

**ANNUAL
PLAN
RAJASTHAN
2016-17**

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 Chalukyias, 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	12109
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	31.14
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				
	Total	2009-13	Year	67.5	67.5
	Male	2009-13	Year	65.4	65.8
	Female	2009-13	Year	70.0	69.3
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 (2011-12) *	2015-16	₹ '000 crore	544.01	11350.96
17.	Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices *	2015-16	₹ '000 crore	674.14	13567.19
18.	Per capita income at Constant Prices (2011-12) *	2015-16	₹	66979	77431
19.	Per capita income at Current Prices *	2015-16	₹	83423	93231
20.	Per Capita Bank Deposit	Sept;2015	₹	33169	70789
21.	Per Capita Bank Credit	Sept;2015	₹	28099	53098
22.	Credit-Deposit Ratio	Sept;2015	Percentage	84.72	75.00
23.	Road Length per 100 Sq. Km. of Area(Excluding JRY Roads)	March,13	Km.	66.07	131.77
24.	Railway Route Length per 1000 Sq. Km. of Area	2014-15	Km.	17.2	20.3
25.	Percentage of Forest Area to Reporting Area	2012-13(P)	Percentage	8.02	22.88
26.	Per-Capita Consumption of Power(Relates to utility and non-utility)	2013-14(P)	Kwh	1011.19	956.64
27.	Livestock	2012 (P)	Lakh No.	577.32	5120.57
28.	Net Irrigated Area	2012-13(P)	Lakh Hect.	74.99	661.03
29.	Area under Food grains	2013-14(P)	Lakh Hect.	134.17	1250.40
30.	Production of Food grains	2013-14(P)	Lakh Toone	179.00	2650.43
31.	Estimated Consumption of Fertilizer per Hectare	2013-14(P)	Kgs./hectare	49.69	125.39 (Average)
32.	Villages Electrified	2012-13	Percentage	97.5	94.4

* Advance Estimates

P-Provisional

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 25 per cent to the Net State Value Added (NSVA). There are wide

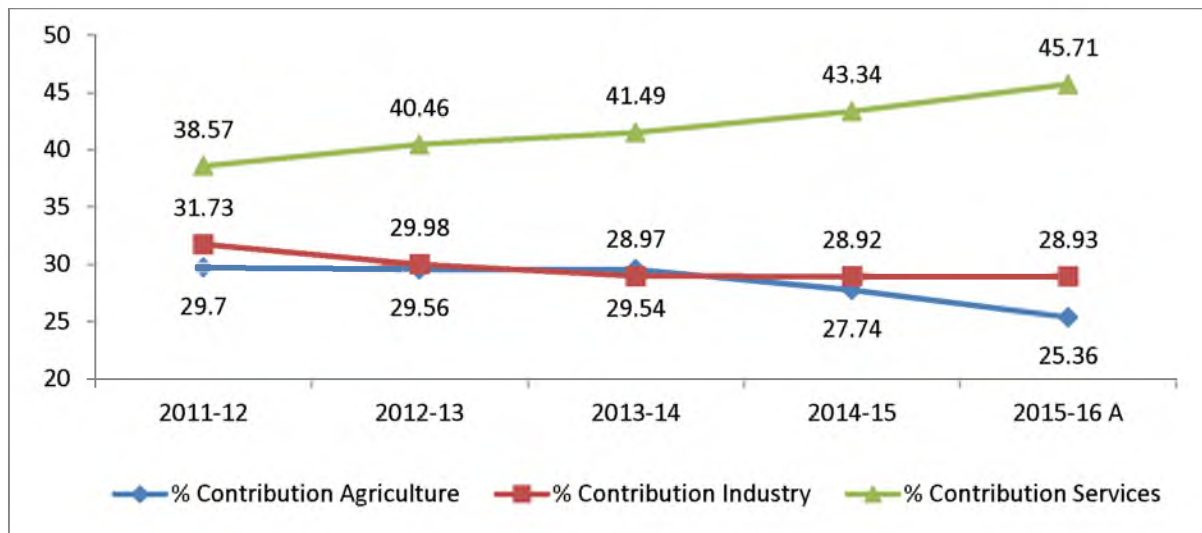
fluctuations in the growth rate of NSDP owing to fluctuations in agriculture production, which is entirely dependent on the behavior of monsoon. This makes analysis of the pattern very difficult as any growth pattern may be generated by merely changing the base and terminal years. The growth pattern entirely depends on the good or bad base year.

Table No. 1.2

Net State Value Added by Industry Origin at Constant (2011-12) Prices of Rajasthan
(₹ in lakh)

Year	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Total NSDP
	NSVA	per cent Contribution	NSVA	per cent Contribution	NSVA	per cent Contribution	
2011-12	11206128	29.70	11968461	31.73	14551050	38.57	39695959
2012-13	11507582	29.56	11670297	29.98	15754127	40.46	41022542
2013-14	12189823	29.54	11956444	28.97	17124774	41.49	43516289
2014-15	12131186	27.74	12648219	28.92	18955936	43.34	46184468
2015-16 A	11724754	25.36	13374825	28.93	21135281	45.71	49031083

A-Advance



1.7 The contribution of the Agriculture sector includes Crop, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing. The Industries sector includes mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas water supply & other Utility Services. 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 28 per cent, 30 per cent and 42 per cent respectively.

1.8 If composition of NSDP during last 5 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 Value Added (GVA) from the year 2011-12 onwards at constant prices (2011-12) is depicted in the following table:

Table No. 1.3
Gross Value Added of Rajasthan by Industry origin at Constant (2011-12) Prices
(₹ in lakh)

Year	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Total GSDP
	GVA	per cent Contribution	GVA	per cent Contribution	GVA	per cent Contribution	
2011-12	11910650	28.58	13630579	32.71	16134980	38.71	43646529
2012-13	12263755	28.25	13667627	31.49	17476809	40.26	45498727
2013-14	12994576	28.24	14036374	30.50	18984270	41.26	48260468
2014-15	12877970	26.41	14863684	30.48	21018670	43.11	51209451
2015-16 A	12419500	24.07	15747549	30.51	23438120	45.42	54401391

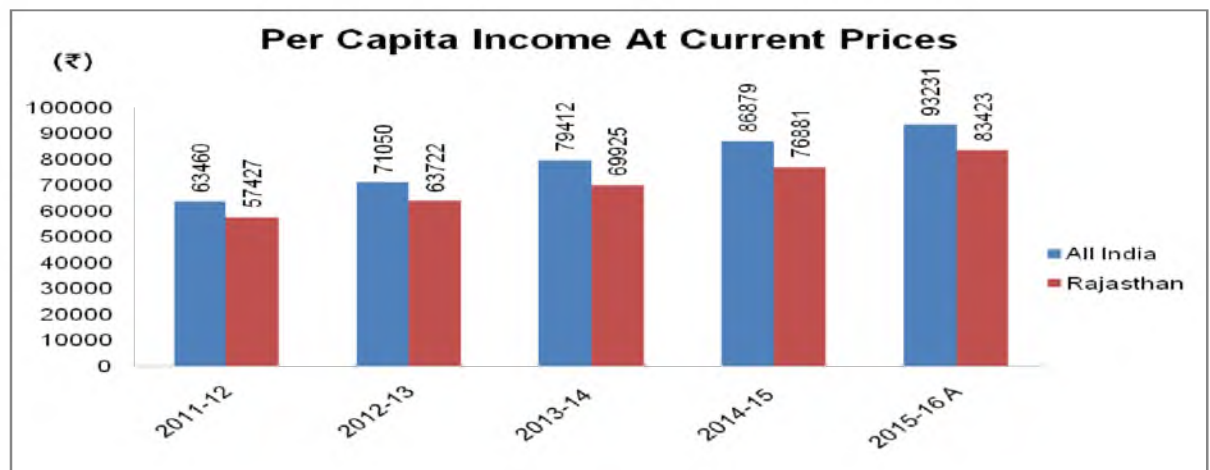
A-Advance

1.10 The per capita income of the State vis-à-vis all India average, both at current prices and constant prices (2011-12) from 2011-12 to 2015-16 is given in the following table:

Table No. 1.4
Per Capita Income
(In ₹)

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2011-12	63460	57427	63460	57427
2012-13	71050	63722	65664	58502
2013-14	79412	69925	68867	61175
2014-15	86879	76881	72889	64002
2015-16 A	93231	83423	77431	66979

A-Advance



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 per cent)

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
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
2007-08	1.06	1.04	8.92	4.56	2.72
2008-09	4.08	5.42	12.54	8.41	6.54
2009-10	-3.53	9.68	7.90	5.83	4.06
2010-11	38.61	2.63	12.73	15.02	13.16
2011-12*	--	--	--	--	--
2012-13*	2.69	-2.49	8.27	3.34	1.87
2013-14*	5.93	2.45	8.70	6.08	4.57
2014-15*	-0.48	5.79	10.69	6.13	4.62
2015-16*	-3.35	5.74	11.50	6.16	4.65

*From the Year 2011-12 to 2015-16 are based on New Base year Series 2011-12

1.13 The above table depicts that the growth in agriculture and Industries Sectors remained lower than the growth observed in 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

(₹ in crore)

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

Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
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
XI Five Year Plan (2007-12)	71731.98	93,950.73
XII Five Year Plan (2012-17)*	1,96,992.00	229178.57

* Annual Plan 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 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 2016-17 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,
- Emphasis on conservation of available surface water and watershed development.

Budgeted Outlay and Likely Expenditure in the year 2015-16:

1.16 An expenditure of ₹ 102370.46 crore has been incurred including UDAY Scheme and an expenditure of ₹ 62301.20 crore has been incurred excluding UDAY Scheme during the year 2015-16 against Budgeted Outlay of ₹ 71405.78 crore which is 143.36 per cent of the Budgeted Outlay. The sector-wise details are shown in the table given below:

Table No.1.7
Sector-wise Budgeted Outlays and Expenditure for 2015-16
(₹ in crore)

S. N.	Sector	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	3975.84	3277.90
2.	Rural Development	11051.73	10874.56
3.	Special Area Program	280.00	225.06
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1719.08	1384.40
5.	Power	16665.10	54946.01
6.	Industries & Minerals	460.99	293.05
7.	Transport & Communication	5778.17	3909.23
8.	Scientific Services	123.63	36.09
9.	Social & Community Services	29020.07	25212.90
10.	Economic Services	1545.94	1372.18
11.	General Services	785.23	839.08
	Total including UDAY Scheme	71405.78	102370.46
	Expenditure under UDAY Scheme	0.00	40069.26
	Total excluding UDAY Scheme	71405.78	62301.20

Major interventions taken during Annual Plan 2015-16

Agriculture

- To increase the seed replacement rate and productivity of Maize in tribal area, 8300 Qtls Hybrid Maize seed was distributed to tribal and non-tribal BPL farmers.
- For water harvesting 9009 km. Pipeline, 1653 Diggies, 4785 Farm Ponds and 292 Water Storage Structure were constructed. This has resulted in greater sustainability of crops in rain-fed areas by providing at least one life saving irrigation.
- To ensure the fodder availability, 3310 minikits have been distributed under State Plan and Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) of RKVY.
- To promote farm mechanization, 54711 agricultural implements were distributed.
- Integrated Pest Management demonstration 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 was implemented in 13 districts. In rest 20 districts Weather Based Crop Insurance scheme was under implementation.
- For increasing participation of girls in agriculture education, 9736 girls studying in agriculture subject were provided incentives. To upgrade the technical skill of women farmers, 13002 women farmers were imparted training.
- 1.16 lakh MT Gypsum was distributed.

Animal Husbandry

- Call Centres were started on a pilot basis on 16.05.2015 in Uniara & Deoli tehsil of district Tonk to provide treatment facility.
- College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry (Graduate level) started in Jaipur.
- Livestock Assistant Diploma course and Malvi Cattle Breeding farm were started at Durg (Jhalawar).
- Established 600 new sub centres and upgraded 200 sub centers to Veterinary Hospitals.
- 1000 Integrated Livestock Development Centers (ILDC) were established in those area where no veterinary institutes were sanctioned.

Forest

- Plantation in 70000 hectares.
- Two wild life Rescue Centers at Nagaur & Bikaner are under process.
- Development of 4 Eco-tourism sites at Harshnath (Sikar), Sagar, Jamwaghat and Hawa, Audi (Jaipur) was under progress.
- 5000 boundary pillars constructed at forest boundary under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS).
- Herbal Garden in 20 Ha. area on main Jaipur-Puskar by pass road was being developed.
- Smrati Van in Forest Block Nolakkha in District Jhalawar was being developed.
- 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 were distributed.
- Employment generation of about 130 lakh man days.
- For involvement of local people in forest management under Joint Forest Management, 6042 Village Forest Protection & Management Committees were constituted and these institutions are acting as “Social Hub” besides being custodian of natural resources in their areas. These committees are managing around 9.80 lakh hectares of forest / plantation area.

Cooperative

- ₹14890.00 crore loans were distributed to farmers under interest free crop loan to good loanee borrowers' scheme. About 27 lakh farmers were benefitted.
- Interest subsidy of ₹141.64 crore was provided to cooperative institutions for distribution of the crop loan.
- Financial assistance of worth ₹1000.00 lakh for construction of new godowns and offices was provided to 100 GSS.
- Assistance of ₹ 1000.00 lakh was provided to 450 GSS for repair and maintenance of old godowns.
- IInd phase of ICDP Project for Sikar, Jalore and Banswara districts were sanctioned.
- Sanction was issued for establishment of 65 PACS and 2 LAMPS.
- 484 branches of Central Cooperative Banks (CCB's) had been connected to online Core Banking System (CBS) facility.

Rural Development

- Under MGNREGS, 2341.22 lakh mandays generated.
- For creation of permanent assets through MGNREGS, as an innovation special fund “Parisampti Nirman Nidhi” had been created.
- Construction of 103247 houses under Indira Awas Yojana.
- The State Government had launched Other Identified Classes Yojana (State BPL Aawas Yojna) for the year 2015-16. 3000 families were benefitted under the scheme.
- 3280 SHGs formed under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).
- Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) had developed Rajeevika MIS (Web based Portal) to monitor SHG’s on regular basis.
- The State Government had launched Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan to make villages water self-reliant; to permanently solve the problem of drinking water and to increase irrigated areas under irrigation through water conservation and water storage. 3529 villages were selected for the first phase of MJSA.
- Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) 202300 Individual Household Latrines, 3861 School Toilet, 2187 Balwadi Toilet and 63 Sanitary Complex Toilet had been constructed.

Water Resources

- 10150 ha. Culturable Command Area (CCA) had been created.
- Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Authority had been constituted under sub section (1) of section 5 of Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Act 2015 (Act No. 15 of 2015).
- Gang Canal Project Phase-II CAD project had been sanctioned. This covers an area of 44875 ha. Lined water courses had been completed in 1389 ha area.
- Bhakra Nahar CAD Project had been sanctioned. This project covers an area of 1,13,420 ha. Lined water courses had been completed in 6013 ha area.

Energy

- 2238.70 MW firm capacity had been added.
- Kalisindh Thermal Power Unit (600 MW) had been commissioned.
- 1 No. of 400kV Sub-station, 10 Nos. of 220 kV GSSs and 24 Nos. of 132 kV GSSs along with their associated lines had been commissioned.
- 216 nos. 33/11 KV substations had been created.

- 50168 nos. new agriculture connections had been released and 12550 BPL households had been electrified.
- Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) for financially turnaround of Power Distribution Companies had been launched. Tripartite MoU was signed between Ministry of Power (MoP) GoI, GoR and each Discom of Rajasthan on dated 27.01.2016.
- Government of India had awarded the Rajasthan State for outstanding work in the field of Renewable Energy.

Industry

- To make Rajasthan as a preferred investment destination, the second edition of the Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership summit was organized on 19th & 20th November, 2015 at Jaipur. As a result, 311 MoUs worth ₹ 314 lakh crore were signed across various sectors.
- Bhamashah Rojgar Srijan Yojana had been launched by the Industries Department from December 13, 2015 for 5 years. It intends to establish 55000 new micro business, service and industrial enterprises by providing loans through banks.

Transport & Communication

- A project of 16 Mega Highways for up-gradation of 2631 Km of secondary corridors consisting 28 works were taken up at the cost of ₹ 3590.00 lakh on BOT basis during 2012-13, all these works had been completed under BOT and State Road Fund out of which 8 works of length 240 Km had been completed during 2015-16
- Kishangarh Bas-Khairthal-Bansur-Kotputali (62 Km), and Debari-Kurabar-Bambora (41.87 Km) had been developed. Development of original work of Jaipur-Bhilwara State Highway (212 Km) was completed. Land acquisition process for additional sanctioned 5 by-passes, was in progress.
- Rail over bridge (RoB's) at Makrana, Modak and Phulera has been completed.
- A new scheme Gramin Gaurav Path Yojana (GGPY) was started during 2014-15. In first phase sanction was issued to construct cement concrete roads with drainage in 1975 Panchayat Head Quarters. Work completed in 1827 PHQs with construction of 1584 Km CC roads (GGPY).
- A Missing Link Project of 1009 works to construct 2182 Km missing links with a cost of ₹ 60835.00 lakh was started in December 2015. Work completed in 310 Km with an expenditure of ₹ 12800.00 lakh.
- Strengthening and renewal work of more than 4229 Km.

- As per budget announcement 2014-15, 132 roads comprised 8910 Km length of State Highways and Major District Roads were identified in first phase to develop on PPP mode. Work of detailed project reports was completed. Mostly roads are not viable on PPP VGF mode. Now these roads would be developed on PPP Annuity and EPC mode. 50 percent share of these roads would be provided by GoR with loan assistance from WB, ADB and JICA. During Resurgent Rajasthan Summit in November 2015, a MoU of ₹ 1000000 lakh was signed between GoR and Malaysian Companies.
- “Rajasthan State Bus Terminal Development Authority” had been constituted under the Rajasthan State Bus Terminal Development Authority Act, 2015.

Science & Technology

- Five patent facility centres had been constituted in regional offices (Udaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota & Ajmer).
- Biotechnology Policy 2015 had been issued.
- SATCOM network was extended for all Government Higher Secondary School (Science faculty) of State. Students of 11th class had been included in above teaching programme.
- Establishment of Sub-regional Science Centre, Udaipur with a total cost of ₹ 5.00 crore was in progress.
- Up gradation of Regional Science Centre, Jaipur to Regional Science City with a cost of ₹ 270.00 lakh was in progress.
- Establishment of Receive Only Terminals (RoTs) at all Higher Secondary Schools having Science faculty and 66 Model schools.

Environment

- Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar were awarded to an organization and to an individual.
- 51 Biodiversity Management Committees were constituted at District, Panchayat Samitte and Gram Panchayat levels.
- Organized 1 State level and 7 Divisional level workshops for awareness towards Biodiversity Conservation.

Elementary Education

- Fees of 3.71 lakh students' were reimbursed by the State Government under RTE.
- The fee reimbursed by State Government and the entire admission process against 25 per cent seats for wards of disadvantaged section of society was made transparent by launching and making functional RTE web-portal.

- Sambalan as an effective mechanism to monitor and extend support to schools to ensure quality education involved visit of 57000 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 all 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 were set up in all government Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the State.

Secondary Education

- Decision was taken to establishment one Adarsh Vidhyalay in each of 9894 Gram Panchayats. The facility of equipment's, computers, play-ground, drinking water, electricity connection and required staff as per staffing norms will be provided for these schools.
- A web portal "Shala Darpan" was launched. All the information relating to enrolment, teachers and infrastructure is now available on the portal.
- Under the Laptop Distribution Yojana as per merit of VIII optional board, X & XII Secondary Board Examination first 40750 students of Government schools were rewarded with Laptops.
- 114 secondary schools up-graded to senior secondary schools.
- Cycles were distributed to 278070 girl students of class 9th, 20000 girls were benefitted under Transport Voucher Scheme.
- Transport Voucher facility started for students of Vivekananda Government Model School in same Panchayat Samiti.
- A scholarship scheme was launched in 2015-16 to all selected students in National Talent Search Exam (NTSE) of private schools of the State. A lump sum cash amount of ₹ 10000 was given to 134 students as a reward.
- Vocational training started in 220 schools.
- Gargi Award/ Balika Protsahan were given to 68878 meritorious girls.
- Additional funds of ₹ 38.26 crore was provided in the year 2015-16 by the State Government to complete pending sanctioned works of 2011-12 under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

College Education

- 8 New Government Colleges (Mahua, Khandaar, Sumerpur, Manohar Thana, Osiyan, Degana, Siwana and Ahore) were started.
- Online Admission Process (OAP) was started for Part I under graduate courses in all government colleges.
- 25 per cent seats were increased in 1st year Science, Arts & Commerce faculty in all government colleges.
- Scooties were given to 50 girls of every district who had passed 9th to 12th class from government schools, had obtained 75 per cent or above marks and taken admission in government colleges. 961 Scooties were distributed to meritorious girl students of general category and 1000 girl students under Dev Narayan Yajana.
- Under Mukhya Mantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravrati Yojana, 85444 students were benefitted.
- Employment Centers were established under Youth Skill Development Cell in all government colleges, to provide employment related information to students.
- Under the UGC e-Library scheme, all the Government Colleges were linked with INFLIBNET, through which students will have access to 97000 e-books and 6000 e-journals.
- Schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan, Blood donation, Tree plantation, Sadvakya lekhan and Book Bank were launched in colleges.
- Coaching classes for various competitive exams were started in Government Colleges (Shri Vidya Anushikshan Kendra).

Technical Education (Polytechnic)

- For tribal area development two Polytechnics one at Udaipur and another at Kelwara (District Baran) were established. Building construction of Kelwara Polytechnic College was in progress. Land had been allotted for Udaipur Polytechnic College.
- 15 new Government Polytechnic colleges had been established under Sub mission on Polytechnic colleges under Coordinated Action for Skill Development of Government of India. Except Karauli and Jalore, all colleges had been shifted into their own building.
- Under the centrally sponsored scheme, 26 women hostels were being constructed in the existing Polytechnic colleges. The department had taken physical charge of 18 hostels and construction works of remaining 8 hostels were in progress. These hostels will become functional from July 2016.

- A new Women Polytechnic College at Bharatpur had been established. Classes are running in its own building.
- A new branch of civil engineering was started in existing Government Polytechnic College, Ganganagar.
- Modernization of existing Polytechnics was under progress.
- Removal of deficiency of staff in existing Polytechnic colleges.

Craftsman Training (ITI)

- 53 new ITIs had been established in the Government sector with an increment of 28477 numbers of training seats in the year 2015-16.
- 110 new ITIs had been established in the private sector with an increment of 80117 numbers of training seats in the year 2015-16.
- State had issued a policy for declaring ITI courses upto the standard of 10th and 12th class.
- Board of Apprenticeship Training Kanpur sub office had been opened at Jaipur.
- Purchase of machinery, tools and equipments was in progress for new ITI's.
- Government ITI, Udaipur was being developed as international level skill training centre for hospitality sector with the help of ITEES, Singapur.
- Established Computer Labs in 59 ITIs.
- Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Jodhpur Production Centers up-gradated into regular ITI.
- Sanctioned was issued for opening of new trade 'Plumber' in District Headquarter 28 ITIs.
- Established Regional Office at Bharatpur.
- Declared 'Brand Ambassador's for each district of State to motivate educated youth for skill training.
- Opened new trade related to stone processing at ITI Kishangarh & Rajsamand.

Rajasthan Skill Development and Livelihood Mission

- During the year, 63467 youths were trained.
- RSLDC had established 289 skill development centers across the State to provide short term skill trainings covering 34 economy sectors under ELSTP, DDU-GKY and RSTP schemes.
- For better focus on skill development and entrepreneurship, Government of Rajasthan has created a new Department of Skill Employment and Entrepreneurship (SEE) in May, 2015. With

creation of this new department, there is now an effective integration of ITIs, Employment Exchanges, RSLDC and Apprenticeship.

- RSLDC had been designated as nodal agency for conducting skill training programmes under the convergence initiative. Under this initiative, eight departments of state running skill development programs i.e. NULM, TADD, BADP, Minority, Forest, SCDC, RRLP, BOCW had been merged into Employment Linked Skill Training Program (ELSTP) of RSLDC.
- RSLDC has partnership with Industry Partners i.e. Sangam India Ltd., Sutlej Textiles, Mayur Leather, Mayur Uniquoters, New Zeal, My Recharge and Goyal Fashions to capture demands of industries.
- RSLDC, successfully organized Special Gram Sabhas on 9th December, 2015 and identified 1.62 lakh youths for skill trainings.
- The efforts of State Government in execution of skill development programmes were recognized in Summit-cum-Awards again in 2015-16, organized by ASSOCHAM India and sponsored by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, GoI, in which RSLDC had been awarded the Gold Trophy for 2 years in a row in the category of Best State in Skill Development.
- RSLDC had taken up Special Project with ATDC, CAIRN, Raymond and Indian Institute of Gems and Jewellery (IIGJ).

Employment

- 148319 candidates were benefited by organizing 191 Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs.
- 9 employment camps were organized with the help of Indian Army.
- 27341 new candidates were registered for unemployment allowance during the year 2015-16. Total ₹ 2237.65 lakh were provided for distribution of unemployment allowance.

Medical & Health

- 2.86 lakh sterilization and 4.43 lakh IUD cases were performed.
- Under Shishu Suraksha Yojana 293212 sick infants availed free medicines, 135283 availed free lab tests, 21763 availed free referral services from home to hospital and 43264 from hospital to home. 2184 sick infants availed free blood transfusion facility.
- 1137746 institutional deliveries conducted and 1030716 women were benefitted under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

- Through Janani Express ambulances, 77028 pregnant women from home to hospital and 188458 from hospital to home were transported.
- National Deworming day was observed on 10th Feb, 2016 followed by “mop up” day on 15th Feb, 2016. 1.75 crore children of age 1 year to 19 year were covered.
- Mission Indradhanush was initiated in the state from 7th April, 2015 to address the unvaccinated or partially vaccinated and those who were not covered during the rounds of routine immunization. 3.32 lakh children were fully immunized in Phase I and Phase II.
- Online Janani Suraksha Yojana & Shubhlaxmi Yojana Payment Scheme (OJAS) was launched in the State from 1st August, 2015 for online payment of incentives to beneficiaries. 4.42 lakh pregnant women for JSY benefitted and payment of ₹ 62.57 crore had been transferred. 2.19 lakh benefitted under SLY and payment of ₹ 46.40 crore had been transferred.
- To address the malnutrition in children, the State has launched the “Poshan Programme” on December 22nd, 2015.
- For reduction in MMR and IMR, the State had started celebrating Safe Motherhood Day (SMD) and Prasuti Niyogan Diwas (PND) from October, 2015. 1916 SMD camps were organized and 58043 pregnant women were benefitted. 69214 PND camps were organized and 438668 pregnant women were benefitted.
- To make monitoring more convenient, simple and action-oriented, m-SNA mobile app had been launched.
- To Monitor real time status of admitted children with severe acute malnutrition and ensure timely and complete follow-up a web based application had been launched.
- To improve maternal mortality reporting, provision of ₹ 200 mobile recharge to reporter had been initiated.
- Five new medical units had been established in Medical College, Kota. Laparoscopy Theatre, Plastic Surgery and Burn Units have been established in Medical College, Ajmer. Emergency Medicine ward had been established in all Medical Colleges.
- Bone-Marrow Transplant and skin bank had been started in Medical College Jaipur.
- Virtual class rooms and e-library had been set-up in all medical colleges. Multi-Disciplinary Research units were established at Jodhpur and Bikaner.
- More than 1200 bed capacity had been added including 224 Intensive Care Beds.

- Under Graduate intake capacity had been increased by 200 seats.
- 8 districts hospitals (Alwar, Bharatpur, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Sikar and Pali) to be upgraded to medical colleges. DPR for these projects had been prepared and work orders had been issued for civil works. The academic session will be started from 2017.
- Super specialty blocks at Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota Medical College were sanctioned.
- State Cancer Centre at RUHS, two tertiary cancer care centre in Bikaner and Jhalawar were under process of establishment under NPCDCS.

Public Health Engineering Department

- 2115 new RO plants were sanctioned amounting to ₹ 48812.00 lakh.
- 1390 solar water pumping systems were sanctioned amounting to ₹ 13223.00 lakh which includes 346 solar energy based water pumping systems with de-fluoridation units.
- Work orders were issued for 150 works amounting to ₹ 15837.00 lakh for rejuvenation & repairing of inlet channel, SSF & diggins in canal area of Bikaner region.
- For rejuvenation of defunct 1586 number of JJY schemes, an amount of ₹ 13644.00 lakh had been sanctioned.
- Cluster Distribution System of Jawai Pali-Jalore WS Project (Phase-II), Part-A had been completed.
- Madhvi Water Supply Project (NABARD-RIDF) covering 32 villages and 3 dhanies and 50 per cent demand of village Dug of Gangdhar tehsil of District Jhalawar had been completed.
- Bhimni Water Supply Project (NABARD-RIDF) covering 30 villages and 14 dhanies of Pachpahar tehsil of Jhalawar district had been completed.
- Ajmer-Peesangan Fluoride Control Project (NABARD-RIDF) had been completed which benefitted 113 villages and 114 dhanies of Ajmer district.
- Rural Water Supply Scheme (RWSS) of 72 Villages of Nawa Tehsil had been completed.

Housing and Urban Development

- The work of Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase I-A (Mansarovar to Chandpole) had completed and Revenue Operation had commenced from 03.06.2015. Under Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase I-B tunneling work between Chandpole to Badi Chaupar had

been done in a length 1725 meter by TBM-1 and 840 meter by TBM-2. Construction work at Badi Chaupar and Choti Chaupar Metro stations was in progress.

- 29 cities of the State had been included under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and sewerage connection.
- Four cities i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota and Udaipur were proposed to be developed as Smart Cities. Jaipur and Udaipur Cities had been selected under Smart City Mission in first list of 20 cities.

Social Justice & Empowerment

- 174867 Children were benefitted by Palanhar Scheme.
- 365040 Students (SC-139107, ST- 198715, OBC- 27218) were benefitted by Post Metric Scholarship Scheme.
- 2748000 persons were benefitted under Jan Shri Bima Yojana (Pannadhai Jeevan Amrit Yojana).
- 916154 persons were benefitted under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension.
- 141896 persons were benefitted under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension.
- 28196 persons were benefitted under Disabled Pension Scheme.

Empowerment of Women and Child Development

- “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” scheme had been launched in ten districts of the State, where the sex ratio had declined sharply in the last decade.

Tourism

- The Great India Travel Bazaar was organized in Jaipur. The State Government had 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 number to make it a successful B2B inbound tourism mart.
- The State Government had also decided that all tourism units 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.

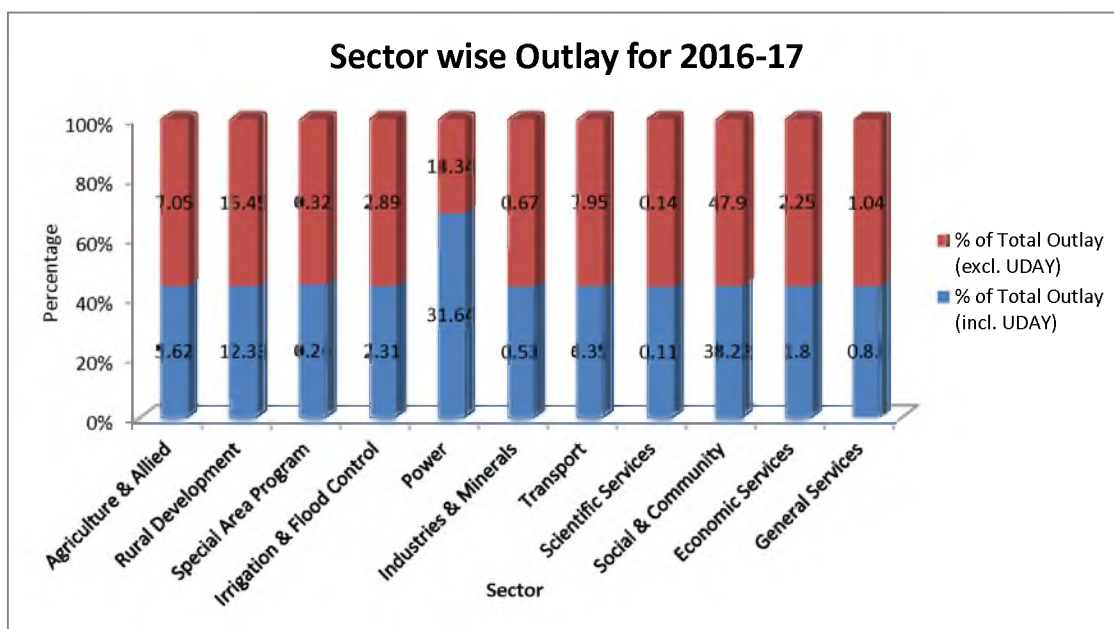
- The Government is aware of the need to promote lesser popular regions of the State so that benefits of tourism also percolate to the people of these areas. To this end, the Government is focusing on Bharatpur, Bikaner and Godwad regions. In the Bharatpur Division conservation works have been identified in Deeg, Kama, Weir, Dholpur and Kumher. Brij Holi festival is also celebrated at Deeg (Bharatpur) annually.
- Four major fairs and festivals had been outsourced. Pushkar Fair, Winter Festival, Desert Festival and Kumbhalgarh Festival were organized on PPP mode through private entities.
- Rajasthan has celebrated its Foundation Day – the Rajasthan Day with great verve and vigor.
- Facilities were created to encourage tourism after sunset.
- Aggressive media campaign was launched to attract tourists. Under this campaign, advertisements were released in all major media e.g. T.V., print, digital, outdoor, FM radio channels both in the country and key foreign markets.
- Resurgent Rajasthan was held on 19-20 November, 2015 at JECC, Sitapura, Jaipur. Before the event, 146 MoUs involving an expected investment of ₹ 8647.45 crore and proposed employment to 30763 persons were signed between investors of tourism sector and Department of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan. Besides above, Other Departments of the State Government had also signed 74 MoUs in post Resurgent Rajasthan with investors of tourism sector involving an expected investment of ₹1745.49 crore and employment to 9942 persons. Hence, total 220 MoUs with an expected investment of ₹10392.94 crore and employment to 40705 persons were signed in Tourism Sectors.

Plan Size- The Annual Plan 2016-17

1.17 The size of State's Annual Plan 2016-17 is kept at ₹ 99693.30 crore including UDAY Scheme. Excluding UDAY Scheme the size of State's Annual Plan 2016-17 is kept ₹ 79560.06 crore. The sector-wise distribution of outlay is as under:

Table No.1.8
Sector-wise Outlays for 2016-17

(₹ in crore)				
S. N.	Sector	Outlay	per cent of Total Outlay (incl. UDAY)	per cent of Total Outlay (excl. UDAY)
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	5606.74	5.62	7.05
2.	Rural Development	12292.43	12.33	15.45
3.	Special Area Program	260.00	0.26	0.32
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	2300.61	2.31	2.89
5.	Power	31540.80	31.64	14.34
6.	Industries & Minerals	530.45	0.53	0.67
7.	Transport & Communication	6327.14	6.35	7.95
8.	Scientific Services	111.29	0.11	0.14
9.	Social & Community Services	38104.84	38.22	47.90
10.	Economic Services	1789.30	1.80	2.25
11.	General Services	829.70	0.83	1.04
	Total including UDAY	99693.30	100.00	100.00
	Provision under UDAY	20133.24		
	Total excluding UDAY	79560.06		



**Annual Plan 2016-17
Budgeted Outlay**

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	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	1207.61			0.03		
2	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	1688.19			227.54	301.08	
3	Shri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner (Jaipur)	3330.50			524.09		
4	Agriculture University, Kota	1102.31					
5	Agriculture University,Jodhpur	2578.77					
6	Crop Husbandry						
a.	Agriculture Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	36375.14			2487.98	2560.78	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	National Food Security Mission (Wheat,Pulses, Comm. Corp,Coarse Cereal,)	32305.72			4275.12	5749.42	20228.80
	National Oil Seed and Oil Plam Mission	8165.09			1100.64	1455.82	4899.16
	National Mission on Agriculture Ext. and Tech.(Agri. Ext.,Seed and Planting,Agri, Engg.,Plant Protection & plant Quarantine)	7458.24			622.42	1020.09	4361.53
	National e-Governance Yojana						
	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (Rain fed,Soil Health,ClimateChange)	3898.46			437.73	731.30	2339.14
	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	65000.03			8086.52	12278.05	38376.12
	Multi State Raj. Agriculture Competitiveness Project (EAP)	32270.00			3227.00	5647.00	
	P.M.Krishi Sinchai Yojana	48466.88			6543.03	8627.08	29080.17
	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas yajana	3556.13			485.95	616.19	2133.44
III.	Central Sector Scheme	67637.02			10145.02	14630.00	0.00
	Sub Total - a	305132.71	0.00	0.00	37411.41	53315.73	101418.36
b.	Agriculture Marketing Board		50000.00		8000.00	10000.00	
c.	Agriculture Marketing Department	0.04					
d.	Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods	7500.00			1335.00	1012.50	0.00
e.	Horticulture Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	937.33			101.47	16.11	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Micro Irrigation Scheme	20345.27			2768.21	3661.50	10746.00

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	National Horticulture Mission	9620.00			1284.92	1702.83	5292.02
	National Mission on Bamboo	290.00			39.10	51.71	174.01
	National Medicinal Plants Mission	0.03			0.01	0.01	0.03
	Per Drop More Crop	0.03			0.01	0.01	0.03
iii.	Central Sector Scheme- Addl.Subsidyfor Solar Pump Sets	13500.00			1819.80	2407.05	0.11
	Sub Total - e.	44692.66	0.00	0.00	6013.52	7839.22	16212.20
	Sub Total - 6	357325.41	50000.00	0.00	52759.93	72167.45	117630.56
7	Soil & Water Conservation						
a.	Watershed Dev. & Soil Conservation Deptt.	0.16			0.00	0.00	
b.	Forest Department	27.20					
	Sub Total - 7	27.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Animal Husbandry						
a.	Animal Husbandry Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	2260.29			3624.22	3192.17	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	National Livestock Management Prog.	190.28			0.00	90.26	108.14
	National Livestock Health & Disease Control	2773.58			531.95	732.64	1684.94
	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	300.00			0.00	0.00	300.00
iii.	Central Sector Scheme	13873.77			0.00	0.00	248.77
	Sub Total - a	19397.92	0.00	0.00	4156.17	4015.07	2341.85
b.	Gopalan Ditectorate	928.42			0.01	0.01	
c.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	141.44			19.07	25.22	
d.	University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner	6696.00			1425.65	1215.64	
	Sub Total - 8	27163.78	0.00	0.00	5600.90	5255.94	2341.85
9	Dairy Development	0.01					
	CSS Schemes						
	National Plan for Dairy Development	870.70					734.94
	Sub Total-9	870.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	734.94
10	Fisheries Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	126.47			27.21	6.51	
ii.	Central Sector Scheme	245.54			51.40	5.75	69.71
	Sub Total-10	372.01	0.00	0.00	78.61	12.26	69.71
11	Forest Department						
a.	Forestry						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	9794.65			1317.97	2240.90	
ii.	CSS Schemes						

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	National Afforestation Programme	400.00					240.00
	Conservation of National Resources & Ecosystems	20.00					12.00
	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	1658.82					531.01
	Project Tiger	3531.71					1515.63
	Mukandra National Park	410.00					215.00
	National Forestry Programme	150.00			20.25	27.00	90.00
	Bharat Harit Mission	0.02					0.01
	Sub Total - a	15965.20	0.00	0.00	1338.22	2267.90	2603.65
c.	Rajasthan Forestry Dev. and Bio-diversity Project Phase-II (EAP)	20000.00			2522.59	3437.25	
d.	Afforestation (RIDF)	4355.17			587.95	783.93	
e.	CAMPA-Afforestation		9500.00		1282.50	1900.00	
f.	Ranthambore Tiger Protection Foundation		2000.00		270.00	400.00	
g.	Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society		555.00		74.95	138.75	
	Sub Total - 11	40320.37	12055.00	0.00	6076.21	8927.83	2603.65
12	Agriculture Credit						
a.	Special Debentures	650.00					
b.	Ordinary Debentures	0.00					
c.	Share Capital Contribution in RRBs	0.01					
	Sub Total - 12	650.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Raj.State Warehousing Corporation		700.00		94.50	140.00	
14	Cooperation						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	55800.23			6415.94	8760.64	
ii.	Central Sector Scheme	5481.69			2628.66	0.02	3113.60
	Sub Total - 14	61281.92	0.00	0.00	9044.60	8760.66	3113.60
	Total - Agri. and Allied Services (GBS)	497918.95	62755.00	0.00	74406.41	95565.22	126494.31
	Total - Agri. and Allied Services	560673.95					
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
1	SGSY incl. Rural Haat (CSS)	96.00			0.00	0.00	48.00
2	Indira Awas Yojana (CSS)	83090.00			64810.20	5816.30	49854.00
3	Awas for State BPL Family	3150.00			630.00	945.00	0.00
4	DRDA Administration (CSS)	4168.00			561.85	743.15	2500.80
5	Dang Area Development Programme	5000.00			675.00	890.00	
6	Desert Development Programme	0.09			0.01	0.01	
6	MLA Local Area Development Scheme	40000.00			5400.00	7120.00	
7	Swavivek District Dev. Scheme	400.00			54.00	71.20	

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8a.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CSS)	379999.94			60800.00	83600.00	345335.00
8b.	New Innovative/New Schemes of Rural Development	1743.03			314.01	429.01	
8c.	PMKSY	0.03			0.01	0.01	.03
9	Guru Golworkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana	10000.00			1350.00	1780.00	
10	Bio-Fuel Authority	323.88			98.17	40.04	
11	Incentives to Women Workers of MG NREGA	0.01			0.01		
12	National Rural Livelihood Mission (CSS)	11810.00			2362.00	3543.00	7086.00
13	National Livelihood Project	4040.00			808.00	1212.00	2424.00
14	Placement Linked Skill Development Project	6333.32			1266.67	1900.00	3799.98
15	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) (EAP)	2912.52			410.00	539.00	0.00
16	Integrated Watershed Management Prog.(Watershed Comp.)	63000.00			8492.40	11232.90	37800.03
17	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchi Yojana (PMKSY) - Special Component	10000.00			1348.00	1783.00	6000.00
18	Neerancal (CSS)	400.00			53.90	71.30	240.00
19	Mukhya Mantri Jal-Swawlamban Abhiyan	43999.97			5940.00	7833.78	
20	Four Water Concept	0.03			0.01	0.01	
21	Bio-Gas	0.01					
22	Panchayati Raj Department						
a.	Modernisation of Z.P. & P.S. Buildings	5085.00			685.46	905.90	
b.	H.Q. Building	168.00			0.00	0.00	
c.	Grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC)	245713.00			33122.11	43810.63	
d.	Training Programme for PRI's Representatives	0.01			0.00	0.00	
e.	District Planning Committee	0.13			0.07	0.00	
f.	Backward Region Grant Fund (CSS)	0.03			0.01	0.01	
g.	Puraskar Yojana for P.R. Instt.	374.00			0.00	0.00	
h.	Nirmal Gram Puraskar	0.01			0.00	0.00	
j.	Untied Funds to PRIs	13000.00			1756.00	2313.60	
m.	Swachh Bharat Mission	201069.60			27144.40	35850.70	120641.76
q.	Aid to Zila Parishad	50585.01			6818.86	9019.30	
s.	RGPSY /RGSY (CSS)	0.06			0.02	0.02	
t.	Aid to Panchayat Samities	100.00			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 20	516094.85	0.00	0.00	69526.93	91900.16	120641.76
21	Land Reforms						
a.	Agriculture Census-Central Sector Scheme	362.02			0.00	0.00	359.77

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b.	Updating of Land Records & Rationalisation of Revenue Administration						
i.	RRTI Ajmer	38.38			0.00	0.00	0.00
ii.	Board of Revenue						
	State Plan Funded Scheme	16949.57			2004.75	1847.95	0.00
	CSS Scheme - National Land Record Mordinization Programme	4346.00			0.00	0.00	2257.26
	Sub Total - ii	21295.57	0.00	0.00	2004.75	1847.95	2257.26
iii.	Settlement Department						
	State Plan Funded Scheme	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
	CSS Scheme - National Land Record Mordinization Programme	20985.49			2833.05	3735.42	10492.77
	Sub Total - iii	20985.50			2833.05	3735.42	10492.77
	Sub Total - 21	42681.47			4837.80	5583.37	13109.80
22	Financial Inclusion Promotion Scheme	0.12			0.04	0.04	
	Total - Rural Development	1229243.27	0.00	0.00	229739.01	227033.28	588839.37
III	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME						
1	Mewat Area Development Programme	6000.00			810.00	1068.00	0.00
2	Border Area Development Programme	15000.00			2025.00	2674.50	15000.00
3	Magra Area Development Programme	5000.00			675.00	890.00	0.00
	Total - Special Area Programme	26000.00	0.00	0.00	3510.00	4632.50	15000.00
IV	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL						
A	Irrigation						
1	Multipurpose Projects						
a.	Bhakara Nagal - BBMB Beas	0.01			0.01	0.00	0.00
b.	Jawahar Sagar Dam	103.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
c.	RPS Dam	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
d.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar-ERM	4000.00			4000.00	0.00	0.00
i.	Haridev Joshi Canal	166.00			166.00	0.00	0.00
iv.	Patan Minor	0.01			0.01	0.00	0.00
v.	Renovation of Bagidora	0.01			0.01	0.00	0.00
vi.	Const. of Kangalia Bar Kota Sub Minor	0.01			0.01	0.00	0.00
vii.	Renovation of Mundri Amba Minor	0.01			0.01	0.00	0.00
viii.	Patigoha Tandi Sub Minor	0.01			0.01	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total - 1	4269.07	0.00	0.00	4166.06	0.00	0.00
2	Major Projects						
a. (i)	IGNP-Stage-I & II-Bikaner Zone (Incl.AIBP)	22391.63			0.00	3985.71	2648.40
(ii)	IGNP-Stage-I&II-Hanumangarh Zone	9781.52			0.00	1602.00	0.00

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(iii)	IGNP-Stage-II- Jaisalmer Zone	6398.00			0.00	1140.76	0.00
(iv)	Relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder in Punjab-CE,Hanumangarh	2000.00			0.00	356.00	0.00
b.	Narbada (AIBP)	10300.00			1456.42	2131.54	2352.22
c.	Jakhm Project	1000.00			1000.00	0.00	0.00
d.	Gurgaon Canal	20.00			0.00	4.00	0.00
e.	Bisalpur	309.99			0.00	54.00	0.00
f.	Yamuna Water Project	50.00			7.00	9.00	0.00
g.	Yamuna Link Canal Project	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
h.	Parwan Project	70000.00			9800.00	12600.00	0.00
i.	Modernisation (AIBP)	1118.50			0.00	198.00	0.00
j.	Dholpur Lift Project	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
k.	Barriage on Chambal River	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
l.	Kalisind Project	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
m.	ERM-Major Project	1000.00			140.00	180.00	0.00
n.	Bhakara Nagal Project	1500.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
o.	Kota Barrage	0.03			0.00	0.00	0.00
p.	CMRC on Chambal Project	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
q.	Sidhmukh Project-Ratanpura Distributory	400.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
r.	Raj. River Basin and Subsidy to W.R. Authority	373.69			0.00	0.00	
s.	Indira Lift Project	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total - 2	126643.42	0.00	0.00	12403.42	22261.01	5000.62
3	Medium Projects	8047.14			916.53	1570.50	0.00
4	Survey & Investigation	2700.00			0.00	572.95	0.00
5	Quality Control (Administration)	1377.92			0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Irrigation Management Training Institute,Kota	375.00			0.00	78.30	0.00
7	Irrigation Management Training Instt.,Bikaner	825.00			0.00	180.00	0.00
8	Solar Power Plant of IGNP	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Instt. for Training of Engg. Subordinates	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Stipend to unemployed graduates	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Study of Master Plan & Other	0.02			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - Irrigation	144237.60	0.00	0.00	17486.01	24662.76	5000.62
B	Minor Irrigation						
1	Ground Water Department	168.00			20.00	0.00	0.00
2	Irrigation Department						
a.	Surface MI Works (RIDF) Surface MI Works (SP)	9000.00			4500.00	810.00	0.00
b.	Minor Irrigation Works-Four Water Concept	13126.31			3356.10	2430.00	0.00
c.	Chambal Lift Scheme	70.00			9.80	12.60	0.00

