47 The project development objective is to establish the feasibility of sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and farmer incomes through integrating agriculture water management and agricultural technology, farmer organizations and market innovations and to help farmers get more rupees per unit of water in compensation for farmers using fewer units of water.

22.48 The project execution involves 17 clusters spread over 10 Agro Climatic Zones (ACZs) of the State covering more than 200000 ha. area. The project will directly benefit nearly 155,000 farmers, predominantly small holders by sustainably increasing their income levels. All 17 clusters have been selected. Since inception to till December, 2014, an amount of ₹ 9.53 crore has been spent under the project.

22.49 Government of Rajasthan has decided that the project should be restructured to retrofit the concept of "Four Waters", to add some new areas of operation, for this the Restructuring Proposal has been sent to the World Bank on October 13, 2014 through the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, GoI.

22.50 An expenditure of ₹ 15.00 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 15.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 85.00 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project - Nagaur - JICA

22.51 This project is funded by the JICA. The project cost is ₹ 2938.00 crore in which ₹ 2212.00 crore is JICA loan portion, ₹ 387.00 crore is to be borne by the State Government and ₹ 339.00 crore will be GoI share.

Project is effective from January, 2013 and is scheduled to be completed by January, 2020.

22.52 The main objectives of the project are to create sustainable infrastructure for drinking water supply in project area, improvement in health and reduction in instance of water borne diseases, improvement of quality of life and standard of living among the residents especially for women & underprivileged section of the society and to make effective & efficient Fluorosis mitigation programme for conducting the survey for prevention and control of Fluorosis.

22.53 Under the project, 986 villages and 7 towns of Nagaur district(Ladnu, Parbatsar, Makrana, Didwana, Degana, Nawa and Kuchama) will get potable water from Indira Gandhi Canal. The project consists to develop the infrastructure of water treatment plant of capacity 250 MLD at Nokha Daiya, Bikaner and rising main pipelines of 763 km, distribution pipeline system consist of 1651 km of DI and 3836 km of PVC, 48 pumping stations along with clear water reservoirs, 267 OHSRs and 245 km electric feeder line for distribution of canal water.

22.54 The work execution of the project has been divided in 9 packages. The work order for two packages have already been issued and works are under progress. The tenders for the remaining packages are under progress. Since inception to till December, 2014, an amount of ₹ 40.20 crore has been spent under the project.

22.55 An expenditure of ₹ 66.00 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 66.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 667.30 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP) - World Bank

22.56 This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹ 1362.00 crore in which ₹ 843.76 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹ 518.24 crore is to be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from March, 2014 and is scheduled to be completed by December, 2018.

22.57 The project includes the following major components:

- Construction of about 2521 kilometer rural roads through strengthening of existing MNREGA roads to provide road connectivity to 1056 villages having population between 250 to 499.
- 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

22.58 Under the project since inception to till December, 2014, 1004 works costing ₹ 1127.00 crore having 2417 km of length have been awarded. During this period, 502 villages have been connected by completing 1317 km BT road. Since inception to till December, 2014, an amount of ₹ 553.85 crore has been spent under the project.

22.59 An expenditure of ₹ 740.00 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 740.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 253.00 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Jaipur Metro Rail Line Phase 1-B Project - ADB

22.60 This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹ 1126.00 crore in which ₹ 969.00 crore is ADB loan portion and ₹ 157.00 crore is to be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from June, 2014 for a period of 4 years from June, 2014 to March, 2018.

22.61 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 2.3 kilometer length (Chandpole to Badi Chouper) and 2 Stations.

22.62 Preliminary works like soil investigation, pre-building condition survey, setting up of Casting Yard have been completed. Launching shaft work at Chandpole is nearly in completion stage. One Tunnel Boring Machine is being shifted to Chandpole site. Second Tunnel Boring Machine is being refurbished at Casting Yard. Tunneling work is expected to commence in March, 2015. Transplantation of 24 trees has been successfully completed. Work of Chhoti Chaupar and Badi Chaupar underground stations has commenced in August, 2014.

22.63 Since inception to December, 2014, an amount of ₹ 68.47 crore has been spent under the project.

22.64 An expenditure of ₹ 112.00 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 112.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 250.00 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program-ADB

22.65 This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). ADB has approved loan proposal under the multi tranche financing facility amounting to US \$ 500 Million in 3 tranches on 26.09.2013. Out of this loan \$ 300 Million is to be provided from the ADB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) and \$ 200 Million is to be provided from Clean Technology Fund (CTF) including \$ 2 Million of Technical Assistance.

22.66 The total tranche-I costing is ₹ 1466.16 crore in which ₹ 900.00 crore (\$ 150 Million) is ADB loan as OCR loan \$ 62 Million + CTF loan \$ 88 Million. Project is effective from November, 2014.

22.67 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.

22.68 Total eight projects costing ₹ 900.00 crore are to be taken up against ADB loan in Tranche-I. Out of which the bidding process for four projects is over. Notification of Award (NOA) has been placed & contractual formalities are being completed by the firm.

22.69 An expenditure of ₹ 49.00 crore is likely to be incurred in 2014-15 against an outlay of ₹ 49.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 576.00 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2015-16.

CHAPTER - 23

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

23.1 Financial resources being limited, have to be utilized in such a manner that maximum gains could be derived from them. Apart from the resources of the State, resources from financial institutions are playing an important role in economic development 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.

23.2 Various credit-based programmes like National Rural Livelihood Mission, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, 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 banks. The banks including the Regional Rural Banks have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support.