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d.	Water Harvesting Structure	9000.00			1255.00	1618.00	0.00
e.	Water Harvesting Structure -Four Water Concept	4500.00			700.00	900.00	0.00
f.	Minor Irrigation Improvement Scheme (EAP)	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
g.	Raj. Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Area-JICA	650.01			87.75	115.70	
h.	Raj. Water Sector livelihood Improvement Project -JICA	750.00			133.50	101.25	
i.	State Partnership Irrigation Proj.(EC)	8233.00			2753.95	2111.75	7910.00
j.	ERM of Minor Irrigation Work	2000.00			320.00	360.00	0.00
k.	MI Innovative Scheme (RRR)	3742.00			523.88	673.56	2245.20
l.	AIBP Projects in Desert/ Tribal areas	1000.00			500.00	90.00	600.00
	Total - Minor Irrigation	52239.33	0.00	0.00	14159.98	9222.86	10755.20
C	Command Area Development						
1	CAD & WR Department	126.59			0.00	0.00	63.30
2	Indira Gandhi Nahar Proj., Bikaner	344.15			0.00	124.17	0.00
3	Gang Nahar Project	6478.02			0.00	1529.79	2821.21
4	Gang Nahar Project Phase-II	260.00			0.00	65.00	130.00
5	Chambal Phase-II	18371.29			973.68	388.60	961.20
6	CAD - Bisalpur	2243.76			254.77	336.98	1016.50
7	Bhakhra Canal Project	2180.00			0.00	545.00	1073.28
8	Mandi Committee-Bikaner	100.00				25.00	0.00
9	CAD - Sidhmukh Nohar	240.00			0.00	60.00	120.00
10	CAD - Amarsingh Jassana	240.00			0.00	60.00	120.00
	Sub Total - CAD	30583.81	0.00	0.00	1228.45	3134.54	6305.49
D	Flood Control (RIDF)	3000.00			0.00	45.00	0.00
	Total - Irrigation & Flood Control	230060.74	0.00	0.00	32874.44	37065.16	22061.31
V	POWER						
1	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.						
a.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. - Equity	46200.00			6930.00	13860.00	
	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. - IEBR		177437.00		26615.55	3548.74	
b.	i)Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. - Equity	33800.00			5070.00	10140.00	
	ii)RREDistribution Investment Programme-ADB	37872.00			5302.09	7574.40	
	iii)Green Energy Corridor Project-KFW	20366.00			2851.24	4073.20	20366.00
	iv)Grant from National Clean Energy Fund	20366.00			0.00	0.00	
	v)Grant from Energy reform Fund	0.01			0.00	0.00	

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. - IEBR		127596.00		19139.40	25519.20	
c.	DISCOM, Jaipur-Equity	13826.86			2074.03	4148.06	
	DISCOM, Jaipur -IEBR		166919.00		25037.85	33383.80	
d.	DISCOM, Jodhpur-Equity	13460.11			2019.02	4038.03	
	DISCOM, Jodhpur - IEBR		166000.00		24900.00	33200.00	
e.	DISCOM, Ajmer-Equity	9213.04			1381.96	2763.91	
	DISCOM, Ajmer - IEBR		115200.00		17280.00	23040.00	
f.	FRP-Transition Support	0.03					
g.	R.S.E.D.F.C.Ltd-Equity	0.03			0.01	0.01	
h.	Raj. Energy Dev. Corp. Ltd.- Equity	0.03			0.01	0.01	
i.	Grid Connectivity Under Renewable Energy from T.F.C	0.03					
j.	Assistance to Enable Reforms for Financial Sustainability of Rajasthan DISCOMS-WB	190000.00			25650.00	33915.00	
k.	Addl.Power Purchase - Loan/Subsidy	0.03			0.00	0.00	
l.	Grants to All DISCOM Under UDAY	900000.00			126000.00	198000.00	
m.	Equity to All DISCOM under UDAY	300000.00			40499.99	66000.01	
n.	Interest Free Loan to DISCOM under UDAY	813324.00			109798.74	145178.34	
	Sub Total - 1 incl. UDAY	2398428.17	753152.00	0.00	440549.89	608382.71	20366.00
	Sub Total - 1 excl. UDAY	385104.17			164251.16	199204.36	
2	Power Finance Corporation Limited-Equity	0.04			0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corp.	2500.00			337.16	453.61	0.00
	Total - Power (GBS)	2400928.21	753152.00	0.00	440887.05	608836.32	20366.00
	Total - Power incl. UDAY	3154080.21					
	Total - Power excl. UDAY	1140756.21			164588.32	199657.97	
VI	INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS						
A	Industries						
1	Village and Small Industries						
a.	Industries Department including CIPET						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	21346.85			269.79	662.74	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	ASIDE	2000.00			0.00	0.00	1000.00
	National Mission on Food Processing(DMFP)	0.03			0.01	0.01	
	Integrated Skill Development Scheme	318.40			34.30	45.30	238.80
iii.	Central Sector Scheme	0.03					0.02
	Sub Total -a.	23665.31	0.00	0.00	304.10	708.05	1238.82
b.	Khadi and Village Industries	738.02			97.00	142.00	

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c.	Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation	80.01			0.01	18.00	
d.	RAJSICO (including ₹ 850 lakh Loan)	120.01					
e.	Rajasthan Rajya Bunkar Sangh	0.02					
	Sub Total- Village & Small Industries	24603.37	0.00	0.00	401.11	868.05	1238.82
2	Medium and Large Industries						
a.	RFC	150.01					
b.	RIICO-Central Sector Scheme	1085.09			0.02	0.01	0.04
c.	Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor	349.13					
d.	State Enterprises	25.50					
e.	Rajasthan Foundation	0.02					
f.	Ganganagar Sugar Mills	0.01					
g.	Bureau of Industrial Promotion	687.80					
	Sub Total- Medium & Large Industries	2297.56	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04
3	RUDA	365.00			33.00	45.00	
	Sub Total - Industries	27265.93	0.00	0.00	434.13	913.06	1238.86
B	Minerals						
1	Directorate of Mines & Geology	2729.32			302.47	207.08	
2	RSMM Ltd.		15000.00		2100.00	3000.00	
3	Petroleum Department	8050.01					
	Sub Total - Minerals	10779.33	15000.00	0.00	2402.47	3207.08	0.00
	Total - Industries and Minerals	38045.26	15000.00	0.00	2836.60	4120.14	1238.86
	Total - Industries and Minerals	53045.26					
VII	TRANSPORT						
1	Public Works Department						
a.	Land Acquisition - General	200.00			50.00	35.66	
b.	Land Acquisition - ADP	0.01			0.00	0.00	
c.	Land Acquisition - PMGSY	10.00			1.35	1.78	
d.	Central Road Fund (CRF) (ACA)-Block Grant	26700.00			3604.50	4752.60	26700.00
e.	SMR - Widening - SHW	6500.00			877.50	1159.55	
f.	SMR - Widening - MDR	6500.00			877.50	1159.55	
g.	RIDF - XII-XV	0.01			0.00	0.00	
h.	RIDF - XVI	0.03			0.01	0.01	
i.	RIDF-XVII	100.00			13.48	17.83	
j.	RIDF - XVIII	1000.00			134.80	178.30	
k.	RIDF - XIX	1000.00			134.80	178.30	
l.	RIDF - XX	8000.00			1078.40	1426.40	
m.	RIDF - XXI	54000.00			7279.20	9628.20	

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
m.	RIDF - XXII	7500.00			1011.00	1337.26	
n.	Computerisation	50.00			6.74	8.92	
o.	Rural Roads	130000.00			17550.00	23179.00	
p.	State Road Development Fund (SHW)	27000.00			3134.72	4133.18	
q.	State Road Development Fund (MDR)	23000.00			2670.30	3520.84	
r.	Share Capital to RSRDCC	0.01			0.00	0.00	
s.	Loan to RIDCOR	0.01			0.00	0.00	
t.	Others (Incl. Public Works)	400.00			53.92	71.32	
u.	Road connecting to unconnected habitations (EAP)	14285.00			1928.50	2547.00	
v.	PPP Contriburionto Srate Roads	0.01			0.00	0.00	
w.	Economic Roads	0.03			0.01	0.01	0.03
x.	Special Priority Recommeded Roads	200.00			26.96	35.66	
y.	Urban Roads	5500.00			742.50	979.00	
z.	Construction of Roads under Private Partenership	2000.00			261.29	344.52	
zi.	Inter State Roads-BG	0.03			0.01	0.01	0.03
zii.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-CSS	80000.00			10800.00	14264.00	48000.00
ziii.	Border Area Roads-BG	5033.82			0.00	0.00	5033.82
ziv.	Strategic Border Roads	0.03			0.00	0.00	0.01
zv.	Rajasthan Road Infrastructure Dev. Co. Ltd.	0.02			0.00	0.00	
zvi.	Real Istate Development & Construction Corporation Of Rajasthan Ltd	0.01			0.00	0.00	
zvii.	Raj. State Highway Dev. Project (RHSDP)-I,ADB	75000.00			10110.00	15000.00	
zviii.	Raj. State Highway Dev. Project (RHSDP)-II,WB	20000.00			2696.00	4000.00	
zix.	Raj. State Highway Dev. Project (RHSDP)-III,JICA	10000.00			1348.00	2000.00	
zix.	JDA-Ring Road Project (PPP)			20000.00	2700.00	5000.00	
zxi.	PWD-Road Project (PPP)			19915.00	2688.55	4978.35	
	Sub Total - PWD (GBS)	503979.02	0.00	39915.00	71780.04	99937.25	79733.89
	Total - PWD	543894.02					
2	Transport Department						
i	Grant to RSRTC	0.03			0.00	0.00	
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			0.00	0.00	
v	Loan to RSRTC	0.03			0.01	0.01	
vi	Transport Commissioner Office	3222.53			434.40	574.58	
vii	RTIDF - Road Safty	250.08			0.00	0.00	

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
viii	Asstt.to RSRTC Under Reform Linked Plan	12000.00			0.00	0.00	
ix	Share Capital . to RSRTC Under Reform Linked Plan	30000.00			0.00	0.00	
x.	Rajasthan State Bus Terminal Authority	100.03			0.00	0.00	0.03
	Sub Total -Transport Department	47572.76	0.00	0.00	434.43	574.61	0.03
3	Rajasthan State Road Dev. Const. Corporation		40000.00		5600.00	8000.00	0.00
4	Directorate of Civil Avaiation	1247.56					
	Total - Transport (GBS)	552799.34	40000.00	39915.00	77814.47	108511.86	79733.92
	Total - Transport	632714.34					
VIII	SCIENTIFIC SERVICES						
1	Science & Technology (Incl. ₹ 311.67 Lakh for Central Sector Scheme)	3551.56			425.65	547.17	190.11
2	Environment Development	401.61			3.00	0.00	0.00
a.	National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)	1975.26			0.02	0.00	962.07
b.	Promotion of Common Effluent Treatment Plants-Central Sector Scheme	200.00			0.00	0.00	100.00
3	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)CSS	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Raj.State pollution Control Board (IEBR)		5000.00		675.00	1000.00	0.00
	Total - Scientific Services (GBS)	6128.44	5000.00	0.00	1103.67	1547.17	1252.18
	Total - Scientific Services	11128.44					
IX	SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES						
A	EDUCATION						
a.	General Education						
1 a.	Elementary Education-State Plan Funded	40069.48			6053.09	7769.62	
b.	Mid day Meal	70926.65			10650.00	16473.95	45416.00
c.	CSS Schemes						
	Serva Siksha Abhiyan	453071.79			63298.67	84385.07	271843.07
	DIET	5209.38			549.58	953.08	2897.49
	SIERT	6.05			0.00	0.00	3.61
	Block Institute for Teacher Education	316.16			158.08	158.08	189.62
	Sub Total - Elementary Education	569599.51	0.00	0.00	80709.42	109739.80	320349.79
2 a.	Secondary Education						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	253049.15			21984.16	26530.91	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	RMSA	153800.00			20744.00	26896.00	90000.03
	Information & Communication Technology	7200.00			972.00	1260.00	4320.00
	Const. and Running of Girls Hostels	10426.36			1221.50	1604.00	3383.01

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Vocational Education	5864.80			469.18	634.57	3518.90
	Setting up of Model School at block level	37232.00			6634.62	6585.03	0.00
	Integrated Education for the Disabled	999.99			0.00	0.00	600.01
	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Boys & Girls of Minority Category	4520.53			0.00	0.00	4520.53
	Teachers Training College	540.00			74.55	94.50	324.00
	Instit. of Advanced Study in Education	341.04			13.97	19.18	211.33
	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Students of SC	5000.00			0.00	5000.00	4100.00
	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Students of ST	5100.00			5100.00	0.00	4250.00
	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Students of OBC	2680.66			0.00	0.00	720.68
	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scvengers	1200.00				1200.00	0.01
	NSS	408.00					238.00
iii.	Central Sector Scheme	37.00					37.00
	Sub Total - Secondary Education	488399.53	0.00	0.00	57213.98	69824.19	116223.50
3	University & Higher Education						
a.	College Education	37129.74			6666.54	7906.56	8869.43
b.	Kota University Kota	112.00					
c.	Maharaja Ganga Sing University, Bikaner	14.59					
d.	National Law University, Jodhpur	225.00					
e.	Ramanandcharya Sanskrit University, Jaipur	940.30					
f.	Haridev Joshi Journalism and Public Communication University, Jaipur	31.00					
g.	Braj University, Bharatpur	200.00					
h.	Shekhawati University, Sikar	353.76					
i.	Matsya University, Alwar	510.00					
j.	Sardar Patel Polices & Safty University, Jodhpur	1775.00					
k.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedker Law University, Jaipur	15.01					
l.	Khel University, Jhunjhunu	10.00					
m.	Rajiv Gandhi Tribal University, Udaipur	459.00			459.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - 3	41775.40	0.00	0.00	7125.54	7906.56	8869.43
4	Literacy & Continuing Education						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	1332.69			219.45	232.74	
ii.	CSS Scheme	4469.36			628.66	822.46	2664.03
	Sub Total - 4	5802.05	0.00	0.00	848.11	1055.20	2664.03
5	Physical Education	0.03			0.01	0.01	
6	Sanskrit Education	5786.73			546.04	792.77	
	Sub Total - General Education	1111363.25	0.00	0.00	146443.10	189318.53	448106.75

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b.	Arts and Culture						
1	Fine Arts						
a.	Kathak Kendra	183.00			0.00	0.00	
b.	Ravindra Rangmanch(Central Sector Scheme)	375.00			0.00	0.00	225.00
c.	Asstt. to Autonomous & Voluntary Org.	250.00					
d.	International Museum	0.01					
	Sub Total - Fine Arts Education	808.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225.00
2(a)	Archaeology & Museums	2477.75					28.01
(b)	Raj. Heritage Conservation Prot. Authority	2572.87			289.98	505.96	
3	Archives	530.01					0.02
4	Oriental Research Institute, Jidhpur	157.01					
5	Arabic & Persian Research Institute, Tonk	42.12					
6	Libraries	106.12			13.25	15.65	0.01
7	Academies						
a.	Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	100.00					
b.	Rajasthan Lalit Kala Academy	45.00					
c.	Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy	185.00					
d.	Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	4.00					
e.	Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	21.00					
f.	Rajasthan Urdu Academy	24.00					
g.	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	105.00					
h.	Rajasthani Academy	74.00					
i.	Bharat Lok Kala Mandal	20.00					
j.	Punjabi Academy	0.01					
k.	Brij Academy	40.00					
	Sub Total - Academies	618.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Jawahar Kala Kendra	500.00					
9	Dr. Ambedkar Peeth	20.01				20.01	
10	Kalbeliya School of Dance	0.01					
11	Health Insurance Scheme for Renowned Artists	0.01					
	Sub Total - Arts & Culture	7831.93	0.00	0.00	303.23	541.62	253.04
c.	Technical Education						
1	Dir. of Technical Education-Polytechnic						
i.	State Plan Funded Scheme	2892.54			75.01	722.54	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Polytechnic Building	2637.03			588.04	159.35	1494.54
	Community Dev. Through Polytechnics	47.72			7.80	9.44	47.72

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Technical Education Quality Improvement	400.00			53.92	71.32	240.00
	Sub Total - 1	5977.29	0.00	0.00	724.77	962.65	1782.26
2	Agriculture Technology University, Udaipur	0.01					
3	Engineering College, Ajmer	100.00			0.00	0.00	
4	Rajasthan Techical University, Kota	85.00					
5	Engineering College, Bikaner	100.00					
6	Engineering College, Bhartpur	245.00					
7	Engineering College, Jhalawar	100.00			0.01	0.01	
8	Govt. Mahila Engineering College, Ajmer	100.00					
9	College of Engineering & Technology, Bikaner	100.00					
10	Enginnering College, Bansawara	42.00			42.00	0.00	
11	Enginnering College, Dholpur	0.01					
12	Enginnering College, Baran	0.01					
13	Enginnering College, Karoli	0.01					
14	M.L.V. Textile Institute, Bhilwara	0.01			0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total - Technical Education	6849.34	0.00	0.00	766.78	962.66	1782.26
d.	Sports and Youth Welfare						
1	Scouts & Guides	611.80			42.85	55.06	
2	Rajasthan Sports Council	2057.28			256.19	199.26	
3	N.C.C.	294.95			123.50	33.75	
4	Department of Sports						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	5337.32			813.65	771.57	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	1147.00			0.00	0.00	506.00
	Sub Total - Department of Sports	6484.32	0.00	0.00	813.65	771.57	506.00
	Sub Total - Sports & Youth Welfare	9448.35	0.00	0.00	1236.19	1059.64	506.00
	Total - Education	1135492.87	0.00	0.00	148749.30	191882.45	450648.05
B	Medical and Public Health						
1	Directorate of Medical & Health						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	91763.40			12824.79	14415.81	0.00
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	National Aids & STD Control Programme	5200.00			720.00	936.00	5200.00
	Other Misc. Scheme	0.03					0.02
iii.	Central Sector Schemes	593.22			82.00	0.00	289.51
2	Nishulk Drug Distribution Scheme by DMHS	36036.19			4968.15	6428.05	0.00
3	Nishulk Janch Yojana by DMHS	10550.35			1605.33	1929.48	0.00

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Subsidy to RMSC	0.02			0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Public Health Insurance Scheme (C.S)	43100.12			5819.04	7758.04	14100.00
	Sub Total - 1 to 5	187243.33	0.00	0.00	26019.31	31467.38	19589.53
6	Population Control & Family Welfare						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	18118.83			2427.63	3216.68	0.00
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	State Secretariat Cell	55.60			0.00	0.00	33.60
	State Family Welfare Bureau	702.83			0.00	0.00	390.05
	Regional Health and FW Training Centre	337.38			0.00	0.00	186.04
	Auxiliary Nurses Midwife,Dai and FHSTC	1954.89			0.00	0.00	1080.06
	Urban Family Welfare Centre	2245.04			0.00	0.00	1354.04
	District Family Welfare Bureau	3524.23			0.00	0.00	1980.06
	Rural Sub Centers	43300.03			0.00	0.00	25800.03
	Conventional Contraceptives	840.00			0.00	0.00	840.00
	Implimentation of New Population Policy	605.02			105.00	98.00	0.00
	Sub Total - 6	71683.85	0.00	0.00	2532.63	3314.68	31663.88
7	NRHM -MMJRK(BPL Family)-	3000.03			518.01	693.01	0.03
8	National Rural Health Mission-CSS	159861.00			21530.00	28470.00	93517.00
9	NRHM- Ambulance 108 Yojana-CSS	8500.03			1145.81	1515.56	1350.00
10	National Urban Health Mission-CSS	11750.83			1583.90	2095.05	7050.00
11	Bhandar Management Programme	0.01					
11	Mobile Surgical Unit	864.94			151.59	184.00	0.00
12	Medical Education						
a.	JLN Medical College and Hospital, Ajmer						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	7818.87			932.14	2495.93	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Other Expenditure in Medical College	662.83			0.00	0.00	180.90
	Sub Total - a	8481.70	0.00	0.00	932.14	2495.93	180.90
b.	Sardar Patel Medical College and Hospital, Bikaner						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	4716.19			764.00	940.90	0.00
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Const.Work in medical College	5050.02			940.31	846.94	1350.00
	Other Expenditure in Medical College	806.11			0.00	0.00	337.00
	Sub Total - b	10572.32	0.00	0.00	1704.31	1787.84	1687.00
c.	RNT Medical College and Hospital, Udaipur						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	6400.03			1132.30	1682.85	0.00

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Const.Work in Medical College	3205.38			1176.50	632.60	0.00
	Other Expenditure in Medical College	495.22			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total - c	10100.63	0.00	0.00	2308.80	2315.45	0.00
d.	Dr.Sampurnanand Medical College, Jodhpur						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	7441.75			0.02	0.02	0.00
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Const.Work in Medical College	6292.67			2011.60	2660.75	149.00
	Other Expenditure in Medical College	2288.24			0.00	0.00	928.94
	Sub Total - d	16022.66	0.00	0.00	2011.62	2660.77	1077.94
e.	Medical College, Jaipur	16009.72			1430.29	3060.02	0.00
f.	Medical College and Hospital, Kota						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	6698.79			1152.37	1523.51	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Const.Work in Medical College	1659.63			0.02	750.02	0.00
	Other Expenditure in Medical College	379.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total - f	8737.43	0.00	0.00	1152.39	2273.53	0.00
g.	Rajasthan Health Science University, Jaipur (Including Dental College)	16578.23			0.00	0.00	3000.00
h.	B.D.Agarwal Govt. College, Shriganganagar	20.00			0.00	0.00	0.00
i.	Directorate of Medical Education						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	316.73			0.00	0.00	0.00
ii.	Jhalawar Hospitaland Medical College Society	9295.40			1989.71	1853.91	1350.00
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	New Medical College under Directorate	56150.00			0.00	0.00	39690.41
	Sub Total - i	65762.13	0.00	0.00	1989.71	1853.91	41040.41
j.	Government Medical College, Bharatpur	0.11					
k.	Government Medical College, Churu	0.11					
l.	Government Medical College, Dungepur	0.11					
m.	Government Medical College,Barmer	0.11					
n.	Government Medical College, Pali	0.11					
o.	Government Medical College,Bhilwara	0.11					
p.	Government Medical College,Alwar	0.11					
q.	Metro MAS Hospital (PPP)			250.00			
	Sub Total - Medical Education (GBS)	152285.59	0.00	250.00	11529.26	16447.45	46986.25
	Sub Total - Medical Education	152535.59					

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Ayurved						
a.	Directorate of Ayurved						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	2896.55			225.62	504.34	0.00
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	NRHM	2400.00			480.00	600.00	1440.00
	Ayurved Training Centre	5.20			0.00	0.00	0.01
	Ayurvedic Pharmacies	95.03			0.00	0.00	0.03
	Sub Total - a	5396.78	0.00	0.00	705.62	1104.34	1440.04
b.	Directorate of Homeopathy	1012.77			111.26	176.44	0.00
c.	Directorate of Unani	598.72			70.91	82.04	0.00
d.	Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	1422.75			200.73	267.15	0.00
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Matching Share under Budget Head 789/796	713.40			95.88	127.63	356.70
	Sub Total - d	2136.15	0.00	0.00	296.61	394.78	356.70
e.	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Government Ayurved College, Udaipur						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	158.08			20.40	7.60	0.00
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Dev. and Upgradation of Ayurved College	0.05			0.00	0.00	0.05
	Sub Total - e	158.13	0.00	0.00	20.40	7.60	0.05
	Sub Total - Ayurved	9302.55	0.00	0.00	1204.80	1765.20	1796.79
	Total - Medical & Public Health (GBS)	604492.16	0.00	250.00	66215.31	85952.33	201953.48
	Total - Medical & Public Health	604742.16					
C	Sewerage and Water Supply						
1 a.	Urban and Rural Water Supply & Sewerage						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	390345.00			59435.66	78283.37	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	57570.84			6422.05	8481.75	57570.84
b.	Rajasthan RWS & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur) (EAP)	20000.00			2700.00	3600.00	0.00
c.	Reorganisation of Urban Water Supply- Jodhpur (EAP)	9000.00			1215.00	1602.00	0.00
d.	Rajasthan RWS & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur) (EAP)	34665.00			4679.78	6170.37	0.00
iii.	Central Sector Scheme	33129.01					33129.01
	Sub-Total - 1	544709.85	0.00	0.00	74452.49	98137.49	90699.85
2	Conversion of Dry Latrines into Flush Latrines	0.03			0.01	0.01	

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Training Instt. for Eng. Subordinates	143.10			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - Sewerage & Water Supply	544852.98	0.00	0.00	74452.50	98137.50	90699.85
D	Housing						
1	Rental Housing	500.00					
2	Polish Housing	15683.12			2421.12	2797.34	
3	Police Housing Corporation	0.04					
4	Judicial Housing (CSS)	636.60			85.94		374.41
5	Rajasthan Housing Board		40000.00		5600.00	8000.00	0.00
6	Staff Quarters of Vidhan Sabha	0.01					
7	Residential buildings for SDOs & Tehsildars	439.77			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - Housing (GBS)	17259.54	40000.00	0.00	8107.06	10797.34	374.41
	Total - Housing	57259.54					
E	Urban Development						
1	Town Planning	1171.12			12.14	0.00	0.00
2	JNNURM (CSS)	0.06			0.02	0.02	0.03
3	UIDSSMT-OLD (CSS)	4130.00			557.55	736.38	2478.00
4	UIDSSMT -NEW (CSS)	10000.00			1350.00	1783.00	6000.00
5	AMRUT Yojana	61391.65			8287.90	10946.15	38369.78
6	IHSDP (CSS)	0.03			0.01	0.01	0.00
7	Grants for Local Bodies (SFC)	81468.00			10584.74	14032.45	
8	Special Grant in Aid for Urban Renewal (ROBs)	15000.00			2025.00	2674.50	
9	Heritage Council and Heritage Authority	0.03					
10	RUIDP Phase I	500.00			0.00	0.00	
11	Raj. Urban Sector Dev. Investment Prog. (EAP)	25000.00			0.00	0.00	
12	RUIDP- Phase-III (EAP)- Project Loan-ADB	37500.00			0.00	0.00	
13	RUIDP- Phase-III (EAP)- Programme Loan-ADB	15000.00			0.00	0.00	
14	Jaipur Development Authority (IEBR)		85000.00		12750.00	17000.00	
15	Sahari Jan Sahabhagi Yojana	2500.00			337.50	445.75	
16	Water Drainage Project, Churu	0.01			0.00	0.00	
17	Const. of Sheds in Urban areas for Labours	0.02			0.00	0.00	
18	Rean Basera/Night Shelter	150.00			20.25	26.75	
19	Urban Local Bodies		180937.00		27140.55	60281.00	
20	Grant to Urban Improvement Trust	0.01			0.00	0.00	
21	Rajasthan Urban Development Fund	0.03			0.01	0.01	
22	Fire Fighting Equipments (CSS)	0.03			0.01	0.01	0.03

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I B (ADB)	25000.01			0.00	0.00	
24	Jaipur Metro Rail Capital/Loan	0.04			0.00	0.00	0.01
25	Slum Free India-Rajeev Awas Yojana (CSS)	19165.00			2587.30	3417.12	11499.00
26	Rajeev Awas Yojana (Central Sector)	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.01
27	Rajasthan Transport Infra. Dev. Fund	15500.00			1435.13	1864.32	
28	CM Sahari BPL Awas Yojana	133.53			0.04	0.04	
29	Water and 7 Sewerage and New Projects	7300.00			985.50	1299.40	
30	Construction of Sewerage treatment Plant	1600.00			215.68	285.28	
31	Affordable Housing Scheme	0.01					
32	Grant to Jodhpur Development Authority	0.02			0.00	0.00	
33	Rajasthan Awas Vikas Infrastructure Ltd	0.04			0.01	0.01	
34	State Urbanization Commission(Asstt. To JDA)	0.02			0.00	0.00	
35	General Grants	0.06			0.02	0.02	
36	Construction of LSG Building	50.00					
37	Visesh Awas Yojana (Loan)	0.06			0.02	0.02	
38	Raj. Municipal Service Selection Commission	31.36			0.00	0.00	
39	Raj. State Property Tax Board	0.07			0.00	0.00	
40	National Urban Livelihood Mission (CSS)	3700.95			499.65	660.95	2220.57
41	Swacch Bharat Mission	33521.65			4518.72	5976.91	20113.00
42	Solied West Management	0.06			0.02	0.02	
43	Rajasthan Lake Development Authority	33.00			0.00	0.00	
44	Virasat Dev.and Extnsion Yojana (Hridaya)	0.06			0.02	0.02	0.06
45	Global Environment FacilityProject for Jaipur City Transport Services Ltd	540.00			0.00	0.00	540.00
46	Dastkar Yojana	0.02			0.00	0.00	
47	Grant/Loan to Jaipur,Ajmer and Jodhpur Development Authority	0.12					
48	Smart City Yojana	40000.12					25000.16
49	City Sanitation Plan (Central Sector)	75.00			0.00	0.00	75.00
50	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All	23166.65			3127.50	4130.60	22911.00
51	Recycle of Waste Water	0.03					
52	Basic Infrastructure for Water Conve	0.03					
53	Drinking Water Supply in Urban Area	519.94			70.21	92.72	
	Total - Urban Development (GBS)	424148.85	265937.00	0.00	76505.50	125653.46	129206.65
	Total - Urban Development	690085.85					
F	Information & Publicity	710.13			154.62	0.01	

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G	Labour & Labour Welfare						
1	Craftsmen Training						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	30837.89			3872.50	6037.50	
ii.	Central Sector Scheme	852.11					615.37
	Total - 1	31690.00	0.00	0.00	3872.50	6037.50	615.37
2	Employment Department	3700.00			482.00	622.00	0.00
3	Labour Commissioner Department	584.17			0.01	0.01	0.01
4	Factories & Boilers	0.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Bonded Labour	15.00			0.00	0.00	7.50
	Total - Labour & Labour Welfare	35989.18	0.00	0.00	4354.51	6659.51	622.88
H	Social Justice & Empowerment						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	43093.12			3696.29	3877.20	0.00
ii.	Social Security Pension Scheme transferred from Non-Plan	340000.00			45900.00	60622.00	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	NSAP	30487.35			7407.30	5584.23	30487.35
	Development of Scheduled Casts	39276.65			0.00	39276.65	27944.73
	Development of OBC and denotified, Nomadic	9781.83			0.00	0.00	7604.48
	Dev. of Economic Backward Class (B.G.)	5615.29					2769.50
	PMAGY	0.02					0.01
	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST	22856.78			22856.78	0.00	12184.45
	Total - SJED	491111.04	0.00	0.00	79860.37	109360.08	80990.52
I	Directorate of Vishes Yogyajan						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	2453.40			98.21	0.00	0.00
ii.	Central Sector Scheme						
	Scheme for Persons under Disabled Act	412.94			0.00	0.00	412.94
	National prog. For Persons with Disability	12.17			0.00	0.00	12.17
	Spinal Injury Centre	0.09			0.00	0.00	0.09
	Total - I	2878.60	0.00	0.00	98.21	0.00	425.20
J	Directorate of Child Empowerment						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	303.73			0.00	0.00	0.00
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Observation /Children Home Building (C.S.)	507.51			0.00	0.00	0.00
	ICPS	5928.58					3557.15
	Total - J	6739.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3557.15
K	Tribal Area Development						
1	Tribal Welfare Fund	29216.74			29216.74		
2	Special Central Assistance (Block Grant)	11000.00			11000.00		11000.00

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Grant under Article 275 (1)(Block Grant)	12000.00			12000.00		12000.00
i.	CSS Schemes						
	Umbrella Scheme for Education for ST Student	1000.01			1000.01		1000.01
ii.	Central Sector Scheme	2745.56			2745.56		2745.56
	Total - TAD	55962.31	0.00	0.00	55962.31	0.00	26745.57
L	Empowerment of Women & Dev. of Children						
1	Women Development						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	4625.76			962.69	1300.76	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Integrated Women Empowerment Prog.	396.36			0.00	0.00	396.36
	Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at work place	0.02					0.01
	Assistance to Raped Women	0.02					0.01
	Mission gram Shakti/Dhanlakhchmi Samridhi Center (Otaca)	1660.04					498.03
iii.	Central Sector Schemes	905.18			124.95	150.00	733.79
	Total - 1	7587.38	0.00	0.00	1087.64	1450.76	1628.20
2	Nutrition-ICDS						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	258.39			22.27	0.00	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	ICDS	69500.27			9371.79		32791.47
	Multi Sectorial Nutrition Programme	0.03			0.01		0.03
	Const. of AWC Bulilding	7500.00			1007.50	1340.10	2700.00
	Upgradation and maintainance of AWC	1450.00			195.75	257.81	870.00
	ICDS-IV	1765.24					1588.71
	Supplementary Nutriton	62961.49			10027.02	30049.41	31480.75
	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme	3000.05			0.03		1800.05
	SABLA	10136.17			0.00	0.00	5089.75
iii.	Central Sector Schemes	503.69					2.22
	Total - 2	157075.33	0.00	0.00	20624.37	31647.32	76322.98
	Total - Empowerment of Women	164662.71	0.00	0.00	21712.01	33098.08	77951.18
M	Sainik Kalyan Board	602.21			0.00	0.00	
N	Devasthan Department	5224.19			585.85	0.00	
O	Minority Department						
1	Minority Department (incl. , Minority Commission, Haj Committee & RMFCDCC)						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	1653.47			0.00	0.00	

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Scholarship for Commercial and Technical Education	0.04			0.00	0.00	0.04
	PMS Scholarship	0.06			0.00	0.00	0.06
	MSDP	5691.79			0.00	0.00	3495.27
	Total - 1	7345.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3495.37
2	Madarsa Schools	6630.25			0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Madarsa Board	195.01			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - Minority Department	14170.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3495.37
	Total - Social and Community Services(GBS)	3504297.21	305937.00	250.00	536757.55	661540.76	1066670.31
	Total - Social and Community Services	3810484.21					
X	ECONOMIC SERVICES						
1	PMU	12.38					
2	State Planning Machinery	331.73					
3	Voluntary Sector Development Centre	0.02					
4	Directorate of Information Technology	63378.41			8900.19	11447.94	
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes						
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	NeGAP	8490.97			1187.84	1531.42	6383.00
iii.	Central Sector Schemes-UIDs	114.45					0.03
	Total - 4	71983.83	0.00	0.00	10088.03	12979.36	6383.03
5	Economics & Statistics Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	28269.96			4037.61	5008.36	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Indian Strengthening Statistical Project	461.92					461.92
iii.	Central Sector Schemes	352.00					352.00
	Total - 5	29083.88	0.00	0.00	4037.61	5008.36	813.92
6	Evaluation Department	16.50			2.70	3.50	
7	Food & Civil Supply Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	168.57			0.07	0.07	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	NSAP-Annapurna Yojana	0.03			0.01	0.01	0.00
iii.	Central Sector Schemes	41239.13			5590.98	7371.48	28067.78
	Total - 7	41407.73	0.00	0.00	5591.06	7371.56	28067.78
8	Tourism Department						
i.	State Plan Funded Schemes	2831.71			50.01	274.00	
ii.	CSS Schemes						
	Development of Tourist Sites	6216.74			1199.57	2075.15	0.01

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Tourist Information Publicity	6233.46			842.00	1110.00	
	Information Technology Project of Tourism	200.00			0.00	0.00	
	Total - 8	15481.91	0.00	0.00	2091.58	3459.15	0.01
9	Resource Development Fund	0.01					
10	DOP, Secretariat	435.79			0.00	0.00	
11	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (EAP)	20000.00			6000.00	4000.00	
12	Planning Manpower & Gazzeters Department	176.00			0.01	0.01	
	Total - Economic Services	178929.78	0.00	0.00	27810.99	32821.94	35264.74
XI	GENERAL SERVICES						
1	State & Distt. level Adm. Build.						
i.	Jail Building (State Plan)	7518.60			1015.00	1340.56	
ii.	Police Department						
a.	Police Buildings	3602.68			918.77	553.10	
b.	Police Computerisation	0.01					
c.	Police Development Fund	1900.00					
d.	Police Modernisation	2380.02			0.01	0.01	
	Sub-Total -ii	7882.71	0.00	0.00	918.78	553.11	0.00
iii.	State Forensic Science Laboratory	1000.00					
iv.	Prosecution Department	163.90					
v a.	GAD Buildings	1309.78					
b.	GAD - MP Cell/R.C.New Delhi/Circuit House/Sampada	0.01					
c.	Raj Bhawan - Capital Expenditure	220.00					
vi.	Judicial Department						
a.	New Building for High Court, Jodhpur	2052.00					
b.	Other Judicial Buildings (Incl.CSS)	13950.01					4489.78
c.	Gramin Nayalaya (CS)	1457.91			310.73	161.27	0.01
d.	Const. of Gram Nyayalaya Building (CSS)	150.96					41.10
e.	Rajasthan High Court building (CSS)	2602.00			2602.00		762.70
f.	Raj. State Judicial Academy ,Jodhpur	250.00					
	Sub-Total -vi	20462.88	0.00	0.00	2912.73	161.27	5293.59
vii	Excise Department	2067.82			341.34	0.00	
viii	Stamps & Registration	1027.73					
2 a.	HCM, RIPA	2100.00			0.00	0.00	
b.	Centre for Good Governance	0.01					
c.	Corpus Fund	0.01					
3	Administrative Reforms	0.01					

S. No.	Head of Development/ Sector	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17	IEBR	PPP	Of Which TSP	Of Which SCSP	CSS-Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Commercial Taxes Building & RIPS	34800.00					
5	Raj. Vidhan Sabha (PAD)	0.01					
6	Stationery & Printing	41.50			6.50		
7	Rajasthan Waqf Vikas Parisad	0.04			0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Rajasthan Waqf Board	216.65			0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Home Guards Department	100.00					
10	Civil Defence Department	185.49					185.49
11	State Information Commission	0.01					
12	Civil Aviation Department	541.12			270.41	270.71	
13	State Directorate of Revenue Intelligence Department	126.75					
14	Disastar Management & Relief Department	125.41					125.41
15	RPSC	0.01					
16	Pension Department	401.15					
17	Treasuries & Accounts	2449.41			136.50	0.00	
18	Modernisation of Anti Corruption Bureau	129.25					
19	Const. of Building for Raj. Sub./Ministrial Selection Board	100.00					
20	Human Right Commission	0.01					
	Total - General Services	82970.27	0.00	0.00	5601.26	2325.65	5604.49
	Grand Total (GBS)	8747321.47	1181844.00	40165.00	1433341.45	1784000.00	1962525.49
	Grand Total Including UDAY Scheme	9969330.47	1181844.00	40165.00	1433341.45	1784000.00	1962525.49
	Grand Total Excluding UDAY Scheme	7956006.47			1157042.72	1374821.65	

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 20 per cent of the State Domestic Product. The average size of land holding is 3.07 ha in the State compared to 1.15 ha. at all India level. Agriculture generates employment opportunities for 13.61 million cultivators, 4.93 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 fifth position after Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh in food grain production, and stands at third position in area.
- Second in production of gram and the largest producer of Moth-Bean.
- Third 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.

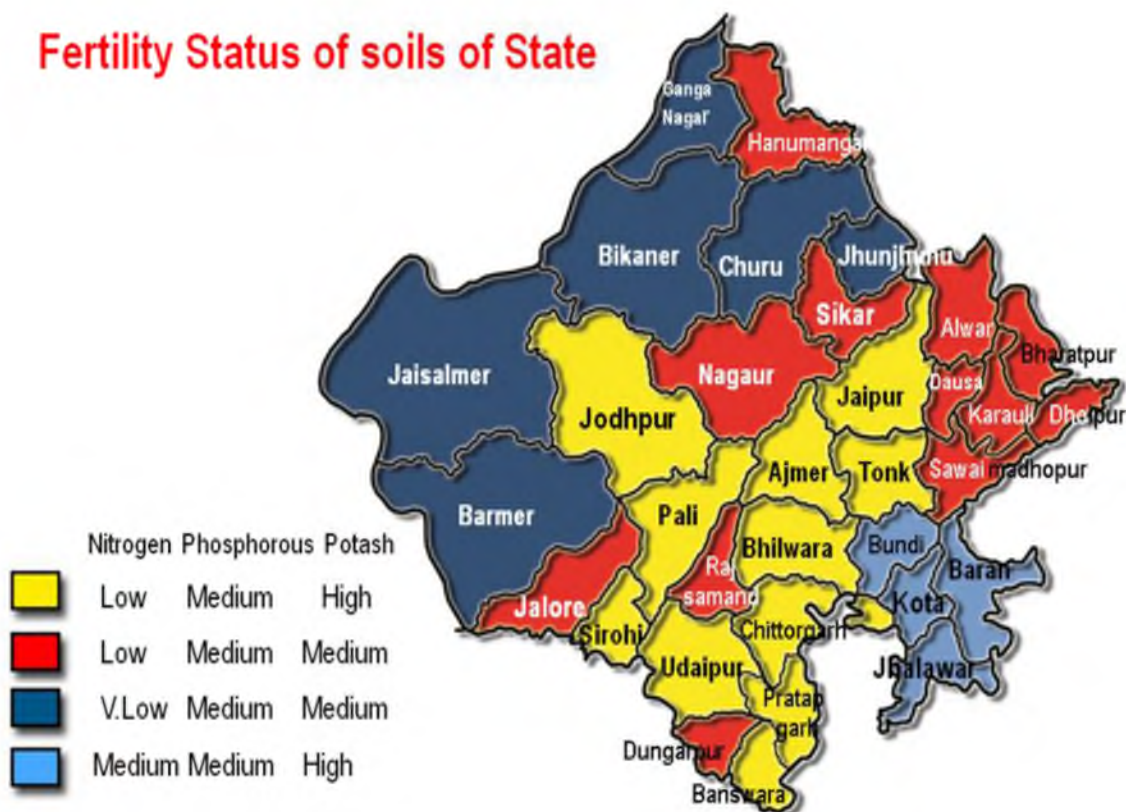
- Largest producer of Guar, seed spices like Coriander, Cumin, Fenugreek, Fennel, etc.

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 integrated 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

- Rajasthan Agro Processing and Agri Marketing Promotion Policy 2015.
- 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 2015-16

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 besides Wheat and Pulses. Soil Health Card Scheme has also been launched under NMSA.

2.9 From, 2015-16, two new schemes Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) and Parmparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY) have been launched by Central Governemnt.

2.10 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	2014-15		2015-16	
	Area	Productivity	Area	Productivity
Cereals	94.69	1866	90.33	1754
Pulses	33.62	580	40.23	567
Oil Seeds	44.81	1186	48.21	1210
Guar	46.25	593	47.87	435
Cotton	4.87	534	4.48	363

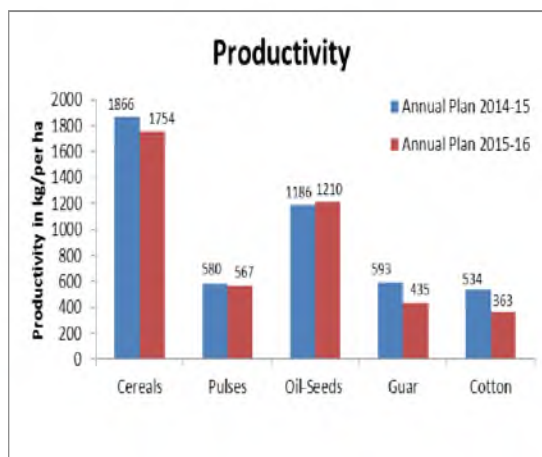
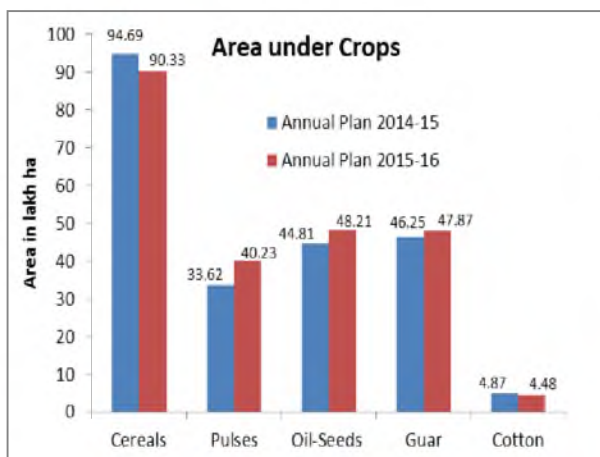


Table No. 2.2
Seed Replacement Rate in the State (per cent)

Season	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Kharif	20.32	18.91	19.75	18.08
Rabi	29.80	24.64	28.71	31.13

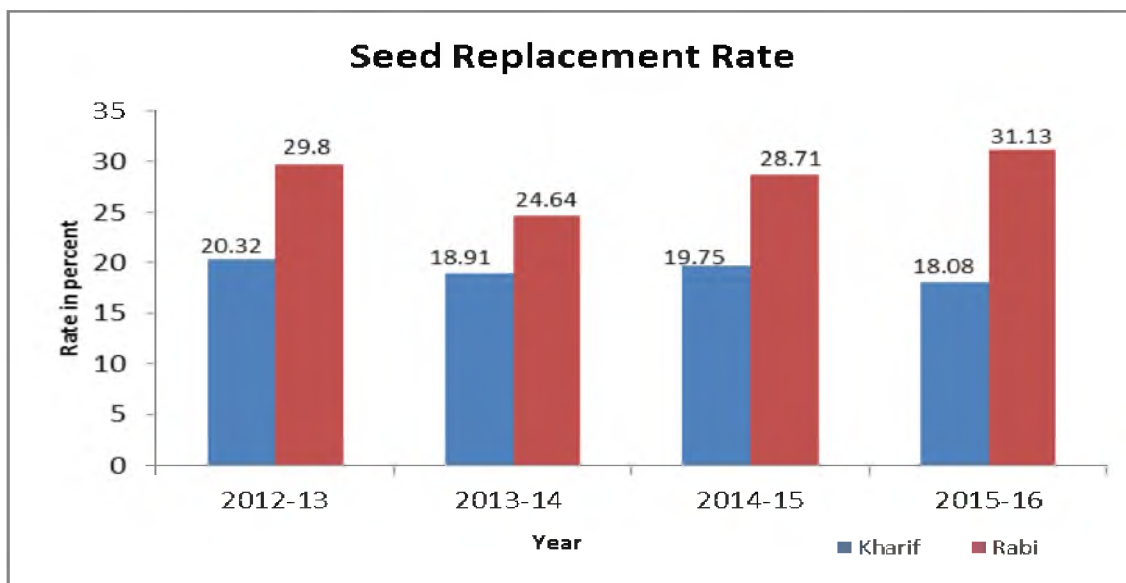


Table No. 2.3
Seed Distribution

(in lakh Qtls.)