23.3 The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at National level as on March 2013 and March 2014 is presented in the table given below: -

Table No.23.1
Comparative statement of bank offices, deposits and credits

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Item	RAJASTHAN		INDIA	
		March 13	March 14	March 13	March 14
1.	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	1159	1198	16985	17901
	(b) Deposits	12415	13633	206461	233366
	(c) Credit	9270	10348	136690	159030
2.	SBI & its Associates				
	(a) No. of Offices	1275	1357	20511	22101
	(b) Deposits	62838	71531	1553024	1738005
	(c) Credit	40967	46724	1248270	1393999
3	Nationalized Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	2070	2365	52060	58211
	(b) Deposits	73771	85060	3693933	4213237
	(c) Credit	91504	94071	2805770	3196518
4	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	8	7	315	301
	(b) Deposits	464	557	280081	344688

S. No.	Item	RAJASTHAN		INDIA	
		March 13	March 14	March 13	March 14
	(c) Credit	626	827	270702	301414
5	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	679	762	14776	17308
	(b) Deposits	27651	30821	1317833	1498924
	(c) Credit	20901	24127	1045064	1213329
	Total (All Scheduled Commercial Banks)				
	(a) No. of Offices	5191	5689	104647	115822
	(b) Deposits)	177139	201602	7051332	8028220
	(c) Credit	163268	176097	5506496	6264290
	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	92.17%	87.35%	78.09%	78.03%

23.4 It is evident from the above table that that deposits and credits have increased in the State up to March, 2014 over the period March, 2013 by 13.81 per cent and 7.88 per cent respectively while the corresponding increase at all India level is 13.85 per cent and 13.76 per cent. The credit deposit ratio in March, 2014 for Rajasthan and all India level was 87.35 per cent and 78.03 per cent respectively whereas during March, 2013, the credit deposit ratio for Rajasthan and all India level was 90.17 per cent and 78.09 per cent respectively. It shows that credit deposit ratio was comparatively more for Rajasthan during March, 2014 and March, 2013 in comparison to all India level.

23.5 During the year 2015-16, 500 new Brick & Mortar Bank Branches are proposed to be opened. Micro ATMs are also proposed to be opened at Atal Sewa Kendras in all 9900 Panchayats of the State.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

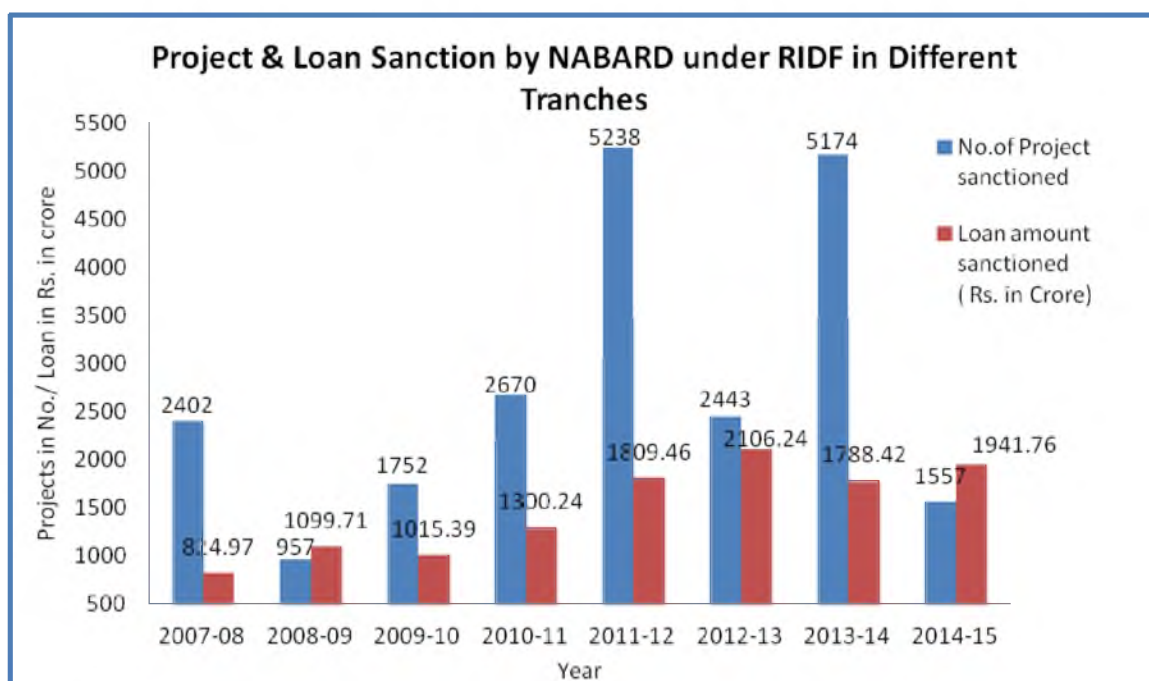
23.6 NABARD has been providing loan assistance to the State Government through the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund for completing the rural infrastructure projects since 1995-96. The fund is being utilized on capital formation in agriculture and rural sector by supporting infrastructure investment in rural roads, rural bridges, medium/minor irrigation works, information technology, Aaganwaris, flood management, watershed development, drinking water, infrastructure for rural education, plantation, kisan sewa kendras/kisan knowledge centers/land record information cum patwar circles, rural godowns, etc.

23.7 In Rajasthan, 40565 projects under RIDF tranches I to XX up to 20-03-2015 have been sanctioned with a total loan assistance of ₹15357.12 crore, against which total reimbursement of ₹ 1351.47 crore has been claimed up to 20-03-2015. During the year 2014-15 (up to 20-03-2015), 1557 projects with the loan amount of ₹ 1941.76 crore have been sanctioned under RIDF- XX.

23.8 Position of projects and loan sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF Tranches-XIII to XIX is as under:-

Table No. 23.2
Project & loan sanction by NABARD under RIDF in Tranches-XIII to XIX
 (₹ in crore)

S. No.	RIDF Tranches	Year of Sanction	No. of Project sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned
1	XIII	2007-08	2402	824.97
2	XIV	2008-09	957	1099.71
3	XV	2009-10	1752	1015.39
4	XVI	2010-11	2670	1300.24
5	XVII	2011-12	5238	1809.46
6	XVIII	2012-13	2443	2106.24
7	XIX	2013-14	5174	1788.42
8	XX	2014-15	1557	1941.76