Seed Distribution	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Kharif	6.04	6.25	6.07	6.27
Rabi	13.17	13.98	12.36	13.25
Total	19.21	20.22	18.42	19.52

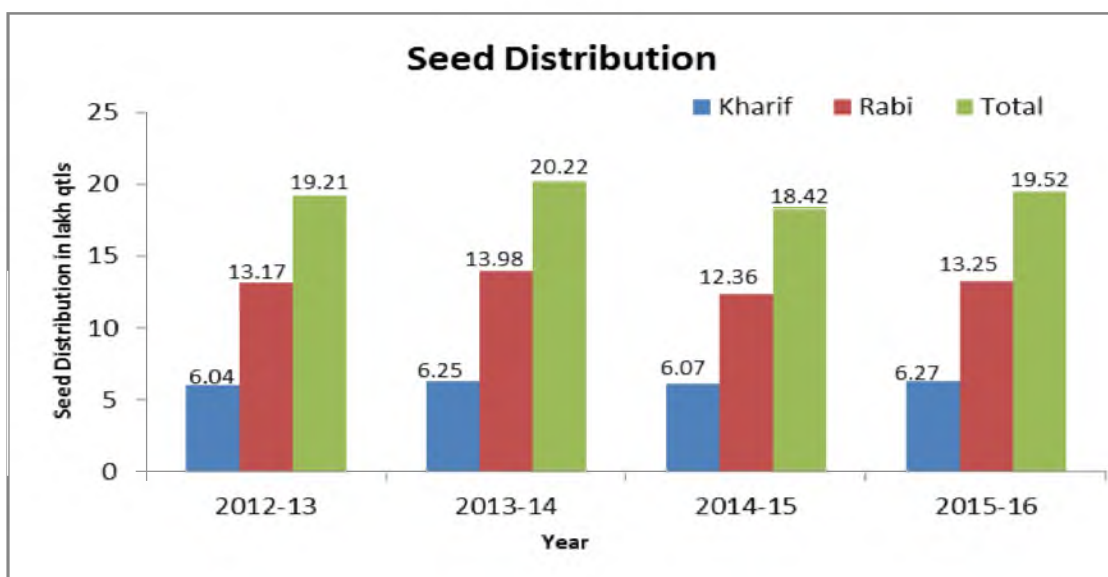


Table No. 2.4
Plant Protection-TGM

Items	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
Area covered (in lakh ha.)	134.50	143.45	166.61	164
TGM used (in MT)	3069	2745	2658	2475
Seed Treatment (per cent)	74	75	76	77

*Up to January, 2016

2.11 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

2.12 For timely operation in crops, to avoid drudgery and in view of lesser availability of farm labor and higher cost of labor, 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 2015-16 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, 8300 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, 9009 Km pipeline, 1653 Diggies, 4785 Farm Ponds and 292 Water Storage Structures were constructed during 2015-16. 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, 3310 fodder minikits have been distributed under AFDP of RKVY.
- On the principle of “seeing is believing” 4.29 lac demonstration of different crops have been laid out on farmers fields.
- To promote farm mechanization, 54711 agricultural implements have been distributed among farmers during 2015-16.
- 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 13 districts namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Jalore, Pali, Ajmer, Sirohi, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur & Tonk. In rest 20 districts Weather based Crop Insurance is under implementation.
- For increasing participation of girls in agriculture education 9736 students benefited with the incentives. To upgrade the technical skill of women farmers, 13002 women farmers were imparted training during 2015-16.
- Gypsum is a source of secondary nutrients i.e. calcium and sulphur and also used as soil amendment for reclamation of alkali soils. 1.16 lakh MT Gypsum have been distributed among the farmers during 2015-16.
- 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 2015-16 & 2016-17

2.13 Details of agreed outlay and expenditure to be incurred in the year 2015-16 and outlays for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for State Plan Schemes, CSS Schemes, World Bank funded Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana are as follows:

Table No. 2.5

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Heads of Expenditure	Annual Plan 2015-16		Annual Plan 2016-17
		Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Outlay
1	State Funded Schemes	58961.30	42736.38	104012.16
2	CSS Schemes	47670.54	29406.44	103850.51
3	Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project	8500.00	1307.56	32270.00
4	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	60000.00	53783.22	65000.03
	Total	175131.84	127233.60	305132.71

The details of schemes proposed are as under:

Direction and Administration:

2.14 For strengthening of Agriculture Department 2090 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 and Computer have been created. Besides this, strengthening of Kisan Seva Kendra is to be done by providing them furniture and other facilities, Hiring of vehicle, contract service, purchase of furniture etc.

2.15 An expenditure of ₹3738.48 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹5593.81 lakh is kept for the purpose for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajya Kisan Ayog:

2.16 Rajya Kisan Ayog has been constituted in the State. An expenditure of ₹27.22 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹51.22 lakh for salary, contractual services etc. of Rajya Kisan Aayog is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Operational cost for 6 Seed Testing Laboratory:

2.18 An expenditure of ₹17.31 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹15.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the purpose.

Manure and Fertilizer and Eradication of Pest and Diseases**Contractual staff for soil testing labs:**

2.19 It includes provision for hiring of labour on unit job basis through service providers for 32 soil and 7 IPM labs. An expenditure of ₹10.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹20.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

PPP contract for 14 static soil labs under NPMSF:

2.20 14 static soil testing labs were sanctioned under National Project of Management of Soil Health and Fertility in 2009-10. An expenditure of ₹100.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹20.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Operational cost of 32 soil testing labs:

2.21 For operation of 32 soil testing labs like METP, Material supply, Maintenance, Light & water etc. funds are provided from state plan. An expenditure of ₹25.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹70.02 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Advance Stocking of Fertilizer:

2.22 For timely arrangement of fertilizer to farmers, advance stocking will be done. An expenditure of ₹400.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹400.00 lakh is also kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Pesticide laboratory at Bharatpur:

2.23 A new Pesticide lab is to be established at Bharatpur. Building work is under construction. An outlay of ₹41.50 lakh is kept for Equipments / Machineries /lab articles and accessories in the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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

2.24 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 ₹311.20 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. Being need based programmes, an outlay of ₹520.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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

2.25 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 lump-sum amount of ₹50 lakh, one time assistance was provided by Central Government for a lab. This includes part cost of staff for 1st year also.

2.26 An expenditure of ₹123.06 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay ₹149.75 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for operation of above object heads.

Collection cost of samples:

2.27 For collection of quality control samples by notified inspectors posted all over the State (434 Inspectors) as per respective Act of Seed, Fertilizer and Insecticide. The provision includes cost of collection of QC samples (Samples of Seed, Pesticide and fertilizer). An expenditure of ₹3.50 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹35.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Operation cost for state Bio Control and seven IPM labs:-

2.28 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. For

operation of these labs funds are provided from State Plan. An expenditure of ₹22.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹16.01 lakh is kept for METP, Material supply, Maintenance, Light & water etc. for Annual Plan 2016-17.

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

2.29 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 ₹43.14 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹60.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Extension and Training

Demonstration on Crops:

2.30 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 50per cent 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 ₹ 4000/- per FFS is provided.

2.31 An expenditure of ₹1308.11 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for above demonstrations and an outlay of ₹434.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for demonstration of new varieties and improved production technologies.

Incentive to cultivators

2.32 In order to popularize organic farming in farmers, an incentive of ₹8000/- per ha. per farmer is provided, out of which ₹2000/- per ha. for Kharif, ₹3000/- per ha. for Rabi and ₹3000/- is for registration and certification charges. It is a cluster based programme in which assistance is given for 0.5-2 ha. Area for 3 consecutive years. ₹5000/- is given for training to 50 farmers. The programme is taken in 10 districts of Rajasthan including TSP areas. An expenditure of ₹170.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹66.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Computerization and Related Communication Expenditure-

2.33 The state government has decided to incur 3 per cent 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 ₹38.88 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹39.00 lakh is kept toward e-governance, computerization, IT infrastructure for Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹154.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is kept for dispersal of Agriculture Knowledge through Mass Media and Literature for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Global Agri-Tech Fair

2.35 Global Agri-tech Fair will be organized during the month of sep. to Nov., 2016 in Jaipur or vicinity. Event may be organized through event organizing agencies. Department of Agriculture will play role of nodal department and will seek participation from line department likes Co-operative, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Agriculture Marketing, Fisheries, Horticulture, Gopalan and other government enterprises/agencies like Rajasthan State Seed Corporation, Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board, Rajasthan State Seed Certification Agency, State Institute of Agriculture Management, Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, Rajasthan Olive Cultivation Limited etc. The event will be organize on the scale of national/international level in which workshops, conferences exhibition, technical session, seminars and B2B meetings would be held. The actual budget requirement could be asses after deciding co-organizing agency. A provision of ₹1000.00 lakh is kept in Annual Plan, 2016-17 for the purpose.

Agriculture Extension Services:

Incentive to Girls:

2.36 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 Ph.D. incentive has been increased to ₹15000 per girl per year. An expenditure of ₹ 575.88 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹650.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the purpose.

Agriculture Extension Services

2.37 One day Gram Panchyat Level Woman Training and International/ Interstate Farmers visit for awareness of New Technology: 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 @ ₹.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. Besides this, under the programme of abroad visit of farmers is also included. An expenditure of ₹432.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for the women training and visit of farmers abroad/ Interstate Farmers visit for awareness of New Technology and an outlay of ₹357.60 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 for the women training.

2.38 Incentive to Farmers and M & E Kits: 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. An expenditure of ₹8.03 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for crop cutting and an outlay of ₹11.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 for crop cutting experiments. Apart from this, an amount of ₹11.70 lakh is also kept for M & E Kits i.e Measuring Tape, Spring balances, Gunny bags etc. in Annual Plan, 2016-17.

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. Recently, Central Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna. An expenditure of ₹26995.92 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹67637.02 lakh is kept for the

Annual Plan 2016-17 for premium subsidy in Crop Insurance 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 ₹411.17 lakh has been incurred for pipeline/diggies/water tank/farm pond/during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹500.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹14.26 lakh has been incurred in the year 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. 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.

2.44 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 ₹124.98 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16.

Minikit Distribution:

2.45 An expenditure of ₹1076.46 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹447.23 lakh is kept for distribution of Minikits of new varieties of crop and fodder for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

2.46 An amount of ₹ 500.00 lakh is kept for minikit distribution of Micro-nutrients as compliance of Budget Announcement for the Annual plan 2016-17.

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 ₹107.09 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹47.77 lakh is kept for trials at ATC's in the Annual Plan 2016-17. The funds will be utilized for material supply, contract services, vehicle, trainings, Kisan Mela and for the trials.

Award to Organic Farmers

2.49 3 awards of 1 lac each at state level will be given to organic farmers during 2015-16 as per Hon'ble CM budget declaration. An expenditure of ₹4.05 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹5.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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

2.50 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 ₹700.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹640.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction/renovation of departmental buildings to provide proper working environment to field functionaries and ₹60.00 lakh is kept for replacement 3 Lifts in Pant Krshi Bhawan.

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

2.51 An expenditure of ₹40.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹5.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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 33 Soil testing labs):

2.52 An expenditure of ₹29.52 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹40.00 lakh is kept for repair and maintenance of lab buildings and furniture fixture for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Establishment of new FTLs, STLs and static STLs under NPSMF (PPP model):

2.53 An expenditure of ₹25.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹45.00 lakh is kept for establishment of new FTLs, STLs and static STLs under NPSMF (PPP model for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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

2.54 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 2016-17. An expenditure of ₹3065.12 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹10900.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for these Centers.

Loan to Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation

2.55 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 ₹2500.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹13400.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project (RACP):

2.56 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 ₹1307.56 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹32270.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the RACP.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

2.57 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 Central Government to achieve 4 per

cent 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.

2.58 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.

Progress of RKVY

2.59 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 2015-16 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana are available at Annexure 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 & 2.4 respectively.

2.60 An expenditure of ₹53783.22 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹65000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for RKVY.

Centrally Sponsored Missions

1. National Food Security Mission

2.61 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.

2.62 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 ₹1333.26 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹3650.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

2.63 NFSM-Pulses-All the districts of the State have been included from the year 2010-11. An expenditure of ₹11165.56 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹23020.01 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

2.64 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 ₹2327.56 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹5595.67 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

2.65 NFSM- Commercial Crops In Twelfth 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 ₹0.88 lakh is incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹40.04 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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

2.66 The ISOPOM programme was successfully implemented from 2004-05 to 2013-14. Now NMOOP has been started from 1st April, 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 5241.42 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 8165.09 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. **National Mission on Oil Seed & Oil Palm** consists of following 2 sub missions :

Table No. 2.6

(₹in lakh)

Mini Mission (MM)	Target of Twelfth Plan	Outlay for Annual Plan 2016-17
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.	7839.93
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.	325.16

3. National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology

2.67 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).

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

Table No. 2.7

(₹in lakh)

S.No.	Sub Mission	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay for Annual Plan 2016-17
1.	Agriculture Extension	3429.31	4974.64
2.	Seed and Planting Material	421.99	200.00
3.	Agriculture Mechanization	879.89	1962.52
4.	Plant Protection & Plant Quarantine	2.08	0.07
5.	e-governance	676.14	321.01

4. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

2.69 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.

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

Table No. 2.8

(₹. in lakh)

S.No.	Sub Mission	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay for Annual Plan 2016-17
1	Rainfed Area Development	1330.69	1500.03
2	Soil Health Management	341.03	2398.32
3	Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture	0.00	0.11

PKVY (Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana)

2.71 A new programme on Promotion of organic farming through cluster approach and PGS certification has been taken up during 2015-16 in the state on cluster basis. The scheme is shared on 60:40 bases between Centre and State. The main objectives of the programme are as under:

- Promotion of organic farming through cluster approach and PGS certification.
- Increase in productivity by promoting eco -friendly agriculture.
- Reduction on dependence on chemical fertilizers.
- Promotion of local organic inputs

2.72 An expenditure of ₹1867.03 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹3556.13 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

2.73 PMKSY has been conceived as an amalgamation of ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM) and being implemented from 2015-16. The scheme will be shared on 60:40 bases between centre and state.

2.74 The Major objective of PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies “(More crop per drop)”, enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices.

2.75 The works to be taken up include creation of new water resources, repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies, CAD, strengthening of distribution network, groundwater development, Improvement in water management and distribution, diversion of water to scarce areas, rejuvenation of traditional water resources, promoting precision water application devices-sprinkler, drip , construction of tube wells and dug wells, secondary storage structures at tail end of canal system, water lifting devices, extension activities and crop planning , Improved soil and moisture conservation activities, drainage Line Treatment(DLT), Converging with MGNREGS for creation of water source to full potential, WHS ,m etc.

2.76 The programme will be implemented through preparation of District Irrigation Plan and SIPs. 3 IAS officers and 3 IFS officers of junior batch has been trained on preparation of DIPs at National Water Academy, Pune. DIPs of 8 districts have to be prepared by these trained officers by assigning one district to each. A provision of ₹ 10 lac per district has been kept for DIP preparation. The process has been initiated by collectors. Funds during 2015-16 are directly being transferred by Central Government to concerned departments and funds for 2016-17 will be allocated as per State Level Sanctioning committee recommendations. Tentative demands of departments have been proposed for 2016-17.

2.77 This year, under PMKSY, programmes related to preparation of climate demonstration exposure visit, famers fair, farmers training, farmers scientists interaction etc will be implemented. An expenditure of ₹389.60 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹48466.88 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Gender Budgeting

2.78 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

Incentive to Girls

2.79 Girls are encouraged by providing incentives for taking agriculture as subject at Sr. Secondary @ ₹ 5000 per year, for graduation level @ ₹12000 per year, for post-graduation and Ph.D. level @ ₹15000 per year.

During the year 2015-16, 9736 girls have been benefitted with the incentives of ₹ 575.88 lakh during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 650.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

One Day Gram Panchayat Level Training

2.80 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 2015-16, 13002 Nos. of women training programmes have been organized with the expenditure of ₹432.00 lakh during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹357.60 lakh is kept for organising 11920 training programmes during the Annual Plan 2016-17.

HORTICULTURE

2.81 A target of 4 per cent growth rate in Agriculture Sector has been kept 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

2.82 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 about 1 per cent country's 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

2.83 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.

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2.84 State is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes- National Horticulture Mission, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna -Micro Irrigation and National Agro - Forestry and Bamboo Mission. During 2009-10, new Centrally Sponsored Scheme- National Mission on Medicinal Plants was introduced is now renamed as National Aayush Mission and for implementing this scheme in the state Central Government has designated nodal agency to Aayush Department of the state.

2.85 **The National Horticulture Mission (NHM)** is being implemented with 60 per cent central share and 40 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, Sawai Madhopur, Sri Ganganagar, Tonk and Udaipur.

2.86 The PMKSY Micro Irrigation is being implemented with 60 per cent central share and 40 per cent State share in all the district of the State.

2.87 National Agro - Forestry and Bamboo Mission is being implemented with 60 per cent central share and 40 per cent State share in 12 districts namely Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Udaipur, Pratapgarh and Rajsamand.

2.88 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.

2.89 All Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented through District Horticulture Development Society under the Chairmanship of District Collector. The funds are directly made available to the district level offices through treasury.

2.90 Although, the National Horticulture Mission has emphasized the need for Development of Horticulture in the State but in the present context, when this sector has got prominent place in overall scenario of Agriculture. 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.

2.91 An expenditure of ₹23657.23 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹44692.66 is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Scheme-wise details are as follows:

Table 2.9

(₹ in lakh)

S.No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan -2015-16		Annual Plan 2016-17
		Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure	Budgeted Outlay
1	Direction and Administration for Horticulture	77.51	86.58	96.51
2	Development of Horticulture			
2.1	(1) Offices of Horticulture Department	884.01	692.79	741.88
2.2	(2) Labour (Legal and Court Cases)	5.01	4.83	5.01
2.3	(11) Publicity, Exhibition/Media Support	7.00	5.24	6.00
3	(27) Subsidy on Processing Unit	0.01	32.66	0.01
4	(28) Additional subsidy for Drip	7200.00	-	0.03
5	(29) Establishment of fruit orchard	20.00	6.61	19.99
6	(30) Demonstration	38.00	32.38	43.76
7	(31) Assistance on PP measures	15.00	14.00	20.00
8	(32) Establishment of green houses	460.00	844.07	0.03
9	(33) Innovative schemes (33)	6.00	2.75	4.00
10	(34) Horticulture Park	0.03	-	0.03
11	(35) New Scheme of Horticulture	0.01	-	

S.No.	Major Heads / Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan -2015-16		Annual Plan 2016-17
		Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure	Budgeted Outlay
12	(36) Additional subsidy for Solar Pump sets	10015.15	9307.45	13500.00
13	(37) Assistance on Automation	505.74		0.03
14	(40) Date Palm Project	0.03		0.03
15	Revitalization and Development	0.02		0.02
	Total - A	19233.52	11029.36	14437.42
16	(25) NHM	6638.04	5893.04	9620.00
17	(26) NMMI(on farm water management)	18261.68	6645.46	20345.27
18	(38) NBM	225.00	49.37	290.00
19	(39) NMMP	50.00	-	0.03
20	(41) Per Drop More Crop Scheme	0.03	-	0.03
	Total -B	25174.75	12627.85	30255.33
	Grand Total (A+B)	44408.27	23657.23	44692.66

Direction and Administration for Horticulture

2.92 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 ₹96.51 lakh is kept for establishment cost for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Development of Horticulture Crops

2.93 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.

2.94 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 ₹741.88 lakh, ₹5.01 lakh and ₹6.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for field offices of Horticulture, payment of wages as per Court cases and Publicity & Media Support respectively.

Subsidy for Processing Unit of Horticulture Produce:

2.95 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. State has introduced

new policy for processing of Agri- Horticulture produce and therefore an outlay of ₹0.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Additional Assistance for Drip

2.96 To increase the area under the most efficient methods of irrigation i.e. drip irrigation, sprinkler, Mini and Micro Sprinkler State Government announces additional subsidy for these water saving devices. An outlay of ₹0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for additional subsidy on Drips, Mini and Micro Sprinkler and Sprinkler system.

Establishment of Fruit Orchards

2.97 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 from State Plan. Assistance admissible under NHM is ₹30000 per ha. of which ₹18000 is provided in the first year and rest ₹ 6000 each in second and third years. An outlay of ₹19.99 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Demonstration of Horticulture Crops

2.98 In order to propagate production technology of horticultural crop, demonstration would be laid out, for which assistance of ₹1500/- per beneficiary for vegetables, spices, flowers, medicinal & aromatic crops, Mehandi and ₹5000/- per beneficiary for fruits demonstration will be provided for demonstration size of 0.2 ha. The programme is being implemented in all districts. An outlay of ₹43.76 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, for demonstration of Horticulture Crops.

Assistance on Plant Protection Measures

2.99 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 implemented in all the districts. An outlay of ₹20.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for plant protection measures in 4000 ha. area.

Additional Subsidy for establishment of Green House

2.100 With the use of High 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. To enhance this activity time to time state Govt. announces additional subsidy for which an outlay of ₹.0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Providing Assistance on Innovative schemes

2.101 The horticulture 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 ₹4.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Horticulture Park

2.102 With an objective to popularize horticulture crops and to make necessary information of horticulture available at one place. A 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.

2.103 Detail Project Report of project is being prepared. An outlay of ₹0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction work, consultancy, VGF (Viable Gap Fund) etc.

Additional Subsidy on Solar Pump Set

2.104 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.

2.105 Under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Solar Mission, subsidy is admissible approximately @ 30 per cent of cost of Solar Pump Sets. Even after this subsidy farmers cannot afford to buy Solar Pump Sets due to its high cost. Therefore, additional subsidy is being provided to different categories for which an outlay of ₹13500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Assistance on Automation

2.106 For judicious use of water, there is an urgent need to use Automation with drips for enhancing production and productivity of crops. Therefore, an outlay of ₹0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Date Palm project

2.107 Date palm plants developed by tissue culture techniques are found most suitable for the North western districts of Rajasthan (Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Churu, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Pali, Jalore, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh). The costs of tissue culture plants are too high Viz. approximately ₹. 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 at subsidized rates (@ 75 percent of the cost). For this an out lay of ₹0.03 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

National Horticulture Mission

2.108 NHM was launched in the year 2005-06 with 100 per cent Central assistance. From the year 2007-08, 15 per cent matching share is provided from the State Plan. Now, from the Year 2015-16 onwards the cost is being shared between Centre and State on 60:40 cost sharing pattern.

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.

2.109 An outlay of ₹9620.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for NHM.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna -Micro Irrigation

2.110 From the year 2015-16, On Farm Water Management has been merged in Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna - Micro Irrigation. In the scheme, 40 Per cent matching share is provided from State Plan. An outlay of ₹20345.27 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

National Agro - Forestry and Bamboo Mission

2.111 With an 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 Central Government in the year 2007-08 now; the name of Mission is changed in to National Agro - Forestry and Bamboo Mission. Under the mission, various programmes/schemes such as development of bamboo and other tree plantation in public & private sector and HRD are being implemented. An outlay of ₹290.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Ayush Mission (National Mission on Medicinal Plants)

2.112 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 Central Government 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. In 2015-16 Central Government has designated Aayush Department of the State as state nodal agency for implementation of this Mission. An outlay of ₹0.03 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Per drop more Crop

2.113 Central Government has announced to launch a new scheme Per Drop More Crop for efficient use of available water. In the year 2016-17, for implementing the scheme in the state a provision of ₹0.03 lakh is kept.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner

2.114 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.

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

2.116 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.

2.117 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 the cost sharing pattern of 75 per cent by ICAR 25 per cent by the State.

2.118 During the year 2013-15, “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 GNG-1985 and GNG-1969 (Triveni) of Chickpea have been developed at Agriculture Research Station, Sriganganagar. 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, Sriganganagar.

2.119 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. University have developed one high yielding variety of mustard RGN 298 notified for rain fed areas of Zone II of India and two chickpea varieties were identified for released on all India basis and 15 production and protection technologies for sustainable enhancement of soil health and crop production during the year 2014-15. Furthermore, 5 important research projects were sanctioned of worth 492.1 lacs on different aspects in various units. Annual group meet of AICRP on arid fruits was held from 4-6 February, 2016 in the university campus. Various units of university published 510 total publications including research articles, books, manuals, report and others.

2.120 In the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹1207.61 lakh is kept for Agriculture Education & Research Sector of the University.

Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur

2.121 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.

2.122 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.

2.123 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.

2.124 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.

2.125 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.

2.126 In the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹1829.63 lakh is kept for Agriculture Education & Research and Animal Husbandry Sector of the University.

Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner

2.127 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.

2.128 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

2.129 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

2.130 There are 20 AICRP projects running at various centres of the University under 75per cent:25per cent ICAR/State Govt. share. The Assistance is required for payment of salary & recurring expenditure against 25per cent State Govt. Share. During 2015-16 for new varieties of different crops viz. Ground nut (RG 559-3), Fenugreek (RMT – 354), Taramira (RMT – 1351) and Fennel (RF – 137) and 21 agro-technologies were developed. Furthermore 2690.72 qtls. of breeder and 187.5 qtls. of TL seeds were also produced.

2.131 In the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹3330.50 lakh is kept for Agriculture Education & Research Sector of the University.

Agriculture University, Jodhpur

2.132 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:

2.133 Since 2013, University has two colleges providing education to under Graduate Students at Mandor (Jodhpur) and Sumerpur (Pali). Whereas, the third College of Agriculture at Nagaur was started in July, 2015. Intake capacity in agriculture colleges for B.Sc. (agriculture) is 50

students at Jodhpur, Sumerpur and 40 students at Nagaur respectively. Besides these three agriculture Colleges, in September, 2013, diploma Course in Agriculture was also started at Ladnu, with intake capacity of 25 students and the Course is of 3 years duration.

Research:

2.134 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 i.e. 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.

2.135 In the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹2578.77 lakh is kept for Agriculture Education & Research Sector of the University.

Agriculture University, Kota

2.136 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.

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

Table No. 2.10

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

2.138 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 Research

2.139 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.

2.140 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.

2.141 In the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹1102.31 lakh is kept for Agriculture Education & Research Sector of the University.

AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEPARTMENT

2.142 The department is running following two schemes:

Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Yojana '2009'

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

2.144 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.

2.145 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

2.146 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.

2.147 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:-

Table 2.11

Chapati	8 (250 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 ₹40/- out of this ₹5/- is paid by a Farmer, Regd. Hammals/ Palladars & the rest amount worth ₹35/- 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 2per cent from the earning of Mandi fee. The approval and sanction is mandatory from the Directorate if the amount goes excess of 2per cent.
- The income of the Mandies may be raised in the form of Mandi fee when more produce come in the Mandies.

2.148 A provision of ₹24000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for various activities of Agriculture Marketing Board. This amount will be made available from own resources of the Board.

RAJASTHAN STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

2.149 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.

2.150 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.

2.151 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 38000 MT. storage capacity has already been completed up to March, 2016. A provision of ₹ 700.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for activities of Corporation. This amount will be made available from own resources of Corporation. In accordance to the state's directions construction of 5.18 lakh MT storage capacity is being carried out under RIDF scheme. Till 31.03.2016 1.55 lakh MT storage capacity has been built.

Annexure 2.1

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana 2007-08 to 2015-16 (₹ In Crore)									
Year	No of Projects	Fund Received			Funds Available including unspent balance	Expend-iture As per Ag Audited	Actual Expenditure UCs Sent to GOI	Expend-iture per cent	Unspent Balance as on 1 st April
		Through Treasury	Out of Treasury	Total					
2007-08	22	55.76	0.00	55.76	55.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.76
2008-09	44	116.88	116.88	233.76	289.52	158.21	175.78	75.20	113.74
2009-10	46	186.12	0.00	186.12	299.86	186.04	248.62	133.58	51.24
2010-11	102	628.01	0.00	628.01	679.25	582.66	615.27	97.97	63.98
2011-12	25	692.07	0.00	692.07	756.05	650.49	650.43	93.98	105.61
2012-13	188	348.18	0.00	348.18	453.79	435.80	439.84	126.33	13.95
2013-14	157	735.24	0.00	735.24	749.19	677.16	677.16	92.10	72.03
2014-15		695.28	0.00	695.28	767.31	717.33	717.33	103.17	49.97
2015-16									
CSS Share	155	332.14	7.91	340.05	383.69	337.25	337.25	87.90	46.44
St. Share					218.32	204.24	204.24	93.55	
					602.01	541.49	541.49	89.95	46.44
Total	584			3914.47	4434.42	3744.94	3861.68		

Annexure 2.2

Department wise Expenditure incurred under RKVY from 2007-08 to 2015-16

(₹ In lacs)

S.No.	Department	X plan 2007-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total 2007-08 to 2015-16	B.E. 2016-17
1	Agriculture Department	82016.2	26626.8	35344.45	35882.62	19134.13	199004.2	29841.43
2	Horticulture	24880.79	8693.23	15190.26	20069.18	4975.26	73808.72	3858.02
3	Animal Husbandry	2729.45	1962.46	6109.19	2438.31	5012.78	18252.19	7335.04
4	RCDF	10832.99	0	1600	219.50	5812.04	18464.53	3500.01
5	Fisheries	386.65	392.96	122.52	185.90	431.85	1519.88	410.01
6	RSAMB	4470	1000	3400	1450.00	1090.24	11410.24	1300.01
7	SKRAU	2580.91	200	900	950.00	417.21	5048.12	700.00
8	MPUAT	3763.55	200	500	244.00	465.70	5173.25	700.01
9	Coop.	14342.53	2759.67	1500	2484.50	8000.00	29086.7	6000.00
10	Higher Education	100	0	133.69	200.00	43.67	477.36	100.01
11	Forest	1570	307.36	1166.07	3401.27	3774.85	10219.55	5000.03
12	Rajuvas	1100	1287.52	1750	4207.91	3500.00	11845.43	3500.00
13	Water Resources	8967.66	149.41	0	0.00	424.57	9541.64	239.74
14	Gopalan	0	0	0	0.00	53.83	53.83	400.00
15	SKNAU Jobner	0	0	0	0.00	600.00	600	1400.00
16	KAU Kota	0	0	0	0.00	166.01	166.01	315.70
17	JAU Jodhpur	0	0	0	0.00	199.97	199.97	300.00
18	WD & SC	0	0	0	0.00	46.90	46.9	99.99
	Total	157740.7	43579.41	67716.18	71733.19	54149.01*	394918.5	65000.00

- This includes ₹ 53783.22 lakh expenditure through treasury and ₹ 365.79 lakh out of treasury with the approval from GOI.

CHAPTER - 3

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRY AND FISHERIES

3.1 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 activity in Rajasthan contributing about 11 percent of the State's net Gross Domestic Product. Income from livestock accounts for 30 to 50 per cent of the rural household's income, with wide variation in region to region. Livestock sector has also the highest potential for rural self-employment with the lowest possible investment. Development of Livestock Sector therefore, is critical path way to rural prosperity. It supports 5.5 per cent of India's human population and 11 per cent of the country's livestock population. Agriculture and allied activities, however, remain the primary and major economic activity in the state. Because of the limited water resources, most of the agriculture production is rain-fed & as such, the livestock sector assumes more importance.

3.2 Livestock sector is extremely livelihood intensive and a major source of sustenance. In other agro-climatic zones, it is next to agriculture. Animal husbandry enhances the economic viability & sustainability of farming systems particularly in rain fed areas. In arid western region, livestock farming essentially works as an insulating factor against vagaries of drought and famines, & provides a kind of stability and sustenance livelihood to the rural poor. 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 numbers 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 center. Over 50 per cent of all species are owned by marginal farmers.

3.3 State is second highest milk producer in the country but average production is comparatively low to other neighboring states. It is due to large number of scrub bulls and low productive animals. Hence department made efforts for breed improvement through expansion of Artificial Inseminations adopting different modes and distribution of improved quality bulls and bucks of eminent indigenous breeds as per breeding policies and castration of scrub bulls.

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 and Tharparkar), dual purpose breeds

(Kankrej and Haryana) and the famous drought breeds of Nagori and Malvi.

3.5 There is shortage of water in most of the areas and faces famines/droughts almost every second or third year. This brings agriculture under threat and farmers become insecure. The State faces frequent drought/ famine, which results in shortage of fodder and declines 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.

3.6 State has strengthened infrastructure facilities of veterinary health institution and training institutions. Under centrally sponsored Establishment and strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) scheme, RIDF of NABARD and 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.

3.7 Infertility in cattle and buffalo is one of the challenges for the state livestock production. To combat with infertility department is organizing infertility camps under RKVY, SCP and TSP by selecting 50 animals for a camp. There is almost 50-60 per cent result of these camps. This will improve production and returns of farmers.

3.8 Under Special Component 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 be continuing with total amount of ₹ 5999.53 lakh for the health care activities being undertaken for the socio economic upliftment of weaker section of society, where as in special component sub plan a total amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹ 3154.36 lakh.

3.9 Under Tribal Sub Plan, during 2016-17, 2 Calf Rallies, 80 combat Infertility Camps and 27 three days Training Camps for livestock breeders will be organized through departmental training institutes for the socio economic development of Tribal area. This will improve production and returns to the farmers. Pashudhan Nishulk Arogya Yojana for the livestock will be continuing and an amount kept for tribal sub plan for 2016-17 is ₹ 2568.63 lakh.

Objectives and strategy during 2016-17:

- To fulfill the nutritional requirements to reduce malnutrition of the human population of the state.
- Improvement of outreach services to in remote areas having no Veterinary health and Breeding facilities to improve livestock health, prevention of diseases, timely diagnostic & production.

State is shifting from institutional health services to Doorstep veterinary health care to animal husbandry practices and breed improvement.

- Development of fodder and to reduce cost of production and sustainable production throughout year and to combat recurrent famines and climate changes.
- Improvement of quality assurance facilities.
- To utilize livestock sector as a tool for economic & social development and gender equity.

Major Achievements during 2015-16

- FMD-CP programme started in the state to control Foot and Mouth disease.
- THE RAJASTHAN CAMEL (PROHIBITION OF SLAUGHTER AND REGULATION OF TEMPORARY MIGRATION OR EXPORT) Act, 2015 passed from Rajasthan Assembly on 27.3.2015.
- Call centre started as a pilot basis on 16th May 2015, in Uniara and Deoli Tehsil of District Tonk to provide treatment facility
- College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry (Graduate level) started in Jaipur.
- Started Livestock Assistant Diploma course and Malvi Cattle Breeding Farm in Dug (Jhalawar).
- Establishment of 600 new Sub centres and up-gradation of 200 sub centres to Veterinary Hospitals has been made.
- 1000 Integrated Livestock Development Centers (ILDC) Established in those areas where no veterinary institutes sanctioned.

Activities to be under taken for the development of the sector:

Development & strengthening of Veterinary Polyclinics:

3.10 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 amount kept for the development and strengthening of all the polyclinics for 2016-17 is ₹531.56 lakh.

Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary:

3.11 The state is lagging far behind the NCA recommendation which is one veterinary institute at every 5000 cattle head. The existing facilities of animal health care are inadequate. Therefore, it is necessary to increase and strengthen the existing veterinary health care facilities during Twelfth Plan period to take care of precious livestock.

3.12 A sum of ₹7098.29 lakh has been kept for the strengthening of activities of Veterinary Health and Animal Husbandry at all departmental veterinary institutes. It is kept to establish 1000 Integrated Livestock Development Centers (ILDC) in 2016-2017 in those areas where no veterinary institutes sanctioned.

Veterinary Council:

3.13 State Veterinary Council has been constituted under the provisions of Indian Veterinary Council Act. It regulates the veterinary practices in the state and skill & knowledge up-gradation of veterinarians. Funds are being provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Professional Efficiency Development” on 50:50 basis. An amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹ 40.00 lakh. For the Twelfth Five year Plan (2012-17) a sum of ₹ 123.70 lakh has been kept for the Professional Efficiency Development Scheme.

Institutional Arrangement of Supplies:

3.14 Rajasthan Livestock Development Board (RLDB) is getting funds from Government of India for the various livestock development programmes under National Project on Bovine Breeding (NPBB). RLDB has been constituted in the 9th Five Year Plan for regular input supply to the departmental institutions and for improvement of livestock. An amount of ₹ 300.00 lakh is kept to be kept under the scheme NPBB for the year 2016-17.

Sample Survey for Estimation of Major Livestock Products:

3.15 A CSS (50per cent) scheme is in progress for the estimation of Wool, Milk, Meat and Egg production in the state. An amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹ 287.66 lakh to meet out the salary of staff working and other activities to promote this scheme. For the Twelfth Five year Plan (2012-17) a sum of ₹ 693.00 lakh has been kept for the strengthening of integrated sample survey programme in the state.

Construction Works:

3.16 For the new construction, repair and renovation works of the buildings of the departmental offices/ livestock breeders Training Institute, Jodhpur and veterinary institutions, an amount is kept for 2016-17 is ₹215.08 lakh. All construction work is being carried out through PWD. An amount of ₹500.00 lakh has been kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

3.17 In the year 2011-12, a new scheme has been started under CSS (75:25) for the establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) of the state. The 25 per cent state assistance is being provided as loan from NABARD under RIDF. To complete this project an amount of ₹ 42.85 lakh has been kept for the year 2016-17. A new proposal under ESVHD RIDF T-XIX (funding pattern 60:40) has been sent to Govt. of India for approval. An amount of ₹180.00 lakh has been

kept for year 2016-17. For the Twelfth Five year Plan (2012-17) a sum of ₹ 2150.00 lakh has been kept for the construction of institutional buildings, purchase of equipment and furniture in the state.

3.18 For the new construction of Joint Director Office & Polyclinic Dausa, building an amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹100.00 lakh. Construction work will be carried out through Agriculture Marketing Board.

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

3.19 Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme (60:40), it is intended to fill up the critical gaps in terms of strengthening the laboratories and creating a disease management system, and to equip the 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 are under the process of modernization/ strengthening. In the year 2008-09, the Biological Product Laboratory has been conferred ISO 2001 certification and tissue culture lab will be fully established very soon. Strengthening cold chain facilities throughout state will also be taken up. An amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹ 377.34 lakh.

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. All veterinary institutions have been engaged for this purpose. An amount kept for 2016-17 is ₹ 5999.53 lakh.

Gender Budgeting

3.21 Major activities of Animal Husbandry sector are performed by the women. For the modern dairy farming new techniques are being known to them. During 2016-17, 1000 elite buck distribution programme for livestock breeders will be organized. About 500 women will be benefitted. An amount of ₹ 584.36 lakh has been kept for the women component for the year 2016-17.

Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme

3.22 In the year 2014-15 a new programme for the control of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD-CP) in the state has been sanctioned under 100 percent CSS. During this 62.50 lakh FMD vaccines received from Central Government to vaccinate cattle and Buffalo. An amount of ₹800 lakh received as a first installment to carry out all related activities like strengthening of cold storage, vaccination, training & extension and printing of health cards for the year 2014-15. From the year 2015-16 state has to procure the FMD vaccine with funding pattern of 60:40. An amount of ₹ 1936.19 lakh has been kept for the the year 2016-17.

DIRECTORATE OF GOPALAN

An Overview of the State's Cattle Wealth

3.23 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.

3.24 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 remains major source 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

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

Objectives

- Registration of Gaushalas and promotions of their development towards self-sufficiency.
- Preservation, 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.
- Collect and analyses informatory regarding registered Gaushalas and prepare enriched data base accordingly.
- Development of fodder through PPP on the land available
- To make Gaushalas self-reliant through service to Cow.
- To promote research and standardization of panchganga products.
- To organize training programme for introducing latest techniques 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 educate the Gaushalas through extension educate for seeking help from various other departments regarding schemes relating to Gaushalas.

3.26 An outlay of ₹ 928.40 lakh is kept for various activities of the department for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

FISHERIES

3.27 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.

3.28 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.

3.29 An outlay of ₹ 372.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Scheme wise details are as under:

Fish Seed Production

3.30 For the development of fisheries, 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.

3.31 To meet this requirement, an outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for maintenance, operational cost, purchase of equipments etc.

Development of Fish Farms

3.32 For the development of fisheries, the most important input component is the availability of quality fish seed. To meet out this requirement, the strengthening and modernization of fish farm Lakhuwali (Hanumangath), Silised (Alwar) was taken up and an amount of ₹. 105.01 lakh is kept for completion of remaining work in the year 2016-17.

Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture

3.33 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.
- Additional source of income for local masses.

3.34 Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹ 12.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17 as committed liability for developmental activities such as Pond renovation & First year Input subsidy for feed, fish seed etc. of ongoing FFDAs and Out of which ₹ 9.00 lakh as central assistance. The ratio of Central assistance is 75:25.

Strengthening of Data Base and GIS for the Fisheries Sector

3.35 A Central Sector Scheme Strengthening of Data Base and Information Network for Fisheries Sector is functional in the state with the 100 per cent Central assistance for the collection of fisheries datas and to provide inputs in CIFRI Software and FAO data sheets to the Govt of India. A provision of ₹ 29.70 lakh is kept for salary of four regular staff OE & other expenses and payment to 10 Part-time Data enumerator (Outsourced (₹ 8500/person/month) during the year 2016-17 as per the Central Governments Guidelines.

Integrated Development of Reservoir Fisheries

3.36 An outlay of ₹. 25.72 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17, out of which ₹ 0.72 lakh is kept for maintenance and operational expenditure of existing mechanized boats as committed liabilities and, ₹ 25 lakh is kept for purchase of the 5 New mechanized boats during the year as new item for the Fisheries Development work of Jaismand, Kadana Back water, Mahi Bajajsagar, Bisalpur and Rana Pratap Sagar as new item.

Fisheries Extension, Education and Training

3.37 An outlay of ₹ 16.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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)	₹ 0.75 lakh
3.	Extension and Publicity of Fisheries Development	₹ 0.75 lakh
4.	Purchase of furniture, Equipments for New Fish Training Centre, Rawatbhata	₹ 2.00 lakh
4.	Training to Farmers and Organization of Workshop	₹ 12.00 lakh

3.38 An amount of ₹ 0.70 lakh is kept for the women component for providing training for the year 2016-17. It is further stated that item no 1 to 4 are 100 per cent state plan expenditure and item no 5 is covered under CSS of Training & Extension which is on 50:50 per cent basis. Therefore ₹ 16.00 lakh is kept for Training and Extension in item No 5 under the CSS with ₹ 6.00 lakh as Central Share.

Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen

3.39 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 for partial permanent disability, and a cover of ₹. 10,000/- towards hospitalization, expenses in the event of accident The insurance cover will be for a period of 12 months under CSS. 50 per cent of the premium is paid by Government of India directly to FISHCOPFED, New Delhi. and 50 per cent has to be contributed by State Government. An amount of ₹ 1.50 lakh as committed liability is kept for the year 2016-17. Under this scheme about 12,000 farmers will be benefitted.

National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen

3.40 Under this scheme a provision of ₹. 50.00 lakh is kept as committed liabilities for the year 2016-17 out of which ₹. 25.00 lakh is central assistance share, for the following items.

Development of Model Fishermen Village

3.41 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 should ensure equitable distribution of houses among all villages in proportion to the number of eligible fishers, as far as possible, The plinth area & cost of construction of a house would be limited to 35 Sq. mts and ₹ 75,000/- respectively. Beneficiary should be an active fisherman and preference should be given to fishers below poverty line and to landless fishers. Presently under the Scheme, development of model fishermen village is taken in the Tribal belt of the State. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been kept for the year 2016-17 to benefit 33 farmers.

Saving cum Relief

3.42 To provide financial assistance to fishermen during lean fishing season (3 months- June, July, August), Fisherman has to contribute ₹ 900 during the period of 9 months, contribution of ₹ 1800 will be made by central and State Government on 50:50 basis thus a total of ₹ 2700 will be distributed to every contributing fisherman in 3 equal monthly installments of ₹ 900 each during close season/ lean fishing season. For purpose of this component, an eligible fisherman means a person who is 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.

3.43 An amount of ₹ 25.00 lakh is kept to benefit more than 1100 Tribal fishermen and out of which, ₹ 1.0 lakh is kept as State matching share for the 60 fish farmers of Bharatpur to extend the scheme in general area of Rajasthan during the year 2016-17.

Information and Technology

3.44 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 headquarter and district offices with web-based software, modern IT equipment upgraded Computers and provide computers. A provision of ₹ 0.50 lakh is kept as committed liability for the year 2016-17.

Innovative/New Scheme of Fisheries Department

3.45 The State Govt sanctioned a project of Ornamental Fish Breeding and Demonstration unit at Bisalpur (Tonk) with the project cost of ₹ 200.00 lakh for which construction work is going on. To complete the remaining work an amount of ₹ 32.85 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17 for civil works etc.

Supervisory Staff- Direction and Administration

3.46 Five new offices are created for the fisheries development in the state with the creation of 43 posts. An amount of ₹ 68.70 lakh is kept for salary and other expenses of offices of Rajsamand, Suratgarh, Bisalpur, Mahi, Kadana backwater and Jaismand etc. as committed liabilities for the year 2016-17.

National Fisheries Development Board

3.47 The department is proposed to construct the modern fish market shops at Bharatpur with approximate cost of ₹ 20.03 lakh with the assistance of National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad Government of India in collaboration of UIT, Bharatpur for providing basic infrastructure to the fish retailers to keep good fish conditions. State matching share provision of ₹ 9.50 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

3.48 In addition, Sports Fisheries Project Bisalpur is sanctioned by the NFDB at a cost of ₹ 32.0 lakh. State matching share provision of ₹ 10.50

is kept for the implementation of the project in the year 2016-17. NFDB provides support as per their different scheme guidelines from 100 to 40 per cent financial assistance. It is further stated that NFDB releases grant only through online-RTGS therefore the mechanism for fund receiving is to be evolved.

RAJASTHAN COOPERATIVE DAIRY FEDERATION

3.49 The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme 13905 Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers Cooperative Unions covering 33 districts of the State and a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur.

3.50 With financial assistance under various scheme and own resources, the installed milk processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants have been increased to 20.30 lakh liters per day. In the financial year 2015-16 up to Dec., 2015, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 26.01 lakh kilograms per day. Presently, 7.65 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remunerative price for milk. Milk Unions have paid ₹ 2886.90 crore to milk producers in the year 2015-16.

3.51 For the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 870.70 lakh is kept for the schemes of RCDF.

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

Vision:

3.52 Development of veterinary and animal sciences in the State of Rajasthan by ensuring proper and systematic instruction, training,

research and extension in modern systems of veterinary and animal sciences and its allied sciences at its constituent as well as affiliated colleges, institutions or units and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Objectives:

- making provision for imparting education towards development of quality human resource, in different branches of study in veterinary and animal sciences;
- furthering the advancement of learning and conducting of research;
- undertaking extension education;
- promoting partnership and linkages with national and international educational institutions;
- liaising and establishing vital linkages with the concerned line departments working in the fields of animal husbandry, fisheries and dairy development, animal technology in the State, by whatever name called, governed by the Government of Rajasthan as well as the Union Government;
- liaising with National and International Research Institutes, specialized in the field of veterinary, animal, dairy and fishery sciences and animal technology with a view to keep abreast of the latest technology; and
- such other objectives as the University may from time to time determine.

Challenges:

3.53 To transform traditional form of animal husbandry prevailing in the State into a technology driven farming in order to make it more remunerative.

Strategy:

- to enhance the quality and quantity of human resource produced by the University for better services to the sector;
- to generate appropriate technologies to support the sector;
- to enhance reach of the University through strong extension mechanisms with a campus/station/center in each district as well as through ICT tools and publications; and
- to provide skill development and entrepreneurship trainings to farmers, women and youth.

Review of Annual Plan 2015-16

3.54 The Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner (Rajasthan) has been trying accelerating the education, research

and extension activities for overall benefit of the livestock owners. Activities of the University during the period were aimed at the following:

- Creating centers of excellence for Veterinary Higher education, Research and Extension and to generate suitable technologies and then transfer to the stake-holders for enhancement of their income.
- Advanced & Modern Technology training for development of quality human resource for the different branches of Veterinary & Animal sciences.
- Promoting advisory centers with regards to scientific Modern Technology adoption, forecasting of disease out breaks and their prevention& control.
- Generating appropriate technologies and their propagation amongst livestock owners with specific emphasis on Ethno Veterinary practice, Organic Animal Production, pasture development, Feed & Fodder Production & Nutrients.

The major initiatives for acceleration are as under:

A. Human Resource:-In order to strengthen the core competence, the University has advertised for the recruitment of almost 300 posts of various cadres and the posts are likely to be filled up soon.

B. New Units: - The University through Hon'ble C.M.'s budget speech has been able to establish the following new units during the year 2015-16:-

- Establishment of Malvi Cattle Breeding Farm & starting A.H.D.P. course at Dug, Jhalawar.
- Starting BVSc& A.H. programme at PGIVER, Jaipur.
- Establishment of Goat farm & VUTRC at Dholpur.

3.55 Besides the above new units, the University has been trying to interact with all the stakeholders for knowledge sharing through National/ International conferences/ Seminars and entering into MoUs and imparting training through VUTRCs. The University is also publishing monthly periodicals and Broadcasting Radio Programmes from all the 17 All India Radio (AIR)stations of Rajasthan covering >90 per cent of the geographical area of the State. The University has been regularly organizing exhibitions on Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences for the benefit of public at large.

Gender Budgeting:

Major Gender Issues and action taken:

3.56 Hostels and utilities at work places for women students and women specific trainings are the major issues faced by the University. The University has taken initiatives for ensuring appropriate boarding and lodging facilities for girl students on top priority. Separate girl's hostels have been started to be constructed with additional capacity of 150. Besides availability of separate conveniences for girl students at colleges, the same has been undertaken for women employees at work places,

campuses and departments of the Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner. Special emphasis has been laid on training to women farmers. During the year more than 400 women farmers have received trainings.