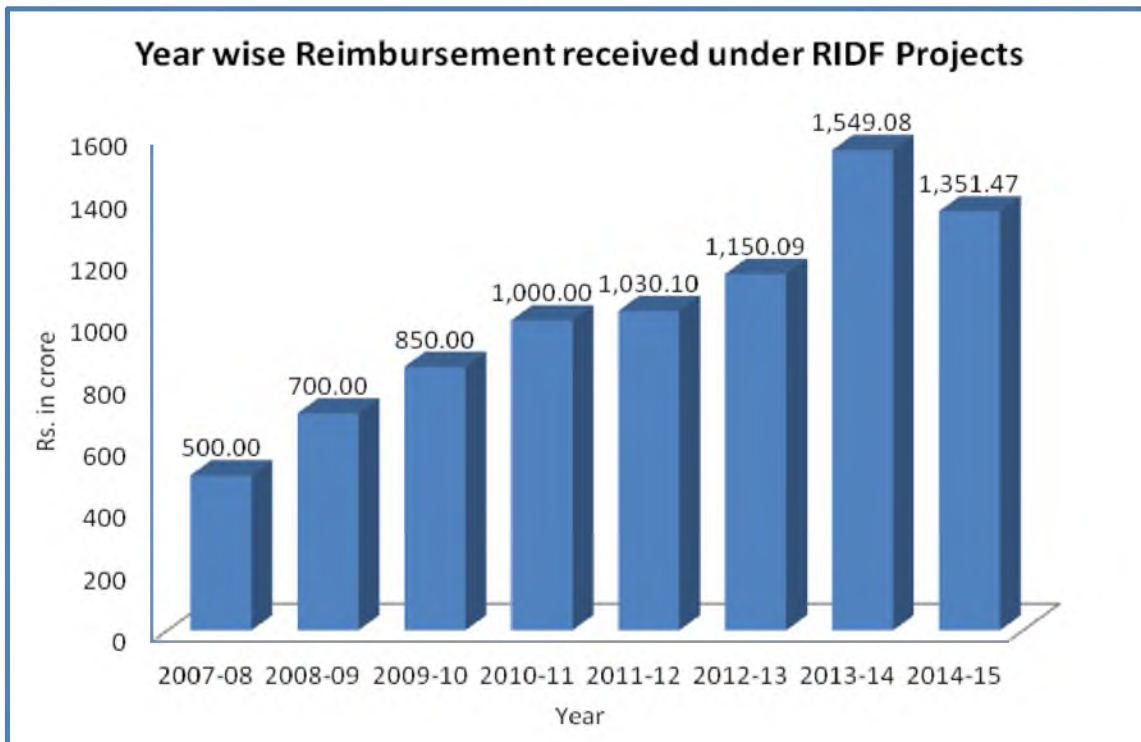


23.9 Year-wise reimbursement received under RIDF projects is as under:-

Table No. 23.3
 (₹ In crore)

Year	Amount Reimbursed
2007-08	500.00
2008-09	700.00

Year	Amount Reimbursed
2009-10	850.00
2010-11	1000.00
2011-12	1030.10
2012-13	1150.09
2013-14	1549.08
2014-15 (up to March 20, 2015)	1351.47



Financial Inclusion

23.10 In India, the banking industry has grown both horizontally and vertically but the branch penetration in rural areas has not kept pace with the rising population and the need for accessible financial services. Hence, Financial Inclusion has been one of the priority areas for the Government of India and State Governments. This is mainly ensuring access to formal Financial Sector of people in rural and urban area particularly the vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups.

23.11 To achieve the goal of comprehensive financial inclusion Government of Rajasthan has launched Bhamashah Yojana - 2014 on August 15, 2014 in the State and Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana on August 28, 2014. The scheme wise details are as under.

Bhamashah Yojana - 2014

23.12 No development can be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in all the activities of the society as women constitute nearly half the population. The real empowerment of women depends upon creation of enabling environment both social and economic, that may help women to participate on equal terms in the decision making process at all levels. Keeping this in view, the State Government had framed and launched Bhamashah Scheme in the year 2008. This scheme was the first kind of Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme in the country. To achieve comprehensive financial inclusion it has been restructured and launched as Bhamashah Scheme-2014 on August 15, 2014 to provide end to end delivery system for individual and family based benefits of the Government sponsored schemes through a centralized e-government platform by leveraging the enhanced electronic infrastructure of the State.

23.13 The families of the State shall be provided a core banking enable bank accounts for seamless delivery of benefits directly into their bank accounts near the door step. Each family would be issued a Bhamashah Family ID Card. The main objectives of this scheme are Women Empowerment through Financial Inclusion, Issue of Unique Family ID and Creation of State Bhamashah Data Hub. Under this scheme, 58.85 lakh families and 183.90 lakh persons of the State have been enrolled in 11867 camps organized up to February, 2015. The Government has initiated various measures to accelerate economic growth of the State. The concerted efforts are also being made to implement a number of schemes for the benefit of the people both in the rural and urban areas of the State. Now, all the e-Mitra kiosks of the State have also been declared as a regular Bhamashah enrolment centers for the easy access of the people.

23.14 Cooperative Banks would be connected with core banking system with Bhamashah so that banking facility can be available in far flung areas. For this purpose, it has been decided that services of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSSs), Large Agricultural Multi Purpose Societies (LAMPs) and e-Mitra centers are to be taken as Business Correspondent. Under the Bhamashah Scheme, micro ATMs are to be opened at Atal Seva Kendras in the all 9900 Panchayats of the State. Through the Bhamashah Scheme, beneficiaries of Ration Card, Pension, Higher & Technical Education Scholarship & payment of MNERGA have been included. In the year 2015-16, benefits of other schemes like Distribution of Scooty to Students, Indira Awas, CM BPL House, Janni Surakha Yojana, Unemployment Allowance, Skill Training and other individual beneficiaries schemes, would be routed through Bhamashah. Bhamashah Scheme has been integrated with Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana so that target of Financial Inclusion to be achieved.

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

23.15 To achieve the goal of comprehensive financial inclusion, the Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) August 28, 2014 across the nation, simultaneously which is a National Mission for financial inclusion to cover all households with banking facilities and having a bank account for each household.

23.16 Under this scheme each household will get a RuPay debit card having inbuilt accidental insurance cover of ₹ 1, 00,000/- and additional life insurance coverage of ₹ 30,000/-for accounts opened during the campaign period. An overdraft facility up to ₹ 5000/- will also be permitted to Aadhaar enabled accounts after satisfactory operation in the account for six month.

23.17 Progress of PMJDY in the Rajasthan, up to February, 2015 is as follows:

- 96,46,019 accounts opened
- 8383330 RuPay card issued
- 322783 e-KYC complied account opened
- 3450234 Aadhaar Seeded accounts.