3.57 Initiatives to make schemes gender sensitive: Emphasis on women trainings is the major initiative. Priority areas: (i) more hostel accommodation to girls; (ii) Exclusive wash rooms for women (iii) Residential accommodation for women employees. For all the above mentioned three areas, there are no Plan allocations. Efforts are being made to provide appropriate games & sports facilities for girl students within the existing budgetary provisions.

3.58 For the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 6696.00 lakh is kept 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 150mm 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. 32744.49Sq.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

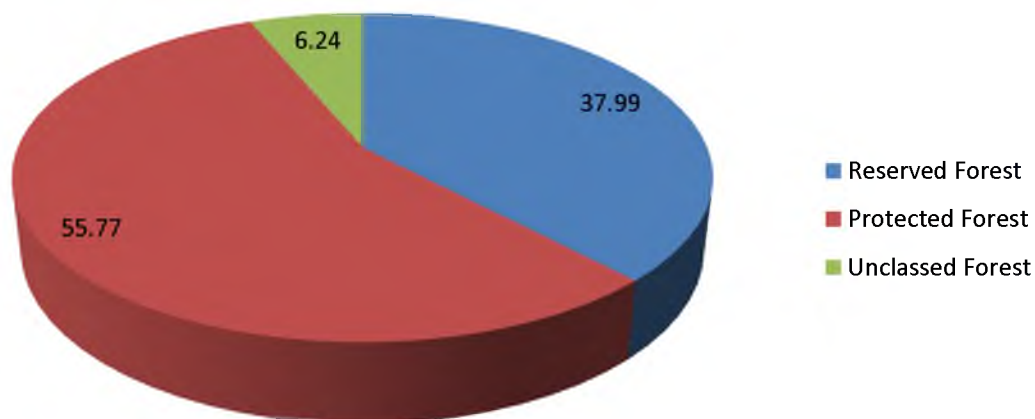
Recorded Forest Area

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.

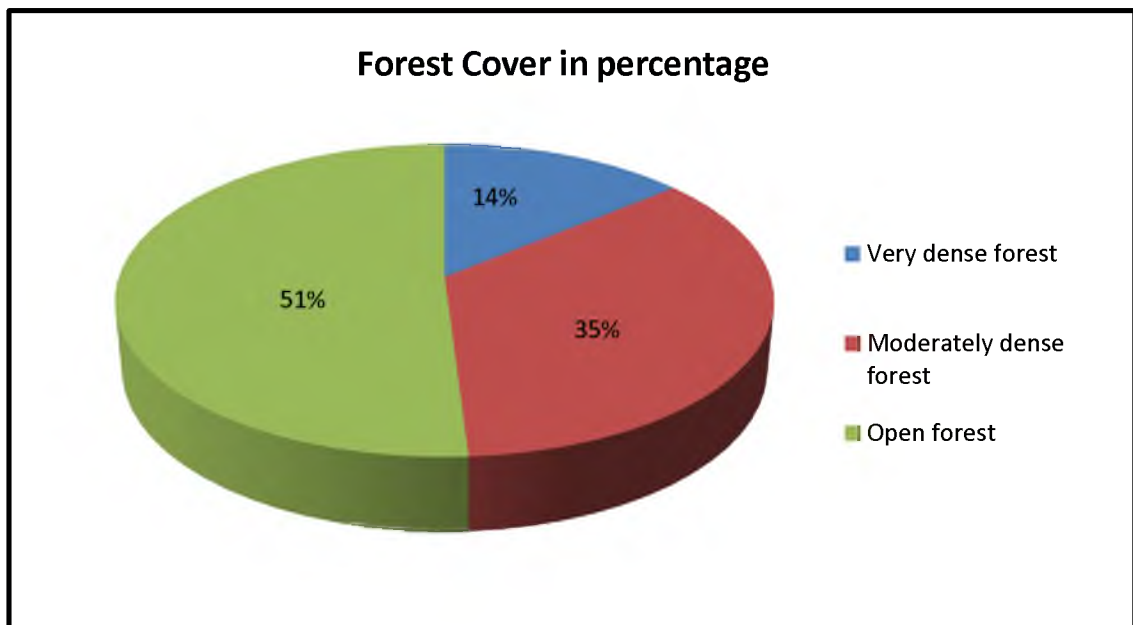
Table No. 4.2
Forest Area by Legal Status

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

Classification of forest (in %) in the State Total Forest Area- 32744.49 Sq.Km.



4.8 As per Forest Survey of India Report, 2015 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 IGNP 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 2 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 'Gondavan' (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 2015-16

- Plantation in 70000 hectares.
- Two wild life Rescue Centers at Nagaur & Bikaner are under process.
- Development of 4 Eco- tourism sites at Harshnath (Sikar), Sagar, Jamwaghat and Hawa, Audi (Jaipur) was under progress.
- 5000 boundary pillars constructed at forest boundary under Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS).
- Herbal Garden in 20 Ha. area on main Jaipur-Puskar by pass road was being developed.
- Smrati Van in Forest Block Nolakkha in District Jhalawar was being developed.
- 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 were distributed.
- Employment generation of about 130 lakh man days.
- For involvement of local people in forest management under Joint Forest Management, 6042 Village Forest Protection & Management Committees were constituted and these institutions are acting as “Social Hub” besides being custodian of natural resources in their areas. These committees are managing around 9.80 lakh hectares of forest / plantation area.

4.12 An outlay of ₹161762.56 lakh was kept for Twelfth Plan for Forestry. An expenditure of ₹ 56017.24 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 50714.48 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 52375.37 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17. The scheme wise details of outlay are as under:

Table 4.3
Financial Outlays

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay 2016-17
			Outlay	Expenditure	
1.	Biodiversity Conservation	1846.61	329.55	273.82	415.21
2.	Working Plan, Forest Demarcation & Settlement	500.00	61.45	16.15	72.45
3.	Reforestation of Degraded Forests	12000.00	3258.43	3562.04	2891.81

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay 2016-17
			Outlay	Expenditure	
4.	Eco-tourism	2000.00	50.00	46.45	100.00
5.	Communication and Buildings	3200.00	150.00	140.57	393.00
6.	Environmental Forestry	650.00	399.19	655.73	447.59
7.	Farm Forestry	2500.00	334.41	316.55	224.71
8.	Research & Training	375.05	45.00	44.99	85.00
9.	Bhakhra Canal afforestation	950.00	139.69	158.98	360.76
10.	Gang Canal afforestation	1375.00	275.83	313.65	315.89
11.	Climate Change and Combating Desertification	12000.00	2356.89	2417.77	2759.10
12.	Strengthening of JFM	250.00	30.00	20.54	30.00
13.	Goverdhan Drain	741.00	185.01	111.31	150.01
14.	CAMPA Fund	500.00	426.30	2341.12	50.00
15.	Bird Rescue Centres and GIB Conservation	0.00	255.01	255.30	171.01
16.	Prevention of Illegal mines in Alwar district	0.00	228.00	227.98	228.00
17.	Biological Park, Bikaner	0.00	500.00	100.00	300.01
18.	Tiger Safari, Aamli		0.02	48.02	300.01
19.	Van DhanYojana		0.00	231.29	500.00
20.	Others (token provisions)	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.06
	Sub Total	38887.66	9024.83	11282.26	9794.62
Central Assistance Schemes					
21.	National Afforestation Programme -Integrated Forest Protection Scheme	450.00	400.00	241.87	400.00
22.	Conservation of National Resources & Ecosystem (Conservation & Development of Sambar Wet Land)	0.00	106.00	0.00	20.00
23.	Preservation of Wildlife	7000.00	3452.12	3123.28	5600.53
24.	National Afforestation Programme through State Forest Development Agency	0.00	700.00	142.02	150.00
25.	Green India Mission and Other Central Sector Scheme	0.00	0.02	44.10	0.02
	Sub-Total	7450.00	4658.14	3551.27	6170.55
26.	13th Finance Commission	6622.00	0.05	16.79	0.01
27.	Loan from NABARD(Wild life)	944.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
28.	Loan from NABARD (Afforestation)	9404.90	7811.44	10220.57	4355.17
29.	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase II	98454.00	21000.00	21000.00	20000.00
	Sub-Total	115424.90	28811.51	31237.36	24355.20
	Grand Total	161762.56	42494.48	46070.89	40320.37

S. No.	Schemes	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay 2016-17
			Outlay	Expenditure	
30.	CAMPA Afforestation	0.00	7000.00	9847.01	9500.00
31.	Foundation for Ranthombore Tiger Conservation	0.00	1000.00	99.34	2000.00
32.	Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society	0.00	220.00	0.00	555.00
	TOTAL	0.00	8220.00	9946.35	12055.00
	GRAND TOTAL	161762.56	50714.48	56017.24	52375.37

Strategy for the Annual Plan 2016-17

Area under Forest

4.13 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 forestland is only 9.57 per cent and vegetal cover of the State is 7.14 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

4.14 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.

4.15 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

4.16 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.

Budget Announcement of 2016-17

- Nagar Van Yojna to be implemented in Jaipur and Ajmer.
- ₹ 157.61 crore schemes for Water Harvesting and Plantation under Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Yajana (MMJSY) in 17 districts.
- ₹ 138 crore to be spent under CAMPA for forest development and wild life protection.
- 100 per cent subsidy for new cooking gas connection for residents of in and around Sariska, Ranthambhor and Mukundra Tiger Reserve. 40000 connections to be given in 2016-17.
- Rehabilitation package of residents of Sariska, Ranthambhor and Mukundra Tiger Reserve to be revised.
- New STPF for Sariska and Mukundra Tiger Reserve.
- Forest guard and forest watcher for STPF in three tiger reserve to be appointed from youths in and around the reserve area.

Scheme wise details of Forestry Sector are as under:

Biodiversity Conservation

4.17 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 ₹273.82 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 415.21 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Consolidation, Demarcation & Settlement

4.18 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 ₹ 16.15 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 72.45 lakh including ₹ 11.00 lakh for DGPS Survey is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Reforestation of Degraded Forests

4.19 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. 4000 Ha degraded forest land has been planted with an expenditure of ₹ 3562.04 lakh during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 2891.81 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for carrying out plantation over 7000 Ha. degraded forest land.

Eco-tourism

4.20 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.

4.21 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 ₹ 46.45 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Communication and Building

4.22 Construction of new office building at Bharatpur and maintenance of other office buildings of the department will be carried out. An expenditure of ₹140.57 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹393.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Environmental Forestry

4.23 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. Under the scheme, Smirit Van at Sikar & Jhalawar and Nature Park at Churu are being developed. Herbal Garden in an area of 20 Ha.

on Jaipur-Pushker bypass road is also being developed. An expenditure of ₹655.73 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹447.59 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Farm Forestry

4.24 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 ₹316.55 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 on raising of 40.00 lakh seedlings. An outlay of ₹ 224.71 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for raising of 20.00 lakh seedlings.

Research & Training

4.25 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 ₹44.99 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹85.00 lakh is for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Bhakhra and Gang Canal Plantation

4.26 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 ₹158.98 lakh and ₹313.65 lakh have been incurred for Bhankara and Gang canal respectively during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹360.76 lakh and ₹315.89 lakh is kept for planting along Bhankara and Gang Canal respectively for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Climate Change & Combating Desertification

4.27 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 3000 hectares has been done in 2015-16 and advance action in 4000 hectares completed upto March 2016 in which plantation will be taken up in 2016-17. An expenditure of ₹2417.77 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹2759.10 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Strengthening of JFM

4.28 There are 5553 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMCs) and 489 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 ₹ 20.54 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Goverdhan Drain

4.29 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 ₹111.31 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹150.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

CAMPA Fund

4.30 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 ₹2341.12 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹50.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Bird Relief Centers and Godawan Conservation

4.31 To protect the birds in the State, construction of 5 bird relief centers and to conserve the endangered State Bird "The Great Indian Bustard (Godawan)", a project of ₹1290.00 lakh has been started in 2013-14. An expenditure of ₹255.30 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹171.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Prevention of Illegal Mining

4.32 Alwar district is highly prone to illegal mining. Most of the hilly areas in Kishangarhbas and Tijara of Alwar district which are bordering Haryana State are severely affected by illegal mining. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Central 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 kept 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 ₹227.98 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹228.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Biological Park Bikaner

4.33 Two Biological Parks namely Sajjangarh (Udaipur) and Machia (Jodhpur) have been created and work is in progress for creation of

Biological Park at Jaipur. The area of Beechhwal near Bikaner has been identified for the establishment of Biological Park at Bikaner. The proposed area of 100 acres is in the Beechhwal forest block near Bikaner. An expenditure of ₹100.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹300.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Tiger Safri Amlı

4.34 In the tourism season number of 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 new Tiger Safari is being established/ created in Amlı Forest Block in the buffer area of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

4.35 The Safari is proposed to be established at Amlı Forest Block, near village Amlı in District Tonk situated at about 35 km from Sawaimadhupur in the buffer area of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The total area of the proposal Tiger Safari is 600 hectares with financial implications of ₹ 118.65 crores. An additional amount of ₹ 15.00 crores have been kept for construction of an air strip at SawaiMadhopur 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. An expenditure of ₹ 48.02 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 300.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Van Dhan Yojna

4.36 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 is implemented in Ranthambhore Tiger Reaserve, Desert National Park Jaisalmer, Mount Abu Sanctuary, Kumbhalgarh Sanctuary and Jawai Bandh Leopard Conservation Reserve on pilot basis. An expenditure of ₹231.29 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Central Assistance Schemes

Integrated Forest Protection Scheme

4.37 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the State for forest protection with 40 per cent State contribution. An expenditure of ₹241.87 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹400.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Conservation of National Resources & Ecosystem

4.38 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 lakh, and was approved during the year 1999-2000 for soil conservation work. An outlay of ₹ 106.00 lakh was kept for the year 2015-16 but central assistance was not released for requirement of study by NEERI. An outlay of ₹20.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats

Preservation of Wild Life

4.39 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.

4.40 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 is 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.

4.41 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 wild life schemes are as under:

Maintenance of other sanctuaries

4.42 The remaining wildlife sanctuaries and conservation reserves in the state are being managed under this budget head. 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. An expenditure of ₹ 738.59 lakh

has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹1138.79 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Keoladeo Ghana National Park Bharatpur

4.43 Keoladeo Ghana National Park is located at Bharatpur and is a prominent Bird sanctuary having an area of 28.73 sq.km. It has been notified vide notification dated 27.08.1981. 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. An expenditure of ₹ 72.67 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹115.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Development of Desert National Park

4.44 Desert National Park, Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) was notified as Sanctuary on August 4, 1980 (Published in Government of Rajasthan extra ordinary Gazette dated August 6, 1980). Preliminary Notification of the National Park issued vide Notification No.F 3(1)73/Rev/GR-8/73 dt 8/5/81. The total area of the sanctuary is 3162 sq. km which is spread over Jaisalmer and Barmer districts. The major activities undertaken are Protection, Habitat improvement, Water resource augmentation, Infrastructure development, Communication infrastructure development, Eco-development, Eco-tourism, Research, etc for wildlife conservation and protection. An expenditure of ₹ 154.41 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Improvement of Zoos

4.45 A Rescue center has been establishment at Nahargarh as per directions of the National Tiger Conservation Authority. The wild animals especially Tigers and Lions rescued from circuses are being kept in these centers. NTCA provides funds for their upkeep every year. An expenditure of ₹102.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹105.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Project Tiger

1. Project Tiger Ranthambhore:

4.46 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 ₹1098.26 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 2005.05 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

2. Project Tiger Sariska:

4.47 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 ₹ 870.30 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹1526.66 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

3. Mukandra Hills National Park

4.48 Project Tiger was initiated in 1973 for areas inhabited by tigers. Mukandra Tiger Reserve is spread over 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 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. An expenditure of ₹ 87.05 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹410.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

National Afforestation Programme

4.49 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme will be implemented on the revised funding pattern of Centre: State:: 60:40. 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). The main objectives of the scheme are sustainable development and management of forest resources. An expenditure of ₹ 142.02 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹150.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Loan from NABARD (Afforestation)

4.50 The project envisages covering 17 out 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, SwaiMadhopur, Tonk, Ajmer, Bundi, Baran, Kota, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi (excluding Abu Road Tehsil) and Udaipur. Plantation in 28840 ha. has been done in 2015-16 and advance action in 12550 ha. is completed up to March 2016 in which plantation will be taken up in 2016-17. An expenditure of ₹10220.57 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹4355.17 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Externally Aided Project

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

4.51 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 19168 ha. has been done in 2015-16 and plantation in 26557 Ha. is likely to be completed in 2016-17. An expenditure of ₹ 21000.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 20000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Schemes from Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)

Rajasthan State CAMPA

4.52 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 Conversation 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. An expenditure of ₹ 9847.01 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹9500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation

4.53 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. An expenditure of ₹ 99.34 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹2000.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

Rajasthan Protected Area Conservation Society

4.54 As per Hon'ble Supreme Court order regarding construction of an Intake well in the Chambal River for Chambal-Sawaimadhapur-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 per cent 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 outlay of ₹ 555.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Gender Budget

4.55 Forestry development works are not individual beneficiary based but these activities are quite labour intensive and provide employment to large number of people. Women are integral part of labour engaged in forestry work. Some of the forestry operations like plant rising in nursery, planting & weeding-hoeing are mostly performed by Women.

4.56 Out of 2630 Self Help Group constituted by the Forest Department in state, 1723 are being managed and run by women.

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 1.04 crore members in 33064 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 ₹ 57198 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 23 State Level Federations, 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 36 U.P. Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB), 5848 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), 583 Large Area Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) and 267 Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samities (KVSS). Thus, including above 33064 co-operative societies are registered in the State.

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 ₹ 58131.91 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹58887.74 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 61281.92 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹3113.60 lakh of central assistance for ICDP. The scheme-wise provisions are given in the following table:-

Table No. 5.1
Financial Outlay

(₹in lakh)

S.N o.	Name of Scheme	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Publication and Publicity	200.00	40.00	39.83	40.00
2	Cooperative Complex Building	981.14	701.74	114.11	700.00
3	e-Governance/ Computer and Computer peripherals in the Cooperatives	1081.30	25.00	24.83	0.01
4	Interest Subsidy to Good Loanee of Cooperative Societies	0.05	37000.00	35830.40	32611.00
5	Share Capital For CCBC Churu, Tonk and Kota	0.00	0.03	0.00	691.02
6	Interest Subsidy for Credit Cooperative Institutions	0.05	0.02	0.00	3698.00
7	Assistance for payment of interest of Cooperative Credit Institutions	30105.39	18000.00	14164.00	17000.00
8	Assistance to Gram Seva Sahkari Samiti (GSS) and KVSS for Construction of Office Building and Godowns	0.05	1000.11	2022.61	1000.11
9	Training to Departmental Employees	150.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	Assistance to Women Cooperatives Societies	87.50	15.00	15.00	15.00
11	Training to Women SHGs	75.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
12	Assistance for Restructuring of Primary Cooperative Credit Institutions (Vaidyanathan Package)	540.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
13	Others (Token Provisions)	45.55	0.32	0.00	0.13
Central Assistance Schemes					
14	Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP)	2755.74	2060.47	5876.13	5481.62
	Total Cooperative	36021.77	58887.74	58131.91	61281.92

Achievements during the year 2015-16

- ₹14890.00 crore loans were distributed to farmers under interest free crop loan to good loanee borrowers' scheme. About 27 lakh farmers were benefitted.
- Interest subsidy of ₹141.64 crore was provided to cooperative institutions for distribution of the crop loan.
- Financial assistance of worth ₹1000.00 lakh for construction of new godowns and offices was provided to 100 GSS.
- Assistance of ₹ 1000.00 lakh was provided to 450 GSS for repair and maintenance of old godowns.
- IInd phase of ICDP Project for Sikar, Jalore and Banswara districts were sanctioned.
- Sanction was issued for establishment of 65 PACS and 2 LAMPS.
- 484 branches of Central Cooperative Banks (CCB's) had been connected to online Core Banking System (CBS) facility.

Priorities for the Year 2016-17

- ₹ 326.11 crore for interest subvention scheme for agriculture short term crop loan.
- State Government is providing assistance to Churu, Kota and Tonk CCB's in the way of share capital of ₹ 691.02 lakh and aid of ₹ 3698.00 lakh for maintaining their loaning ratio.
- Cooperative Banks also allowed for Long term agriculture loans interest subvention scheme at 2 per cent subvention under a new scheme 'Sahakar Kisan Kalyan Yojana'.
- 100 godowns of 10000 MT storage capacities will be constructed.
- 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.
- Buffer stocking of Urea and DAP according to requirement of farmers.

5.8 The important physical targets kept for Twelfth Five Year Plan and targets kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are as under:

Table No. 5.2
Important Physical Targets

S. No.	Scheme	(₹in crore)
		Target for Twelfth Plan
1	Short Term Loan Distribution	47000.00
2	Medium Term Loan Distribution	1865.00
3	Long Term Loan Distribution	2020.00

S. No.	Scheme	Target for Twelfth Plan
4	Sale of fertilizers	4195.00
5	Marketing of Agriculture Produce	1805.00
6	Distribution of Consumer Goods	9720.00

Important Monitorable Indicators for the Twelfth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2016-17

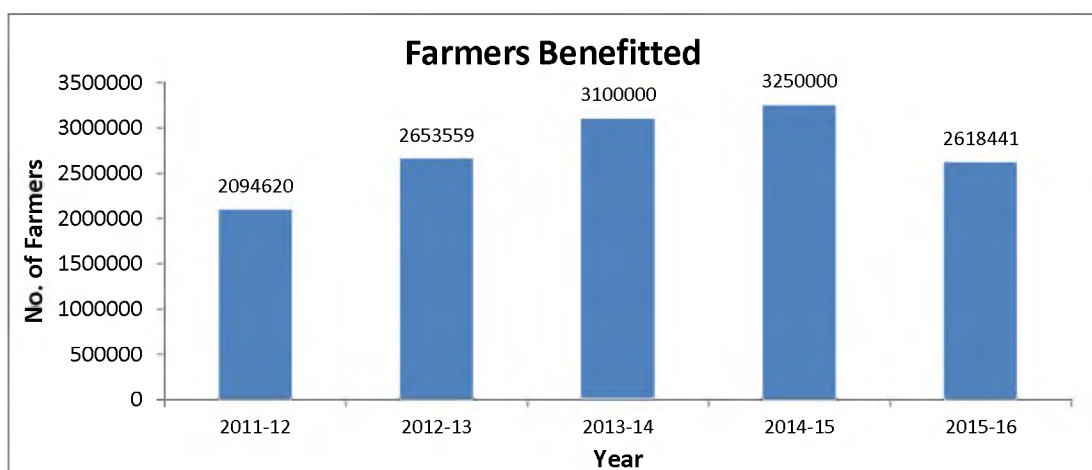
Table No. 5.3
Monitorable Indicators

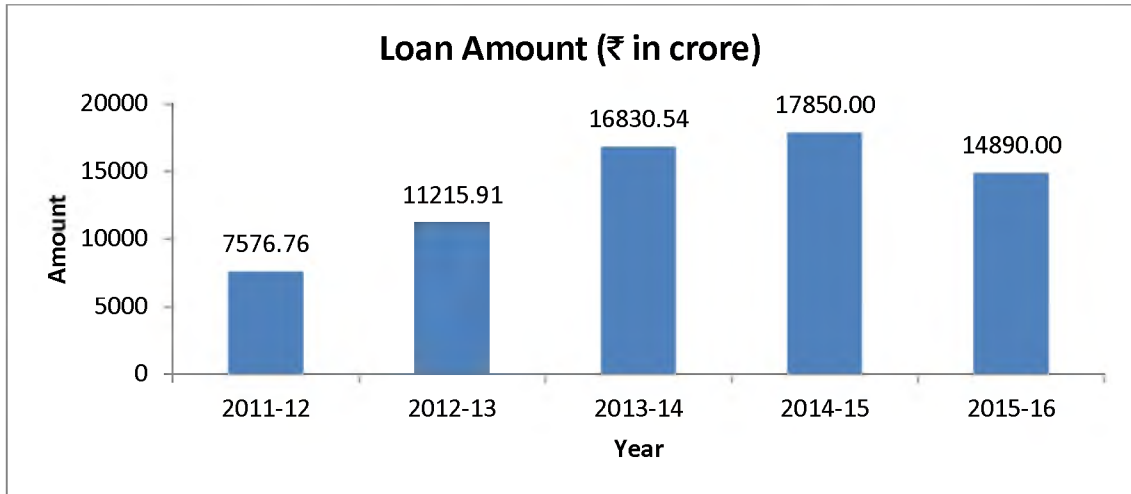
S. No.	Details	Position in 12 th FYP (2012-17)	Target for 2016-17
1	Total No. of Societies	35000	33064
2	Total Membership (in lakh)	150	104
3	Share Capital (₹in lakh)	200000	329600
4	Working Capital (₹in lakh)	4250000	5719800

5.9 The progress of short term lending by cooperative institutions from the year 2011-12 to 2015-16 are as follows:

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

Year	Farmers Benefited	Loan Amount (₹in crore)
2011-12	2094620	7576.76
2012-13	2653559	11215.91
2013-14	3100000	16830.54
2014-15	3250000	17850.00
2015-16	2618441	14890.00





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 18 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 ₹39.83 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹40.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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. Upto 2014-15, Ajmer, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Dausa, Baran, Jhalawar, Sri Ganganagar, Tonk, Hanumangarh and Banswaradistricts have been covered under cooperative complex.Cooperatives Complexes in Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara and Nagaurare proposed in the year 2015-16. The construction work will be continued in the year 2016-17. An expenditure of ₹ 114.11 lakh has beenincurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of₹700.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the ongoing cooperative complexes.

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 ₹24.83 lakh has

been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹0.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Interest Subsidy to Good Loanee Borrowers

5.13 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 upto ₹1.50 lakh sanctioned to farmers by the Cooperative Institutions, on timely repayment, is being released as subsidy. An expenditure of ₹35830.40 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹32611.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Share Capital and Grant in Aid to CCB Churu, Tonk and Kota

5.14 As per the RBI circular dated January 7, 2014, RBI, the State / District Central cooperative banks will ensure to maintain the 7 per cent minimum level of CRAR as on 31-3-2015 and it will be increased up to 9 per cent as on 31.3.2017 in a phased manner. In compliance of RBI directions, Churu, Kota and Tonk Central Cooperative Banks are not being able to maintain the required level of CRAR due to their weak financial position. These banks need financial aid in the form of share capital and grant-in-aid by the State Govt., so that they can continue their banking business in a seamless manner thereby containing their banking licence.

5.15 The eligible DCCBs will be provided the Share Capital and Grant-in-Aid by the State Government as per the following details:-

Table No. 5.5
Share Capital and Grant-in-Aid to CCB's

S.No.	Particular	CCB			Total
		Churu	Kota	Tonk	
1	Share Capital of State Govt.	268.48	383.11	39.70	691.29
2	Non Refundable Grant-in-Aid	862.00	1336.00	1500.00	3698.00

(₹in lakh)

Assistance for payment of interest of Cooperative Credit Institutions

5.16 The State Government is providing short term agriculture loan to their farmer members as per the policy of Government of India i.e. providing ST loan upto ₹3.00 lakh @ 7 per cent. State Government is providing subvention to compensate the banks in lieu of deploying high cost funds in STCC operation. For the year 2015-16 this subvention scheme has been made applicable for CCB's as well as Primary Land Development Banks. An expenditure of ₹ 14164.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹15000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

5.17 Sahakar Kisan Kalyan Yojana:- A new scheme for providing 2 per cent interest subvention on the term advances made under 'Sahakar Kisan Kalyan Yojana' being implemented by the Central Cooperative Banks in the State. Under the scheme, farmers will be entitled for 2 per cent interest subvention on term loan from the Short Term Cooperative Credit structure in the State and makes timely repayment of the term loan installment. An outlay of ₹2000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

5.18 Interest subvention will be provided only for the term loan advances made for the following purposes under 'Sahakar Kisan Kalyna Yojana' by the DCCB/PAC/LAMPS in the State:

- **Farm Mechanization-** Tractor, Cultivator, Input & produce transport vehicle, Seed drill machine both for purchase & repair, Thresure, Kutti Machine and other agriculture machinery both for purchase and repair.
- **Irrigation equipment-** Pipe line, Sprinkler, Minor irrigation, Drainage construction & repair, Water storage (Kheli) and pump repair etc.
- **Horticulture development-** Bagwani, Seed production, Mahndi production, Fruit plantation, Nursery development, Fencing of agriculture land, Munder construction/repair, electrical connection, electric Line repair and payment of Electricity bill.
- **Dairy Development-** Purchase of milk cattle, medical expenses, insurance expenses, cattle shade, milk processing equipments, Fodder production, Poultry, Fisheries, purchase & repair of Camel/bull cart etc.
- **Fodder storage.**

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

5.19 State Government is providing free land and assistance for construction of office and godown to KVSS @ of ₹25.00 lakh for construction of 250 MT godown and GSS @ of ₹10.00 lakh for construction of 100 MT godown. Apart from assistance for construction of new godowns, this year assistance of ₹ 1000.00 lakh is also provided for repair and maintenance of old godowns. An expenditure of ₹2022.61 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹1000.11 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of 100 new godowns of 100 MT.

Training to Employees of Cooperative Department:

5.20 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 (HCMRIPA) 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 has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Gender Budgeting

Assistance to Women Cooperative Societies

5.21 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 has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹15.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Financial Assistance to Women Self Help Groups for Training

5.22 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 has been incurred during the year 2015-16 and around 6900 members of SHG's have been provided vocational training. An outlay of ₹15.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for training of 7500 members.

Central Assistance Scheme

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP)

5.23 Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) was sanctioned in Rajasthan in 1993-94 with the assistance from NCDC. Under the scheme institutions ranging from grass root 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. In the year 2015-16, 11 districts are covered likewise Jaipur, Pratapgarh, Ganganagar, Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Rajsamand, Churu, Nagaur, Udaipur, Pali and Dholpur. An expenditure of ₹ 5876.13 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. Proposal for IIInd phase of ICDP Project for Sikar, Jalore and Banswara districts has been sanctioned by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) during the year. So during 2016-17, projects of 3 districts of second phase will continue. An outlay of ₹5481.62 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 out of which, ₹3113.60 lakh from Central Assistance.

Agriculture Credit

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

5.25 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 ₹206.83 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹650.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for Special Debentures.

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 favor 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 Swarnajayanti 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 Ninth Plan from September 2001, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) were merged under the new Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). The basic aim of the scheme is generation of wage employment, creation of durable economic infrastructure in rural areas and provision of food and nutrition security to the poor.

6.5 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 1st April, 2008 in place of SGRY.

6.6 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.

6.7 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.

6.8 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:

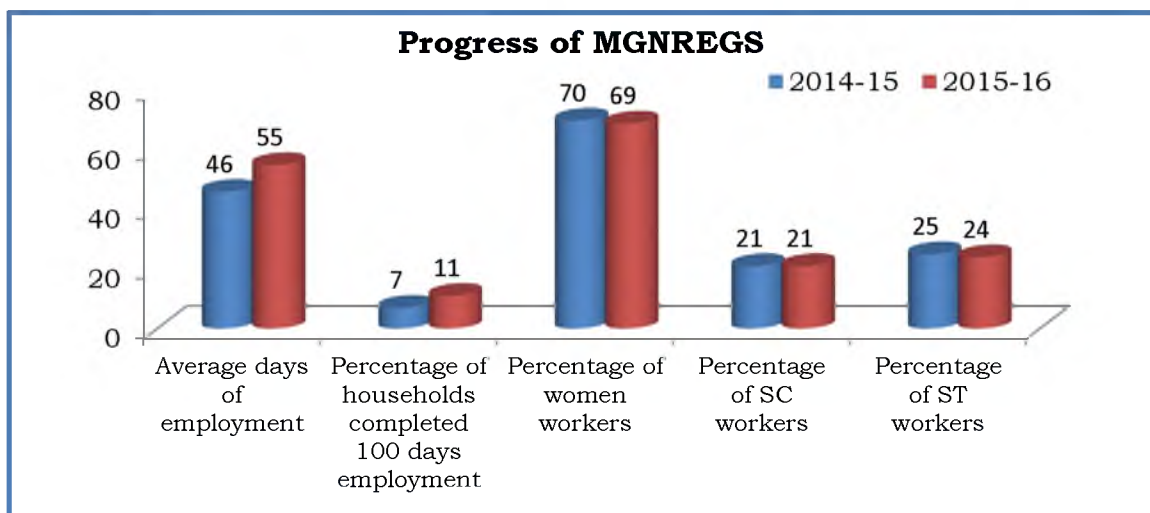
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

6.9 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.

6.10 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 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as follows:

Table No. 6.1

Indicator	2014-15	2015-16
Household reported on work	3687068	4220873
Person-days generated (in lakh)	1686.19	2341.22
Average days of employment	46	55
Percentage of households completed 100 days employment	7	11
Percentage of women workers	70	69
Percentage of SC workers	21	21
Percentage of ST workers	25	24



Financial progress under MGNREGS:

Table No. 6.2

Year	Releases (₹ in lakh)			Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
	Centre	State	Total	
2014-15	297609.87	31446.48	329056.35	325173.66
2015-16	307145.75	30064.33	337210.08	332920.45

Initiatives taken for effective implementation:

- Training of Mates and deployment of 50 per cent women Mates.
- Project "LIFE" (Livelihood in Full Employment) for the Households which completed 100 days in previous year.
- Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise to use natural resources and providing benefits to the deprived households.
- Skill up gradation of workers as Bare Foot Technician
- Convergence with NRLM through Cluster Facilitation Team (CFT) Project.
- Convergence with other schemes and Department.
- 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 of Muster Rolls by NGOs & any Public Representative allowed.
- Staggering of Muster roll.
- Issuance of e- Muster roll.
- Technical Manual, Accounts Manual & Social Audit Manual issued.

6.11 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.

6.12 Under MGNREGS, an expenditure of ₹ 325410.08 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 379999.94 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Parisampatti Nirman Nidhi

6.13 As an innovative initiative special fund “Parisampatti Nirman Nidhi” has been created under MNREGA, so that permanent assets can be created under the scheme. An expenditure of ₹5000.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 under this fund. An outlay of ₹1743.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Women empowerment in MGNREGA:

6.14 In MGNREGA, the initiation to empowerment of women section have been taken. About 68 per cent women workers are involved in MGNREGA employment. Equal wages are paid to male & female workers under the scheme. To take care of children of women workers crèche facility is also provided.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

6.15 The overreaching vision of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is to ensure access to some means of protective irrigation to all agricultural farms in the country, to produce ‘per drop more crop’, thus bringing much desired rural prosperity.

6.16 State Agricultural Department is the nodal department for implementation of PMKSY. PMKSY will ensure convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) and other centre/state schemes. PMKSY (Per drop more crop) fund may also be used for topping up of material cost beyond the specified limit, i.e. 40 per cent in the MGNREGA for lining, inlet, outlet, silt trap, adjustable gates etc.

6.17 Activities under PMKSY through Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

- Water harvesting structures on individual lands of vulnerable sections, creation of new irrigation sources, up gradation/desilting of traditional water bodies, water conservation works etc.
- Supplementing soil and conservation works in the identified back ward rain fed blocks by overlaying of the plans with that of watershed projects for development to full potential.
- Desiltation of canal & distribution system, deepening and desiltation of existing water bodies, strengthening of bunds/embankments etc.
- Restoring the potential of traditional water storage systems through desiltation and deepening activities.

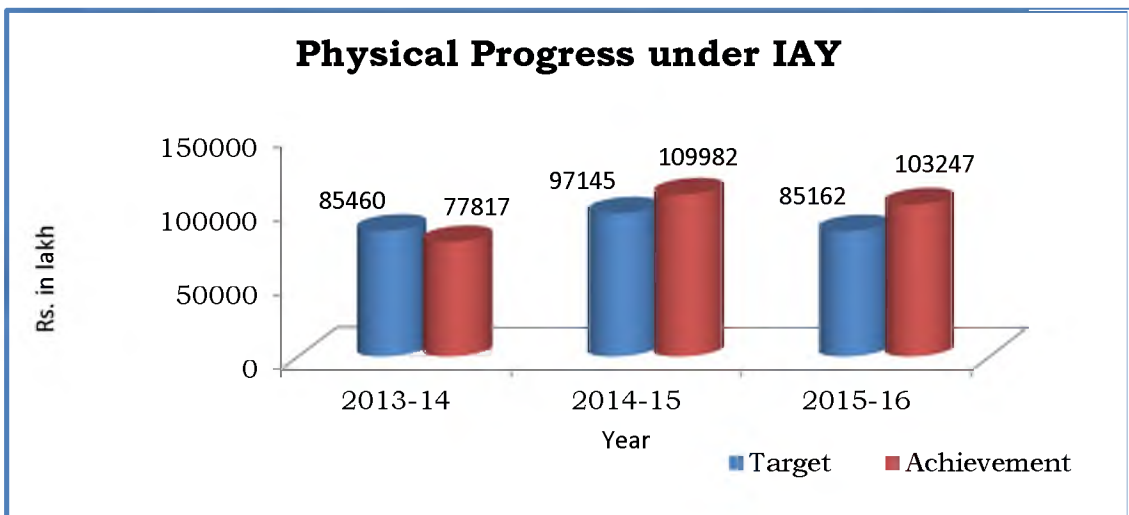
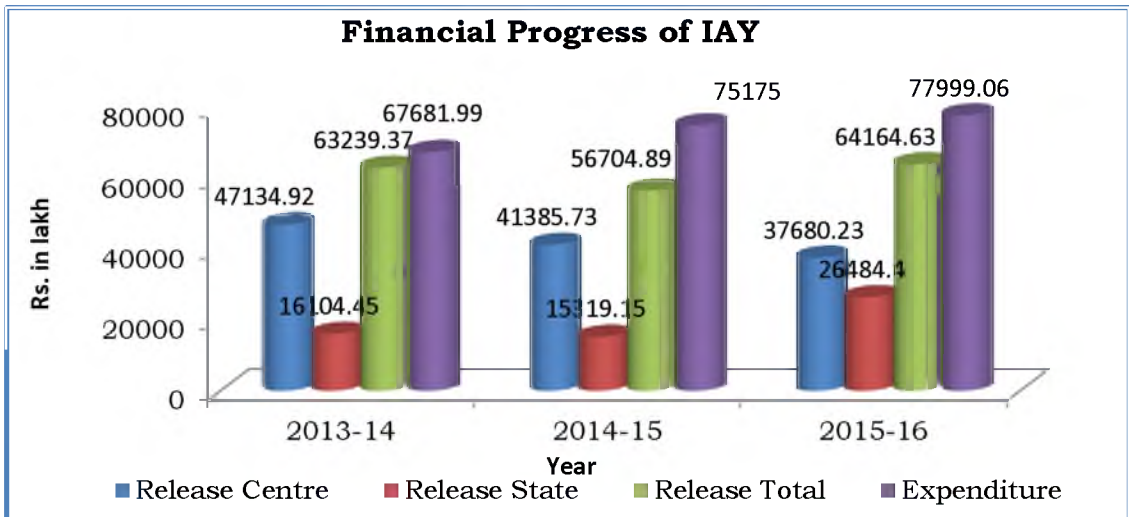
6.18 Under PMKSY an expenditure of ₹6800.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

6.19 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 was enhanced by the Government of India from ₹45000 to ₹70000. Normally; all IAY houses are being sanctioned in the name of women only. Financial & Physical Progress:

Table No. 6.3

Year	Financial Progress (₹ in lakh)				Physical Progress	
	Releases			Exp.	Target	Ach.
	Centre	State	Total			
2013-14	47134.92	16104.45	63239.37	67681.99	85460	77817
2014-15	41385.73	15319.15	56704.89	75175.00	97145	109982
2015-16	37680.23	26484.40	64164.63	77999.06	85162	103247



6.20 An expenditure of ₹ 64164.63 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 83090.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 and 1.14 lakh families are proposed to be benefited in the year 2016-17. Since Government of India has replaced IAY with Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin therefore, the amount kept for this scheme will also be used for implementation of new scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin

6.21 From the year 2016-17 a new rural housing scheme Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin has been introduced by Government of India. The main objective of the scheme is to provide pucca house to all who are houseless and living in dilapidated houses in rural areas. This scheme will replace Indira Awaas Yojana. It is targeted that assistance will be provided for construction for one crore houses in rural areas of the country over the period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19. In compare to IAY, the unit assistance for construction of houses has been enhanced to ₹ 120000 for plane and 130000 for hilly and difficult area under new scheme.

6.22 For greater transparency in selection of beneficiaries a well-defined mechanism for preparing eligibility list, prioritization of beneficiaries, verification by Gram Sabha and grievances redressal has been incorporated in this scheme.

6.23 The Socio Economic & Caste Census-2011 data will be used for identification of beneficiaries. Different parameters for automatic exclusion, automatic inclusion and deprivation have been defined in the scheme. After following the automatic inclusion & deprivation criteria, automatic exclusion criteria and prioritization process, the final priority list of the beneficiaries will be published and uploaded on AwaasSoft.

6.24 The funding pattern of the scheme is in 60:40 between Centre and State respectively. The amount kept for the scheme for year 2016-17 has been included in the budget provision of IAY.

Other identified Classes Awaas Yojana

6.25 The State Government has launched other identified Classes Awaas Yojana (State BPL Aawas Yojna) for the year 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹1050.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and 3000 families have been benefitted. An outlay of ₹3150.00 lakh (₹1050.00 lakh will be incurred as a II installment of 3000 houses for 2015-16 and ₹2100.00 lakh of 3000 houses for 2016-17) is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

6.26 The financial assistance of ₹70000/- for construction of pukka house will be provided to the selected families, all the terms including financial assistance will be as per IAY guidelines. Following categories which are not covered under IAY would be benefitted under the scheme:

- Scheduled Tribes families residing in non-notified 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

6.27 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.

6.28 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

6.29 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.

6.30 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 60 blocks
- IFAD funded Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)- implementation in 8 blocks
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP)/ GOI funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)- implementation in 47 blocks

6.31 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.

6.32 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.

Targeting and Phasing

6.33 As per 2011 census, there are 95 lakh rural households in the State. The BPL plus policy of the State and GoI has increased the scope of target households for poverty alleviation projects in general and NRLM in particular. Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) is way through which poor in the villages will be identified. Going by above mentioned policy change, it is expected that about 70 per cent of total rural households will fall under BPL plus category i.e. close to 65 lakh household. A village/GP is said to be saturated if more than 80 per cent of rural poor are covered and hence RAJEEVIKA will be covering approximately 80 per cent of total rural poor which is close of 54 lakh household in phases.

Core Achievements

6.34 **Mobilisation:** More than 43872 SHGs have been formed by mobilizing about 5.0 lac women in 100 blocks of 32 districts. This has been achieved by Community Resource persons as well as Active Women.

6.35 **Social Capital in terms of Community Cadre:** A pool of community cadres including CRPs, 28800 SHG members have been built as grassroots facilitators for SHGs.

6.36 **Financial Inclusion:** More than 2.4 lac members of 32774 SHGs have been benefited with the revolving fund and Community Investment support to the tune of ₹ 25884 lakh.

6.37 **Village Organisation formed:** Total 2042 VOs have been formed and are operational.

6.38 **Cluster Level Federations:** Rajasthan may be the first State to have federated 42 Cluster Level Federations (CLF) covering 1683 villages by October 2015. Each CLF has been covering about 5000 women from

35-40 villages and operates like a Mini Bank with a corpus of about ₹ 2.5 crores.

6.39 **Expansion:** Program implementation expanded in 60 blocks through 1650 Internal Community cadres graduated from Resource Blocks.

6.40 **M-Pesa: M-Pesa pilot- a door step banking has been initiated** in Aanadpuri (Banswara), Baap (Jodhpur) and Sankra (Jaisalmer) blocks and expanded in 6 more blocks in collaboration with Vodafone to reduce the inconvenience of travelling long distances to deposit even small amount of money by SHG members.

6.41 **Micro Enterprises Consultant Project/SVEP:** RGAVP entered into an agreement with Kudumbashree – NRO for promoting entrepreneurship skill amongst SGH members in selected five districts viz. Kota, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Ajmer & Chittorgarh.

6.42 **Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA):** 2800 farmers have been brought into the fold of CMSA interventions in Tonk & Banswara districts. The result of the interventions have been quite encouraging and farmers are getting benefits in terms of increase in production as well as substantial reduction in cost of cultivation. Planning to expand CMSAs implementation in 6 additional blocks during 2016-17.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

6.43 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.

6.44 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.

6.45 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.

6.46 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 livelihood 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.

6.47 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.

6.48 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.

6.49 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.

6.50 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.

6.51 Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) has Developed Rejeevika MIS (Web based Portal) to monitor SHGs on regular basis. Self Help Groups are currently being promoted by 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.

6.52 An expenditure of ₹825.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 under NRLM/NRLP and a provision of ₹15850.00 lakh (11810.00 lakh+4040.00 lakh) is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. During 2016-17 under NRLM and NRLP 22200 SHG's to be formed, 800 VO to be formed, 14000 SHG's to avail Revolving Fund support and 8800 SHG's will avail CLF support from the project.

Gender Budgeting Under NRLM

6.53 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.

6.54 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.

6.55 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

6.56 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 90 YPs from various institutes of repute like IIM, IRMA, TISS, MANAGE, NIRD & PR etc.

Watershed Development & Soil Conservation Department

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (watershed Component) (Erstwhile IWMP)

6.57 Common guidelines have been issued by GoI for implementation of watershed programme in the country effective from 1/4/2008. All the watershed schemes of Department of Land Resources, MORD are now being sanctioned under the new scheme PMKSY (watershed Component) (Erstwhile IWMP) for development of rainfed areas in the state.

6.58 The approved per hectare cost of development is ₹ 12000 in non DDP blocks and ₹ 15000 in DDP blocks. The implementing agency for the projects is Department of Watershed Development and Soil Conservation. Now the IWMP has become a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) and the funding pattern has been changed by GOI and for IWMP, it is revised to 60:40 in place of 90:10 (Centre :State share).

6.59 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 ₹124103.00 lakh), 213 projects in the year 2010-11 (amounting to ₹174648.00 lakh), 229 projects in the year 2011-12 (amounting to ₹181999.00 lakh), 145 projects in 2012-13

(amounting to ₹105158.00 lakh) and 135 project in the year 2013-14 (amounting to ₹ 99311.00 lakh) under IWMP. In all, 884 projects amounting to ₹ 685219.00 lakh have been sanctioned under IWMP for development of land 49.52 lakh ha in 215 blocks of 33 districts of the State.

6.60 An expenditure of ₹42778.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 under IWMP. An action plan of ₹63000.00 lakh (₹ 0.03 lakh for IWMP and ₹62999.97 lakh for PMKSY) has been kept for the Year 2016-17, out of which central share will be of ₹37800.00 lakh and State share will be ₹ 25200.00 lakh. An area of 4.70 lakh hectare will be treated during the year 2016-17 under PMKSY (watershed Component) IWMP.

PMKSY (Special Component)

6.61 Government of India released an extra fund to supplement the watershed project for 28 districts which are over exploited in term of ground water in funding pattern of 60:40. An expenditure of ₹8280.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹10000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Neeranchal Project

6.62 Government of India has launched Neeranchal Project for strengthening of IWMP in 8 States including Rajasthan. A provision of ₹ 400.00 lakh has been kept for this project for the year 2016-17.

Four Waters Concept

6.63 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 expenditure of ₹2100.87 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16.

Soil Conservation Works

6.64 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 1568 posts have been sanctioned in the Department, out of which 978 posts are sanctioned under plan head and 590 posts under non plan head. An expenditure of ₹1798.92 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹0.16 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA)

6.65 Rajasthan has barely 1.16 per cent of the water resources of the country and average annual rainfall ranges from 150 mm in the west part to 900 mm in the east and is highly erratic from year to year and a large

fraction of it goes waste as runoff without being tapped for surface storage & recharging of aquifer. Due to scarcity of surface water, agriculture production to a great extent is critically dependent on the vagaries of monsoon and ground water resources and this makes livelihood a major challenge in the state. Thus, rainwater harvesting, ground water recharging and in situ moisture conservation are need of the hour. In view of addressing these problems, “Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan” has been launched.