CHAPTER – 24

VOLUNTARY SECTOR

Background and Evolution of Voluntary Sector in Rajasthan

24.1 Rajasthan has been a pioneering state in the growth and development of voluntary sector in terms of its contribution in different sphere of development and in spelling out a roadmap in the form of Voluntary Sector Policy by the state Government for strengthening the sector. It is undeniable fact that the voluntary sector organizations in Rajasthan have played a meaningful role in addressing issues relating to the life of the poor, disadvantaged and underprivileged classes. Today, there are innumerable voluntary organizations in the state with different perspectives, expertise, understanding of the local issues and opportunities and perhaps most important, the capacity to conduct a meaningful dialogue with communities on key sectors such as Education, Health, Women Empowerment, Watershed development, facilitating Community Based Natural Resource Management such as Water, Forest, Agriculture and Livestock development in the state.

24.2 In the decade of 70s, NGO sector emerged in Rajasthan with the concept of welfare of needy which encompassed mainly adult education and social development. Seva Mandir, in Udaipur, started working to promote literacy and better agriculture practices among the small and marginal farmers and the poor. Another NGO, Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC), Tilonia worked to provide basic infrastructure and resources to poor families of the rural communities. The implementation approach adopted by these organizations in the 80s was active community involvement in development efforts. During the same time, several other organizations like Urmul Trust were set up with the focus on community participation in empowering marginalized communities and backward regions.

24.3 The efforts of voluntary sector were well recognized by the state to a great extent. This resulted in an increase in the legitimate space for voluntary organizations in the state supported development initiatives. The Women Empowerment Programs and Shiksha Karmi Pariyojana were inspired by NGOs' interventions with women and children in focus. In these programs, NGOs were involved as partners in planning and implementing the schemes, capacity building of program personnel, community mobilization and in monitoring and evaluation of these development initiatives. During this period, many bilateral donors also insisted that the Rajasthan Government must involve NGOs as partners in implementation of development schemes and programs that they agreed to fund. Active and substantial partnership with NGOs into the implementation process flourished in the early 90s with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)-funded Lok Jumbish Program.

24.4 The increase in legitimate space for voluntary organizations resulted in proliferation of voluntary organizations in Rajasthan. In the late 80s and the 90s, Rajasthan experienced a flood of NGOs in several of its backward and under developed districts. This included a vast range of organizations such as religious and charitable, formal schools, recreation clubs, welfare institutions, besides developmental organizations, which had all been mainly registered under the Societies Registration Act and continue to be covered under the broad term 'NGOs'. The voluntary sector in the state is, thus, diverse in terms of philosophy, approach, outreach and size. Particularly, the number of voluntary organizations which are small - in terms of size and annual outlay - is significant in the state. The voluntary sector of Rajasthan today consists of a range of organizations including the charitable and welfare organizations, development NGOs, grass root NGOs, social action groups, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, and the relatively new professional groups in the form of development firms and presence of individual development consultants.

Challenges of Transformation for the Voluntary Sector

Development to Growth

24.5 The rapid rate of economic growth and the diversification of opportunities available to communities have led to a shift in a way that communities respond to traditional modes of working of the voluntary sector. The expansion of micro-finance sector over the past decade has led to many NGOs diversifying into various models from pure MFIs to Community based micro-finance. Sectorally focused NGOs are today witnessing a fast-changing institutional environment. The state is once again expanding its outreach through para-workers and entitlement-based development programming. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are some of the key state funded interventions in the recent time. The need for organizing target community into institutions and generating awareness are two main focus areas of voluntary efforts so far, which have been substantially reduced with the family entitlement-based efforts of the state programs. Increasing connectivity through road and telecommunications network has rapidly reduced the information gap amongst communities in the State.

24.6 The focus on improved governance at the level of the state has again brought in major changes in the way that community requirements and demands are addressed. The campaign mode of delivering development programs on scale has resulted in outcomes which benefit communities.

24.7 Under the present situation, the Voluntary Sector with its sizeable presence is at the crossroads. Having seen their past efforts resulting in

a transformation of government programs and their delivery, the voluntary sector is undergoing a transformation from a *change innovator* to a *growth innovator*.

24.8 Being the largest of all the agencies of development and by far the most legitimate constitutionally, government owns the most in terms of trained human and financial resource. In the decade of 2000-2010, the overwhelming pace of economic growth has transformed static development ideologies and actions into more Rights based Policies in the State and in the Government. Several small and scattered efforts of the Voluntary Sector in the State have consolidated into National Movements advocating for structural changes in the State Policies mandated by Laws. In this context, the Right to Work, Right to Education, and Right to Information Acts are some of the transforming actions from the Legislature and the Central Government. For the Development Agencies, largely in the Voluntary Sector, this change is offering challenges both in terms of the ways they work and also what to work upon. Many decades of voluntary sector-experiences are now reflected and embedded in the manner of the state's working.

24.9 As elected representative bodies of the people at the lowest rung of the democracy, the PRIs have had a mixed track record of performance, credibility and real people's involvement after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment empowered them for developmental decision making. The strengths of this process has been the inclusion of more women and the dalits, while the limitations relate to lack of real control over local administration, no substantial financial powers, and lack of trained and professional human resource support that is people oriented. This has been some what rectified by the orders of the State Government recently devolving control of funds, functions and functionaries of key departments like Primary Education, Medical & Health, Women & Child, Agriculture and Social Welfare have been transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

24.10 In the present scenario, the Panchayati Raj system, being the foundation stone of grass root democracy, exudes tremendous potential for community-based development. But the PRIs have had a mixed relationship with line departments that they deal with on the one hand and with NGOs that work in their areas on the other, which does not always yield healthy outcomes where promotion of development agenda and collaboration efforts are concerned. NGOs can play a significant role in building capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions at all the three tiers right from Gram Panchayat, Block and District levels and can be co-accompanier in carrying out development processes in the state.

24.11 As suggested in the National Voluntary Sector Policy, the Planning Commission at the National level, State Planning Departments and line departments at the State and district levels should be responsible to

facilitate collaboration between the Government and civil society groups in the direction of reinforcing mutual development objectives. Towards this end, GoR has formulated a State policy for Voluntary Sector 2010.