6.66 The main objectives of this Abhiyaan are to make villages water self-reliant, to permanently solve the problem of drinking water and to increase irrigation areas through water conservation and water storage. DPRs have been prepared in accordance with water requirement of the areas after carrying out water budgeting.

6.67 Initially, 3529 villages had been selected for the first phase of MJSA. All works taken in the first phase are to be completed by June, 2016. It is proposed to take 3000 new villages in the second phase of MJSA. An outlay of ₹ 43999.97 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Gender Budgeting under IWMP

6.68 Common Guidelines have been issued by GOI for implementation of watershed programme in the country effective from 1/4/2008. All the watershed schemes of Department of Land Resources, MORD are now being sanctioned under the new scheme PMKSY (watershed Component) (Erstwhile IWMP) for development of rain fed areas in the state.

6.69 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.

6.70 Accordingly, Department has issued necessary directions for the same. An outlay of ₹63000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, out of this ₹ 25200.00 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

6.71 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 ₹2331.34 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹4168.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Border Area Development Programme

6.72 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).

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

6.74 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. At present, following blocks have been covered under Border Area Development Programme:

Table No. 6.4

Districts		Block/PanchayatSamiti
Barmer	-	Gadra Road, Ramsar, Chohtan, Dhanau and Sedwa
Jaisalmer	-	Jaisalmer and Sam
Bikaner	-	Khajuwala and Kolayat
Sri Ganganagar	-	Karanpur, Ganganagar, Padampur, Raisinghnagar, Anoopgarh, Ghadsana and Vijaynagar
Jalore	-	Cheetalwana

6.75 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 Zila Parishads for implementation of the approved works.

6.76 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 10 per cent of the allocation is spent on capacity building, skill development activities.

6.77 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.

6.78 An expenditure of ₹14019.24 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹15000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Cent per cent State Funded Schemes

MLA – Local Area Development Programme (MLA-LAD)

6.79 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.

6.80 From the year 2007-08, for each MLA a provision of ₹80.00 lakh was made which was increased to ₹100 lakh and ₹ 200 lakh per MLA in the year 2010-11 and 2012-13 respectively under the scheme. Furthermore, from the year 2016-17, it has again increased to ₹ 225.00 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.

6.81 An expenditure of ₹40000.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹40000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Area Development Programmes

Dang Area Development Programme

6.82 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 ravine area 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.

6.83 An expenditure of ₹4415.79 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹5000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the Programme.

Mewat Area Development Programme

6.84 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 4 blocks (Nagar, Kama, Deeg and Pahari) of Bharatpur District.

6.85 An expenditure of ₹4619.95 lakh to has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹6000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the Programme.

Magra Area Development Programme

6.86 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, 4 blocks (partly) of Pali, 3 blocks (partly) of Bhilwara and 1 block (partly) of Chittorgarh district.

6.87 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.

6.88 An expenditure of ₹3866.59 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹5000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the Programme.

Guru Golvalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana

6.89 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/contribution in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets.

6.90 Under the scheme, 90 per cent funds are provided for construction of boundary-wall and other development works of "Shmashan/Kabristaan", in general areas 70 per cent funds, in SC/ST population majority areas 80 per cent funds will be provided by the State

Government and remaining funds are collected from the public in the form of Cash and Demand Draft only.

6.91 An expenditure of ₹10000.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹10000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the Yojana.

Swavivek Zila Vikas Yojana

6.92 In view of minimum requirements and prevailing conditions, this scheme was launched in 2005-06 to execute works as per needs of the local community. District Collectors are authorized to decide the works to be taken up under the scheme in rural areas.

6.93 An expenditure of ₹399.99 has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹400.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Externally Aided Project

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)

6.94 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). Initially six blocks, one each from the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Sirohi and Jalore were selected under the project. Two new blocks Balesar (Jodhpur) and Pindwara (Sirohi) have been selected for up scaling livelihood activities of M-POWER from the year 2016-17. The long-term goal of the project is to reduce poverty in the selected Blocks, which are amongst the poorest in the Western Rajasthan.

6.95 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.

6.96 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.

6.97 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 17.80 per cent of project funds utilized for SC HHs in the Project area.

6.98 Progress highlights are as follows:

- 4912 SHGs promoted covering approximately 50000 poor women.
- Total saving volume of SHGs is ₹1654.00 lakh, As on May, 2016 their inter loaning outstanding amount is ₹3283.00 lakh;
- 3619 SHGs credit linked with the banks to the tune of ₹1893.53 lakh;
- 4570 SHGs saving account opened till may reporting period;
- ₹684.00 lakh revolving fund released to 4560 SHGs based on the priority plan and self-grading;
- 1506 SHGs availed livelihood fund support from the project to the tune of ₹1524.00 lakh;
- 4026 youths (1537 men & 2489 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 33410 farmers;
- Vaccination camps organized in 1999 villages;
- Drudgery reduction activities implemented in 21850 HHs;
- 428 Village Organizations promoted and made functional;
- 59 livestock clusters (56 goat clusters and 3 dairy clusters) targeting 14350 HHs and 80 agriculture clusters targeting 83831 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, Sankhpushpi (medicinal plant), Cummins, Dairy and vegetables) and planning to implement in next quarter.
- Undergone agreement with Banks namely RMGB, SBBJ, ICICI, UCO and CCB's to smoothen the SHG credit linkages;

6.99 An expenditure of ₹2497.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An amount of ₹2912.52 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the Project.

Bio-fuel Authority

6.100 As per decision taken by the Rajasthan Wasteland development Board, initiative taken for development of Wasteland across the state. In

the first phase, 30000 hectare of wasteland development is targeted during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017). Wasteland development works are proposed in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA through local Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs).

6.101 In the proposed plan, activities proposed are as follows:-

- Orientation/awareness/training of stake holders includes district/block level officers of Panchayati Raj, Forest department, Livelihood mission, Watershed development and Agriculture department which is being done by the Resource persons of Agriculture Universities of Udaipur, Kota, Jodhpur and Bio-fuel Authority, Jaipur.
- Training, capacity building & awareness of beneficiaries Self Help Group members and Public representatives (SHGs & PRIs) is being done by Resource persons of Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs).
- Development of training modules, brochures for the above programmes has also been taken.
- Wide publicity of the programme & awareness of locals through pamphlets, Radio jingles, News Paper, posters etc. has also been taken.
- Capacity building for woman SHGs members of Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad through local KVKs and Biofuel Authority is proposed.

6.102 An expenditure of ₹26.83 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹323.88 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

6.103 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 Zila Parishads 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 9894 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State. Most of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other Government executive agencies.

6.104 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, Sate 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.

6.105 For conversion of land use of Abadi land, sub-division and reconstitution of land in the State, provisions have been made in the Rajasthan Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 on 5th June, 2015. As per these provisions land use of Abadi land in the Panchayats could be converted for commercial, industrial, cinema, hotel, institutional or tourist purpose.

6.106 Rajasthan Panchayati Raj (Allotment, change of use land use and regularization of Abadi land in Panchayat Area for Tourism Units) Rules 2015 have been notified on 10-07-2015. As per the provisions Panchayati Raj Institutions can allot abadi land in panchayat areas for tourist units, change land use, change land use of heritage properties for tourist units and regularize existing heritage hotels.

6.107 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.

6.108 As per recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) Government of India is transferring cent percent FFC Grant directly to Gram Panchayat Account for preparation of People Centric Need based decentralized Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for holistic development of the Gram Panchayat. For preparation and effective implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) a State Specific Guidelines “Aapni Yojana Aapno Vikas” is prepared in tune with the Central Model Guidelines for development of Gram Panchayat.

6.109 After reconstitution of PRIs in the year 2014, 47 New Panchayat Samities and 723 Gram Panchayats were constituted. In the year 2015-16, for these newly created Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats 1569 new posts were created. New posts are as 47 BDO, 47 Assistant Secretary, 47 AAO-1, 47 AAO-11, 47 Progress Extension Officer, 47 OS, 94 JEN, 94 UDC, 188 LDC, 723 VLW and 188 Class 1V. 62 Block Development Officers were appointed in the year 2015-16.

The program-wise details are as under:-

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC)

6.110 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 was set up on

13th April, 2011. Fifth State Finance Commission has been constituted on 30th April, 2015.

SFC-V

6.111 The period of Fifth Finance Commission is for five year 2015-16 to 2019-2020. Fifth Finance Commission has submitted interim report for the year 2015-16. According to the recommendations, 7.182 per cent of total state's net own tax receipts shall be released to rural & urban local bodies in the ratio of 75.10: 24.90 on the basis of census 2011. It has also been recommended to release the grant per decided weight for the district to PRI's as 5 per cent to Zila Parishad, 15 per cent to Panchayat Samities and 80 per cent to Gram Panchayats. As per recommendations the utilization of the grants would be as 85 per cent for basic and development functions, 10 per cent for implementation of national & state priority schemes and 5 per cent for maintenance of accounts of income and expenditure, other records including Asset Register and raising of own revenues & distribution of Bhamashah card. For this separate guidelines has been issued by the department.

6.112 An expenditure of ₹224739.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 245713.00 lakh are kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 as SFC grant.

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

6.113 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.

6.114 The scheme has been declined from central support from the year 2015-16 by GoI. Therefore, presently a token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Modernization of ZP and PS Buildings

6.115 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.

6.116 An expenditure of ₹44.35 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹5085.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of new buildings.

Rajeev Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan

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

6.118 An amount of ₹4.48 crore has been directly transferred to IGPRS for training and capacity building of PRIs in year 2015-16 and no state

share has been asked for this amount by GoI under the scheme. For year 2016-17 token provision of ₹0.06 lakh is kept. Department has submitted a proposal of ₹ 89.85 crore to GoI for approval. Central share will be 60 per cent and State share will be 40 per cent.

Untied Fund for PRIs

6.119 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.

6.120 An expenditure of ₹49370.56 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16, out of this ₹3267.90 lakh was transferred to Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education for the operation & maintenance of school toilets of rural areas and ₹36602.27 lakh was transferred to the district collectors for Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan. ₹9116.86 lakh was transferred to panchayat samite and DDO power for Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan. ₹383.53 lakh for Industry, PHED, Watershed and IGPRS department An outlay of ₹13000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

6.121 Nirmal Rajasthan is the dream of clean and healthy State that thrives and contribution to the well-being of the rural population of the State. One of the ways to make this dream into a reality is the successful implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). This program has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 2 October, 2014 and it is planned to make the country open defecation free by 2 October, 2019. The state aspires to become ODF by 2018.

6.122 The main objectives of Scheme are as under:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health.
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- Develop wherever required, Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

6.123 With the coordination of Water Supply & Sanitation Ministry, GOI, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is operating in the State. In this scheme emphasis is given to rural areas to bring awareness about

cleanliness and construct toilet and ensure uses of toilets in rural areas. Incentive of ₹12000 (w.e.f 1.4.2015 Central 60 per cent and State 40 per cent) is provided for construction of toilet to the beneficiaries.

6.124 An expenditure of ₹172468.68 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹201069.60 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

State Level Panchayat Award Scheme

6.125 Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan has made budget announcement to incentivize best performance Panchayats of each tier who had contributed in sanitation, outstanding efforts for prohibition of child marriage and increased own income of the Panchayat.

6.126 Three outstanding Zila Parishad will be awarded at the rate of ₹ 25.00 lakh, ₹15.00 lakh and ₹10.00 lakh for first three positions. Similarly first three Panchayat Samiti of each zone will be awarded with ₹ 10.00 lakh, ₹5.00 lakh and ₹3.00 lakh. First three best performing Gram Panchayats on aforementioned criterion per District (Zila Parishad) will be awarded with ₹ 3.00 lakh, ₹2.00 lakh and ₹1.00 lakh.

6.127 Detailed guidelines & Directions are circulated and issued to all districts. The filled and approved formats of all Panchayats will be received at state by the end of July, 2016. After due assessment the best Panchayats will be awarded on 15th August, 2016. An outlay of ₹ 374.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Gender Budgeting (GB) under Panchayati Raj

6.128 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. Four Schemes, implemented by Panchayati Raj Department have pro-women allocation greater than 30 per cent. Approximately 48 per cent Plan Funds are being earmarked for women specific activities under the grant of State Finance Commission-V, Untied Funds to PRIs, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) and Direction & Administration Schemes. An expenditure of ₹ 237943.01 lakh has been incurred for women specific activities in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 245053.25 lakh is kept to be earmarked for women specific activities for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan

6.129 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.

6.130 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.

6.131 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

6.132 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.

6.133 At present the Ninth Agricultural Census has been completed. The Preliminary work of Tenth Agriculture Census 2015-16 (1st July 2015 to 30th June 2016) is started. Agriculture census is being carried out in three phases.

6.134 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 per cent selected revenue villages in all the Districts of the State.

6.135 During third phase, an Input Survey has been conducted in 7 per cent 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.

6.136 The manual and schedules of First and Second phase of Tenth Agriculture Census 2015-16 has received from Government of India, on the basis of these manual and Schedules the preliminary works are in progress i.e. updation of land records, designation of district and tehsil level officers, Constitution of State and district level coordination committees, translation of manual and schedules in Hindi language and codes allotted to Revenue villages, patwar circle and revenue inspector circle.

6.137 Agricultural Census is a Central Sector Plan Scheme its entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India, except the expenditure on printing of reports, stationery and maintenance & hired of computer etc. An expenditure of ₹192.44 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹117.76 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme

6.138 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.

6.139 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.

6.140 As per direction of Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India Fifth Minor Irrigation Census has been conducted in State with reference Agricultural Year 2013-14. 91 per cent field work of census completed till December, 2015. Out of total 314 tehsils of state 201 tehsils received at State level. Processes for selection of data entry agency by tender started and after selection of data entry agency data entry work will be started.

6.141 Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics is an ongoing Central Sector Plan Scheme. Its entire expenditure is borne by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India for the headquarters staff Salary and Allowances, Traveling Allowance, Medical Charges, Office Expenses etc.

6.142 An expenditure of ₹26.28 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹37.26 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

MINOR IRRIGATION CENSUS

6.143 As per guideline issued by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, New Delhi, the field work of V Minor Irrigation Census 2013-14 has been started in the State. Field work to this census is completed during financial year 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹19.24

lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for honorarium, printing of schedules and other census work and an outlay of ₹207.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

RAJASTHAN REVENUE RESEARCH TRAINING INSTITUTE, AJMER

6.144 Revenue Research and Training Institute, Ajmer was established in the year 1995 to provide foundational and refresher training to the state level Revenue Officers, Tehsildars and Nayab Tehsildar. 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 (Sri Ganganagar)
- PTS, Debari (Udaipur)
- PTS, Alwar
- PTS, Tonk
- PTS, Kota
- PTS, Jodhpur

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

6.146 An expenditure of ₹36.67 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹38.38 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for various activities of the institute.

SETTLEMENT

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

6.147 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.

6.148 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.

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

Table No. 6.5

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

6.150 An expenditure of ₹520.09 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹20985.50 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

BOARD OF REVENUE

6.151 The Board of Revenue has proposed to carry out construction of revenue buildings, computerization of Registration Offices, scanning & preservation of old documents under NLRMP and develop software for Revenue Board and Subordinate Revenue Courts to form uniformity in Judicial System of Revenue Courts. An expenditure of ₹9843.08 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹21295.57 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The scheme-wise details are as under:-

National Land Record Modernization Program (NLRMP)

6.152 The major component of the program are computerization of land records including mutation digitalization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data, survey/resurvey and updating of all survey and settlement records, computerization of registration and its integration with the land records maintenance system, development of core geo-spatial information system and capacity building. All the districts are to be covered by the 12th plan period. An expenditure of ₹ 60.48 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹4346.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Revenue Buildings

6.153 In this scheme the budget sanctioned for constructions of office buildings of SDO's, Tehsildars, Sub-Tehsildars, Patwar Ghar etc. under strengthening of district administration. An expenditure of ₹9782.60 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹16303.17 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Revenue Courts Monitoring System

6.154 In this project software will be developed for Revenue Board and Subordinate Revenue Courts to form uniformity in Judicial System of Revenue Courts. All Judicial proceeding including issuing of notices, cause list and even judgments will be displayed on official website, which

can be obtained by anyone through e-mitra. A mobile app will also be developed for Advocates in which complete detail of cases will be available to them. The complete detail of case will also be communicated to Advocates, Appellant and Respondent through SMS. This newly developed software will be managed by Rajasthan State Data Centre and all concern data will be stored by State Data Centre. An outlay of ₹646.38 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rural Development

- Under MGNREGS, 2284.69 lakh mandays generated.
- For creation of permanent assets through MGNREGS, as an innovation special fund “Parisampti Nirman Nidhi” has been created.
- Construction of 103247 houses under Indira Awas Yojana.
- The State Government has launched Other Identified Classes Yojana (State BPL Aawas Yojna) for the year 2015-16. 3000 families have been benefitted under the scheme.
- 3280 SHGs formed under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).
- Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) have developed Rajeevika MIS (Web based Portal) to monitor SHG’s regular basis.
- The State Government has launched Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan to make villages water self-reliant; to permanently solve the problem of drinking water and to increase irrigated areas under irrigation through water conservation and water storage. 3529 villages have been selected for the first phase of MJSA.
- Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) 202300 Individual Household Latrines, 3861 School Toilet, 2187 Balwadi Toilet and 63 Sanitary Complex Toilet has been constructed.

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

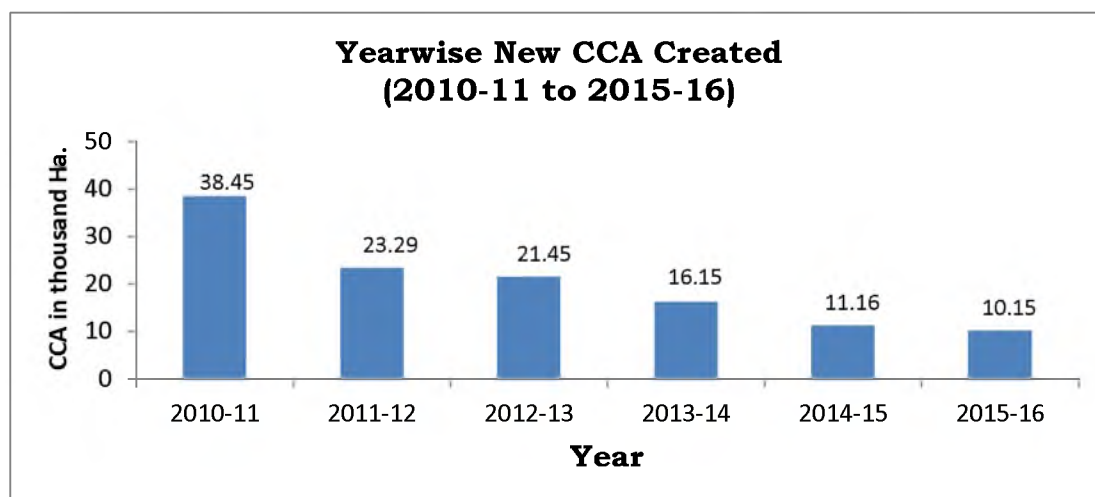
Parameter	Share of State in Nation (in per cent)
Area	10.41
Population	5.66
Livestock	11.27
Cultivable area	13.88
Surface water	1.16
Ground water	1.70

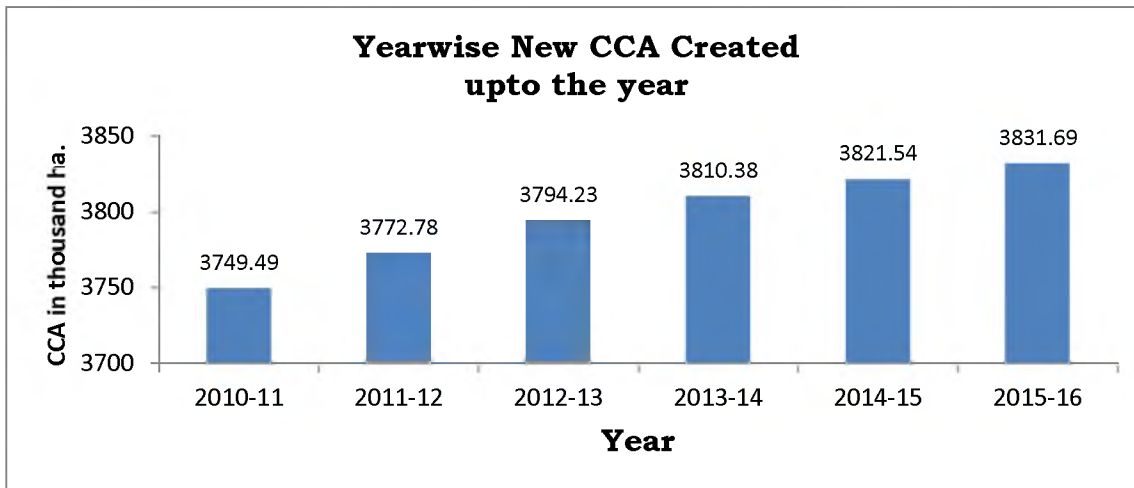
7.2 Total 3831.69 thousand ha. Culturable Command Area (CCA) has been created up to March, 2016 in the State.

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
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	11.16	3821.54
2015-16	10.15	3831.69



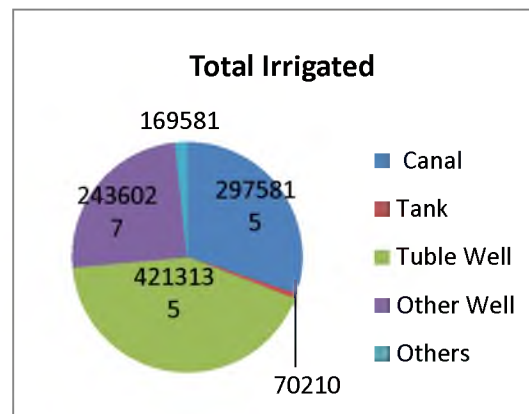
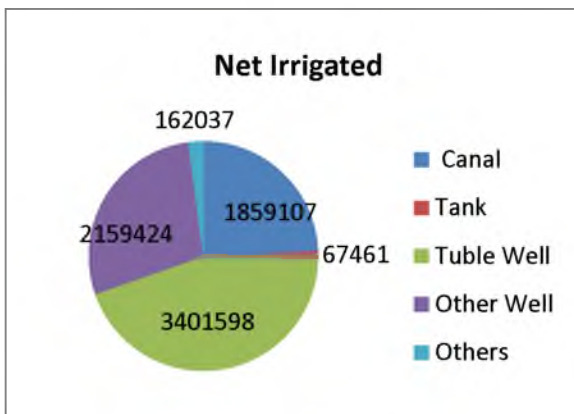


7.3 The net irrigated and total irrigated area by canal, tank, tube well, other well and other sources in 2013-14 is 7649627 ha and 9864768 ha. respectively. The details of source wise irrigation are given in the following table:

Table No. 7.3
Source wise irrigation in 2013-14

(Area in ha.)

Source	Canal	Tank	Tube Well	Other Well	Other Sources	Total
Net Irrigated	1859107	67461	3401598	2159424	162037	7649627
Total Irrigated	2975815	70210	4213135	2436027	169581	9864768



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 11.99 BCM surface water has been harnessed, which is 74.70 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 based 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 multifaceted. Following are some of the important issues which have to be addressed by the strategic planning in water sector:

- 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 ₹ 138439.97 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹171907.86 lakh. An outlay of ₹230060.74 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes ₹14151.31 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 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1.	Water Resources	597884.16	109307.64	104175.68	158737.79
2.	Ground Water	7500.00	140.00	138.73	168.00
3.	Command Area Development	72506.37	30602.60	15984.39	30583.81
4.	IGNP	107500.00	31857.62	18141.17	40571.14
	Total	785390.53	171907.86	138439.97	230060.74

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 38.32 lakh ha. by March, 2016 with the construction of 119 major & medium and 3324 minor irrigation projects. Work on major irrigation projects viz. Narmada Project, Yamuna Water Project, Parwan Project,

Modernization of Gang Canal, 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 88.97 thousand ha is to be created during the Twelfth Plan period against this 58.91 thousand ha. CCA has been created upto March, 2016. An expenditure of ₹104175.68 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹109307.64 lakh. An outlay of ₹158737.79 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes ₹5197.42 lakh of Central Assistance. 17.73 thousand ha. Additional CCA will be created during the year 2016-17. Scheme-wise details are given in the following table:

**Table No. 7.5
Financial Outlays**

(₹in lakh)

S. No.	Scheme	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. in 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1.	Multi-purpose Projects	0.10	2145.00	2919.74	4269.07
2.	Major Projects	233078.83	19201.07	14091.64	84953.77
3.	Medium Projects	80016.00	5481.27	14314.42	8047.15
4.	Modernization of Gang Canal	29766.40	5994.50	8901.04	1118.50
5.	Minor Projects	243249.93	68172.25	55132.95	52071.33
6.	Water Management Services	9260.05	7513.54	4549.13	5277.97
7.	Flood Control	2512.85	800.01	4266.76	3000.00
	Total	597884.16	109307.64	104175.68	158737.79

Multi-Purpose Projects

7.12 For Various Multi-purpose projects, an expenditure of ₹2919.74 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹2145.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹4269.07 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 2.39 lakh ha. has been created up to

March 2015. CCA of 6017 ha is created during 2015-16. 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 ₹227611.35 lakh has been incurred up to March 2015. An expenditure of ₹9270.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹15100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹10300.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17. This includes Central Assistance of ₹2352.22 lakh. The project is likely to be completed by March, 2017.

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 ₹62180.69 lakh has been incurred up to March, 2015. Under the project, additional irrigation potential of 96.51 thousand ha. was to be created, out of which 96.24 thousand ha. has been created up to March, 2015. An expenditure of ₹8901.04 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹5994.50 lakh. CCA 265 ha. is created during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹1118.50 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17. This Project is expected to be completed in 2016-17.

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 ₹37.50 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹50.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

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 ₹ 610.03 lakh has been incurred up to March, 2015. An expenditure of ₹77.89 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹1500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹70000.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

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.

Medium Irrigation Projects

Gardada Irrigation Project

7.19 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 9161 ha. The work on this project was started in 2003. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 24616.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹13582.33 lakh was incurred up to March, 2015 and 950 ha. CCA was created. An expenditure of ₹211.54 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹820.97 lakh. No CCA has been created during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹400.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

Takli Irrigation Project

7.20 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 Ramganj mandi tehsil of Kota district. The revised cost of the project is ₹ 13144.00 lakh, out of which an expenditure of ₹11766.92 lakh was incurred up to March, 2015. No CCA has been created up to March 2015. An expenditure of ₹110.95 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹0.05 lakh. No CCA has been created during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹300.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

Piplad Irrigation Project

7.21 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, 2015 by incurring an expenditure of ₹ 7825.20 lakh 688 ha. CCA has been created during the year 2015-16. An

expenditure of ₹468.21 lakh has been incurred under deposit head in the year 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹0.04 lakh. An outlay of ₹165.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

Gagrin Irrigation Project

7.22 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 7963 ha. Estimated cost of the project was ₹18529.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹10671.94 lakh has been incurred up to March 2015. An expenditure of ₹1679.16 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹0.08 lakh. An outlay of ₹800.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17. No CCA has been created up to March 2016.

Lhasi Irrigation Project

7.23 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 2539 ha. The revised cost of the project was ₹ 10695.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹12251.29 lakh has been incurred up to March 2015. An expenditure of ₹887.54 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹0.05 lakh. No CCA has been created up to March 2015 and during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹800.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

Rajgarh Irrigation Project

7.24 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 ₹4045.64 lakh has been incurred up to March 2015. An expenditure of ₹7107.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹2000.00 lakh. No CCA has been created up to March 2015 and during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹3000.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

New Medium Irrigation Projects:

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

Manoharthana Irrigation Project:

7.26 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 ₹0.30 lakh has been

incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹20.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹5.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

Hatiyadeh Irrigation Project:

7.27 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:

7.28 This irrigation project envisages construction of earthen dam on river Andheri near Mundkiya village of Chhipa barod 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

7.29 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 ₹54819.55 lakh was incurred up to March 2015. An expenditure of ₹13152.22 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹3165.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹10000.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17, which includes Central Assistance of ₹ 600.00 lakh. In addition two minor irrigation projects (Guradia and Roshanbari of Jhalawar districts) of cost ₹ 10000.00lakh will be taken up during the year 2016-17.

Four Water Concept

7.30 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 364 micro irrigation projects and 195 check dams amounting to ₹149648.00 lakh were sanctioned in Mahi, Chambal, Sabarmati, Luni, Sukali and West Banas basin. An expenditure of ₹ 5356.00 lakh was incurred up to March 2015. An expenditure of ₹ 15654.49 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay ₹ 43655.55 lakh. 82 micro irrigation schemes and 48 check Dams have been completed up to March 2016. An outlay of ₹17626.31 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Authority

7.31 Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Authority has been constituted under sub section (1) of section 5 of Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Act 2015 (Act No. 15 of 2015). For the execution of activities of the Authority, "State Water Resources Advisory Council" under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan and "Rajasthan River Basin and Water Resources Planning Authority" under the chairmanship of chairman nominated by the State Government have been constituted. The power and functions of the Authority as per section 10 of the Act are as under:

- to recommend to the Council the integrated state water resources plan proposed by Water Resources Planning Department of the state government.
- to recommend to the Council water resources projects proposed by Water Resources Planning Department of the State Government on the basis of the basin and sub -basin wise plans.
- To ensure that the Integrated State Water Resources Plan and water resources projects proposed by Water Resources Planning Department of the State Government are in conformity with the economic, hydrologic and environmental viability and where relevant, are in consonance with the State's obligations under inter-state agreements and awards of water dispute tribunals.
- To ensure that Integrated State Water Resources Plan and water resources projects proposed by Water Resources Planning Department of the State Government are in conformity with concept of Integrated Water Resources Management.
- to recommend the Council inter basin water transfer from surplus to deficit basins including interlinking of rivers to ensure optimal and efficient utilization of surface water.
- To endeavor to develop navigational facilities for inland water transport in major rivers and canals
- to formulate action plan for making rivers and its streams perennial or sub-perennial by undertaking activities for
 - watershed development;
 - construction of micro or minor irrigation tanks;
 - construction of check dams downstream of micro or minor irrigation tanks ; and
 - construction of series of barrages on river streams;
- to secure compliance of all decisions, directions and resolutions passed by the Council,

- to coordinate with the departments of the state government for efficient implementation of water resources plans or projects,
- To facilitates and ensure development, maintenance and dissemination of a comprehensive hydro-meteorological information data base.
- To promote pressure irrigation for efficient use of water resourced.
- To pursue the interlinking projects of Sharda-Yamuna, Yamuna-Rajasthan and Rajasthan-Sabarmati and such other major river interlinking projects as the Council or the State Government may direct.

7.32 An expenditure of ₹148.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16. An outlay of ₹373.69 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT

7.33 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 248 blocks in the State, as per ground water Assessment Report 2013, only 44 blocks are in “safe” category, 28 in “semi critical category, 9 in “critical” and 164 in “overexploited” category. Three blocks are completely saline. The overall scenario of ground water availability is very grim.

7.34 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. 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 ₹138.73 lakh has been incurred against an outlay of ₹140.00 lakh in 2015-16. An outlay of ₹168.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 wara bandi 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 ₹15984.39 lakh is has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹30602.60 lakh. An outlay of ₹30583.81 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes Central Assistance of ₹ 6305.49 lakh.

7.40 Outlays kept for the various activities for the Twelfth Plan, expenditure in 2015-16 and outlays for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are as follows:

Table No. 7.6
Financial Outlays for CAD

(₹in lakh)

S. No.	Project	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. in 2015-16	Outlay for 2016-17
1.	CAD Secretariat	395.00	126.72	112.24	126.59
2.	IGN Project, Bikaner	1890.37	387.03	311.65	344.15
3.	Sidhmukh Nohar	528.00	100.00	95.59	240.00
4.	Amarsingh Jassana	330.00	100.00	320.82	240.00
5.	Mandi Committee	450.00	100.00	77.88	100.00
6.	Gang Canal	23378.00	7746.73	7850.35	6478.02
7.	Bhakra Canal Project	6500.00	1552.83	991.45	2180.00
8.	Gang Canal Phase -II	0.00	0.01	132.73	260.00
9.	Chambal Project, Kota	31035.00	18335.94	5128.31	18371.29
10.	CAD, Bisalpur	8000.00	2153.34	963.37	2243.76
	Total	72506.37	30602.60	15984.39	30583.81

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Bikaner

7.41 The following seven 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-I
- Mandi Development Committee
- Bhakra Nahar Project
- Gang Canal Project-II

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 ₹311.65 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹387.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹344.15 lakh is kept for the project for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project

7.43 This project covers 1, 24,864 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, in 101416 ha. up to March 2015 and in 1,146 ha. During 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹95.59 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹240.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes central assistance of ₹120.00 lakh.

Amarsingh Sub Branch Project

7.44 This project covers 44,425 ha area. OFD works in 31,738 ha. area were completed during the Eleventh Plan. Lined water courses have been constructed in 32737 ha. up to March 2015 and 1994 ha. in 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 320.82 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹240.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes central assistance of ₹120.00 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 ₹77.88 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹100.00 lakh and an outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Gang Canal Project Phase-I

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 were 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. Lined water courses have been completed in 68739 ha. Up to March, 2015 and in 32609 ha. area during 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹7850.35 lakh has been incurred against an outlay of ₹7746.73 lakh in 2015-16. It is proposed to construct lined water courses in 17500 ha area during the Annual Plan 2016-17 with an outlay of ₹6478.02 lakh. This includes Central Assistance of ₹2821.21 lakh.

Bhakra Nahar Project

7.47 This project covers an area of 1,13,420 ha & OFD works are being undertaken in this CAD project as per sanction accorded by CADWM wing of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), RD & Ganga Rejuvenation, GoI. The CAD Project was started in 2015-16, an outlay of ₹6500.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. Lined water courses have been completed in 6013 ha area during 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 991.45 lakh has been incurred against an outlay of ₹1552.83 lakh in Annual Plan 2015-16. It is proposed to construct lined water courses in 24500 ha area during the Annual Plan 2016-17 with an outlay of ₹2180.00 lakh. This includes Central Assistance of ₹1073.28 lakh.

Gang Canal Project Phase-II

7.48 This project covers an area of 44,875 ha & OFD works are being undertaken in this CAD project as per sanction accorded by CADWM wing of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), RD & Ganga Rejuvenation, GoI. The CAD project was started in 2015-16, Lined water courses have been completed in 1389 ha area during 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹132.73 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16. It is proposed to construct lined water courses in 7000 ha area during the Annual Plan 2016-17 with an outlay of ₹260.00 lakh. This includes Central Assistance of ₹130.00 lakh.

CAD Chambal Project, Kota

7.49 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.

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

7.51 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 poor maintenance.

7.52 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.

7.53 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. First phase of the project costing ₹15000.00 lakh has been sanctioned by NABARD. An expenditure

of ₹10768.45 lakh has been incurred up to 2015-16 against ₹15000.00 lakh in NABARD.

7.54 A total of ₹5128.31 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against state plan outlay of ₹18335.94 lakh. An outlay of ₹18371.29 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes Central Assistance of ₹961.20 lakh.

7.55 Physical targets kept for various activities for the Twelfth Plan, achievements made in 2015-16 and targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are as follows:

Table No. 7.7
Physical Targets for CAD, Chambal Project

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target Twelfth Plan	Target 2015-16	Ach. 2015-16	Target for 2016-17
1.	Canal Lining	Km	430.000	110.00	65.29	275.42
2.	Earth Work	lakh Cum	22.000	13.83	9.624	25.00
3.	Training Program	Nos.	40	15	15	15
4.	One time grant to WUAs (Functional grant)(perha)	ha	180000	6000	1200	6000
5.	OFD Survey	ha	57000	9000	9000	9000
6.	OFD Planning & Design	ha	57000	9000	9000	9000
7.	OFD Works	ha	57000	8000	6093	9000
8.	Canal structure/protection works	Nos.	1900	249	154	372

CAD Bisalpur Project, Tonk

7.56 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 10000 ha area were kept for the Twelfth Plan and the Annual Plan 2015-16 respectively.

7.57 An outlay of ₹8000.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹963.37 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹2153.34 lakh. An outlay of ₹2243.76 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes Central Assistance of ₹1016.50 lakh.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

7.58 Indira Gandhi Nahar Project is the largest Project of water resource sector in Rajasthan. Rajasthan suffers from a disproportionately poor availability of water when compared to its area, potential large no. of users, people, animals and agricultural requirement. It has a share of less than 3 per cent in country's total water resources- both surface and

ground water. In such situation, I.G.N.P. plays a major role in fulfilling water requirements of West and North-West Rajasthan by delivering share of Rajasthan surplus water of Ravi-Beas Rivers under Inter-state agreement and transforming the desert waste land into agriculturally productive area.

7.59 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.

7.60 Due to less availability of water, the State Government has directed to complete works on priority in CCA up to 16.17 lakh ha. against which canal construction works were completed in 16.06 lakh ha. up to March, 2015. Apart from this, some other essential works like construction of head regulators for canals off-taking from main canal, replacement/ installation of gates on regulators, 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 have also been executed during 2015-16 along with operation & maintenance and repair of canals in project area.

7.61 An expenditure of ₹18141.17 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹31857.62 lakh. An outlay of ₹40571.14 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes central assistance of ₹2648.40 lakh for sprinkler irrigation works in Stage-II lift schemes. It is proposed to open 10,340 hectare additional CCA for irrigation and develop sprinkler irrigation system in 10,000 ha. CCA of lift schemes of stage-II during the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Table No. 7.8
Financial Outlays & Expenditure for IGNP

Scheme	Twelfth plan outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	(₹ In lakh)
				Outlay 2016-17
IGNP (Bikaner & Jaisalmer Zone) (excluding relining of IGF)	92500.00	25657.60	15478.63	28789.63
IGNP - Stage I (CE Hanumangarh)		4200.00	2662.54	9781.51
Relining of IGNP in Punjab (CE Hanumangarh)	15000.00	2000.02	0.00	2000.00
Total	107500.00	31857.62	18141.17	40571.14

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 18155.57 MW as on 31st March, 2016, transmission & distribution system has been strengthened resulting in reduction of losses from 42 per cent in March, 2000 to the level of 26.58 per cent at the end of the year 2015-16.

8.4 The customer rolls have been growing fast since unbundling and now, it stands at 12.90 million. The annual per capita consumption of electricity during 2014-15 of the State was 910kwh as compared to all India average of 1014 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 41.97 per cent and industry for over 25.38 per cent of total consumption of electricity in the State at the end of the year 2015-16. Though, almost 78 per cent consumers are domestic, they account for only 22.17 per cent of the total consumption. Around 72 per cent households have access to electricity. About 99.24 per cent villages are electrified but around 28 per cent households in rural areas are still

unconnected which are covered under DDUGY to be electrified by March, 2018.

Thrust Areas for the Twelfth Five Year Plan

8.7 During the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 2016-17, the main thrust areas of power sector are as follows:

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

8.8 The company-wise details of the outlay kept for the Twelfth Plan, expenditure in 2015-16 and outlay kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are as follows:

Table No. 8.1
Financial Outlays

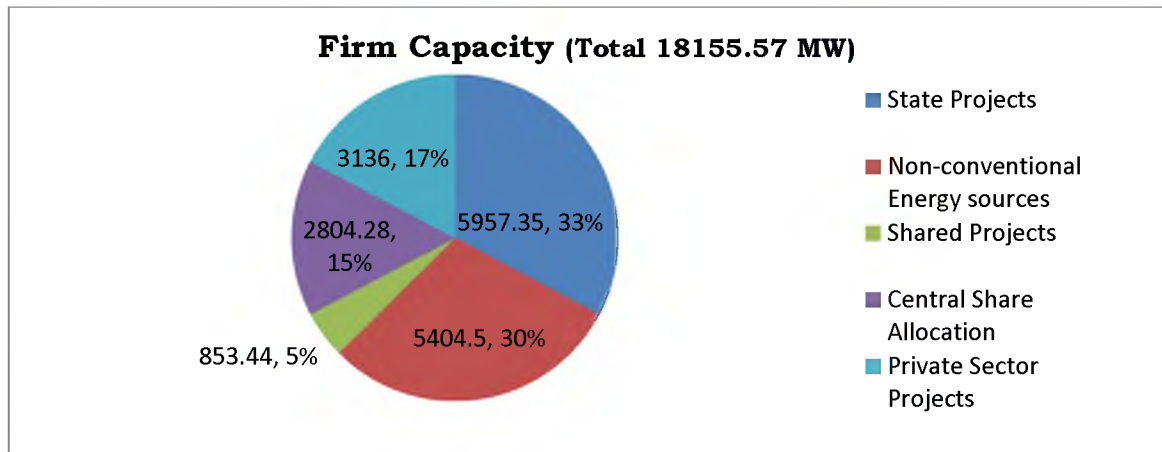
(₹ in crore)					
S. No.	Company	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay for 2016-17
1.	Raj. Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	47246.00	7296.36	5146.81	2236.37
2.	Raj. Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	12600.00	2224.80	2177.88	2400.00
3.	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	5050.10	2486.30	16811.78	9564.30
4.	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	3833.08	2131.18	15685.85	8477.13
5.	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	3984.07	2474.46	15123.62	8838.00
6.	Raj Renewal Energy Corporation	10.00	52.00	0.07	25.00
7.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd. Equity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total incl. UDAY	72723.25	16665.10	54946.01	31540.80
	Total excl. UDAY	72723.25	16665.10	14876.75	11407.56

Generation:

8.9 2238.70 MW firm capacity has been added during the year 2015-16. Source-wise firm capacity available to the State as on 31st March, 2016 is as under:-

Table No. 8.2

S. No.	Name of Sector Project	Firm Capacity as on 31 st March, 2016 in MW
1	State Projects	5957.35
2	Non-conventional Energy sources	5404.50
	a. Wind power	4006.85
	b. Bio-mass	114.30
	c. Solar	1283.35
3	Shared Projects	853.44
4	Central Share Allocation	2804.28
5	Private Sector Projects	3136.00
	Total	18155.57



I. GENERATION COMPANY(RVUN)

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 2016: –

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	1200

S. No.	Power Stations	Installed Capacity (MW)
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	5957.35

8.11 A capacity of 600 MW has been added during the year 2015-16 commissioning of Kalisindh Thermal Power Unit.

8.12 In addition to above, RVUN are 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

8.13 Besides above, RVUNL had an ambitious plan of generation capacity addition of 2800 MW with two super-critical technology coal based and one gas based thermal power projects approved for the Twelfth Plan, out of which work is under progress for two super critical power projects totalling to 2640 MW capacity. An outlay of ₹47246.00 crore was kept in XII Plan for power generation through RVUN. An expenditure of ₹5146.81 crore has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹7296.36 crore. An outlay of ₹2236.37 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. It is kept to take loan of ₹1774.37 crore from Power Finance Corporation/REC/Commercial Bank/open market borrowings, for financing the plan for the year 2016-17. Balance amount of ₹462.00 crore will be available as State Equity. Financial outlay kept for the Twelfth Plan, outlay and expenditure incurred in the year 2015-16. Kept outlay for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are as follows:

Table No. 8.4
Financial Outlays

S. No.	Project	Outlay Twelfth Plan	(₹in crore)		
			Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1.	Chhabra Thermal Power Project Unit- 1 & 2 (2x250 MW)	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhabra Thermal Power Project Unit -3 & 4 (2x250 MW)	568.00	0.00	107.27	0.00
3.	Chhabra Super-critical TPP Unit-5 & 6 (2x660 MW)	7605.00	2000.00	2362.48	250.00
4.	Suratgarh Super-critical TPP Unit-7& 8 (2x660 MW)	7625.00	2945.00	2262.82	1800.00

S. No.	Project	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
5.	Surtagrah Super-critical TPP Unit - 9 & 10 (2x660 MW)	7920.00	85.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Project Stage III 160 MW	169.00	0.00	30.94	0.00
7.	Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Project Stage IV 160 MW	640.00	150.76	25.08	50.00
8.	Kalisindh Thermal Power Project Unit -1 & 2(2x660 MW)	2719.00	0.00	266.60	0.00
9.	Kalisindh Super-critical TPP Unit - 3 & 4 (2x660 MW)	7920.00	915.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Banswara Super-critical TPP Unit-1 & 2 (2x660 MW)	7880.00	900.00	0.00	10.00
11.	Survey Investigation Schemes & carried over liabilities	50.00	9.45	2.24	10.45
12.	Dholpur Gas CCPP Stage-II (3X110MW)	1210.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Additional Capital Works at KTPS, Kota	0.00	231.27	81.48	62.68
14.	Kota Gas Project	1320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Chhabra Gas Project	1320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Additional Capital Works at STPS, Suratgarh	0.00	59.88	7.90	53.24
	Total	47246.00	7296.36	5146.81	2236.37

RVUN's Plant Under construction: Following units are under advance stage of construction:

(i) Chhabra Super- Critical Thermal Power Project Stage-II Unit - 5 & 6 (2x660 MW)

8.14 Order on EPC basis was placed to M/s L&T on dated 28.03.2013. Work at site is in progress and unit-5 is targeted for commissioning during 12th plan period in the year 2016-17 and unit-6 by June, 2018. Environmental clearance of unit-6 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 ₹ 2362.48 crore has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹2000.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 250.00 crore is kept for the year 2016-17, out of which ₹ 50.00 crore will be provided by the State Government as equity support and remaining ₹200.00 crore will 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

8.15 Orders on EPC basis was placed to M/s BHEL on dated 28.03.2013. Work at site is in progress and units are targeted for commissioning in 2017-18. Total project cost is ₹7920.00 crore. An expenditure of ₹2262.82 crore has been incurred in the year 2015-16

against an outlay of ₹2945.00 crore. An amount of ₹1800.00 crore is kept for the year 2016-17 out of which ₹360.00 crore is equity support from the State Government and remaining ₹1440.00 crore will be arranged from the financial institutions as long term capital loan.

(iii) 160 MW Ramgarh Gas based combined cycle TPP Stage-IV

8.16 BTG order for RGTPP stage-IV has also been placed and fresh NIT for BOP package shall be published after finalisation of gas prices. An expenditure of ₹25.08 crore has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹150.76 crore. An amount of ₹50.00 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 out of which ₹10.00 crore is equity support from the State Government and remaining ₹40.00 crore will be arranged from the financial institutions as long term capital loan.

8.17 Apart from above, the initial activities for the following new proposed power projects have been stopped/deferred as per the reasons mentioned against them.

- 2X660 MW Banswara Supercritical TPP Units-1&2 - State government has decided to drop the Project and the Cabinet Note in this regard is under process for the cancellation of Administrative & Financial approval.
- 2X660 MW Kalisindh Supercritical TPP Units-3&4 - Task force constituted by GoR has decided during the meeting held on dt. 21.12.2015 that this project will be developed under case-2 bidding process and RVPN shall be Nodal agency. Further, GoR vide Cabinet Memo 44/2016 accorded in principal approval for disinvestment of KaTPP for existing Kalisindh (2x600) unit 1&2 under operation and 2x660 MW proposed unit3&4.