24.12 In Rajasthan, ARAVALI was established for facilitating, the phenomenon of GO-NGO collaboration which now has evolved gradually in the state. Although some forms of collaboration have been part of the post independence and recent history of the state of Rajasthan, the critical input came with the formation of ARAVALI (Association for Rural Advancement through Voluntary Action and Local Involvement) by the Government of Rajasthan. The idea of establishing a facilitative environment wherein collaboration between Government and NGOs takes place was the core motivation behind ARAVALI's conceptualization. ARAVALI was set up in 1994 with a start up support from the state and subsequently developed as a professional autonomous organisation. A variety of programs have been undertaken by ARAVALI to strengthen capacities of voluntary organizations especially small and medium size NGOs in the state so that they can take up the evolved roles in development. It has also worked significantly with different departments of the state to evolve appropriate mechanism for collaboration. As a development support organization committed to benefit the poor and the disadvantaged, ARAVALI has been disseminating its learning across agencies engaged in development facilitation. ARAVALI has build capacities of more than 150 NGOs in the state of Rajasthan, who are working for empowering rural communities.

24.13 ARAVALI has already done an experiment in selected districts in terms of developing district level forums called GO-NGO-PRI forum aimed at creating a facilitative environment at the district level for collaboration. These forums can be revitalized and needs to be established and strengthened in all the 33 districts of Rajasthan.

24.14 ARAVALI also takes up various pilot initiatives through its partner Voluntary Organizations across the state to strengthen rural livelihood support system and is currently working on a unique concept called "Family Livelihood Resource Centre" approach in six districts of the state namely Karauli, Ajmer, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Banswara and Barmer by identifying the poorest vulnerable families through participatory poverty assessment process and is working with more than 3000 identified poorest families to strengthen their livelihood opportunities and facilitating linkages to various Government entitlement Programmes and Schemes. The engagement with the poorest families is done by trained local volunteers from Rural Areas and is called Livelihood Facilitators. ARAVALI intends to work with this approach with more than 500 NGOs and reach out to one lakh poorest families in the state.

24.15 Civil Society Organizations have an important role to play in partnering with local governments to empower the people to actively

engage in formulation and implementation of plans. The role of Panchayats and Municipalities vis-a-vis the complementary and supplementary role of the civil society can be elaborated further in policies and programs of the State. The role of the civil society to ensure transparency and participation of the stakeholders in a partnership framework also needs to be emphasized.

24.16 The deepening of the decentralized process through the Panchayati Raj structure has thrown up new challenges of capacities at the district, block and gram panchayat levels in the State. The planning function of the PRIs set up across sectors requires capacities to develop sectoral plans taking into account the local needs. However, apart from developing physical infrastructure, the departments find it challenging to visualize and plan other development interventions for better servicing and addressing livelihood challenges of communities.

24.17 To integrate livelihood related interventions, the Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) was established by the State Government in 2007, in association with a professional agency, BASIX. Today, RMoL is the State level coordinating body for all livelihood related interventions. For increasing employability potential of the unemployed youth in the State, RMoL is carrying out various skill-based training programs in collaboration with the Government departments, NGOs, technical institutions and companies. As a professionally-gearred agency run in a mission mode, RMoL performs more of the role of a planner facilitator; using the latest management tools and working against a focused, time bound plan.

24.18 Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was one of the key Government schemes in which small and local NGOs has played vital role in the implementation process, throughout the State. While the community mobilization role of NGOs was recognized by the Government and SHG-formation was carried out by both GO and NGO entities in the State, of late, the role of training and developing SHG members as swarozgaris under SGSY was also assigned to technically competent, training institutions in the State. In the year 2011, SGSY was replaced by the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and a formal and structured engagement of NGOs is envisaged in the NRLM design.

24.19 Similar collaborative spaces are being explored under MNREGS with NGOs, for planning of ecologically sustainable works and strengthening of Social Audit process.

24.20 However, in the case of other programs, the collaboration space needs to be negotiated by both the State and the NGOs for better outcomes on both planning and implementation fronts. One critical program on this account is the Watershed Development Program which provides the State with high degree of flexibility under the Common Guidelines 2008. The State Government and the NGOs need to sit across

and see how the pressure of generating livelihoods around ecologically sustainable practices can be met through the watershed program.

Strategy

24.21 In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, greater focus will be given on strengthening of voluntary sector and building partnership with voluntary organizations to work towards focusing on Rural Development programmes such as access to health, education and more so on livelihood initiatives for targeting poorest of the poor communities in the State.

24.22 Special focus would be given to districts having low human development index. Strategy should be to reach out to the remote tribal and desert districts to achieve improved coverage in essential health care and nutrition. Emphasis would be given to establish demand to improve service delivery system in implementation of various poverty alleviation programs and other social welfare schemes through greater participation of voluntary sector in the state.

24.23 Pre-budget consultation was initiated in 2011 with NGOs in the state under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. Such dialogue between GO-NGO is now a regular feature in the State for the facilitating the development process and getting feedbacks from the experiences of the grass-root level.

24.24 Also adequate focus would be given for partnership space for NGOs in various sectors such as education, health, watershed, agriculture and livestock development etc. and build on their strengths.

24.25 Focus would also be on Voluntary Organizations working in the urban areas especially with disadvantaged communities such as HIV positive, homeless and pavement dwellers, and people affected with chronic diseases and disabilities etc. Also many organizations are working on solid waste management issues. These issues would be addressed adequately in the Twelfth Five Year plan towards achieving the inclusive growth in the state.

24.26 The government would make endowments for the innovations by voluntary sector in the State for learning in development and exploration of possible approaches in addressing the community issues and concerns.

Increasing Social Accountability

24.27 Looking at the wide set of traits and heterogeneity displayed by NGOs in the State, it is important to develop a framework for categorization of organizations and rights movements. This will enable development collaboration spaces across various layers of the development process namely grassroots implementation, operational institutional mechanisms at the departmental levels and policy

engagements at the level of the State. This has been also borne out by the experiences with the social audit process under the MNREGS. The need to translate the strong movement against corruption into effective institutional mechanisms for positive outcomes needs further strengthening through robust social accountability mechanisms. This requires a combination of complementary strengths which can only be brought about by a corresponding set of institutions. The Voluntary Sector will need to be actively engaged in this at various levels of the development process. We hope that the institutional framework developed and promoted under the State Voluntary Sector Policy will be able to resolve some of the issues, if not all, facing the voluntary sector of Rajasthan.

CHAPTER – 25

DECENTRALIZED PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

25.1 The need for integrated local area plans, based on the specific endowments and needs of each area was stressed from the beginning of planned development in 1950s. However, despite several reports and studies, there were only sporadic efforts and isolated cases of such planning. Development was made through sectoral schemes and programs of uniform nature, resulting in limited outcomes and wastage of resources. The 73rd and 74th amendments in the Constitution mandated local planning at the village Panchayat, intermediate Panchayat and district level Panchayats as well in urban local governments and their consolidation into a District Plan.

District Planning:

25.2 District Planning is the process of preparing an integrated plan for the local government sector in a district taking into account all three natural, human and financial resources available and covering the sectoral activities and schemes assigned to the district level and below and those implemented through local governments in the state. The document that embodies this statement of resources and their allocation for various purposes is known as the District Plan. It has the following aspects:

1. Plans are prepared by the Rural Local Bodies for the activities assigned to them and the national/state schemes implemented by them with available resources.
2. Plans are prepared by the Urban Local Bodies for the activities assigned to them and the national/state schemes implemented by them with available resources.
3. Physical integration of the plans of Rural and Urban Local Bodies with the elements of State Plan that are implemented within the geographical limits of the district.

25.3. All the above three aspects are considered and consolidated by District Planning Committee into District Plan. Obviously, the district plans cannot be prepared in isolation and the expected activities of the non-government sector of the local economy are taken into account.

Decentralized Planning in Rajasthan

25.4 In order to eradicate poverty to ensure Rural and Urban Development properly and optimum use of local resources, the participative planning concept was thought as back as in 1988-89 in the State. The District Planning Cells headed by the Chief Planning Officers were set up in all the districts. The 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution enacted in the State in 1993 as per provisions contained it.

25.5 The State Government has framed necessary laws and rules for constitution & functioning of District Planning Committees as mandated by the Constitution. In accordance with the Article 243 ZD of the Constitution, the provision of District Planning Committee (DPC) has been incorporated in section 121 of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 and Rajasthan Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1994. Detailed provisions relating to the constitution, election, powers and functions of these Committees have been made in Rule 350, 351 and 352 respectively of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Rules, 1996.

25.6 District Planning Committees have been constituted under the chairmanship of Zila Pramukh in all the 33 districts of the State to strengthen decentralized integrated participatory planning process, implementation and monitoring of District Plans. As per Acts and Rules of Panchayati Raj, there are 25 members in the District Planning Committee. Out of which, 20 members in proportion of the rural and urban population of the district are elected from the elected representatives of Zila Parishad and Urban Local Bodies. The Committee has 3 Government officials and 2 nominated members.

25.7 The Government of India is giving special emphasis on formulation of decentralized, integrated and inclusive District Plans in all the States. Keeping in view the emphasis of the Government of India, the State Government had taken an imperative decision to constitute State Level Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary in-charge of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj to strengthen decentralized, participatory integrated and inclusive planning process in the State.

25.8 District and Block Level Coordination Committees for preparation and monitoring of the District Plan have also been constituted under the chairmanship of District Collector and SDO respectively. These Committees are functional in all the 33 Districts of the State.

Functioning of District Planning Committee (DPC)

25.9 The main function of the District Planning Committee (DPC) is to collate, consolidate and review the Five Year/Annual Plans prepared by the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities in the District, keeping in view the specific needs and concerns of disadvantaged groups.

25.10 The District Planning Committee has to look into the matters of common interest between the Panchayati Raj Institution and the Municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of the infrastructure and environmental conservation etc.

25.11 The District Planning Committee has to ensure the optimum utilization of the available resources in preparation of District Plan. The Committee prepares a Draft Development Plan of the district as a whole and forwards the same to the State Government.

25.12 For preparation of District Annual Draft Plan, focus is given on inclusive growth through Convergence, Collaboration and Coordination keeping focus on optimal utilization of the available human, financial and other natural resources. Sanitation, health, rural roads, education and energy have been identified as priority areas under rural development schemes.

25.13 In view of the above guidelines, preparation of decentralized, participatory, integrated District Annual Plan is initiated from the grass root level for bottom up planning with the following objectives:

- Decentralized Planning is to arrive at an integrated participatory and coordinated idea of development based on local needs. Each Gram Panchayat/Municipality is treated as a planning unit. District Plans are prepared through collating, consolidation and integration of these plans in panorama with the long term development vision of the district as a whole.
- Ensure optimum and utmost utilization of resources available and allocated at local level & under various schemes to cater the achievable developmental needs of whole district based on the vision document prepared by honoring plans of Rural and Urban Bodies.
- Ensures quality service deliveries and efficient use of resources such as human, financial and natural, enhance the growth rate of the State. Quality improvement will take place since the felt needs of the people are reflected and get satisfied through plans.

Formulation of Annual District Plan 2015-16

- A State Level Core Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Panchayati for preparing detailed guidelines for adopting decentralized planning process in the State.
- As per plan ceilings indicated by the Planning Department Ceilings were communicated to districts after discussion with sectoral officers. 20 sectors were considered for formulation of the District Annual Plan 2015-16 as per priorities of the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 document. These sectors are Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Energy, Ground Water & Drinking Water, Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Continuous Literacy, Technical Education, Medical & Health, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Sanitation, Industries, Roads and Bridges, Nutrition, Urban Development, Forest, Public Distribution System, Water Resources, Tribal Development, Tourism & Social Justice.
- For preparation of decentralized , participatory & inclusive plan by identifying the local needs of public representative and common man, directions have been issued for identifying gaps which are to

be filled by plan activities and forwarding the same to higher tiers for seeking approval and incorporation in the District Plan.