Table No. 8.5
Details of project, sources of funds and project cost
(₹in crore)

S. No.	Project	Source	Project Cost/ Revised Project Cost	Plan Outlay for 2016-17
1	Kalisindh Thermal Power Project, Unit1&2, 2 x 600 MW	State Equity	920/1545	0.00
		Loan	3680/6178	0.00
		Sub Total	4600/9480	0.00
2	Ramgarh GTPP Stage IV 160 MW	State Equity	128	10.00
		Loan	512	40.00
		Sub Total	640	50.00
3	Suratgarh Supercritical Power Project Unit 7 & 8, 2 x 660 MW	State Equity	1584	360.00
		Loan	6336	1440.00
		Sub Total	7920	1800.00
4	Chhabra Supercritical Power Project Unit 5 & 6, 2 x 660 MW	State Equity	1584	50.00
		Loan	6336	200.00
		Sub Total	7920	250.00

S. No.	Project	Source	Project Cost/ Revised Project Cost	Plan Outlay for 2016-17
5	Banswara Supercritical Power Project Unit 1&2, 2x660 MW	State Equity	1584	10.00
		Loan	6336	0.00
		Sub Total	7920	10.00
6	Suratgarh Supercritical Power Project Unit 9 & 10, 2x660 MW	State Equity	1584	0.00
		Loan	6336	0.00
		Sub Total	7920	0.00
7	Kalisindh Supercritical Power Project Unit 3 & 4, 2 x 660 MW	State Equity	1584	0.00
		Loan	6336	0.00
		Sub Total	7920	0.00
8	Additional Capital Works at Kota Thermal Power Station	State Equity	85	14.27
		Loan	287	48.41
		Sub Total	372	62.68
9	Additional Capital Works at Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	State Equity	27	7.28
		Loan	112	45.96
		Sub Total	139	53.24
10	S&I	State Equity		10.45
	Total	STATE EQUITY		462.00
		LOAN		1774.37
		TOTAL		2236.37

Private Sector Generation Projects (Implemented By RVPN):

Procurement of 1200 MW power from Kawai Super Critical TPS in Distt. Baran under Case-1 bidding process

8.18 Project was awarded to M/s Adani Power Rajasthan Power Ltd for procurement/ purchase of 1200 MW power under Case- 1 of competitive bidding guidelines issued by GoI. Commencement of supply of power from this project has commercially begun by first unit on 31.5.2013 and second unit from dated 31.12.2013.

Procurement of power from lignite based thermal power plant (135 MW X 8 Nos. units) installed by M/s Raj West Power Ltd. in district Barmer.

8.19 PPA executed with M/s RWPL by Rajasthan Discoms on 26.10.2006. Eight generating units each of 135 MW of lignite based thermal power plant have already been commissioned by M/s Raj West Power Ltd in Barmer district during November, 2009 to March, 2013.

Procurement of power under Case-1 bidding process

8.20 Bidding process (on behalf of Discoms) for Procurement of long term (25 years) power under Case-1 has been completed. LoIs to selected L-1 to L-3 bidders issued in September, 2013 and PPAs have been

executed by Rajasthan Discoms on 1st November, 2013 with L-1 to L-3 selected bidders (L-1: M/s MCCPL 250 MW, L-2: M/s DB Power Ltd. 410 MW & L-3: M/s Lanco Power Ltd. 350 MW).

8.21 Meanwhile in view of EAC's recommendation and considering the requirements, GoR has approved purchase of 500 MW power on long term basis against the bidding process conducted for 1000 MW. RERL issued order on 22.07.2015 for procurement of 500 MW power from L-1 and L-2 bidder equally.

Gurha (west) Lignite based 70 MW Thermal Power Plant under Case-2 bidding process

8.22 The GoR approved the project in December, 2008. SPV in the name of 'Gurha Thermal Power Company Ltd. incorporated on 16.04.2009. LoI issued to M/s. SPML consortium on dated 15.12.2011. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) executed between GTPCL and Discoms on dt. 26.6.2013, but execution of Default Escrow & Hypothecate cum Deed of Hypothecation agreement is still pending. Tariff has been adopted by the RERC. All case files transmitted to RDPPC. Bidder is not ready to do this project.

Giral Unit 3 & 4 (2x125 MW) under Case-2 bidding process as per GoI guide lines

8.23 The, MoP, Govt. of India, has issued revised guidelines dated 21.9.2013 for such projects. As per new guidelines, the methodology of development of such projects has been changed from case-2 bidding process to DBFOT bidding process basis. As per new guidelines, the actions for bidding/development of such projects are to be undertaken by the Utilities i.e. Rajasthan Discoms. Earlier concept of developing such projects by means of "authorized representative (such as RVPN)" has been removed therein. Accordingly, CMD, JVVNL has been requested to convey, preliminary approval on the proposal of transfer of SPV to Rajasthan Discom for taking decision at their end.

1000 MW Gas based project at Keshoraipatan under Case-2

8.24 Government of India vide letter dated 19.03.2012 has advised not to plan for new gas based power projects till 2015 therefore this project has been deferred. Bidding process will be initiated after allotment of Gas from CEA and after load approval from RERC.

2x660 MW coal based Super Critical Thermal Power Plant at Banswara under Case-2

8.25 Possession of 444.50 acres Govt. land and 862.56 acres private land has been taken. Water allocated by WRD, GoR from Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project. New Broad Gauge Railway line is to be constructed from Ratlam to Doongarpur via Banswara for which Railway siding plan for the plant has been finalised. Coal block allotment application has been

submitted to MoC with RVUN. Bidding process will be initiated after allotment of coal blocks/linkage.

8.26 As per revised guidelines of MoP, Govt. of India, issued on dated 21.9.2013, the action for bidding/development of such projects are to be undertaken by the Utilities i.e. Rajasthan Discoms. Accordingly, the Managing Director, JVVNL, Jaipur vide RVPN letter dated 22.10.2014 and subsequent reminder letters dated 21.11.2014, 26.3.201, 4.05.2015 and vide RVPN letter 3.7.2015 & 10.08.2015 to CMD JVVNL have been requested to convey preliminary approval on the proposal of transfer of three SPV Companies i.e. Barmer Thermal Power Company Limited beside other SPV's companies (i.e. Banswara Thermal Power Company Limited & Keshorai patan Gas Thermal Power Company Limited) to Rajasthan Discoms for taking decision at their end. Another 2x660 MW Banswara STPP unit 1&2 proposed project under State sector has been decided to drop by GoR as mentioned in item no. 8.17 above. Decision on this project may also be taken at the level of GoR.

Shared Generation Projects (being implemented By RVPN):

Survey, Investigation and Preliminary Expenses of New Projects

8.27 A provision of ₹100.00 lakh has been kept during the year 2016-17 for making payment for S&I Works and for preliminary expenses for interstate new projects.

Bhakhra Beas Complex & Other shared projects

8.28 A total provision of ₹ 1900.00 lakh for up rating of Bhakhra Left Bank, other shared projects and for other Capital Works of BBMB is kept during the year 2016-17. This provision is for the Rajasthan's Share in Modernization works.

II. TRANSMISSION COMPANY

8.29 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".

8.30 Outlays kept for the Twelfth Plan & the Annual Plan 2015-16, expenditure to be incurred in the year 2015-16 and outlay kept for the

Annual Plan 2016-17 for the activities of RVPNL are as given in the following table:

Table No. 8.6
Financial Outlays

(₹ in crore)					
S.N.	Head	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Budgeted Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1.	Generation	100.00	20.00	5.41	20.00
2.	Transmission	12500.00	2204.80	2172.47	2380.00
	Total	12600.00	2224.80	2177.88	2400.00

8.31 The physical targets kept for the Twelfth Plan, targets & achievement in the year 2015-16 and targets kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are given in the following table:

Table No. 8.7
Physical Target

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Target Twelfth Plan	Target 2015-16	Ach. (upto 31.3.2016)	Target for 2016-17
I	Transmission					
	765 KV Sub-station	MVA/ Nos	7500 2	1500 Nil	- -	- -
	765 KV Lines	ckt.kM	426	----	----	----
	400 KV Lines	ckt.kM	5800	580	350.299	840
	400 KV Sub-stations	MVA/ Nos	5040 8	945 1	315 1	2130 2
	220 KV Lines	ckt.kM	3650	545	512.727	668
	220 KV Sub-stations	MVA/ Nos	4600 40	900 6	1860 10	1020 8
	132 KV lines	ckt.kM	2150	600	581.914	551
	132 KV Sub-stations	MVA/ Nos	2875 100	475 16	732.50 24	400 16
II	Augmentation	MVA	7500	1500	1750.00	1500
III	Capacitor Banks	MVAR	300	150	244.35	300

8.32 A total provision of ₹ 238000.00 lakh is kept for Transmission works during the year 2016-17. During 2016-17 the work on evacuation schemes of Chhabra Super Critical TPS, Kalisind TPS, Suratgarh Super Critical TPS, Kawai Super Critical 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 2016-17, which will be included in Annual Plan at the time of revision.

8.33 During 2016-17 major expenditure will be on construction of evacuation schemes which includes 400 kV transmission systems covered under various evacuation schemes.

8.34 Besides above looking to the load growth the expansion in transmission system and augmentation of capacity of existing EHV GSS is required. During 2016-17 RVPN has planned to commission, 2 Nos. of 400 kV and 8 Nos. of 220 kV GSS and 16 Nos. of 132 kV GSS along with their associated lines. An addition of 1500 MVA transformer capacity under augmentation programme is also proposed during 2016-17.

Transmission Projects under PPP mode:

8.35 Energy Department, Govt. of Rajasthan vide order dated 15.10.2008, constituted a State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) with a view to encourage competition in private sector participation for development of transmission projects in the State of Rajasthan.

8.36 The SLEC in its first meeting held on dated 16.1.2009 decided that transmissions schemes to be implemented through competitive bidding process and authorized Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (RVPN) to act as Bid Process Coordinator (BPC) for the purpose of selection of Bidder as Transmission Service Provider (TSP) and also decided that the Bidding documents approved by MoP, GoI be adopted for inviting bids on Built, Own and Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis.

RAJ/PPP-1 :400 kV S/C Bikaner – Deedwana – Ajmer line along with 400 kV GSS at Deedwana and associated schemes/works –

8.37 Transmission Project developed by M/s Maru Transmission Service Co. Ltd. (MTSCL) (a wholly subsidiary co. of GMR Energy Ltd.). The LOI for projects RAJ/PPP-1 was awarded on 30.9.2010. The work of RAJ/PPP-1 has been completed and connection agreement between M/s MTSCL and RVPN executed on 4.12.2013. Deemed Commercial operation date (CoD) (16.12.13) has been declared by the RERC vide order dated 22.1.15. Further, 400/220 KV GSS Ajmer has been commissioned on dated 18.1.16 and 400 KV Deedwana Ajmer line has been energized on 6/1/16.

RAJ/PPP-2: 400 kV S/C Hindaun – Alwar line along with 400 kV GSS at Alwar and associated scheme/ works –

8.38 Transmission Project developed by M/s Aravali Transmission Service Co. Ltd. (ATSCL) (a wholly subsidiary co. of GMR Energy Ltd.). The LOI for projects RAJ/PPP-2 was placed on 30.9.2010. The work of RAJ/PPP-2 has been completed and the connection agreement between ATSCL & RVPN executed on dated 24/06/2014 & Commercial operation Date (CoD) declared as on 23/08/2014.

RAJ/PPP -3: 220 kV S/C Sikar – Nawalgarh – Jhunjhunu line along with 220 kV GSS at Nawalgarh and associated scheme/ works–

8.39 Transmission Project under development by M/s Shekhawati Transmission Service Co. Ltd. (STSCL)- a wholly subsidiary co. of M/S EMCO Ltd. The LOI for projects RAJ/PPP -3 was placed on 23.2.2011.

RERC adopted Transmission Tariff on dt. 27.8.2013 and Transmission License to the SPVs was granted on 8.10.2013. The work of the project is under progress and likely to be completed in the financial year 2017-18.

RAJ/PPP -5: 400 kV D/C Jodhpur (New)- Udaipur line alongwith 400 kV GSS at Udaipur and associated schemes/works –

8.40 Transmission Project was under development by M/s Lake City Transmission Service Co. Ltd. (LCTSCL) - a wholly subsidiary co. of RVPN. The LoI for project RAJ/PPP-5 was placed on 12.7.2013 to M/S EMCO-CSPPL Consortium The Board of Director of RVPN in 241st meeting held on dated 7.1.16 has decided to drop this scheme due to changed technical scenario of transmission network.

RAJ/PPP-6400 kV Bikaner – Sikar D/C line (Twin Moose) under (PPP) projects availing VGF on DBFoT basis

8.41 LOA issued to M/s KEC International Ltd. for development of Project. Transmission Agreement signed between RVPN and M/s KEC Bikaner Sikar transmission Pvt. Ltd. (concessionaire) on 6.11.2015 and likely to be completed in the financial year 2017-18

RAJ/PPP-7400 kV Suratgarh- Bikaner D/C line (Twin Moose) under (PPP) projects on DBFoT basis

8.42 LOA issued to M/s Adani transmission for development of Project. Transmission agreement signed between RVPN and M/s. Adani Transmissions (Raj.) on 09.05.2016.

New PPP schemes:-

8.43 2 Nos. 220 kV and 13 Nos. 132 kV GSSs have been identified for construction on PPP mode. In three lots RFQ issued and to be opened on 15.07.2016 for short listing of qualified bidders, who shall be eligible for participation in next stage of bidding (RFP).

III. DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES:

8.44 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.

8.45 An outlay of ₹1286725.06 lakh was kept for all the three distribution companies for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹4762124.97 lakh has been incurred including UDAY Scheme in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹709194.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹2687943.04 lakh is kept including amounting to ₹ 2013324.00 lakh for UDAY Scheme in the Annual Plan 2016-17. Company-wise details are given in the following table:

Table No. 8.8
Financial Outlays

(₹in lakh)

S. No.	Distribution Company	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay for 2016-17
1.	Jaipur	505010.02	248629.69	1681177.93	956429.87
2.	Ajmer	383307.52	213118.65	1568584.67	847713.05
3.	Jodhpur	398407.52	247445.69	1512362.37	883800.12
	Total incl. UDAY	1286725.06	709194.03	4762124.97	2687943.04

8.46 An expenditure of ₹755198.77 lakh has been incurred excluding UDAY Scheme in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 709194.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹674619.04 lakh is kept excluding UDAY Scheme in the Annual Plan 2016-17. Company-wise details are given in the following table:

Table No. 8.9
Financial Outlays

(₹in lakh)

S. No.	Distribution Company	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay for 2016-17
1.	Jaipur	505010.02	248629.69	304131.73	254954.87
2.	Ajmer	383307.52	213118.65	201792.67	182790.05
3.	Jodhpur	398407.52	247445.69	249274.37	236874.12
	Total excl. UDAY	1286725.06	709194.03	755198.77	674619.04

8.47 Physical targets kept for the 12th Plan, the Annual Plan 2015-16, achievement during 2015-16 and targets kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are given in the following table:-

Table No. 8.10
ALL DISCOMS

S. No.	Particular	Unit	Target Twelfth Plan	Target 2015-16	Ach. 2015-16	Target for 2016-17
1	33 kV S/S	No.	400	200	248	200
2	33 kV S/S	MVA		800	1236.50	800
3	33 kV Lines	Km.	2000	1000	1857.99	1060
4	Ag. Pump Sets.	No.	35800	40000	51303	40000
5	BPL Connections	No.		190502	12513	110750

8.48 Following schemes are proposed to be taken up by the distribution companies during the Annual Plan 2016-17.

1. Sub Transmission & Distribution Work

8.49 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 11 kV and LT lines etc. are to be taken up.

8.50 Against the target of creation of 200 nos. 33/11 kV substations for the 2015-16, 248 nos. 33/11 kV substations have been created up to March 2016.

8.51 A target of creating 200 nos. 33/11 kV substations is proposed for the year 2016-17. An expenditure of ₹ 159649.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 100700.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹92727.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

2. Normal Rural Electrification Works including release of new Agriculture connections:-

8.52 This head covers normal electrification works such as electrification of Harijan basties, industrial connections to SC category etc in rural areas and release of new Agriculture connections.

8.53 Against the target of releasing of 40,000 nos. new agriculture connections for the year 2015-16, 51303 nos. have been released till March 2016. An expenditure ₹ 139084.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 86200.00 lakh.

8.54 A target of energizing 40000 wells is kept for year 2016-17. An outlay of ₹ 97460.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

3. Feeder improvement Programme

8.55 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 ₹ 150098.00 lakh.

8.56 Over 3 lakh nos. wires are tightened, over 2 lakh nos. tilted poles are straightened and over 2 lakh nos. poles are inserted in long span. An expenditure of ₹ 29162.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 46874.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 18681.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

4. Sub-station improvement Programme:

8.57 Sub-station Improvement Programme (SIP) for replacement of circuit breakers, feeder meters and roster switches (New and R&M) at existing 33/11 kV substations has been initiated. Estimated cost of the scheme is about ₹10003.40 lakh. Over 5 thousand nos. new roster switches, over 5 thousand nos. new circuit breakers and over 3 thousand nos. new feeder meters have been installed till March 2016.

8.58 An expenditure of ₹ 11069.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 12224.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 8472.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Central Assistance Programmes:-

1. Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyuti karan Yojana (RGGVY) :-

(i) Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyuti karan Yojana (RGGVY) X & XI Plan:-

8.59 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyuti karan Yojana (RGGVY) was launched by Govt. of India in April 2005 with objective of electrification of all villages and Dhanies. Connections to BPL households are given free of cost.

8.60 Under the scheme, 90 percent of scheme cost is being provided as grant and balance 10 percent as loan by Govt. of India.

8.61 In RGGVY Xth and XIth Plan, 40 schemes of estimated cost of ₹ 133118.00 lakh have been sanctioned. A sum of ₹114884.00 lakh has been utilized till March 2016 against the release of ₹111254.00 lakh by REC. Around 11.93 lakh BPL households have been electrified. The schemes are at its closure. Discom wise financial status of the scheme is as follows:-

Table No.8.11

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Discom	No. of Schemes	Sanctioned Amount	Total Funds released up to March - 2016	Expenditure Incurred till March-16
1	Jaipur	14	44986	36747	37595
2	Ajmer	12	47596	40507	39232
3	Jodhpur	14	40536	34000	38057
	Total	40	133118	111254	114884

(ii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuti karan Yojana (RGGVY) XII Plan:

8.62 Monitoring Committee MOP, GOI has sanctioned 28 nos. DPR'S for electrification of Dhanies having population 100 or more of 27 Districts of Rajasthan state and further, REC has issued sanction of aforesaid schemes on 27.09.13. The sanctioned cost of the scheme is ₹ 145319.00 lakh and around 13.35 lakh households including 4.43 lakh BPL households are likely to be benefitted. The details of RGGVY XII Plan are as follows:-

Table No.8.12

Name of Discom	Nos. of sanctioned Schemes	Coverage			Project cost (₹ in lakh)
		APL Households (nos. in lakh)	BPL Households (nos. in lakh)	Total Households (nos. in lakh)	
Jaipur	10	4.66	1.35	6.01	36306
Ajmer	9	1.77	1.49	3.26	41801
Jodhpur	9	2.49	1.59	4.08	67212
Total	28	8.92	4.43	13.35	145319

8.63 For the sake of work order, the 28 schemes are divided in 40 lots. Work orders of 38 lots have been placed on TW, and balance to Nos to be taken up departmentally on CLRC.

8.64 Survey work in many blocks has been completed and work of pole erection in many blocks is in progress. Now this scheme has been subsumed in DDUGJY. An expenditure of ₹ 17771.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 38500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 84113.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

2. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

8.65 Now the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuti karan Yojana (RGGVY) has been subsumed in the newly launched Central Assistance Scheme named Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). As per guidelines issued by MoP, GoI, schemes to be sanctioned under DDUGJY shall have funding Pattern 60 percent grant by GoI and balance 40 percent by the state Govt./implementing agencies. However, a provision of additional grant of 15 percent is also kept if the scheme is implemented as per the prescribed mile stones.

8.66 Govt. of India has launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for the rural areas with the following components:-

Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders:

8.67 For facilitating 24 hours supply to the domestic, commercial, industrial and other loads (other than agriculture loads) in rural areas.

Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution

8.68 (ST&D) infrastructure in rural areas, including metering at distribution transformers, feeders and consumers end and providing access of electricity to rural households including connections to BPL households. Under system strengthening, works such as creation of new 33/11 kV substations and erection of associated lines and augmentation of existing sub-transmission and distribution network is involved.

8.69 The scheme of estimated cost ₹281941.00 lakh has been sanctioned by the monitoring committee of MOP in meeting dated 06.08.2015. It also includes electrification of dhanies having population 100 or more for remaining 6 nos. districts namely Jaipur, Banswara, Hanumangarh, Udaipur, Dholpur and Barmer. The head wise amount approved for the state is as under:-

Table No. 8.13

S.No.	Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakh)
1	Electrification of Un electrified villages (104 nos.)	2343
2	Metering	37045
3	SAGY	1145
4.	System strengthening access to RHHs	173500

S.No.	Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakh)
5	Feeder separation	66505
	Total	280538
6	PMA charges@ 0.5 per cent	1403
	Grand Total	281941

8.70 The recasting of scheme has been completed. After re-sanctioning from REC, tendering work will get started.

8.71 An expenditure of ₹290.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 10000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 76244.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)

8.72 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 centers. Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects.

R-APDRP Part-A:

8.73 It covers IT part of the scheme. It includes preparation of Base-line data for the project area covering Consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers & Feeders and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers & Feeders.

8.74 It will also include adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing & collection and energy accounting & auditing.

Programme Coverage

8.75 It is proposed to cover urban areas towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 and therefore 87 towns in Rajasthan state are covered under this scheme. The Scheme Details are as follows:-

Table No.8.14

(₹In Lakh)

S. No.	Discom	Sanctioned cost	Order Value	Details		
				Name of funding agency	Amount sanctioned by funding agency	Amount Disbursed up to March -16
1	JVVNL	16352	18180	PFC	16352	8445.60
2	AVVNL	5203	4212	PFC	5203	1561.50
3	JdVVNL	10038	7131	PFC	10038	3011.00
Total		31593	29523		31593	13018.10

SCADA/DMS system:-

8.76 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 and therefore schemes for 5 towns namely Jaipur, Kota, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner have been sanctioned by PFC for SCADA/DMS activities in Rajasthan under RAPDRP. Work order has been placed upon to M/S Dongfang Electronics Company Ltd. The Scheme wise details are as follows:-

Table No. 8.15

(₹ in Lakh)

S. No.	Discom	Towns	Order Value	Amount Disbursed up to March-16
1	JVVNL	Jaipur,Kota	4607.00	2238.60
2	AVVNL	Ajmer	1169.00	586.50
3	JdVVNL	Jodhpur, Bikaner	3709.00	1702.00
Total			9485.00	4527.100

8.77 An expenditure of ₹ 1618.00 lakh has been incurred in the 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 13043.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 26127.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

R-APDRP Part-B:

8.78 This scheme covers the urban area towns & cities with population of more than 30,000, having AT&C losses more than 15 percent. In Rajasthan 82 nos. such towns are covered under this scheme. DPRs of these towns have been approved by PFC. The Discom wise details of RAPDRP Part B are: -

Table No.8.16

(₹ in lakh)

S.N.	Discom	Sanctioned cost	Order Value	Amount Disbursed		
				PFC	Others	Total
1	JVVNL	46523	60813*	6981	28809	35790
2	AVVNL	39110	41224	5865	15181	21046
3	JdVVNL	68417	68739	11930	38578	50508
Total		154050	170776	24776	82568	107344

*It includes free issue items to be supplied in turnkey work orders, CLRC work order amount, Kota SCADA order amount road cut charges levied against road restoration charges.

Project Funding Mechanism:

8.79 Initially 25 percent funds will be provided as loan from GoI and balance 75 percent is to be raised from financial institutions by the Nigam. Based on the criteria for reduction of AT&C losses below 15 percent and maintaining the same below that level, 10 percent of the total project cost of the town will be converted into grant every year &

that is maximum of 50 percent of the total project cost of a town can be converted into grant if the losses of that town are brought below the 15 percent and are maintained for 5 years.

8.80 An expenditure of ₹ 36171.00 lakh has been incurred in the 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 28223.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 24028.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)

8.81 The 185 nos. statutory towns have been covered under this scheme. The following works are proposed:-

I. Strengthening of Sub Transmission & Distribution System.

- Creation of new 33/11 kV Substations including GIS along with associated 33 KV line & 11 kV interconnection work (including civil work for substation), augmentation (capacity addition) of existing 33/11 kV Sub-stations.
- Installation of new DTs and Augmentation of Existing DTs along with associated LT lines.

II. Metering

8.82 The work involved under this head is as follows:-

- Feeder Metering- Replacement of defective feeder metering equipments and installation of new feeder metering equipments
- Replacement of defective Consumer meters
- Installation of Pre Paid meters
- Boundary meters for ring fencing of statutory towns.

The details as approved by monitoring committee for IPDS:-

8.83 In its meeting dated 06-08-15, the monitoring committee for IPDS has 'approved in principle' DPRs of Ajmer Discom and in its meeting dated 02-09-2015 has 'approved in principle' DPRs of Jaipur Discom and Jodhpur Discom. The details are as follows:-

Table No. 8.17

S. No.	Present Status of Schemes proposed under IPDS:-				
	Discom	Nos. of Schemes (Towns)	Sanctioned Cost		Date of Sanctioned
			DPR cost approved in principle (₹ in lakh)	PMA cost @0.5 % of project cost (₹in lakh)	
1	Jaipur	63	49417	247	02.09.2015
2	Ajmer	66	40820	204	06.08.2015
3	Jodhpur	56	40085	200	02.09.2015
	Total	185	130322	651	

Duration of completion

8.84 After approval from monitoring committee, the work completion period will be 30 months, out of which 6 months period for issuing the work order and 24 months for execution. The tendering work is under process.

Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

8.85 UDAY is for financially turnaround of Power Distribution Companies has been approved on 20.11.2015 by the Government of India with an objective to improve the operational and financially efficiency of the State Discoms.

8.86 Tripartite MoU is made with Ministry of Power (MoP) GoI, GoR and each Discom of Rajasthan on dated 27.01.2016.

8.87 As per the scheme, States shall take over 75 percent of Discom debt as on September,(50 per cent in 2015-16 and 25 percent in 2016-17).

8.88 Outstanding debt level of the Discoms at the end of September 2015 is as follows:-

Table 8.18

(₹ in lakh)

S.No.	Name of Discom	Outstanding debt as on 30-09-15	Taken up in 2015-16	Shall be taken up in 2016-17
1	JVVNL	2805600	1291486.27	701475
2	AVVNL	2659700	1266172.00	664923
3	JdVVNL	2587700	1179268.00	646926
TOTAL		8053000	3736926.27	2013324

8.89 Outcomes of operational improvements will be measured through following indicators:

- Reduction in AT&C loss to 15 per cent in the year 2018-19 as per the loss reduction trajectory to be finalized by MoP and States.
- Reduction in gap between ACS and ARR to Zero by the year 2018-19 as finalized by MoP and States.

IV. RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

8.90 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 envisaged that the share of Renewable Electricity in the electricity mix should be 12 per cent by 2016-17. MNRE has further proposed Renewable Purchase Obligation of 17 per cent in the total energy mix by the year 2022 including minimum 8 per cent from solar. 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

8.91 In the month of August, 2015, Govt. of India has awarded the Rajasthan State for outstanding work in the field of Renewable Energy

8.92 An outlay of ₹1000.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 7.50 lakh has been incurred against an outlay of ₹ 5200.00 lakh in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 2500.00lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The Rajasthan Renewal Energy Corporation is mainly implementing following programs.

1. SPV Pumping Systems

8.93 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 2014-15.19810 nos. SPV Pumping Systems have been installed in farming fields using drip irrigation till March 2016, remaining work of total 12202 Nos. SPV Pumps of programme 2014-15& 2015-16 is in progress. This programme is being implemented by Horticulture Department in Rajasthan. MNRE GoI has revised the maximum subsidy of ₹40500.00 per hp for DC pumps and ₹32400.00 per hp for AC pumps. During 2015-16, GoR has also revised the additional State subsidy in three categories:

- Farmers having electrical connections: NO State subsidy,
- Farmers not having electrical connection and not in priority: 30 per cent State subsidy and
- Farmers not having electrical connection and are in priority and ready to forgo: 45 per cent State subsidy

8.94 As such during 2016-17 work of allocated balance target (by MNRE, GoI) 12202 No. of pumps is proposed to take up for implementation.

2. Solar Power

8.95 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 and 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 1283.35 MW capacity has been established by March 2016 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

8.96 Till March, 2016, total 4006.845 MW capacity Wind Power Plants have been established against a total technical potential of 18770 MW. 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 Limited has established, three wind Power Plants of total capacity 6.3 MW at Jaisalmer, Phalodi and Devgarh under demonstration scheme of MNRE, GoI. In addition to this, Wind Power Plants of 25 MW, 10.2 MW & 10.2 MW have also been established by RREC in the year 2004, 2006 & 2010 respectively. It is expected that additional capacity of 800 MW wind power would be generated during next two years with the support of private sector.

4. Biomass Power

8.97 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 conducted for this purpose during the year 2014-15. Biomass Power Generation Plants of 114.30 MW capacity have been established by March, 2016 in the State.

5. Energy conservation Program

8.98 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.

6. Electrification through Solar in Rural Area:

8.99 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 ₹2497.42 lakh as provisioned in the State Plan 2016-17 for electrification

of 58000 nos. such houses. Three different models of off-grid SPV Home lighting systems are being provided under this scheme:

Table 8.19

S.No	Model	Total Price	Subsidy Provisions			Beneficiary share
			MNRE, GoI	GoR	Total Subsidy	
1.	37 Wp HLS	9500	2850	1900	4750	4750
2.	100 Wp HLS	20573	6172	3828	10000	10573
3.	200 Wp HLS (optional)	27573	6172	3828	10000	17573

8.100 Looking to response of targeted beneficiaries a request has been made to Rural Electrical Corporation (REC) for additional subsidy support. REC has given in principle consent of 45 per cent support in addition to existing provision. Now process of implementation is being taken up accordingly.

Central Assistance Schemes:

7. Off-grid SPV Programme:

8.101 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/urban areas of the State. Under this scheme, MNRE, GOI is providing 30 per cent capital subsidy support under off-grid SPV application program. Presently there is no such project sanctions with RREC under this scheme.

8. Roof Top Solar Power Generation Scheme:

8.102 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 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 June, 2016 as sanctioned by MNRE, GoI. Further target of 25 MW has been sanctioned by MNRE which will be taken up for implementation during 2016-17. RERC has also issued the Regulation for Net Metering.

9. Wind Resource Assessment Programme:

8.103 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.

8.104 The Wind Resource assessment (WRA) programs in India are conducted by Ministry of New & Renewable Energy through National Institute of Wind Energy-NIWE (Formerly Centre for Wind Energy Technology-C-WET) Chennai. The National Institute of Wind Energy earlier has conducted programs to study wind power at various heights in India at 20M/25M, 50M & 80M height and issued wind atlas. NIWE has conducted WRA Programme for study of wind power at 100 meter level height& a potential of 18770 MW has been assessed at 100 meter height in Rajasthan.

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 beneficitions, 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:

- As per new Industrial Promotion Policy, 10 per cent water in new dams and projects would be reserved for industrial development. The availability of water would be further augmented by treating the waste water and recycling it. Water harvesting will also be made mandatory not only for industrial units but for the industrial areas as well;
- 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;
- Good infrastructure is essential for industrialization and an act is being enacted in the state for this purpose. In this act efforts would be to delineate a legal framework and roadmap for private participation;
- 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 During the Annual Plan 2016-17 various activities are proposed under the following heads:

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. This year 175 leather artisans will be trained and tools of worth ₹ 1000/- per person will be provided for self-employment

9.12 An expenditure of ₹ 9.52 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 for implementing the training programmes. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹ 9.04 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 100.02 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, for grants to 35 artisans.

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 ₹ 36.85 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16. The scheme has been transferred to RSLDC.

Human Resource Development

9.16 Training is provided to trainees in the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to provide.

9.17 An expenditure of ₹ 24.40 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and ₹ 1.02 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 for officers training only. Scheme has been closed due to transfer of EDPs & Skill Development programmes to RSLDC.

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 expenditure of ₹ 2.97 lakh has been incurred during 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 level and Panchayat Samiti level industrial promotion campaigns 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. Now a provision of ₹ 20.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 under newly created head namely “**Direction & Enforcement**” for this purpose also.

Computerization and Networking

9.20 For maintenance of computers at HQ, DIC level and networking at HQ level an expenditure of ₹ 224.51 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16.

9.21 Keeping in a view numerous IT initiatives like Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), RIPS on line portal and Single Window Clearance System being adopted by the Government and so many projects for streamlining the public delivery system in pipeline, to begin with every desk at headquarter should be equipped with computer system so as an amount of ₹ 415.00 lakh is kept for annual plan 2016-17.

D.I.C. Buildings/ H.Q. Building

9.22 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 needs of MSMEs of the area.

9.23 An expenditure of ₹ 50.90 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 129.50 lakh is for Annual Plan 2016-17

National Institute of Fashion Technology (N.I.F.T.)

9.24 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 ₹ 464.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 381.01 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Marketing Development Schemes

9.25 In order to promote development of micro, small & medium enterprises, export promotion award and imparting 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

9.26 To promote exports and enhance the moral of exporters, the export scheme has been implemented.

(B) Training Programmes on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation

9.27 Manufacturers are unable to export their products due to lack of knowledge of export procedures & market. Thus, department of Industries

provides the awareness cum training programmes on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation.

9.28 An expenditure of ₹ 15.02 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 15.50 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Stall Rent for participation in international trade fair under RIIPP-2010

9.29 Exporters are provided opportunity 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 ₹ 11.31 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Assistance to State for Developing Export infrastructure and allied activities scheme. (ASIDE Scheme)

9.30 State Level Export Committee (SLEPC) scrutinizes and approves specific projects from the list of basket of projects provided to GOI and oversee the implementation of the scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 14.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay ₹ 2000.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 out of which ₹ 1000.00 lakh will be shared by the Central Government.

Rural/ Urban Haat

9.31 **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.

9.32 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 three "Urban Haat" in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer district. An expenditure of ₹ 36.38 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay ₹ 40.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Participation in National & International Trade Fairs

9.33 For organizing departments regular events through UPS. An expenditure of ₹ 85.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Handloom Development in Co-operative Sector

Health Insurance Scheme

9.34 To provide health insurance to the poor weavers engaged in Handloom sector, a Weaver Health Insurance Scheme was introduced by

Government of India in the year 2007-08. 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

9.35 An expenditure of ₹ 3.64 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 2.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Study Tour for Handloom Weavers

9.36 A scheme of Study tour for handloom weavers' was introduced in the year 2005. The main objective of the scheme is to provide exposure visit to handloom weavers. During their visit they study technical know-how, designing process and to adopt in their process style. An expenditure of ₹ 2.14 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 6.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Cash Award for Handloom Weavers/Society

9.37 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 ₹ 2.74 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 4.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Textile Development

Training to Weavers

9.38 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 ₹ 3.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 3.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Integrated Skill Development Scheme

9.39 This new scheme is approved from GOI for Textile Sector. The expenditure is shared between Central & State Government on 80:20 basis. An expenditure of ₹ 179.81 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 318.40 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Integrated Processing Development Scheme(IPDS)

9.40 This scheme aims to facilitate textile industry to become globally processing standards and technology. This Scheme is sharable basis i.e.

Central Government 50 per cent, State 25 per cent, Beneficiary 15 per cent & through loan 10 per cent. Rajasthan Government has to implement IPDS in the state and has sent Proposals of 7 CETP for upgrading/new installation. Government of India, Ministry of Textile has accorded principal approval for 3 Proposals. Since this is an important scheme and require 25 per cent state share. An outlay of ₹ 700.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Handicraft Development

Marketing Assistance Scheme for Artisans (Stall Rent Subsidy)

9.41 Udhyam 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 ₹ 34.44 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 35.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Cluster Development

9.42 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. During 2013-14, the development activities are being implemented in the 11 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), Kota-doria Cluster Hadoti Region, TerraCotta & Pottery Cluster, Pokaran(Jaisalmer), Leather Cluster, Khatushyamji(Sikar), Tye & Dye Cluster, Shekhawati Region(Sikar) and Leather Cluster Dheeroda(Alwar).

9.43 An expenditure of ₹ 62.33 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 for development activities in above clusters and an outlay of ₹ 150.52 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 for development of clusters.

Shilp Mati Kala Board

9.44 Board was registered on 03.10.2008 under the Society Registration Act 1958. The aim of this board is to uplift the artisans who are engaged in tarakota/ blue art pottery and earthenware's statue. An expenditure of ₹ 0.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and ₹ 0.02 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Indian Institute of Craft & Design (IICD)

9.45 An expenditure of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Craft Council

9.46 The Rajasthan Crafts Council would be the apex body to consult, deliberate and give directions in respect of policy initiatives required for development of crafts (“creative enterprises”) in the State as well as identifying thrust sectors for focused development and key interventions required. For RCC an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Power Loom

Training in Power loom

9.47 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 ₹ 3.96 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 7.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Salt Development Activities

Survey and Demarcation of Salt Areas

9.48 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 ₹ 15.61 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 for demarcation and stone pillaring in already surveyed areas.

Development of Infrastructure in Salt Areas

9.49 Infrastructure facilities and labour welfare works in the saline areas are taken up under the scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 180.47 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 240.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of roads in salt areas of Nagaur & Ajmer.

Welfare Scheme for Salt Labours

9.50 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.

9.51 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

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of beneficiaries
3.	Providing Gum-Boots and Goggles to salt workers	5000
4.	Distribution of Cycles	500

9.52 An expenditure of ₹ 39.14 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and An outlay of ₹ 40.01 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 for welfare of salt labours.

Salt Industry Promotion and Product Purification Technology Up-gradation Scheme

9.53 To improve the quality of salt products, assistance is provided for organizing technical seminars and skill upgradation of salt industry. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Development of Micro Enterprises in village/Urban areas

Mukhyamantri Swawalamban Yojana

9.54 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. It provides 8 per cent interest subsidy to target persons for maximum loan of ₹ 10.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 534.05 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 487.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Development of Agro and Food Processing Industries

9.55 Under the scheme, capital investment subsidy 25 per cent or ₹ 50 lakh whichever is less is being provided 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.

9.56 In order to avail the benefit of National Food Processing Mission an outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 due to closure of Scheme.

MSME Policy 2015

Marketing Support to MSMEs:

9.57 Purchase preference to MSMEs of the State in accordance with the provisions stated in the Procurement of Stores(Preference to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises of Rajasthan) Rules, 2015, as notified by the State Government.

Support for Quality Improvement :

9.58 Following assistance would be provided to MSMEs to get quality certification to enable them to introduce quality products in the competitive market:

- 50 per cent of all charges up to a maximum amount of ₹ 3 Lakh paid for obtaining of each certification for ISI/BIS/SHO-GMP/Hallmark certifications & other national/ international certification approved by Quality Council of India.
- 50 per cent of fee payable to recognised International Certification Authority and 50 per cent cost of testing equipment and machinery required for that certification, up to a maximum amount of ₹ 5 Lakh (inclusive of the two categories, i.e. certification and testing equipment/machinery).
- Research, development and testing laboratories set up by MSME associations will be given land at 50 per cent of the DLC rates and the State Government shall provide 50 per cent of the capital cost incurred on establishment of such laboratories subject to a limit of ₹ 2.00 crore, provided that such laboratories obtain accreditation from a national level Accreditation Board/Authority.

Rehabilitation of Sick MSME Units:

9.59 The following category of sick MSE manufacturing units would be eligible for relief, concessions and incentives in accordance with the Rajasthan Sick Micro & Small Enterprises (Revival and Rehabilitation) Scheme, 2015:

- A manufacturing micro and small enterprises, which has been taken over before the commencement or during the operative period of this scheme and sold during the operative period of this scheme to a new management by RIICO/RFC/Central Financial Institutions/Banks and
- A manufacturing micro and small enterprise not covered under the provisions the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985, identified as sick by the principal loaning bank in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank India, from time to time and declared as sick in accordance with the procedure as prescribed under the Rajasthan Sick Micro & Small Enterprises (Revival and Rehabilitation) Scheme, 2015.

Support for Environment Conservation:

9.60 The State assistance of 50 per cent of the total project cost shall be subject to a ceiling of ₹ 20 crore in projects without ZLD and ₹ 40 crore for projects with ZLD. The State Government funding shall also be restricted to ₹ 1.5 crore MLD for a CETP project without ZLD.

Credit Access and Support:

9.61 Credit up to a maximum of ₹ 5.0 crore can be availed by young entrepreneurs (up to age 45 years) for setting up a new enterprise, with interest subsidy of 6 per cent applicable up to a maximum credit limit of ₹ 90 lakh, under the Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana of RFC. An

expenditure of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 648.34 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS)

9.62 Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme-2014 was launched on 8-10-14 to promote investment in the state and shall remain in force up to 31-03-2019.

- **The Scheme is applicable for Investment made in :**

- New enterprise
- Existing Enterprises making investment for expansion
- Enterprises which has setup project for common social good
- Sick Industrial enterprise for its revival

- **Following are the benefits provided in the scheme -**

- 50 per cent exemption on stamp duty and conversion charges
- 50 per cent exemption on electricity duty, mandi fee, entertainment tax and land tax for seven years.
- 100 per cent exemption for Entry tax to the enterprises making investment more than 750 Cr. for manufacturing and service sectors.
- 100 per cent exemption on luxury tax for seven years
- Subsidy (investment subsidy to the extent of 30 per cent of taxes paid & employment generation subsidy to the extent of 20 per cent of taxes paid) for seven years. (employment generation subsidy calculated on per employee per month @ ₹ 25000/-for general category and ₹ 30000/- for Women /SC/ST/Person with disability).
- 5 per cent interest subsidy for Textile Sector, 7 per cent interest subsidy for Technical Textile Sector.

- **Special benefits provided in the scheme for MSME sector-**

- 75 per cent exemption from electricity duty.
- Reduced CST of 1 per cent for 10 years.
- 50 per cent exemption from payment of entry tax
- Reduced Stamp duty of ₹ 100 per document in case of loan agreements & deposit of title deed & lease contract and ₹ 500 per document

- **Special benefits provided in the scheme for following thrust sectors-**

- Ceramic and Glass sector
- Dairy sector

- ESDM sector (Electronic System Design Manufacturing)
- Industrial Gases Sector
- Pharmaceutical sector
- Plastic to oil manufacturing sector
- Power Loom sector
- Textile sector
- Tourism sector

9.63 An expenditure of ₹ 13166.34 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 17298.99 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Handloom and Khadi Plaza

9.64 The main outcome of this project is to provide employment potential, income generation and supply of most of the Khadi & Handloom products at competitive & affordable prices with quality at one place. Total project cost is ₹ 3500.00 lacs for construction of Plazas at divisional headquarters. Amount of ₹ 1050.00 lacs will be granted by Govt. of India and rest will be contributed by Govt. of Rajasthan. The outcome of the scheme is as follows:

- All Handloom & Khadi Products available at one place.
- Brand Building of Rajasthani Handloom & Khadi Products.
- Easy availability of Handloom & Khadi Products.
- Products Available at affordable prices.
- Strengthen to Weavers.
- Income generation to Rajasthan Handloom Corporation, Rajasthan Rajya Bunkar Sahkari Sandh Ltd. and Rajasthan Khadi & Gramodyog Board.
- Destination for Tourist
- It provides employment opportunities to the skilled and semi-skilled weavers.
- Weavers can demonstrate their skills
- Visitors can relax and enjoy.

An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Bhamashah Rojgar Srijan Yojana

9.65 Bhamsshah Rojgar Srijan Yojana Has Been launched by the Industries Department from December 13, 2015 for 5 years. It intends to establish 55000 new micro business, service and Industrial enterprises by providing loans through banks. The Scheme has been prepared for fulfillment of the Suraj Sankalp Ghoshna declared by the State Government.

9.66 For providing benefits of low interest to the applicant of the State, the Bhamashah Rozgar Srijan Yajana has been linked with Pradhanmantri Mudra Yojana. Further the State Government will provide an interest subvention of 4 per cent to the loanees who pay the installments of the loan on time. The specific categories of the applicants will be registered unemployed youth, women, educated women, schedule cast, schedule tribe and specially enabled people.

9.67 All kind of new activities of trade, service and Industry are eligible under the scheme except a few as defined in section 14 in the scheme. The upper loan limit in case of trade and service enterprises is ₹ 5.00 lakh and in case of industry is ₹ 10.00 lakh. The scheme is estimated to create around 2 lakh new employment opportunities in the state during its full implementation period. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 for this purpose.

GENDER BUDGET

House Hold Industries Training Schemes

9.68 A scheme is in operation to promote entrepreneurship and skill development of women in various house hold trades like stitching, weaving, dress design, computer, leather garments etc. through selected NGOs. Against the target of 2025, total 2070 women have been trained during the year 2015-16.

BUREAU OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION

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

9.70 The Single Window System implemented under Rajasthan Single Window Enabling & Clearance Act works as an investor facilitation centre for seeking various government approvals and licenses to implement their projects. Currently, the Single Window System only handles projects with investment of more than ₹ 10 crore. Housed within BIP, since 13.12.2013 to 31.05.2016 the single window system has received 257 applications for permissions/clearances/licenses worth ₹ 38795.11 crore and 102 applications worth ₹ 6083.77 crore has been cleared through the single window system upto 31.05.2016 excluding State Empowered Committee (SEC) and Cabinet Cases.

9.71 The State Empowered Committee (SEC) in its 12 meetings held from Dec. 2013 to Jan. 2016 recommended new projects worth ₹ 26850.44 crore which includes key investors such as Kajaria Ceramics, Nitin Spinners, Somany Tiles, Havells India, Daikin, Micromax etc.

9.72 In last two years, the cabinet approved 32 investment proposals of value ₹ 19162.00 crore. Some of the proposals were by Shri Vallabh Pittie Group, Indo-Zinc, Yazaki India Private Limited, Daikin Air conditioner, JSW Limited, Carya Chemicals and Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd, Bhagwati Products Ltd (Micromax), Mayur Uniquoters, Super-Gold, Galaxy Shoppe, Shelby Hospital, RSWM among others.

Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit 2015

9.73 In an effort to renew the image of Rajasthan as the preferred investment destination, the second edition of the Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit was planned on 19th and 20th November 2015 at Jaipur Exhibition & Convention Centre. The two days summit was largely a celebration of the year around effort in seeking investments commitment.

9.74 The Government of Rajasthan identified priority sectors to pursue investment basis combination of sectoral strengths and locational advantage of Rajasthan. The thrust sectors are Agro & Food Processing, Auto & Engineering, Defence Manufacturing, Electronic System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM), Healthcare, Infrastructure, IT & ITeS, Minerals & Ceramics, MSME, Renewable Energy, Textiles and Tourism. As a run up to Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit-2015, several domestic and international road shows were organized. The objectives of the road shows was to meet potential investors, seek fresh investment proposals, and highlight the various advantages of investing in Rajasthan and to extend an invitation to attend Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit-2015.

9.75 As a result of the proactive effort to reach out to investors and through road shows, 311 MoUs worth ₹ 314 Lakh crore were signed across various sectors. The Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership Summit was an unprecedented event with strategic conferences, sector specific/ cross sectoral discussions and deliberations. an MSME Conclave and one-on-one meetings. The MoU's signed during Resurgent Rajasthan 2015 are giving in following table

Table No. 9.2
MoU's signed during Resurgent Rajasthan 2015

S.No.	Sector	No. of MoUs	Proposed Investment (INR Crore)	Proposed Employment
1	Agriculture	10	2,402	5,317
2	Education	8	1,807	12,010
3	Energy	9	190,000	
4	Infrastructure	35	17,038	46,975
5	Roads & Highways	1	10,000	1,000
6	Manufacturing	40	11,760	56,698
7	Medical & Health	56	4,752	82,255
8	Petroleum & Mines	21	71,057	16,372
9	Skill Development	9		
10	Tourism	122	5,759	18,617
	Total	311	3,14,575	2,39,244

9.76 An expenditure of ₹ 1004.56 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 687.80 lakh is kept for the various activities to be taken up by the Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) during the year 2016-17

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

9.77 Government of India is establishing a Dedicated Freight Corridor between Delhi and Mumbai, which covers a total length of 1483 km. About 39 per cent 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.

9.78 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.

9.79 Under DMIC following 5 nodes have been identified in the State of Rajasthan:

- Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region
- Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area
- Ajmer-Kishangadh Investment Region
- Rajsamand-Bhilwara Industrial Area
- Jaipur-Dausa Industrial Area

9.80 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

9.81 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.

9.82 Early Bird Projects identified for Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region:

- Link road for Neemrana to Bhiwadi measuring about 48.8 kms
- Aerotropolis Project proposed near Bhiwadi, Alwar.
- Knowledge City Project: A part of the Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region 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.

9.83 The progress of development plans of the Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region is as under:

- The detailed Development Plan for Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region has been prepared and finalized. The Master Plan of the area has been notified on 22.05.2013.
- In order to develop Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region as a 'Smart City', the ICT Master Plan for this region has been prepared and finalised with the help of M/s CISCO Systems, Bangalore in July, 2014.
- The Ministry of Environment & Forest has in October, 2014 accorded environment clearance for the Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region.
- The land, measuring 1425.36 hect. (falling in 10 villages) is being acquired for the first phase (phase-1A) of Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region. As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 the award amounting to about ₹ 3204.42 cr. for 1425.36 hect. has been declared. RIICO is currently in the process of arranging a long-term loan from HUDCO for paying compensation to the project affected persons.
- For the proposed Greenfield Airport (Aerotropolis) near Bhiwadi, Alwar, the Ministry of Defense has issued NOC on 11.02.2015 for site clearance for the development Greenfield Airport. The Ministry of Civil Aviation, GOI has accorded site clearance for the above proposed Greenfield Airport project on 18.11.2015. DMICDC, New Delhi is now in the process of preparing DPR for the Aerotropolis project.

Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area(JPMIA)

9.84 Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area is being developed as the second node under DMIC. After detailed studies an area close to 154 sq. kms, encompassing 9 villages of Pali district has been delineated and notified for the development.

9.85 The progress of Development Plan (Master Plan) of the Jodhpur-Pali Marwar Industrial Area is as under:

- The Urban Area notification under Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act, 1959 for JPMIA node has been published on 30.07.2015.
- The final draft of Development Plan (Master Plan) has been received from DMICDC from New Delhi. The process of notification of draft Master Plan for JPMIA area for inviting objections/suggestions under Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act, 1959 is under progress.

9.86 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 Rohit

- Multi Modal Logistic Hub would be developed
- 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

9.87 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

9.88 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

9.89 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.

- In the proposed Ordinance a provision for constituting an Appellate Authority has been made. Any person aggrieved by the decision of RDA may be able to file an appeal before the Appellate Authority.

9.90 The draft of Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Ordinance, 2015 has been finalized and legally vetted and is now in the process of approval.

9.91 An expenditure of ₹ 88.70 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 349.13 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the activities of the newly created DMIC department.

RAJASTHAN KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

9.92 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.

9.93 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 20000.
- To increase wage earning capacity of artisans.

9.94 At present board is running following schemes:

Marketing Development Assistance

9.95 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.

9.96 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.

9.97 An outlay of ₹128.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the following activities of Marketing Development Assistance programme:

Advertising and Publicity

9.98 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 kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Renovation of Show-Rooms

9.99 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). 133 big and small Bhandars have been renovated. In the year the year 2015-16, aid provided for renovation of Khadi Bhandars is as follows:

Table No. 9.3

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

9.100 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. 9.4

Category	Percentage of renovation expenditure	Maximum limit of aid
Khadi Institutions	75	5 lakh

9.101 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 ₹ 54.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Training to Salesmen & Workers

9.102 951 salesmen and office bearers have already been trained in modern marketing, sales and business management by IIT Delhi. In the year 2015-16, 70 salesmen are likely to be benefited by incurring an expenditure of ₹ 2.00 lakh and an outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Quality Improvement in Khadi & Village Industry product

9.103 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 kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Hiring Services of Professional Consultants

9.104 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 kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Financial Aid to KVI Institutions/ Societies/ Financed Village Industry Units for Participation in Exhibitions/ Fairs

9.105 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. 9.5

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	

9.106 An outlay of ₹ 11.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Grant for Training Centres running by Board

9.107 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 ₹ 139.99 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for training of 3200 persons.

Computerization of Board & Centre

9.108 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 ₹ 15.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for purchase of the hardware and development of software.

Training Programme for Board's Officers & Staff

9.109 For upgrading the skill of Board's officers/ staff in the field of e-governance, management etc., an outlay of ₹ 1.50 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Khadi – Khadi Mini Cluster

9.110 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 ₹ 200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the scheme. The required item per Khadi Institutions is as follows:-

Table No. 9.6

Items	Amount (₹ in lakh)
Spinning Wheels, Looms etc.	3.65
Pre Weaving Facility	6.85
Spinning & Weaving Shed	2.25
Dying & Processing Shed (C.F.C.Shed)	2.25
Working Capital (as a interest free loan)	10.00
Total	25.00
Own contribution of Sanstha & Samiti	1.23
Total	26.23

Strengthening of Commercial Centers of Khadi Board

9.111 Design, Research & Training Center, Bikaner has started training program in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 4.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for training of kitten bunker.

RAJASTHAN STATE HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (RSHDC)

9.112 Since established in 1984, the corporation has conducted so many plans and programmes for weavers and artisans which were based on development only. In order to benefit weavers & artisans of state at large scale. 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 2016-17:

Skill Upgradation

9.113 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.

9.114 For enhancing the skill of the weavers and artisans the corporation will impart training to weavers & artisans. 150 weavers and artisans are to be trained in the year 2015-16 and 150 weavers and artisans are proposed to be trained during 2016-17 by spending ₹ 4000/- per beneficiary. An outlay of ₹ 6.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Design Development

9.115 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.

9.116 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 kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Participation in Fair & Exhibitions

9.117 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 exhibit & sale their products.

9.118 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.

Publicity

9.119 It is proposed to put great emphasis on publicity & marketing of handloom products as Handloom sector needs a wide publicity to boost market demand. The importance of hand weaving, hand printing and uses of natural dyes will be highlighted among the potential consumers & market pockets. An outlay of ₹ 4.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Marketing Support to Weavers by Purchase of their Products

9.120 The financial health of the corporation is not good. Therefore, 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 universal platform both potential buyers/consumers/weavers/ artisans.

9.121 An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 to provide support to 100 weavers and artisans.

BUNKAR SANGH

9.122 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 493 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)

9.123 The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is the nodal agency for the development and promotion of Rajasthani handicrafts in the National and International market.

- Rajasthali showrooms are situated within as well as outside the state for sale and marketing of Rajasthani Handicrafts which are famous all over India as well as much sought after abroad. Where there is no showroom, the Corporation would try and organize exhibitions for the development and publicity of Rajasthani Handicrafts.
- 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

9.124 '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 entered into an MoU with Snapdeal and as also in talks with Amazon, Flipkart etc.

Flatted Factories Complex

9.125 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.

9.126 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.

9.127 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.

9.128 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 has provided soft loan of ₹ 850.00 lakh for the projects during the year 2015-16.

9.129 An outlay of ₹ 120.00 lakh is kept for the participation in Indian International Trade Fair (IITF) in 2016-17.

Coal Business

Distribution of Raw Material

9.130 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.

9.131 The agreement has been done with South Eastern Coal Limited, Bilaspur, a subsidiary company of Coal India Limited for supply of Coal for 2014-15 in the month of January, 2015. Three rack of coal 11517.740 MT has been distributed to SSI units of State. For the year 2015-16 units are not interested to lift the coal of SECL due to high prices and inferior quality.

RURAL NON FARM DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RUDA)

9.132 RUDA is working as a Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) agency in the key sectors of Leather, Minor Minerals, Wool & Textile, Handloom, Khadi & Handicraft.

9.133 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.
- Design and product development 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.
- The GI registration of craft product and other IPR activities for promotion of craft sector

9.134 An expenditure of ₹ 300.00 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 365.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for conducting the following activities:

Minor Minerals

9.135 In this sector, RUDA provides skill up gradation, design development and market facilitation to rural artisan in the following manner:

- GI Registration of Pokaran craft and awareness building.
- Training on stone and pottery craft in TSP region of Rajasthan.
- New product development program in Stone Cluster of Sikandra, Bheslana, Chittoli, Rajgarh- Malakhera and Jaislamer area
- Design Development Training in Terracotta at Hadota, Jaipur, Ramgarh (Alwar), Pokran Jaisalmer, Shyamota Swai Madhopur.
- Participation in International Stone Mart 2017 at Jaipur.
- Design Development Program and Design Bank for SCP sector with National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad.
- Skill development programme for stone and terracotta craft.
- Technical tie up with Mahatama Gandhi Rural Technology Institute for pottery craft and development Rural technology for RUDA Clusters.
- Exposure visit to stone craft and terracotta cluster of India.
- Seminar on potential of Minor Mineral sector with self employment Opportunities in Rajasthan with CII/FICCI

Leather

- Design Development in Leather accessories at Udaipuriya, Bhinmal, Sanchoe in Jalore, Jaitaran (Pali) and Pipad (Jodhpur).
- Leather footwear technical upgradation training with the CFTI Agra.
- Product diversification and quality improvement program in Mojari in Jaipur district.

- Participation in Indian International Leather Fair (IILF) 2017 (Chennai) and IITF, New Delhi, 2016.
- Leather Vegetable Tanning program in Pipad, Bhopalgarh and Sanchore with the help of CLRI, Ahamdabad.
- Exposure visit to prominent Leather Cluster of India Agra, Chennai, Kanpur

Wool and Textile

- Design and product development training for Kota Doria in Common Facility Centre (CFC), Kaithun.
- Training on weaving of woolen material in Bikaner Region.
- GI Awareness workshop for Kota Doria.
- Durries Design Development Workshop at Dausa/ Dholpur/Tonk.
- Hand-block printing at Bagru in Jaipur.
- Tie and Dye training programme in Rural area of Jhunjhunu, Nagor and Jodhpur.
- 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.
- Design Development programme of “Khes” in Jalore & Pali.
- Skill & Design Development programme in Pattu in Rural areas of Jaisalmer.
- Skill & Design Development programme in Akola print in Chittorgarh.
- Skill & Design Development programme in Kalamkari craft at Pipad Jodhpur.
- Skill & Design Development programme in Balotra printing.
- Skill & Design Development programme in Ajrakh printing at Barmer.

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.
- Marketing Impact Assessment Studies.
- Marketing Seminars and Buyer-Seller Meets (BSMs).
- Vastra Fair Jaipur 2016

RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION (RFC)

9.136 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). The Corporation has played pivotal role in economic development of the State. Since its inception, the corporation has sanctioned a sum of ₹ 6731.85 crore to 81209 units and disbursed ₹ 4812.81 crore to 63202 units upto 31.03.2015. Its role in development of first generation entrepreneur has always been appreciated at every platform.

9.137 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 Udhya MITA Protsaha n Yojana

9.138 Yuva Udhya MITA Protsaha n Yojana (YUPY) was launched in April, 2013 to encourage young entrepreneurs to establish their industrial projects in the state. The scope of the scheme has been modified and widened in July, 2015. The scheme is implemented through Rajasthan Financial Corporation. Under the scheme loans up to ₹ 500.00 lakh can be granted to the entrepreneurs who wish to set up their industries and have firm arrangement of land. The promoter(s) having maximum age of 45 years and qualification of ITI, Diploma holder or Graduate with minimum 50 per cent stake in the project are eligible under the scheme. Interest subvention @ 6 per cent is admissible up to loans of ₹ 90.00 lakh and the effective rate interest on first ₹ 90.00 lakh is 7.5 per cent. Loan exceeding ₹ 90.00 lakh is granted at usual rate of interest to the corporation. An outlay of ₹ 150.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION (RIICO)

9.139 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).

9.140 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:

- New industrial areas are being developed to promote and speed up industrialisation in the State.
- Government/RIICO is committed to attract private investment by providing better economic infrastructure and investment friendly policies.
- Emphasis on Skill Development Programme for workers of Textile Sector, Clothing Sector through dedicated efforts under Corporate Social Responsibility etc.

Rajasthan Start-up Policy

9.141 Rajasthan Start-up Policy -2015 was launched on 09.10.2015 to encourage startups, students entrepreneurs and incubation centers. A national level Startup Fest 2015 was organized Oct., 2015. Also, a mini Startup Fest has been organized in Udaipur.

9.142 RIICO's Incubation Centre "Startup Oasis" has formed as separate legal entity i.e. "Startup Oasis Society".

9.143 An outlay of ₹ 1085.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for implementing the Rajasthan Start-up Policy.

9.144 Following are the two schemes in operation under Central Sector Schemes.

Mini Growth Centres (IIDs)

9.145 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.

Agro Food Parks

9.146 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 per cent of project cost as grant for each park.

Public Private Partnership Project

9.147 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, development of an Jaipur Exhibition & Convention has been established under PPP mode on 42 acres land at RIICO's Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur.

Gender Budget

9.148 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 per cent 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 per cent 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

9.149 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.

9.150 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/ Mehandi 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.
- Printing of literature and production of promotional material: 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.
- Participating in NRRs/ NRIs conferences, seminars, and events: Rajasthan Foundation has been participating in the Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas, Rajasthani International Conclave, and other conferences and events.
- Participated in the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas-2015, organized at Gandhinagar, Gujarat, between 7th through 9th January 2015. Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is the flagship event organized by Government of India, and has become very popular amongst the Indian Diaspora across the world. The Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) of 2015 was more significant in that it was exactly one hundred years ago on 9th January 1915, that Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the greatest Pravasi – consciously chose to return to India from South Africa, led India's freedom struggle, and thereafter, delivered to each one of us as the most precious gift - the independence, and thus, changed the lives of Indians forever. It is pertinent to add here that at the behest of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, this year's PBD – an important event to strengthen our connections with the India Diaspora abroad and to make them aware about the development of as well as

opportunities available in India - was organised at Gandhinagar, which was participated by a larger Diaspora.

- Organisation of Chapter Conference and interactive sessions to follow up the activities undertaken by the respective chapter.

9.151 Rajasthan Foundation's outlay during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period was to the tune of ₹ 350 lakh. An amount of ₹ 0.02 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17. All expenditure were met out from the interest of Corpus Fund.

MINES & GEOLOGY

9.152 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.

9.153 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. In spite of the fact that State is a storehouse of favorable geological horizons hosting as many 79 metallic and non metallic minerals, markedly the area under mining leases is only 0.54 per cent of the total land cover area of the State. The New Rajasthan Mineral Policy, 2015 released during the month June only, has vision to increase the mining land from 0.54 to 1.5 per cent. This object can only be achieved by joint efforts of all the stakeholders through systematic & purposeful mineral exploration with a prime object of accelerating mining activities in the State

9.154 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.

9.155 The two main functions attributed to the department are:-

- Mineral survey and prospecting
- Mineral administration and development of mineral resources.

9.156 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.

9.157 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. 9.7
Revenue collected from minerals

Year	Revenue (₹ in lakh)
2010-2011	192958
2011-2012	236631
2012-2013	283859
2013-2014	308866
2014-2015	340835

9.158 Details of the schemes run by department are as under:

Intensive Prospecting and Mineral Survey Scheme

9.159 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 kept 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 kept for purchase of instruments for departmental workshop, chemical laboratory, Differential GPS, GPS for survey and magnetometer, scanner etc. In the year 2016-17 an outlay of ₹ 1778.92 lakh is kept for salary, office expenses and contractual drilling.

9.160 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.

9.161 During the year 2016-17 department will undertake mineral survey and exploration programme for base metals, limestone, dolomite, industrial minerals, dimensional and decorative stone, strategic minerals, ferrous metals and General exploration programmes.

Construction of Mines Approach Roads

9.162 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. In the year 2016-17 only token amount of ₹ 0.03 lakh is kept and construction of road work will be taken up in new scheme protection of environment and health and maintenance of Ecological Balance in Mining area.

Construction of Departmental Buildings

9.163 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 2016-17 nine office building works will be continued and an outlay of ₹ 950.36 lakh is kept. Out of these four buildings Bundi, Amet, Nimbahera & Sikar building works are almost completed.

Building E-Business Infrastructure (Computerization)

9.164 In the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is kept 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

9.165 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.

Protections of Environment and Health and Maintenance of Ecological Balance in the Mining Area

9.166 Under this scheme protection of environment, roads construction, health problem, medical problem etc. will be taken up in mining areas. Under this scheme, funds will be transferred from Rajasthan Environment and Health Administrative Board fund. Mining road work is included and construction of mining approach roads is proposed in the mining areas to provide the infrastructure to facilitate mineral transportation. The road construction work is done by PWD. Machinery, instruments etc. can also be purchase for improvement of environment in mining area. Plantation work will be also carried out under this scheme with the cooperation of forest department. Medical equipment and

medicine will also be purchases for person acquire disease like Silicosis and other disease in which mining and mining industry is mainly responsible to acquire these diseases in mining areas. In the year 2015-16, 5 road works is carried out in Rajsamand, Banswara and Dungarpur area in the year 2016-17. The works of total volume of ₹ 15000.00 lakh is kept to be carried out with the approval of Rajasthan Environment and Health Administrative Board.

RAJASTHAN STATE MINES & MINERALS LIMITED (RSMML)

9.167 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.

9.168 A desalination plant having an input capacity of 20 million liters of saline water per day with output capacity of 13 MLD 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.

9.169 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.

9.170 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.

9.171 The following projects are proposed by RSMML for the Annual Plan 2016-17

Land Acquisition for Lignite Project

9.172 An outlay of ₹ 4500.00 lakh is kept for acquiring land for lignite mining in Barmer district.

Jhamar Kotra Mines Development

9.173 An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for purchase of equipment at Jhamar Kotra Mines.

Wind Power Project

9.174 An outlay of ₹ 8000.00 lakh is kept for Wind Power Project for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for various activities proposed through RSGL, its subsidiary company.

Equity Contribution to Rajasthan State Petroleum Corporation

9.175 An amount of ₹1000.00 lakh is kept as equity contribution to Rajasthan State Petroleum Corporation for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for various activities proposed through RSGL, its subsidiary company.

DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM

9.176 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.

9.177 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.

9.178 Rajasthan has emerged in World Oil Map due to the significant discovery of Crude Oil and Natural Gas.

9.179 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.

9.180 Four new Blocks of Rajasthan have been included in NELP-X bidding to be awarded for oil & gas exploration and development activities.

9.181 The Directorate is also accruing the non-tax revenue in terms of royalty on production of crude oil & natural gas to the order of ₹ 23885.00 crore during the period from 2009-10 to 2016-17.

9.182 An establishment of Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex in joint venture with HPCL is under consideration between State Government and Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, GoI for which fresh DFR is being prepared by Engineers India Ltd (EIL).

9.183 For Resurgent Rajasthan Summit, 2015, 9 MoUs were entered with oil companies with an investment of ₹ 30,530 crore for development of exploration & production activities, city gas distribution and marketing terminal oil petro-products in the State.

9.184 An expenditure of ₹ 20.57 lakh has been incurred in the 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 8050.01 lakh has been kept for the annual plan 2016-17 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 159 Km per 100 sq. Km (as on 31.03.2013), in the state it is 60.88 km. (as on 31.03.2015). Out of 2,08,342 Km road length three fourth is village roads and about 11 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.
- Gramin Gaurav Path Yojana has been launched at every Panchayat headquarters to construct 0.5 to 2 Km cement concrete road including drains for uplifting economic and social level in rural areas.
- Construction of missing links to minimize rural area connectivity.
- All the damaged roads to be repaired on priority basis.
- 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 ₹ 390923.35 lakh has been incurred on transport sector in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 577816.68 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 632714.34 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, this includes Central Assistance of ₹ 79733.87 lakh and concessionaire contribution of PPP project of ₹ 39915.00 lakh. Scheme-wise details are given in the following table:

Table No. 10.1
Financial Outlays for Transport Sector

S. No.	Department	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	₹ in lakh	
				Exp. in 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Public Works Department	890717.38	387264.02	328893.73	503979.02
2	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation IBER	47870.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Rajasthan State Road Dev. & Construction Corporation	100000.00	50077.00	33976.00	40000.00
4	Transport Department	2235.00	47094.66	19820.62	47572.76
5	JDA- Ring Road Project under PPP	0.00	20000.00	8233.00	20000.00
6	PWD-Road Project under PPP	0.00	73381.00	0.00	19915.00
7.	Directorate of Civil Aviation	0.00	0.00	0.00	1247.56
	Total	1040822.38	577816.68	390923.35	632714.34

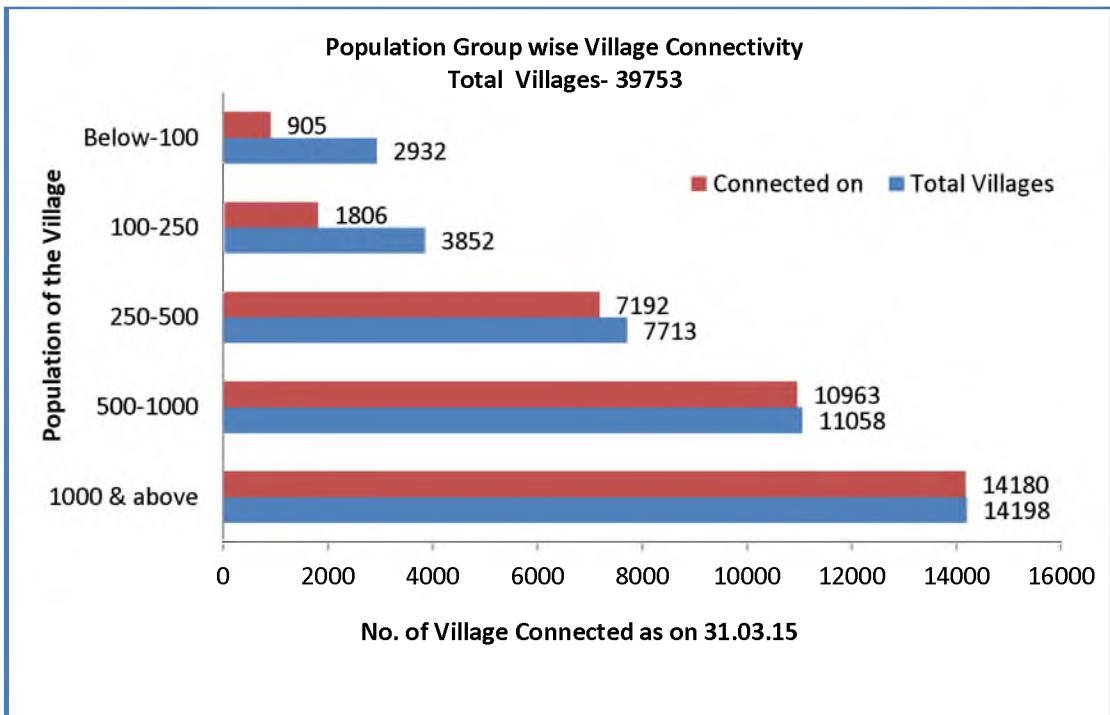
Public Works Department

10.5 Rajasthan is the largest State of the country having an area of 3.42 lakh sq. Km. 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 60.88 Km (as on 31.03.2015), in comparison to national average of 159 Km per 100 sq. Km (as on 31.03.2013). Huge efforts are needed to increase total road network in the State. The total road network in the State as on 31.03.2015 was 2,08,342 Km, out of this three fourth is village roads. About 11 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 31.03.2015 in the State is as follows:

Table No. 10.2
Village Connectivity

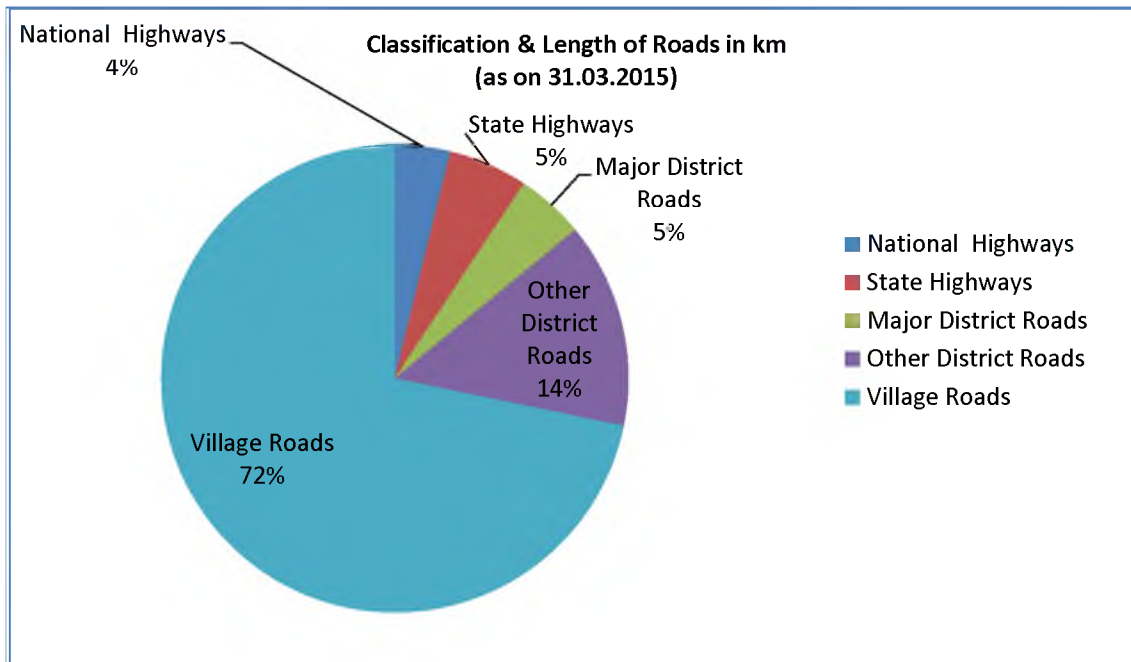
S.No.	Population Group	Total Villages	Connected on 31.03.15
1	1000 & above	14198	14180
2	500-1000	11058	10963
3	250-500	7713	7192
4	100-250	3852	1806
5	Below-100	2932	905
	Total	39753	35046



10.7 Total road network in the State is as under:-

Table No. 10.3
Classification of Roads as on 31.03.2015

S.No.	Classification	Length in Km				
		BT	MR	GR	FW	Total
1.	National Highways	7987	0	0	29	8016
2.	State Highways	11367	4	5	46	11422
3.	Major District Roads	9698	1	53	63	9815
4.	Other District Roads	27628	923	959	93	29603
5.	Village Roads	109515	1022	35986	2963	149486
	TOTAL	166195	1950	37003	3194	208342



10.8 An outlay of ₹ 890717.38 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 328893.73 lakh has been incurred during the Annual Plan 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 480645.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 543894.02 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, this includes central share of ₹ 79733.87 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 2015-16	Exp. In 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
(A) State Schemes					
1.	SMR-SHW(13th FC)	11250.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
2.	SMR-SHW/MDR	126000.00	17200.00	8687.22	13000.00
3.	State Road Fund	164887.00	60000.01	14967.48	50000.00
4.	NABARD-RIDF	317750.03	62100.06	78462.07	71600.06
5.	RRSMP-EAP	110000.00	25300.00	21230.29	14285.00
6.	Rural Roads	5529.00	90000.00	94694.52	130000.00
7.	Special Priority Roads	0.00	500.00	1289.16	200.00
8.	Urban Roads	2894.00	950.00	3892.48	5500.00
9.	Land Acquisition (G)	1150.00	200.00	228.87	200.00
10.	Land Acquisition (P)	19.36	30.00	168.64	10.00
11.	Land Acquisition (ADP)	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01
12.	Computerization	150.00	100.00	33.05	50.00
13.	Public Works and others	0.05	350.00	362.15	400.00
14.	Share Capital to RIDOCR/RSRDCC	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02
15.	NH PPP Contribution	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
16.	Economic Roads	3000.00	250.02	92.00	0.03
17.	SHW-PPP	0.00	2000.00	3096.40	2000.00

S. No.	Scheme	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. In 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
18.	Loan to RIDCOR/RSRDCC	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
19.	Estate Dev. company	0.00	0.01	200.00	0.01
20.	PMGSY	0.00	0.00	32047.56	32000.00
21.	RSHDP-I ADB	0.00	0.00	0.00	75000.00
22.	RSHDP-II WB	0.00	0.00	0.00	20000.00
23.	RSHDP-III JICA	0.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00
	Total	742629.54	258980.18	259451.79	424245.16
(B) Central Asst. Schemes					
24.	Central Road Fund (ACA)	148087.84	25000.00	10651.87	26700.00
25.	Economic Roads	0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Inter State Road	-	2000.01	0.00	0.03
27.	PMGSY	-	96000.00	55990.00	48000.00
28.	Border Area Roads	-	5033.82	2799.97	5033.82
29.	Strategic Roads	-	0.01	0.00	0.01
	Total	148087.84	128283.84	69441.84	79733.86
(C) PPP Projects					
30.	JDA Ring Rd Project (PPP)	-	20000.00	0.00	20000.00
31.	PWD- Road Project(PPP)	-	73381.00	0.00	19915.00
	Total	-	93381.00	0.00	39915.00
	Grand Total	890717.38	480645.02	328893.73	543894.02

SMR- Strengthening, Modernization & Renovation SHW- State Highway

MDR- Major District Roads RRSMP- Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project

10.9 The main physical targets kept for the Twelfth Plan, achievement for the Annual Plan 2015-16, and targets kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are given in the following table:

Table No.10.5
Physical Targets

S. No	Scope of Work	Scheme	Target Twelfth Plan	(Length in Km)	
				Ach. 2015-16	Target 2016-17
1.	SMR SHW & MDR	Central Road Fund	2270	87	200
2.	SMR SHW & MDR	13th FC	430	0	0
3.	SMR SHW & MDR	SMR-SHW-MDR	3100	30	30
4.	Const. of Rural Roads	RIDF	1000	447	0
5.	Const. of Rural Roads	Rural Roads	100	52	170
6.	Const. of Missing Links	RIDF	2850	84	0
7.	Const. of Religious Roads	RIDF	556	47	0
8.	RMUP-ISR/MDR/VR	RIDF	8400	4081	2500
9.	Const of RoBs (No.)	SRF	15	3	4
10.	SMR SHW & MDR	Economic Roads	-	0	0

S. No	Scope of Work	Scheme	Target Twelfth Plan	Ach. 2015-16	Target 2016-17
11.	Const of RUBs (No.)	Rural Roads	-	0	7
12.	Village Connectivity (No.)	RIDF	-	158	0
13.	Const. of Rural Roads	Rural Roads-EAP	-	496	194
14.	Village Connectivity (No.)	Rural Roads-EAP	-	264	50
15.	SMR SHW & MDR	SRF	-	0	0
16.	SMR Urban Roads	Urban Roads	-	0	31
17.	Const. of Rural Roads	SPR	-	-	0
18.	SMR-VR	SPR	-	0	0
19.	Const. of Rural Roads	PMGSY		2403	3000
20.	Habitations Connectivity	PMGSY		918	1100
21.	SMR-ISR	Inter- State		0	0
22.	Construction of GGP	Rural Roads		1349	230
23.	Const. of missing links	Rural Roads		310	1700

ISR- Inter State Roads VR- Village Roads

SPR – Special Priority Roads

RMUP- Renovation, Modernization, Up-gradation Project RoB –Rail over Bridge RUB –Rail under Bridge

SRF- State Road Fund

10.10 Other major achievements during the Annual Plan 2015-16 are as follows:

- A project of 16 Mega Highways for up-gradation of 2631 Km of secondary corridors consisting 28 works were taken up at the cost of ₹ 3590.00 lakh on BOT basis during 2012-13, all these works have been completed under BOT and State Road Fund out of which 8 works of length 240 Km have been completed during 2015-16
- Kishangarh Bas-Khairthal-Bansur-Kotputali (62 Km), and Debari-Kurabar-Bambora (41.87 Km) has been developed. Development of original work of Jaipur-Bhilwara State Highway (212 Km) was completed. Land acquisition for additional sanctioned 5 bypasses is in progress.
- Rail over bridge (ROB's) at Makrana, Modak and Phulera has been completed.
- Work of 7 Rail under bridges at various railway crossings in Hanumangarh and Churu districts are in progress.
- A new scheme Gramin Gaurav Path Yojana (GGPY) was started during 2014-15. In first phase sanction issued to construct cement concrete roads with drainage in 1975 Panchayat Headquarters. Work completed in 1827 PHQ's with construction of 1584 Km CC roads (GGPY).

- A Missing Link Project of 1009 works to construct 2182 Km missing links with a cost of ₹ 60835.00 lakh was started in December 2015. Work completed in 310 Km with an expenditure of ₹ 12800.00 lakh.
- Strengthening and renewal work of more than 4229 Km.
- Non-patchable of Major District Roads, other District Roads and Village Roads were completed under NABARD RIDF-20.
- 3 BOT works amounting to ₹ 59596.00 lakh, comprising 193.60 Km length was started. Margin money will be provided from State Road Fund.
- As per budget announcement 2014-15, 132 roads comprised 8910 Km length of State Highways and Major District Roads were identified in first phase to develop on PPP mode. Work of detailed project reports was completed. Mostly roads are not viable on PPP VGF mode. Now these roads would be developed on PPP Annuity and EPC mode. 50 percent share of these roads would be provided by GOR with loan assistance from WB & ADB. During Resurgent Rajasthan Summit, November 2015, a MOU of ₹ 1000000 lakh was signed between GOR and Malesiyan Companies.
- The following works were started during this year :-
 - Construction of additional carriage way from Bhairun Darwaza to Sawai Madhopur city with a cost of ₹ 3000 lakh.
 - Re-construction of High level bridge between Hanumangarh city and Hanumangarh Junction on Ghaggar River with a cost of ₹ 4000 lakh.
 - Widening and strengthening work from Sabala bypass and Teejwar to Syntax Chauraha via Tehsil Chauraha in Dungarpur district with a cost of ₹ 1460 lakh.
 - Construction of Road from Sewar to Pali in Dholpur district with a cost of ₹ 443 lakh.
 - Widening and strengthening work from Bhopal Sagar to Narela via Surajpura in Chittaurgarh district with a cost of ₹ 7688 lakh.
 - Widening and Strengthening work from Ghaura Circle to Ahanisa Circle and Kati Circle to Ahanisa Circle in Alwar city with a cost of ₹ 3000 lakh.

10.11 In addition to the other targets, following targets are kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17:

- 3 BOT works amounting to ₹ 90992.00 lakh, comprising 319.80 Km length would be completed. Margin money will be provided from State Road Fund.
- Work on 7 new RUB's in Hanumangarh and Churu district would be completed.

- 4 Rail over bridges at Gangapur city, Maria-Murena, Ramganj Mandi and Shree Mahaveerji would be completed during 2016-17. Construction work of ROB's at Lohawat on Raika Bag-Jaisalmer Rly section and Hanumangarh will also be taken up.
- First phase of GGP road works would be completed.
- Second phase of GGP road works will be started.
- Under NABARD RIDF-21, 694 works amounting to ₹ 60535 lakh involved 2702 Km non-patchable rural roads to renew and 99 CD works would be completed.
- 1009 work of 2182 Km missing links in rural areas would be completed under Rural Roads.

10.12 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.

State Highways

10.14 During the year 2013-14, 26 works of 261.35 Km length costing ₹ 20522.00 lakh were sanctioned, out of which 18 works of 246 Km length completed and an expenditure of ₹ 16320.00 lakh incurred. During the year 2014-15, 4 works of 8.12 Km length costing ₹ 2269.00 lakh were sanctioned, out of which 1 work of 4 Km length completed and an expenditure of ₹ 1772.00 lakh has been incurred. 3 works e.g Hanumanagrh high level bridge and land acquisition of Bharatpur, Sawaimadhapur bypasses costing ₹ 14253.00 lakh was sanctioned in 2015-16. DPR work of HL bridge and land acquisition of bypasses is under progress. An expenditure of ₹ 6158.08 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 8500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Major District Roads

10.15 During the year 2013-14, 87 works of 280.90 Km length costing ₹ 8725 lakh were sanctioned, out of which 72 works of 227 Km length completed and an expenditure of ₹ 8663.00 lakh has been incurred. 2 works namely widening and strengthening of MDR-4 of 28.50 Km in Baran district and land acquisition of Nasirabad bypass costing ₹ 6285.00 lakh were sanctioned in 2015-16. Work started in Baran district and land acquisition of bypass is under progress. An expenditure of ₹ 2529.14 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 8700 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

State Road Fund

10.16 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 @ ₹ 0.50 per litre in the State during 2004-05. Now levying cess on the sale of petrol and high speed diesel has been revised from @ ₹ 0.50 per litre to @ ₹ 1.25 per litre by March 2016. An amount of ₹ 11504.47 lakh was paid to RSRDCC for ongoing projects against margin money/annuity and an expenditure of ₹ 3463.01 lakh has been incurred on ongoing works against an outlay of ₹ 60000.01 lakh in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 50000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

10.17 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 2014-15, 1211 works amounting to ₹ 84708.00 lakh to strengthen and renew 4254 Km of non-patchable length was sanctioned, out of these works 934 works of 3645 Km completed and expenditure of ₹ 59570.00 lakh incurred. Remaining works are under progress. During 2015-16, 694 works amounting to ₹ 60547.00 lakh to strengthen and renew 2702 Km of non-patchable length and 99 CD works were sanctioned. Progress of various works sanctioned under RIDF-16 to 21 is given in the table:

Table No. 10.6
Progress of RIDF Projects

S. No.	Scheme	Sanctions		Progress up to 2015-16		(₹ in lakh) Outlay 2016-17
		No. of work	Amount	No. of work	Amount	Amount
1	RIDF-16	2426	86384.27	2377	77127.66	0.03
2	RIDF-17	1264	55839.67	1252	51333.09	100.00
3	RIDF-18	2256	139598.67	2176	131074.63	1000.00
4	RIDF-19	2176	111587.00	2132	98915.85	1000.00
5	RIDF-20	1211	84708.00	1202	69879.53	8000.00
6	RIDF-21	694	60547.00	0	2268.75	54000.00
7	RIDF-22		0.00	0	0.00	7500.03
	Total	10027	538664.61	9139	430599.51	71600.06

10.18 An outlay of ₹ 71600.06 lakh is kept under the scheme for new and on-going works for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes ₹ 7500.03 lakh for RIDF-22.

Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project

10.19 To connect Revenue villages having population 250-499 as per census 2001, in general areas and to improve quality and management of road network of PWD, a new RRSMP project was started with assistance of the World Bank in 2013-14. The project size is US \$ 227 Million (INR 136200 lakh). 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. 1006 works were started. Rest 37 works for 50 Km are under cost effective technology, after finalization of detailed project reports by World Bank are proposed to be awarded. The expenditure for the project up to March 2016 is ₹ 90752.00 lakh. 945 villages were connected which involved 2121 Km. During the year 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹ 21230.19 lakh has been incurred against an outlay of ₹ 25300.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 14285.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

10.20 The project includes the following component:

- Construction of about 2500 Km 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

10.21 Under the scheme, roads in the rural areas are constructed, strengthened and renovated. During 2014-15, new sanctions for construction of HL/Submersible Bridge, CC construction of GGP,

construction of missing links/CD works, construction of village connectivity roads and various works of village roads were issued. During 2014-15 sanction for 28 works amounting to ₹ 7475.00 lakh for various roads in Bharatpur and Kota zone, was issued (involves 100.46 Km length) out of which 9 works of 30.90 Km length completed and an expenditure of ₹ 3960.00 lakh incurred. New scheme Gramin Gaurav Path was also started during this year. As per budget announcement 2014-15, GGP is to be developed at all Panchayat Headquarters in next 3 years. In the first phase, sanction of ₹ 102729 lakh to construct 1955 Km cement concrete road with drains in 1985 PHQs. By March, 2016 work completed in 1827 PHQs with construction of 1584 Km CC roads includes drain works in 729 PHQs. Remaining works are in progress.

10.22 During 2015-16, 2 ROBs, 6 RUBs, 23 road works and 1009 work of missing links amounting to ₹ 83499.43 lakh involved 2361 Km length, sanction was issued. Work of RUB's, missing links and various roads started.

10.23 An expenditure of ₹ 94694.52 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 90000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 130000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Special Priority Roads

10.24 During 2013-14, a new scheme Special Priority Roads was started. An expenditure of ₹ 1289.16 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Urban Roads

10.25 Strengthening, renovation and widening of urban road works are taken up under the scheme. During 2015-16, 4 works of 16.70 Km length costing ₹ 15319.00 lakh was sanctioned in Alwar, Dungarpur, Sawai Madhopur city and Jaitaran town and these works were started. An expenditure of ₹ 3892.48 lakh was incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 950.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Land Acquisition

10.26 An expenditure of ₹ 397.51 lakh was incurred on payment of compensation in lieu of land acquisition under 'General & PMGSY' scheme in 2015-16 An outlay of ₹ 210.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Computerization

10.27 For strengthening of IT sector of the department ₹ 150.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. The System Study/RFP preparation of the project is being carried out by RajCOMP Information Services Ltd. under the supervision of State e-Governance Mission Team (SeMT). This project includes study, design, development of application software, purchase of hardware up to sub-division offices, installation of network connectivity among all PWD offices across the State. It also includes five

year maintenance and FMS requirements. An expenditure of ₹ 33.05 lakh was incurred on software and remuneration of computer operators as contract persons against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Public Works

10.28 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 ₹ 362.15 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 350.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

A. State Plan PPP Projects:

Road Development through PPP mode

10.29 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. It includes 132 roads. DPR (Detailed Project Report) for all packages including East-West Corridor has been received. Mostly roads are not viable on PPP VGF mode. Now these roads would be developed on PPP Annuity and EPC mode. 50 per cent share of these roads would be provided by GOR with loan assistance from WB, ADB and JICA. During Resurgent Rajasthan summit, November 2015, a MOU of ₹ 1000000 lakh was signed between GOR and Malesiyan Companies.

10.30 17 PPP projects amounting to ₹ 230500 lakh is likely to be started during 2016-17. For these projects, private share of ₹ 19915.00 lakh is expected in 2016-17.

Table No. 10.7

(₹ in lakh)

S.N.	Name of Road	Estimated Project Cost	VGF Share (GOI+ GOR)	Concessionaire Share	
				2015-16	2016-17
1	Ganganagar-Pacca-Saharana-PPP-VGF	12000.00	3636.00	0.00	3364.00
2	Chomu-Chandawaji PPP-VGF	4000.00	1600.00	0.00	1000.00
3	4 Roads Package no.01 ADB	30600.00	15300.00	0.00	2300.00
4	2 Roads Package no.02 ADB	39400.00	19700.00	0.00	2700.00
5	6 Roads Package no.03 ADB	76200.00	35600.00	0.00	6401.00
6	3 Roads Package no.04 ADB	68300.00	34150.00	0.00	4150.00
	Total	230500.00	109986.00	0.00	19915.00

10.31 An expenditure of ₹ 3096.40 lakh has been incurred on preparation of DPR's during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

A. Central Assistance Schemes:

Central Road Fund

10.32 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, 119 work of 1769.15 Km length costing ₹ 241623.00 lakh have been sanctioned and ₹ 51044.00 lakh has been received from GOI. Out of these sanctions, 56 works of 952 Km costing to ₹ 176228.00 lakh have been sanctioned during 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 10651.87 lakh has been incurred on ongoing works during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 25000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 26700.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

PMGSY

10.33 Up-to 2014-15 it was 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme. From 2015-16 pattern of funding have been changed by GOI. As per new pattern of funding 60 per cent share by GOI and 40 per cent share by GOR of PMGSY scheme will be shared. Under this scheme habitations having population 500 and above in general area and 250 and above in tribal & desert area are being connected by Roads.

10.34 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.

10.35 Phase wise progress up to March, 2016 and kept targets for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are as follows:

**Table No. 10.8
PMGSY Works**

(₹ in crore)							
Phase & Year	Sanct. Amount	Sanct. Length	Habitations to be benefited	Length constructed up to 03/16	Habitations connected up to 03/16	Exp. up To March 2016	Target 2016-17
P-X P-I&II 11-12	885.82	3602.76	1076	3208.31	1027	743.26	50.00

Phase & Year	Sanct. Amount	Sanct, Length	Habitations to be benefited	Length constructed up to 03/16	Habitations connected up to 03/16	Exp. up To March 2016	Target 2016-17
P-X P-II 11-12	549.68	1892.04	687	1641.03	599	492.02	50.00
P-XI P-III 12-13	483.32	1672.13	578	1498.36	529	408.21	100.00
P-XII P- III 13-14	510.18	1714.97	571	1445.20	497	401.10	100.00
P-XII P- III 13-14	796.18	2617.33	874	2086.32	676	574.27	200.00
P-XII P- III 16-17	1612.00	4293.00	1479	0.00	0	0.00	300.00
Total	4837.18	15792.23	5265	9879.22	3328	2618.8	800.00

10.36 An expenditure of ₹ 88037.56 lakh has been incurred against release of ₹ 55990.00 lakh and ₹ 32047.56 lakh by GOI and GOR respectively during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 80000 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Last phase of habitations connectivity is likely to be sanctioned in April 2016. 900 habitations are kept to be connected with roads involved 2000 Km.

Strategic and Border Roads

10.37 Border roads are being constructed and maintained by BRO (Border Roads Organization). An outlay of ₹ 5033.82 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan State Road Development & Construction Corporation Ltd. (RSRDCC) (IEBR)

10.38 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 ₹ 40000.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 50077.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 40000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Transport Department

10.39 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 licenses, 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 license, permanent license, and duplicate license, renewal of license 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 licenses 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 are proposed to be constructed at Jaipur during the year 2016-17 on PPP mode. Facility for online submission of various applications will also be made available.

10.40 Looking into the increasing number of road accidents, road safety is one of the top most priorities of the department. Important decisions regarding road safety are taken, implemented and monitored by various State Level Committees like Cabinet Sub Committee, State Road Safety Council, Transport Management Committee and Steering Committee and District Level Transport Management Committees. A separate road safety cell has been created within the Transport Department, which is also the nodal department for coordinating road safety activities in the State. Year 2015-16 was declared as the Road Safety Year in which various road safety activities like awareness and checking campaigns, creation of new NGOs working exclusively in road safety, training programs/workshops etc. were carried out. State Road Safety Policy has been approved by State Level TMC and will be declared in near future. Use of helmet has been made compulsory for two wheeled vehicle drivers as well as pillion riders throughout the State. Road Safety education has been included in the curriculum of standard VI to Xth in the schools of the state. Integrated computerized driving tracks and fitness centres are being established on PPP mode. Besides these, various other road safety activities are being regularly carried out. The new schemes for providing reform linked assistance to RSRTC were started during the year 2014-15 are continue in 2016-17 also. For infrastructural development of the department, following projects are being implemented:

Transport Building and Driving Tracks

10.41 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 license 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. Construction work for Office buildings and driving tracks of RTO Jodhpur will be started in the year 2016-17. An expenditure of ₹ 611.23 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 929.31 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 449.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Computerization in RTO/DTO Offices

10.42 For providing online and timely service delivery to the public, computerization project is being implemented. An expenditure of ₹ 1914.37 lakh has been incurred on the scheme in the year 2015-16 against the provision of ₹ 1915.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2763.48 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Inspection and Certification Center in Railmagra

10.43 For providing facility of vehicle testing, I&C has been established in Railmagra, District-Rajsamand. No expenditure was incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Road Safety Fund

10.44 An expenditure of ₹ 110.37 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 250.08 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 250.08 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Assistance to RSRTC for Share Capital

10.45 To improve the financial position of the State Road Transport Corporation, the State Government has decided to provide state equity to the corporation. No expenditure was incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Grant to RSRTC for VGF

10.46 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 ₹ 2084.66 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Grant for Reformed Linked Plan

10.47 To improve the financial position of the State Road Transport Corporation, the state government has decided to provide grant to the Corporation. No expenditure has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 12000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 12000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Share Capital for Reform Linked Plan

10.48 To improve the financial position of the State Road Transport Corporation, the state government has decided to provide Share Capital for Reform Linked Plan to the Corporation. No expenditure has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 30000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 12000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan State Bus Terminal Dev. Authority

10.49 In the State, there is a lack of modern facilities for the passengers & other users at various bus terminals. There is no proper availability of buses at various bus terminals.

10.50 In order to provide Modern facilities to the passengers & other users and to facilitate operation of State Transport Undertakings and private bus operator's buses from the same bus terminal "Rajasthan State Bus Terminal Development Authority" is constituted under the

Rajasthan State Bus Terminal Development Authority Act, 2015. Framing of rules under the Rajasthan State Bus Terminal Development Authority Act, 2015 is under process.

10.51 For preliminary work an expenditure of ₹100.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 100.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur

10.52 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.