- Wide publicity of Gram Sabhas was done to ensure wider participation of the villagers and urban people along with functionaries and public representatives for their contributions towards preparation of the District Plan.
- The village/ULB plans approved by Gram Sabhas/Ward Sabha are to be integrated into Panchayat/ULB plan at the Gram Panchayat/ULB Level and prepared the Panchayat/ULB plans.
- Infrastructure demand and other activities of Panchayat Samiti to be assessed by Panchayat Samiti will be approved in the meeting of the General Body. Similarly the infrastructure demands and other activities of ULB will be assessed by the Urban Local Bodies and approved in the Boards of the concerning local bodies.
- The development plans of rural and urban areas were integrated by Zila Parishad and approved by the District Level Coordination Committee chaired by District Collector before placing it to District Planning Committee for its approval

Draft District Annual Plan (2015-16): At a Glance

25.14 Total State Plan outlay indicated by the Planning Department is ` 7140578.10 lakh out of which ` 988671.27 lakh and ` 1278519.29 lakh have been earmarked for TSP & SCSP respectively. Details of the proposed State Plan outlay for selected sectoral departments for District Plan are as follows:

Table No. 25.1

(` in lakh)

S. No.	Implementing Agencies	Total	TSP	SCSP
1.	Administrative Department	1662243.15	210147.64	263346.94
2.	PRIs	2608746.08	472205.36	468030.43
3.	ULBs	77600.00	10476.01	13811.29
	Total	4348589.23	692829.01	745188.66

25.15 Summary of the above Table:

Table No. 25.2

(` in lakh)

S. N.	Item	Total	TSP	SCSP
1.	Proposed Outlay	4348589.23	692829.01	745188.66
	% to total outlay	60.90	70.08	58.29

S. N.	Item	Total	TSP	SCSP
2.	Share of PRIs of district plan	2608746.08	472205.36	468030.43
	% to total outlay	36.53	47.76	36.61
3.	Share of ULBs in district plan	77600.00	10476.01	13811.29
	% to total outlay	1.09	1.06	1.08
4.	Share of PRIs & ULBs in district plan	2686346.08	482681.37	481841.72
	% to total outlay	37.62	48.82	37.69

Annexure - A

District Wise Consolidated District Plan 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

S. No	District	Total Plan			Total TSP Plan			Total SCSP Plan		
		State Plan	CSS	Total	State Plan	CSS	Total	State Plan	CSS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ajmer	73836.97	50809.32	124646.30	8878.41	3334.69	12213.10	14090.23	7604.85	21695.07
2	Alwar	107300.46	39275.65	146576.11	13864.91	4290.00	18154.92	20676.49	7667.96	28344.44
3	Banswara	93856.56	85915.20	179771.76	35721.45	38862.97	74584.42	12722.59	5329.70	18052.29
4	Baran	63102.55	35622.45	98725.00	14790.45	5151.43	19941.88	11101.78	6434.17	17535.95
5	Barmer	123559.98	78841.71	202401.69	15074.98	3952.65	19027.63	23368.81	11708.83	35077.64
6	Bharatpur	85253.14	33017.73	118270.88	10594.91	3120.50	13715.40	16725.46	6042.23	22767.69
7	Bhilwara	86536.91	55353.64	141890.55	11565.20	4307.82	15873.02	16263.61	8008.41	24272.02
8	Bikaner	99148.29	49305.69	148453.99	13152.38	3006.70	16159.08	19199.04	7403.16	26602.20
9	Bundi	45869.14	23820.70	69689.84	5282.95	2297.84	7580.79	8374.33	4214.95	12589.28
10	Chittorgarh	74732.90	33314.04	108046.94	9967.78	4181.95	14149.73	13459.18	5367.99	18827.18
11	Churu	64644.40	32743.09	97387.49	7346.48	2451.24	9797.72	13011.51	7274.73	20286.24
12	Dausa	70936.59	24414.59	95351.17	9354.94	2880.32	12235.25	14825.56	4276.54	19102.10
13	Dholpur	49063.57	35729.85	84793.42	7664.14	1876.53	9540.67	9364.64	4047.15	13411.79
14	Dungarpur	79762.61	78059.92	157822.53	32023.60	36410.75	68434.35	10207.72	3986.99	14194.71
15	Ganganagar	58425.61	30274.91	88700.51	6386.75	2348.42	8735.17	13639.16	8565.33	22204.50
16	Hanumangarh	48712.58	33376.86	82089.44	5226.12	2098.27	7324.39	10834.13	9449.09	20283.22
17	Jaipur	152260.79	63095.05	215355.85	21299.91	6287.86	27587.77	29325.78	9904.83	39230.60

S. No	District	Total Plan			Total TSP Plan			Total SCSP Plan		
		State Plan	CSS	Total	State Plan	CSS	Total	State Plan	CSS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18	Jaisalmer	70493.28	24330.56	94823.84	9269.97	1715.32	10985.29	13178.95	3601.02	16779.96
19	Jalore	66808.83	34046.13	100854.96	8080.77	2577.65	10658.42	13235.08	6423.97	19659.04
20	Jhalawar	66184.55	34705.37	100889.92	8178.81	2898.64	11077.45	12229.09	5991.84	18220.93
21	Jhunjhunu	58613.56	27152.09	85765.65	6541.23	2557.31	9098.55	11045.96	5603.66	16649.62
22	Jodhpur	157998.27	56480.73	214478.99	19763.26	4755.07	24518.33	29571.88	9123.24	38695.12
23	Karauli	62240.74	26021.93	88262.66	7544.37	2736.83	10281.19	11926.69	4874.65	16801.35
24	Kota	75880.72	34383.36	110264.07	8609.10	2739.54	11348.64	13214.00	6004.24	19218.24
25	Nagaur	102922.88	54848.70	157771.58	12346.01	3744.10	16090.12	21284.27	11288.75	32573.02
26	Pali	81009.39	39899.23	120908.63	9699.81	4163.01	13862.82	14633.15	7079.86	21713.01
27	Rajsamand	51986.56	28888.83	80875.39	7853.44	3558.22	11411.66	9235.18	3989.67	13224.85
28	S.Madhopur	58453.54	22338.14	80791.68	7517.61	2479.68	9997.29	10974.14	3842.72	14816.86
29	Sikar	70973.65	36070.62	107044.27	8531.11	3327.93	11859.04	14453.47	6982.07	21435.54
30	Sirohi	42160.67	22643.22	64803.89	9034.89	2656.63	11691.53	6536.21	3938.34	10474.55
31	Tonk	53088.62	25366.64	78455.26	8462.55	2924.99	11387.54	9501.39	4677.97	14179.36
32	Udaipur	114545.75	73644.26	188190.01	34965.27	27542.12	62507.39	16519.16	6681.41	23200.57
33	Partapgrah	54914.08	30082.66	84996.74	21309.43	13498.73	34808.16	7065.27	2661.97	9727.24
34	Undistributed	298675.08	130763.13	429438.21	50542.92	15647.38	66190.30	42938.14	20404.34	63342.48
	Total	2863953.21	1484636.02	4348589.23	466445.92	226383.09	692829.01	514732.04	230456.61	745188.66

Annexure - B-1

**Implementing Agencies
Administrative Department Plan 2015-16**

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	SECTOR	State Plan			CSS			Grand Total		
		Total District Plan	TSP	SCSP	Total District Plan	TSP	SCSP	Total District Plan	TSP	SCSP
1	Horticulture	35066.74	4194.97	5563.36	9341.54	1099.51	1267.80	44408.28	5294.48	6831.16
2	Animal Husbandry	17624.72	4596.26	3362.81	2956.43	0.00	497.87	20581.15	4596.26	3860.68
3	Energy	379712.52	51261.26	67588.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	379712.52	51261.26	67588.92
4	PHED	344479.05	36427.92	49778.48	40973.51	4419.58	5827.30	385452.56	40847.50	55605.78
5	Education									
i	Elementary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii	Literacy	3216.82	434.27	626.20	4500.00	607.50	900.00	7716.82	1041.77	1526.20
iii	Secondary	169105.09	24322.52	30168.53	110002.17	15846.72	20400.06	279107.26	40169.24	50568.59
	Total	172321.91	24756.79	30794.73	114502.17	16454.22	21300.06	286824.08	41211.01	52094.79
6	Technical Education									
i	Polytechnic	2591.07	308.88	466.81	2759.37	386.32	496.68	5350.44	695.20	963.49
ii	Traning to Craftsmen	13232.37	1406.63	3879.19	374.40	0.00	0.00	13606.77	1406.63	3879.19
	Total	15823.44	1715.51	4346.00	3133.77	386.32	496.68	18957.21	2101.83	4842.68
7	Industries	11765.20	194.53	329.74	981.85	0.00	0.00	12747.05	194.53	329.74
8	PWD	258730.10	34569.88	44384.48	128533.92	6112.49	4895.02	387264.02	40682.37	49279.50
9	Forest	9044.96	1432.15	2110.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	9044.96	1432.15	2110.13
10	Food & Supply	37741.69	5808.73	7320.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	37741.69	5808.73	7320.33
11	Water Resources	65722.21	15064.44	11210.37	0.04	0.01	0.02	65722.25	15064.45	11210.39
12	GWD	140.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.00	15.00	0.00
13	RSLDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Tourism	13647.38	1638.07	2272.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	13647.38	1638.07	2272.85
	Grand Total	1361819.93	181675.52	229062.19	300423.22	28472.12	34284.75	1662243.15	210147.64	263346.94

Annexure - B-2

Implementing Agencies
PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS PLAN (RURAL) 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

S. NO.	SECTOR	State Plan			CSS			Grand Total		
		Total District Plan	TSP	SCSP	Total District Plan	TSP	SCSP	Total District Plan	TSP	SCSP
1	Agriculture	108833.39	13442.60	18003.94	66298.62	8406.74	11397.48	175132.01	21849.34	29401.42
2	Soil Conservation	62987.01	8503.23	11211.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	62987.01	8503.23	11211.70
3	Fishries	343.53	56.00	7.62	49.00	21.80	1.38	392.53	77.80	9.00
4	Primary Education	431883.72	64024.56	83336.69	129168.62	19678.31	26164.08	561052.33	83702.87	109500.77
5	Medical & Health									
I	DMHS & RMSC	155876.58	27375.89	21828.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	155876.58	27375.89	21828.06
II	NRHM	34902.62	4711.85	6212.66	190610.41	25732.38	33928.66	225513.03	30444.23	40141.32
III	FW	19624.02	2505.03	3365.01	54821.61	0.00	0.00	74445.63	2505.03	3365.01
	Total	210403.22	34592.77	31405.73	245432.02	25732.38	33928.66	455835.24	60325.15	65334.39
6	RD & PR									
i	Rural Development	143684.45	32497.51	22964.24	491637.75	106186.64	81844.12	635322.19	138684.15	104808.36
ii	MID-Day-Meal	11692.92	1835.69	2438.98	54252.00	8250.00	10750.00	65944.92	10085.69	13188.98
iii	Panchayati Raj	286772.79	39897.21	53695.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	286772.79	39897.21	53695.74
	Total	442150.16	74230.41	79098.96	545889.75	114436.64	92594.12	988039.90	188667.05	171693.08
7	Women & Child Development									
I	ICDS	108185.77	21659.25	37515.64	51584.82	0.00	0.00	159770.59	21659.25	37515.64
II	WED	7935.36	1046.83	1475.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	7935.36	1046.83	1475.16
	Total	116121.12	22706.08	38990.80	51584.82	0.00	0.00	167705.95	22706.08	38990.80
8	Social Justice & Emp.	51582.66	11038.44	18263.12	72286.47	16681.59	19626.15	123869.12	27720.03	37889.27
9	TAD	52150.31	52150.31	0.00	3503.50	3503.50	0.00	55653.81	55653.81	0.00
10	Child Rights	18078.17	3000.00	4000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18078.17	3000.00	4000.00
	Grand Total	1494533.28	283744.39	284318.57	1114212.80	188460.97	183711.86	2608746.08	472205.36	468030.43

Annexure - B-3

Implementing Agencies
URBAN LOCAL BODIES PLAN 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

S. NO.	SECTOR	Local Bodies Own Plan	State Plan			CSS			Grand Total		
			Total District Plan	TSP	SCSP	Total District Plan	TSP	SCSP	Total District Plan	TSP	SCSP
1	Local Self Bodies (DLB)		7600.00	1026.01	1351.29	70000.00	9450.00	12460.00	77600.00	10476.01	13811.29
	Total		7600.00	1026.01	1351.29	70000.00	9450.00	12460.00	77600.00	10476.01	13811.29