10.53 Main physical targets for the Twelfth Plan, likely achievement for the Annual Plan 2015-16 and target for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are as follows:-

**Table No. 10.9
Physical Targets for RSRTC**

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target Twelfth Plan	Ach. 2015-16	Target for 2016-17
1.	Purchasing New Buses (Including Midi Busses)	No.	2500	10	500
2.	Operated Km	in crore Km	330	59.02	60.00
3.	Fleet utilization	%	96	89	92
4.	Vehicle Utilization per day per bus on average buses held	Km	391.40	356.00	373.00
5.	Load Factor	%	75.60	75.40	74.00
6.	Km per Litre (Diesel)	Diesel	5.09	5.00	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. An expenditure of ₹ 3608.71 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 12363.47 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 11128.44 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Sector-wise break up is as under:

Table 11.1
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)					
S. No.	Name of Department	Twelfth Plan (2012-17)	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Science and Technology Department	5568.04	2860.44	1253.90	3551.56
2	Environment Department	18638.46	4703.03	2263.57	2576.88
3	Rajasthan Pollution Control Board	0.00	4800.00	91.24	5000.00
Total		24206.50	12363.47	3608.71	11128.44

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 2015-16

- Five patent facility centres had been constituted in regional offices (Udaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota & Ajmer).
- Biotechnology Policy 2015 had been issued.
- SATCOM network was extended for all Government Higher Secondary School (Science faculty) of State. Students of 11th class had been included in above teaching programme.
- Establishment of Sub-regional Science Centre, Udaipur with a total cost of ₹ 5.00 crore was in progress.
- Upgradation of Regional Science Centre, Jaipur to Regional Science City with a cost of ₹ 270.00 lakh was in progress.
- Establishment of Receive Only Terminals (RoTs) at all Higher Secondary Schools having Science faculty and 66 Model 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 ₹ 1253.90 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2860.44 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 3551.56 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The scheme wise details are given below:

Table No.11.2
Financial Targets and Achievements

S. No.	Name of Scheme	12th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	(₹ in lakh)
					Outlay 2016-17
1	Science & Technology	505.33	229.42	138.53	311.67
2	Research & Development	809.50	121.40	20.00	106.04
3	Science & Society	631.60	113.30	1.95	186.76
4	Science Communication & Popularization	1511.05	841.03	612.31	735.73
5	Biotechnology	153.55	32.28	15.05	255.04
6	State Remote Sensing Application Centre	704.00	497.01	217.91	1414.14
7	Entrepreneurship Development	95.37	12.75	12.36	20.73
8	Patent Information Centre	40.00	13.40	11.35	56.25
9	Management Information System (MIS)	36.28	21.56	10.81	42.96
10	Biotechnology Research Centre	0.00	0.02	0.00	6.02
11	Construction works in Science & Technology	1081.36	708.15	213.63	416.09

S. No.	Name of Scheme	12th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
12	Science City	0.00	270.00	0.00	0.01
13	Others	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
	Total	5568.04	2860.44	1253.90	3551.56

Annual Plan 2016-17

11.8 An outlay of ₹ 3551.56 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The scheme wise details are as follows:-

Science and Technology

11.9 An expenditure of ₹ 138.53 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 311.67 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for establishment related expenses of various divisions of the department, Science Park, Jhalawar and Sub Regional Science Centre, Jodhpur including ₹ 190.11 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 2016-17:-

- 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 ₹ 20.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 106.04 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 1.95 lakh has been incurred on pilot projects, Science & Technology Resource Centres (STRC's) & different training & awareness programmes.

11.14 In the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 186.76 lakh is kept 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 2016-17 by:-

- Installation of outdoor models, indoor models based on different principles of energy, mechanic, sound, light & sight, environment, wild life etc.
- 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.

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 2016-17:-

- 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 ₹ 612.31 lakh has been incurred under communication & popularization of science division during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 735.73 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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 2016-17:-

- Support to minor projects.
- Centre of Excellence.
- Financial assistance for major projects.
- Workshop/ Seminar for Biotechnology.
- Participation in International Biotech Fair/ Exhibition.
- Bio-Technology Policy.

11.27 An expenditure of ₹ 15.05 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 255.04 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

State Remote Sensing Application Center

11.28 The details of different programme are given below:-

11.29 National (Natural) Resource Information System (NRIS): 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.

11.30 Strengthening of Remote Sensing Cell at Jaipur & establishment of Remote Sensing Cells at Regional Offices Bikaner, Kota & Udaipur. 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 remote sensing & GIS shall be expanded by creating Remote Sensing Cell at regional offices of the department at Bikaner, Kota & Udaipur.

11.31 Satellite based Communication Networks (SATCOM): 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.

11.32 Starting Diploma in Remote Sensing & GIS: A diploma course in Remote Sensing will be started after approval from AICTE.

11.33 Engineering/Medical Entrance Coaching Through Satellite Communication: 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 ₹ 217.91 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 1414.14 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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 ₹ 12.36 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 20.73 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹ 11.35 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 56.25 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Management Information System and Library

11.39 An expenditure of ₹ 10.81 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 42.96 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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 Only ₹ 6.02 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17 for DPR formulation of phase-I.

Construction Works

11.42 An expenditure of ₹ 213.63 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 416.09 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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 Park Udaipur, Ajmer and Bharatpur	205.94
2	Development of Science and Technology new Office Building	108.15
3	Science Park Jhalawar and Science Centre Kota	50.00
4	District Level Science Park Development	50.00
5	Institute of Bio Informatics	1.00
6	Research Institute of Oncology	1.00
	Total	416.09

(a) Sub-regional Science Centre at Udaipur:

11.43 Sub-regional Science Centre at Udaipur shall be established on 50 per cent cost sharing basis with National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Ministry of Culture, Government of India. Matching share of NCSM would be made in form of models and exhibits and state share shall be used for developing infrastructure at site including site clearance, construction of boundary wall, bore well, 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.

(c) Construction of Science and Technology Bhawan (New Office Building)

11.45 A provision of ₹ 108.15 lakh is kept to meet the remaining cost of construction of first phase of Technology Bhawan in Science Park, Jaipur.

(d) Regional Science City

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.

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

11.47 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 programmes. It also deals with the policy issues related to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) and Rajasthan Bio-diversity Board. Lately, Government of India has also delegated the powers for granting Environmental Clearance to certain development projects in Alwar District under the Aravali Notification.

11.48 Department is also coordinating 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 departments and organizations.

11.49 An outlay of ₹ 18638.46 lakh was kept for the Environment Department for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2263.57 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 4703.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2576.88 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. 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 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
State Plan					
1	Environment Education and Awareness Programme	410.70	80.66	83.84	114.27
2	Rajasthan Biodiversity Board	1569.44	242.35	194.50	287.32
3	Health Care Facilities & Bio-Medical Waste	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
	Total	1980.14	323.03	278.34	401.61
Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
4	National River Conservation Plan	7008.13	610.00	0.00	0.01
5	National Lake Conservation Plan	8949.38	3570.00	1985.23	1975.26
6	Common Effluent Treatment Plant	700.81	200.00	0.00	200.00
	Grand Total	18638.46	4703.03	2263.57	2576.88

Achievements of the Annual Plan 2015-16

- Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar were awarded to an organization and to an individual.
- 51 Biodiversity Management Committees were constituted at District, Panchayat Samitte and Gram Panchayat levels.
- Organized 1 State level and 7 Divisional level workshops for awareness towards Biodiversity Conservation.

Goals/Objectives & Vision for the Annual Plan 2016-17

11.50 The basic objective of the Department is to promote environment friendly development. The priorities are:

- Optimum utilization of available manpower, print and electronic media for environmental awareness.
- Dissemination of information relating to environmental 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 environment sector.
- Judicious and optimum sustainable use of resources through the concept of 3R's viz. Reduce, Recycle and Reuse to conserve various natural and manmade resources.

Budget Announcement of 2016-17

- Centre for excellence for skill development on environmental issues to be established.
- Support to women and young entrepreneurs for setting up industries for manufacturing products from industrial waste.
- Increase period of validity of permission under air and water acts from 3, 5 and 10 years to 5, 10 and 15 years for certain industries.

11.51 In order to achieve the above objectives following activities are proposed for the Annual Plan 2016-17:-

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 celebration 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 ₹ 83.84 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 114.27 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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 Government 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 Government of Rajasthan, Forest Department, notification in 2010. Major activities to be undertaken 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 based 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 and University students, teachers, researchers, scientists, policy makers, BMC members, industries, farmers, breeders, holders and creators of indigenous and 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 ₹ 194.50 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 287.32 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)

11.55 National Lake Conservation Plan is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern 50:50 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 ₹ 1985.23 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 1975.26 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 962.07 lakh of central assistance.

Common Effluent Treatment Plant

11.56 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 outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including central share of ₹ 100.00 lakh.

Scheme from Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)

Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board

11.57 Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board is a body corporate constituted under section 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 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.

11.58 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. A provision of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is kept from Board resources for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

CHAPTER - 12

EDUCATION

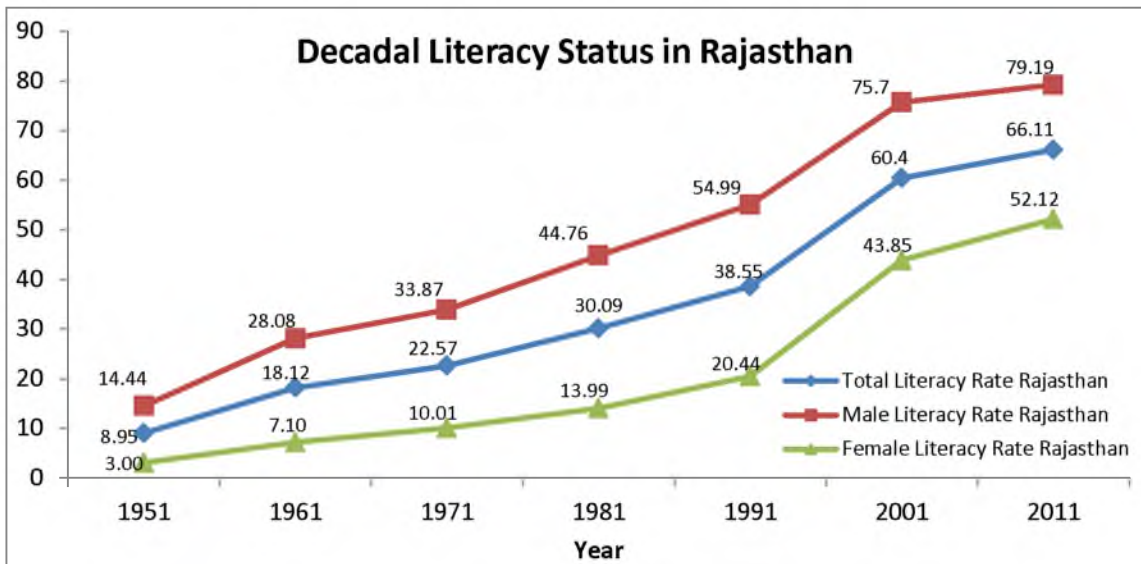
12.1 Historically, the society has been conservative due to the legacy of princely and feudal rule. Even after independence, practices like child marriage, parda systems etc. still prevail. Resultantly, the impact of all these on the spread of education, especially amongst the females, has been adverse.

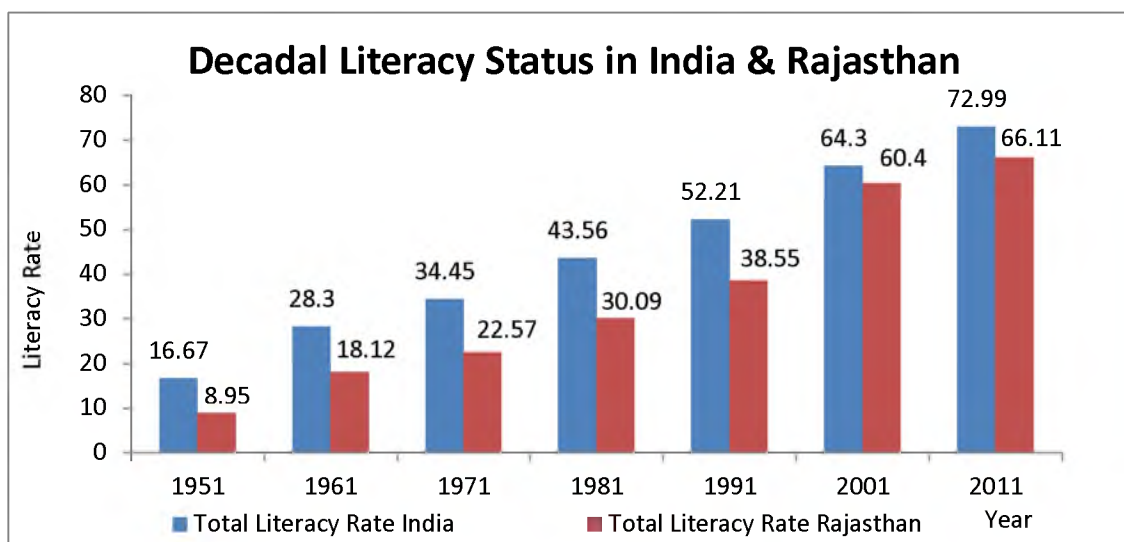
12.2 The pattern in public spending on education presents an encouraging picture. Though Rajasthan's per capita income is relatively low, it spends around 4.5 per cent of GSDP on education, and this ratio has been increasing over the past decade. Furthermore, Rajasthan allocates more than half of its 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 1990's 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

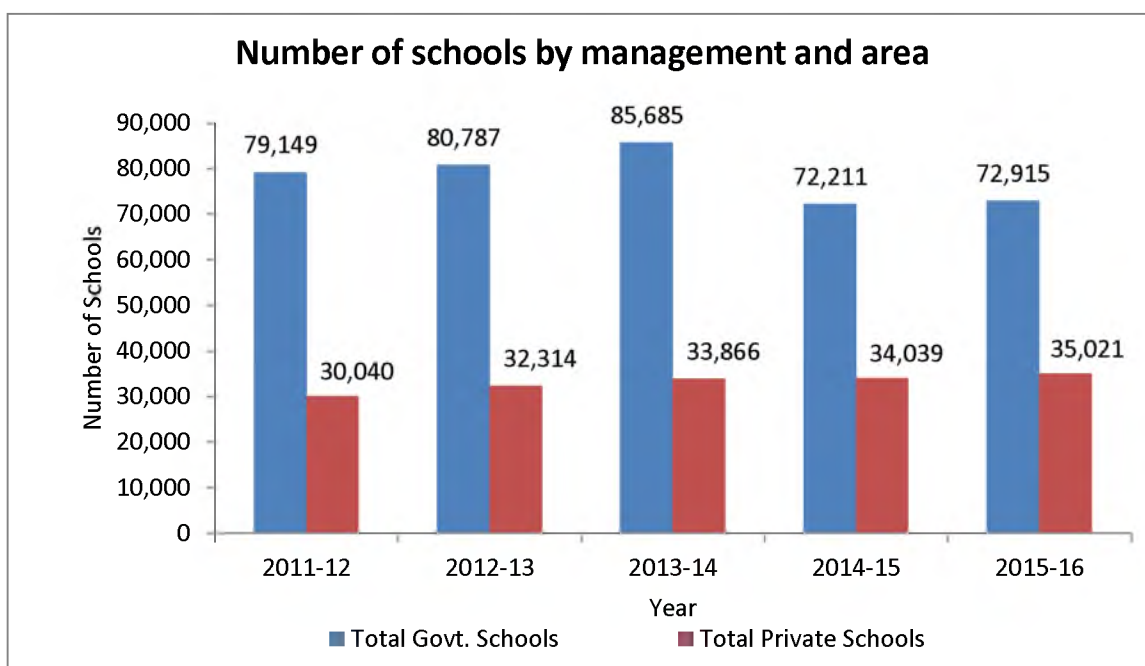
12.6 The total number of schools where elementary classes are running has increased to 107936 schools in government and private sector upto 2015-16. The significant trend is the phenomenal growth of private schooling in Rajasthan is shown in the table below:

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
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
2015-16	72,915	35,021	68,310	21,849

Source: DISE 2015-16

* 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 school level and increased at UPS and Secondary/Sr. Secondary level due to the integration of schools in the year 2015-16. 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
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
2015-16	1,17,380	1,38,068	1,31,791

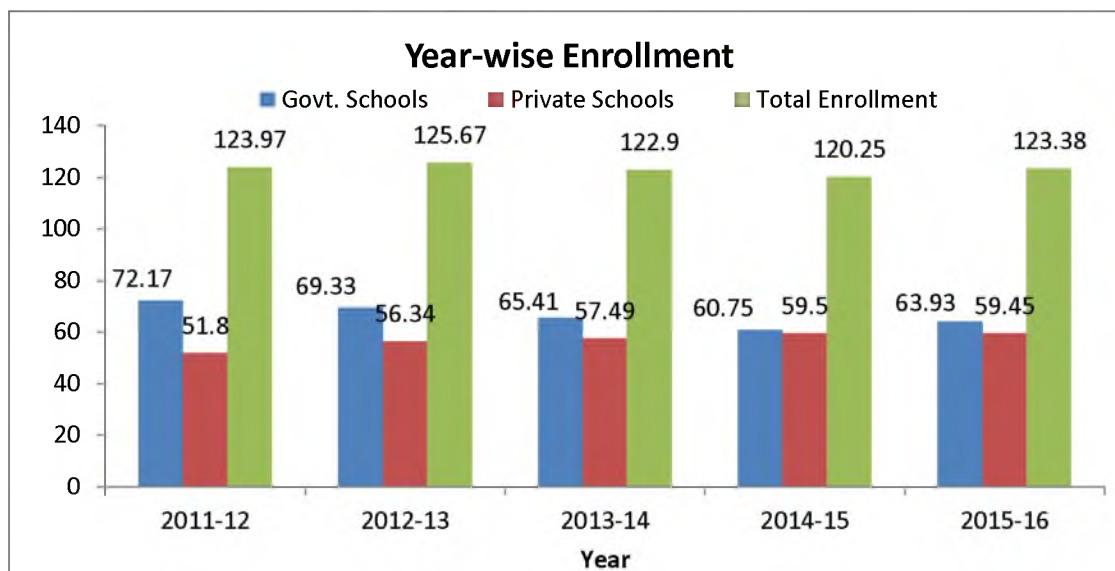
Enrolment

12.8 Enrolment is improving at elementary level and continuously increasing at secondary level 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	
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
2015-16	63.93	59.45	123.38	40.32



Pupil-Teacher Ratio

12.9 PTR at elementary level; it has improved from 1:28 to 1:23, at secondary level it has constant at 1:22 and at senior secondary level, it come down to 1:28 to 1:33 during the last 5 years period. The PTR is as under:-

Table No. 12.5
Category-wise PTR

Year	PTR (Govt.)				
	PS	UPS	Total Elementary	Sec.	Sr. Sec.
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	25	30
2015-16	28	14	23	22	33

Transition

12.10 The transition rate of primary to upper primary is hovering around 90 per cent and it reached 94.72 per cent from upper primary to secondary school level in 2015-16. 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
2011-12	90.63	91.30
2012-13	90.10	84.95
2013-14	88.41	91.46
2014-15	88.23	90.33
2015-16	91.97	94.72

Dropouts

12.11 The dropout rate is showing a mark of improvement during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 at elementary level and reached at 4.73 per cent. Dropout rate also declined at secondary level and reached at 3.28 per cent during 2015-16. The dropout rate in the last 5 years is as under:-

Table No. 12.7
Dropout Rate

Year	Elementary	Secondary
2011-12	3.95	NA
2012-13	3.90	8.09
2013-14	7.90	13.65
2014-15	7.65	7.48
2015-16	4.73	3.28

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 (2014-15)	State (Rajasthan) 2015-16	
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)			
PS	100.08	108.07	
UPS	91.24	82.38	
Secondary	78.51	77.48	80.00
Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)			
PS	87.41	85.22	98.28
UPS	72.48	60.58	92.00
Sec./Sr. Sec.	45.63/30.43	42.80/30.02	45.00
Gender Gap			
PS		7.05	5.00
UPS		9.36	5.00
Sec./Sr. Sec.	5.00	14.79	15.00
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)			
PS	24	28	As per RTE
UPS	17	14	As per RTE
Sec./Sr. Sec.	26/41	22/33	26
Transition Rate			
PS to UPS	89.74 (2013-14)	91.97	95
Sec./Sr. Sec.	91.58	94.89	95

Source: Flash Statistics 2014-15 for India and DISE 2015-16 for Rajasthan.

Sub-Sectoral Allocation for Annual Plan 2015-16

12.13 For the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017), an allocation of ₹1476605.57 lakh was kept for the various constituent sub-sectors under education. An expenditure of ₹790298.83 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 891189.07 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1135492.87 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details are given in the following table:-

Table No. 12.9
Financial Outlays of Education Sector

Sub-sector	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	(₹in lakh)
				Outlay 2016-17
A. General Education				
1. Elementary Education (including SSA and Mid Day Meal)	956952.32	561052.33	425615.81	569599.51
2. Secondary Education (including RMSA)	448520.10	279107.26	306241.42	488399.53
3. University and Other Higher Education	15071.80	17592.66	28079.19	41775.40

Sub-sector	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
4. Literacy and Continuing Education	10500.06	7716.82	1064.28	5802.05
5. Physical Education	140.16	23.00	19.18	0.03
6. Sanskrit Education	1752.03	3520.04	5640.46	5786.73
Total : General Education	1432936.47	869012.11	766660.34	1111363.25
B. Arts and Culture	13323.87	5740.81	7976.77	7831.93
C. Technical Education	21374.77	5750.62	8926.68	6849.34
D. Sports and Youth Welfare	8970.46	10685.53	6735.04	9448.35
Total	1476605.57	891189.07	790298.83	1135492.87

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

12.14 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.

12.15 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.

12.16 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 2016-17 the figures of enrolment would be 127.62 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. 2015-16	Target 2016-17	XIIth Plan target	Anti. Ach. 2015-16	Target 2016-17
Total	9383	9131	9290	3506	3885	3472
Boys	5014	4940	4964	1954	2149	1935
Girls	4369	4191	4326	1552	1736	1537
SC	1910	1782	1891	708	754	701
ST	1410	1368	1396	441	536	437

Vision

12.17 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

12.18 Economical, social and geographical conditions of the State create a number of challenges in the way of imparting education. Poverty, unemployment, social structure, poor status 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.

Quality Interventions in Elementary Education:

12.19 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. 6,545 Schools work was supervised in first phase of 2015-16. Remedial measures were taken after analysis of learning levels.

12.20 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. In first phase about 1,79,076 teachers appraisal format has been uploaded on portal. Data were analysed and feedback was given by state and district.

12.21 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.

12.22 Teacher recruitment and proper teacher deployment as per the provisions of RTE. Consolidation and integration of schools.

12.23 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.

12.24 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.

12.25 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.

12.26 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.

12.27 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.

12.28 State is planning to establish library in all the schools which will enhance the teaching learning processes in the schools.

12.29 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.

12.30 Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutes: local authority: In Rajasthan, elementary education has been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

12.31 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.

Achievements of the Annual Plan 2015-16

- Fees of 3.71 lakh students' were reimbursed by the State Government under RTE.
- The fee reimbursed by State Government and the entire admission process against 25 per cent seats for wards of disadvantaged section of society was made transparent by launching and making functional RTE web-portal.
- Sambalan as an effective mechanism to monitor and extend support to schools to ensure quality education involved visit of 57000 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 all 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 were set up in all government Primary and Upper Primary Schools of the State.

Priorities and Strategy for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- To mobilize and sensitize entire machinery towards quality education and inspire teachers for better classroom interaction Sambalan Abhiyan will be set in force.
- Reading Campaign will be rigorously organised in elementary schools.
- District level evaluation exams for class-V from 2016-17.
- 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.

12.32 For the Twelfth Plan, an outlay of ₹956952.32 lakh was kept for the Elementary Education. An expenditure of ₹425615.81 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹561052.33 lakh.

12.33 An outlay of ₹569599.51 lakh including Mid-Day Meal is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details of major schemes are as follows:-

Reimbursement of Fee for Private Schools under RTE

12.34 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 3.71 lakh students have been reimbursed by the State government to private schools under RTE during 2015-16 by incurring an expenditure of ₹ 14639.84 lakh. An outlay of ₹30000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefitting 6.00 lakh students.

Mukhya Mantri Sambal Yojana for Widow/Divorcee

12.35 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 2015-16 by incurring an expenditure of ₹ 29.16 lakh. An outlay of ₹50.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefitting 550 women.

Central Assistance Schemes

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

12.36 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.

12.37 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.

12.38 The new funding pattern between the Central and the State Government is 60:40 between the Central and State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 402500.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 453071.79lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 271843.07 lakh as GoI share.

Education Training Institutes

12.39 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.

12.40 The scheme is being implemented under new revised funding pattern 60:40. An expenditure of ₹ 4444.75 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 5531.59lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 3072.72 lakh as GoI share for DIET, SIERT and BIET schemes.

Gender Budgeting for Annual Plan 2016-17

12.41 In Elementary Education, details of Gender Budgeting under the schemes approved in Annual Plan 2016-17 is as under :-

- Girl students studying in UPS is covered to the accidental risk under Vidhyarthi Durghatna Bima Yojana.
- Under the Mukhya Mantri Sambal Yojana, the fees of widows/divorcee women are reimbursed.
- Under the scheme Educational Tour- Educational tours are conducted for UPS boys & girls within the State.
- There is a provision for admission of 25 percent children of reserved category in private schools under the RTE Act. Under this scheme provision has been made for reimbursement of fee to private schools by the State Government.
- For the Annual Plan 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 229171.97 lakh is kept against the total outlay of ₹ 498672.86 lakh.

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 27998 (13882 government and 14116 private) secondary and senior secondary schools. In the year 2014-15, 5000 secondary 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 131791 in 2015-16. There are total 40.32 lakh students in the State which includes 19.60 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/ Scavengers, 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 2015-16

- Decision was taken to establishment one Adarsh Vidhyalay in each of 9894 Gram Panchayats. The facility of equipment's, computers, play-ground, drinking water, electricity connection and required staff as per staffing norms will be provided for these schools.
- A web portal "Shala Darpan" was launched. All the information relating to enrolment, teachers and infrastructure is now available on the portal.
- Under the Laptop Distribution Yojana as per merit of VIII optional board, X & XII Secondary Board Examination first 40750 students of Government schools were rewarded with Laptops.
- 114 secondary schools up-graded to senior secondary schools.
- Cycles were distributed to 278070 girl students of class 9th, 20000 girls were benefitted under Transport Voucher Scheme.
- Transport Voucher facility started for students of Vivekananda Government Model School in same Panchayat Samiti.
- A scholarship scheme was launched in 2015-16 to all selected students in National Talent Search Exam (NTSE) of private schools of the State. A lumpsum cash amount of ₹ 10000/- was given to 134 students as a reward.

- Vocational training started in 220 schools.
- Gargi Award/ Balika Protsahan were given to 68878 meritorious girls.
- Additional funds of ₹38.26 crore was provided in the year 2015-16 by the State Government to complete pending sanctioned works of 2011-12 under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

Objectives and Priorities for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- 61 more Model Schools will be made functional. Classes from 6-8th will be started in remaining Model Schools at alternate places where construction is pending. Additional funds will be provided from State Plan for completing construction work of model schools.
- Sharde Balika Hostels will be made functional in all 186 Educationally Backward Blocks during 2016-17. ₹ 47.88 crore will be provided from State for construction of these hostels as per targeted 100 intake capacities.
- Vocational education started in 380 schools.
- Virtual Class Rooms will be established in 770 Secondary/ Senior Secondary Schools.
- Additional class rooms, library rooms, computer rooms, science labs, art and craft rooms, drinking water facilities and toilets will be constructed in 445 schools.
- ₹ 50 crore for new building of 60 dilapidated senior and senior secondary schools.
- All Secondary/ Senior Secondary Schools will be electrified covering 628 left out schools.
- ₹ 60 crore for laptop for meritorious students.
- Cycle distribution to 280000 girl students with a provision of ₹ 85.00 crore and transport voucher to 25000 girl students.
- Extension of transport voucher scheme to girls studying in city area where desired subject in class XI and XII is not available in nearby rural schools.
- A new scheme "Mukhya Mantri Jan- Sahbhagita Vidhalaya Vikas Yojana" will be started for creation and development of infrastructure in secondary schools.
- Science or Commerce or Agriculture subject in 152 senior secondary schools.
- Upgradation of selected schools to Sr. Secondary School in phased manner.

- Additional 525 new Sec. and Sr. Sec schools will be covered under ICT.
- E-teaching and e-training in DIETs.
- District Education Boards will be established for quality improvement and effective monitoring of government schools.
- 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 ₹306241.42 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 279107.26 lakh. An outlay of ₹488399.53 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 Upadhay examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan, Ajmer are awarded with ₹5000.00. For the year 2015-16, 39543 girls awarded under Gargi Award and 29335 girls awarded under Balika Shiksha Protsahan Yojna. An expenditure of ₹ 2653.04 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹3000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Cycle Distribution and Transport Voucher Scheme

12.48 The girls taking admissions in class 9th in Government schools are distributed free of cost cycles and also provided the facility of free Transport Vouchers to those girls who are not taking free cycles. In the year 2015-16, the State Government has enhanced the Transport Voucher facility for coverage of Swami Vivekanand Government Model Schools. As per the new scheme, girl studying in Swami Vivekanand Model Schools beyond 5 KM. distance shall also be provided free transport voucher facility within a Panchayat Samiti. Cycles have been distributed to 278070 girl students of class 9th in rural and urban area and 20000 girls were benefitted under Transport Voucher Scheme in the year 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 13267.77 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 8500.00 lakh is kept for cycle distribution and ₹ 1070.00 lakh is kept for Transport Voucher Scheme for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹276.83 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Student Police Cadet Yojana

12.50 Student Police Cadet Yojana is self responded training based scheme. The aim of this scheme is to prepare disciplined, civilized and responsible citizens. This scheme is a joint scheme of Police Department and Education Department. In this scheme both the departments tries to develop the personality of students.

12.51 Under this scheme one school has been selected of each district. Total 39 schools have been selected. This scheme is provided for the government school students of class 9 and 10. Under this scheme during the year 2015-16, 858 cadets, 78 C.P.O/A.C.P.O total 936 cadets are working. An expenditure of ₹ 22.07 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 29.04 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Laptop Distribution Yojana

12.52 A scheme of laptop distribution, 9300 meritorious student each of class VIII optional board, X & XII board has been launched. In this scheme 6000 student of state merit & 100 student of district merit total 9300 student from the state board is being rewarded a laptop. An expenditure of ₹ 8591.21 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Model School Scheme

12.53 A scheme for the construction of Model Schools in all 186 EBB's of Rajasthan was initiated in 11th Five Year Plan. Out of these, 134 model schools will be operational in 2016-17.

12.54 An expenditure of ₹ 22041.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 37232.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of 63 model schools of phase-I and 71 model schools of phase-II.

Cultural Educational Tour

12.55 In order to enhance educational and cultural knowledge in students this scheme was initiated in the year 2011-12. The scheme will be continued for 12th Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 12.09 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 31.68 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17

Secondary School Buildings

12.56 A new scheme "Mukhya Mantri Jan-Sahbhagita Vidhalaya Vikas Yojana" is announced in the budget 2016-17 for creation and development of infrastructure facilities in secondary schools. An outlay of ₹ 4870.14 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 2500.00 for matching contribution of the Mukhya Mantri Jan-Sahbhagita School Development Scheme.

Sainik School

12.57 ₹ 250.00 lakh is kept for development of infrastructure in Sainik School, Chittorgarh and ₹ 3050.00 lakh is kept for new sainik school in Jhunjhunu.

Central Assistance Schemes

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

12.58 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 40 per cent State contribution. Activities under taken in this project are as per the project guidelines, 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.

12.59 An outlay of ₹117720.60 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹58858.98 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹108648.27 lakh. An outlay of ₹153800.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹90000.03 lakh of GoI share.

Education Training Institutes

12.60 In the State, there are 2 Institute of Advance Studies in Education (IASE) and 8 College of Teacher's Education (CTEs) i.e. Vidya Bhawan (Udaipur), Sardarsahar (Churu), Dabok (Udaipur), Hatundi (Ajmer), Sangaria (Hanumangarh), Bhusawar (Bharatpur), Jamdoli (Jaipur) and Jodhpur, which provide "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.

12.61 The scheme is being implemented under 60:40 funding pattern. An expenditure of ₹ 870.69 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹881.04 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 535.33 lakh of GoI share.

Girls Hostel Scheme

12.62 186 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 149 blocks have been completed and started. Construction in 37 blocks is under progress.

12.63 The scheme is being implemented under 60:40 funding pattern. An expenditure of ₹ 1189.63 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹10426.36 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 3383.01 lakh of GoI share.

Information & Communication Technology and Computer Education:

12.64 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 2016-17. The scheme is running in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the State respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 4340.10 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 7200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹4320.00 lakh of GoI share.

National Service Scheme

12.65 National Service Scheme is working for literacy, AIDS awareness, eradication of social evils, encouraging volunteerism, gender awareness, etc. 772 units of National Service Scheme are working in the State. An outlay of ₹408.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 238.00 lakh of GoI share.

Vocational Education

12.66 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 has been started in 290 schools during 2015-16 and will be introduced in 380 schools during 2016-17. The scheme is being implemented under 60:40 funding pattern. An expenditure of ₹ 1894.62 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 5864.80 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹3518.90 lakh of GoI share.

Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)

12.67 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. The scheme is being implemented under revised funding

pattern of 60:40. An expenditure of ₹ 185.55 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 999.99 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including GoI share of ₹ 600.01 lakh.

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			
			2015-16 (Expenditure including CSS)	2015-16 (Expenditure of which released by GoI)	2016-17 (Outlay)	2016-17 (Outlay) of which CSS
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC	For Class 6-8=100% GoR	1139.91	0.00	5000.00	4100.00
2	Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST	For Class 9-10=100% GoI	925.43	0.00	5100.00	4250.00
3	Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC	Over and Above Committed Liability 50:50	2024.77	598.33	2680.66	720.68
4	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Minority	100% GoI	0.00	669.91*	4520.53	4520.53
5	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Scavengers	Over and Above Committed Liability 100% byGoI	1903.76	0.00	1200.00	0.01
	Total		5993.87	1268.24	18501.19	13591.22

* The payment of pre-matric scholarship to minority students was made through DBT in the year 2015-16.

Table No. 12.12
Physical Achievement in Pre-metric Scholarship Distribution During last 5 years and proposed for 2016-17

S.No.	Name of scholarship scheme	Physical Achievement (Number of student benefited)					Proposed for 2016-17
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	Scholarship to SC students	528120	656241	396397	349037	142940	421300
2	Scholarship to ST students	402967	442504	353335	296174	121299	357500
3	Scholarship to OBC students	311420	394830	344788	456665	455645	450000
4	Scholarship to Scavengers	99529	0.00	119074	64359	105418	80000
5	Scholarship to Minority students	147783	199139	275474	250492	33324	302500

*The payment of scholarship to SC/ST/Minority was made through DBT.

Note on Gender Budgeting

12.68 Department of Education implemented Gender responsive Budget policy. Many schemes are prevailing to developments and extension of Girls Education. Free cycles distribution, Gargi award, Mukhya Mantri Hamari Betiyan is some examples of schemes for the encouragement of girl education. More than 44 per cent of the total Education budget is spent on girl's education. A fruitful result of girl education encouragement scheme is that girls are 49 per cent of total enrolments in government schools under Secondary Education Department.

Mid-Day-Meal Program

12.69 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, increase enrollment and encouraging students to attend school more regularly.

12.70 The mid-day meal program is being implemented in 71344 Education Guarantee Centers in rural & urban areas of Rajasthan. It covers approximately 62.84 lakh students studying in class 1 to 8 (41.58 lakh in class I to V and 21.26 lakh in class VI to VIII).

12.71 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. 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.

12.72 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 1.16 lakh cook cum helpers have been hired for cooking and serving MDM.

12.73 As per guidelines issued by the Government of Indi, to improve the quality of food and additional food item, the State Government had motivated to N.G.O. and Trust. Presently Akshay Patra, Iskon, Adamaya Chetana Trust, QRG Foundation are providing food to children in city area of Jaipur, Nathdwara, Jodhpur & Alwar city under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme.

12.74 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 2015-16, more than 1,26,000 inspections have been done

by various officers. Sudden inspections are done on quarterly basis during 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, SCMS PRI & 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.

Innovations & Efforts

12.75 The State Government had decided to increase nutritional value for students in Saharia blocks (Kishanganj and Shahabad block of Baran district). As per decision, 200 gms. Foodgrain to students studying in class 1 to 5 and 300 gms. Foodgrain to students studying in class 6 to 8 are being provided regularly, in above areas.

12.76 The State has provided funds for LPG Connection in schools. Out of 71344 schools, 65806 schools have been provided gas connection till date.

12.77 The State has started "UTSAVBHOJ" Yojna in Mid-day Meal. In the scheme any person can provide full meal, sweets, raw material and equipment and utensils on their personal and social occasions, like birth-day, birth occasion, marriage, anniversary etc.

12.78 Training programme was organized at each block of the state to train the cook cum helpers about hygiene, cleanliness, cooking techniques, maintenance of food grains and to keep proper nutritional values in MDM.

12.79 An expenditure of ₹64901.93 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 65944.92 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 70926.65 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES

12.80 Higher Education Department caters to the Management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence there were only 7 General Education Colleges in the State but in last six decades the number of colleges has increased to more than one thousand.

12.81 As a result of the rapid spread of education in Rajasthan, now there are 1639 colleges of general education comprising of 180 Government Colleges, 15 Government Law Colleges and 1432 Private Colleges, 7 Self Financing Institutions and 5 PPP colleges. There are 814 B.Ed. Colleges run by the department. Out of the 195 government colleges, 99 are post-graduation level colleges and 44 colleges are for women only.

12.82 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.

12.83 At present, there are 25 State Universities, 7 Deemed and 44 Private Universities in the State including Agriculture University, Law University, Medical University, Ayurved University, Sanskrit University, Veterinary University and Technical University. Nearly 15 lakh students are enrolled in these institutions. The average gross enrolment in higher education was 18.2 in Rajasthan against the all India average 19.4 in the year 2010.

12.84 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.

12.85 State Government is providing financial assistance to government universities for strengthening and development of infrastructure. Financial assistance is also providing to the new universities for their teaching and non-teaching establishment for running their academic courses and day to day functions.

12.86 An allocation of ₹ 15071.80 lakh was kept for the various higher education institutions in the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹28079.19 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹17592.66 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 41775.40 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details are given in the following table:-

Table No. 12.13
Financial Outlays

(₹in lakh)

Department/University	12th Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1. College Education	11552.90	13236.93	26085.51	37129.74
2. Kota University, Kota	700.81	100.00	50.00	112.00
3. Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner	419.49	78.20	29.30	14.59
4. National Law University, Jodhpur	1235.25	225.00	225.00	225.00
5. Sanskrit University, Jaipur	1163.35	303.80	111.00	940.30
6. Haridev Joshi Patrakarita and Sanchar University, Jaipur	0.00	471.20	275.00	31.00
7. Brij University, Bharatpur	0.00	240.00	85.00	200.00

Department/University	12th Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
8. Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Shekhawati University, Sikar	0.00	418.00	91.14	353.76
9. Matsya University, Alwar	0.00	488.53	234.25	510.00
10. Sardar Patel Police and Safety University, Jodhpur	0.00	1383.00	750.00	1775.00
11. Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedker Law University, Jaipur	0.00	223.00	37.00	15.01
12. Rajeev Gandhi Tribal University, Udaipur	0.00	400.00	99.99	459.00
13. Sports University, Jhunjhunu	0.00	25.00	6.00	10.00
Total	15071.80	17592.66	28079.19	41775.40

Commissionerate of College Education

Achievements of Annual Plan 2015-16

- 8 New Government Colleges (Mahua, Khandaar, Sumerpur, Manohar Thana, Osian, Degana, Siwana and Ahore) were started.
- Online Admission Process (OAP) was started for Part I under graduate courses in all government colleges.
- 25 percent seats were increased in 1st year Science, Arts & Commerce faculty in all government colleges.
- Scooties were given to 50 girls of every district who had passed 9th to 12th class from government schools, had obtained 75 per cent or above marks and taken admission in government colleges. 961 Scooties were distributed to meritorious girl students of general category and 1000 girl students under Dev Narayan Yajana.
- Under Mukhya Mantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravrati Yojana, 85444 students were benefitted.
- Employment Centers were established under Youth Skill Development Cell in all government colleges, to provide employment related information to students.
- Under the UGC e-Library scheme, all the Government Colleges were linked with INFLIBNET, through which students will have access to 97000 e-books and 6000 e-journals.
- Schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan, Blood donation, Tree plantation, Sadvakyalekhan and Book Bank were launched in colleges.
- Coaching classes for various competitive exams were started in Government Colleges (Shri Vidya Anushikshan Kendra).

Budget Announcements 2016-17

- 12 new UG Government colleges (Khajuwala, Karanpur, Rawatbhata, Chhabra, Rajakhera, Pidawa, Khivsher, Chhoti Sadari, Choumhala, Manglana, Gogunda, Mangrol) will be started from session 2016-17.
- 12 New subjects at UG level will be started in 12 Government College from session 2016-17.
- 18 New subjects at PG level will be introduced in 13 Government College from session 2016-17. Out of these 13 Government Colleges 5 Government Colleges will be upgraded to PG Colleges.
- New faculties will be added in 3 Government College from session 2016-17.
- In Sikar, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Baran & Dholpur government colleges of the State, wi-fi facilities will be provided as a pilot project and ₹ 1 crore is kept for this project.
- ₹ 173 crore for infrastructure development of colleges and universities.
- ₹ 104.50 crore for new construction of college buildings.

12.87 An outlay of ₹11552.90 lakh was kept for College Education for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 26085.51 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹ 13236.93 lakh. An outlay of ₹37129.74 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details of major schemes are as under:-

Construction of Higher and College Buildings

12.88 Buildings for 43 new government colleges have to be undergoing and improvement in the existing infrastructure of government colleges have to be taken up. An expenditure of ₹4386.42 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 10450.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology

12.89 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 ₹ 28.78 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹32.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Youth Skill Development Centres in Colleges

12.90 Youth Development Centres (YDCs) were established in all 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

12.91 An expenditure of ₹ 82.20 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹100.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Opening of Colleges in PPP Scheme

12.92 Onegirl's college at Pratapgarh has been announced in PPP mode. An amount of ₹ 80.00 lakh will be provided to college for development of infrastructure and library by the State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹240.04 lakh is kept as state share for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for colleges of Pratapgarh and Vair (Bharatpur).

Mukhyamantri Uchcha Shiksha Chhatravrati Yojana

12.93 This scheme was introduced in the year 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. 85444 students were benefitted from this scholarship during the year 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 4485.71 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹4550.00 lakh is kept for scholarship to approximately 100000 eligible students for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Smart Classes

12.94 E-class Programme:-Under the project 34 colleges including one big Government college from each district HQ and one unit at the Commissionerate premise to administrate and monitor the programis planned to establish in the first phase. Thus, the works of installation of 35 nodes of E-class were initiated during the year 2015-16. The procurement of the required equipments will be made through the state Department of Information & Technology (DOIT). To expand this facility further in 35 more colleges with the state grant, a provision of ₹ 500.00 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17.

12.95 Virtual Lab, E-Repository & E-Platform for Quick Response System: The 3 IT based innovations in Government Colleges - Virtual Lab, E-Repository & E-Platform for Quick Response System, selecting one college from each of the districts under Virtual lab facility and another

one for establishing E-Repository to strengthen teaching- learning environment is proposed to begin in the year 2016-17. Therefore, a total 66 colleges will be supported with the Virtual Lab and E-Repository facilities in the first phase. These facilities may be further expanded in future to other colleges also.

12.96 E-Platform for Quick Response System is the facility which will provide 24 hours' query system where they can put their academic queries and the same will be responded by a group of teacher, available on the website. This may be initiated / started through a dedicated website for Quick Response System, monitored at the CCE level; or may also be through the proposed Higher Education Web Portal.

12.97 An expenditure of ₹490.55 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹500.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Scooty Distribution Scheme

12.98 Girls are provided Scooty on the basis of merit of 12th class after taking admission in government colleges. An expenditure of ₹ 376.29 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 700.00 lakh is kept for distribution of 1000 Scooties for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

12.99 Rashtriya Uchchar 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.

12.100 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.

12.101 The funding pattern is 60:40 between The Centre and the State and based on key principles, eligibility norms and priorities under each component of the scheme.

12.102 State has constituted the Rajasthan State Higher Education Council under RUSA. ₹ 357.00 crore have been approved under different components of RUSA by GoI. During 2015-16, Rajasthan has received the funds of ₹ 65.40 crores for capacity building & preparation, data collection & planning of the RUSA scheme.

12.103 An expenditure of ₹11399.94 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹14249.06 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

National Service Scheme

12.104 National Service Scheme is working for literacy, AIDS awareness, eradication of social evils, encouraging volunteerism, gender awareness, etc. among college students. 750 units of National Service Scheme are working in the State. The sharing rates of the scheme are 58.33:41.67 between the Government of India and the State Government. An expenditure of ₹ 112.65 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 550.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 330.00 lakh as central assistance.

Gender Budgeting

- Out of the 195 government colleges, 44 colleges are exclusively for girls. There are 422 girls' colleges in private sector including 4 girls' colleges in PPP mode.
- 60000 girl students took admission in the academic year 1997-98, & the number increased considerably to about 3.70 lakh in the year 2015-16.
- 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 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.
- 961 Scooties have been distributed to meritorious girl students of general category and 1000 girl students were provided Scooties under Dev Narayan Yojana.
- Special scholarship scheme such as 'Mahila Yogyata Scholarship' and 'Need-cum-Merit Scholarship' are made available especially for girl students.
- An outlay of ₹37129.74 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes ₹16517.53 lakh for women component.

Sanskrit University, Jaipur

12.105 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 Ramanand Acharya Rajasthan Sanskrit University. The university came into existence on February 1st 2001 by Government of Rajasthan. There are 119 colleges which are affiliated to the university in the State. During the

11th Plan period, eight Peeths were started by the university. The main faculties of the university are Vedic Studies, Literature & Culture, Philosophy, Shraman Vidha, Modern Science and Education. Courses are conducted in Sahitya (Literature), Jyotish (Astrology), Vyaakrana (grammar) and Darshan (philosophy). Certificate and diploma courses in Jyotishshastra and Vastushastra is also taught here as a short term course.

12.106 An outlay of ₹1163.35 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 111.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹303.80 lakh. An outlay of ₹940.30 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of mantra prathisthan, sports complex, academy unit of yoga and construction of open air theatre building and establishment related expenses.

LITERACY & CONTINUING EDUCATION

12.107 The State Literacy Mission was 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 persons with due emphasis on national integration, family welfare, healthcare and education of social evils like child marriage etc. Education has an important role in the overall progress of the State. Apart from Saakshar Bharat Mission, Special Literacy Camps are 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 is continued during the Twelfth Plan by 2017, it shall strives 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 Programme is providing 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.

12.108 An outlay of ₹10500.06 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹1064.28 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹7716.82 lakh. An outlay of ₹5802.05 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details of various schemes are as under:-

Mahila Shikshan Vihar, Jhalawar

12.109 Mahila Shikshan Vihar is the residential school up to 10th 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. 83 women are enrolled in the Mahila Shikshan Vihar, Jhalawar. An expenditure of ₹ 18.46 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 27.27 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Mahatma Gandhi Library and Reading Room

12.110 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 the State Government. 8869 libraries have been established up to March, 2016 out of total 9021 libraries. An expenditure of ₹ 818.20 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹1025.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for purchases of books, magazines, newspapers and honorarium to Prerak's.

Central Assistance Scheme

Saakshar Bharat Programme

12.111 Saakshar Bharat Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme was launched on 8th September, 2009 on the International Literacy Day. 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.

12.112 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

12.113 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.

12.114 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

12.115 The funding pattern under the Saakshar Bharat scheme between GoI and the State Government is 60:40. 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.

12.116 No funds have been released by GoI in the year 2015-16 and authorized to incur expenditure from the interest accumulated under this scheme. An outlay of ₹ 4469.36 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 2664.03 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 18.34 lakh illiterates were enrolled in literacy classes during the year 2015-16.

Innovations

- At district level jails, classes for illiterate prisoners have been started. Illiterate prisoners are taught by the literate prisoners. 5648 new literate prisoners appeared in the basic literacy exam till March, 2016.
- Classes for illiterate public representatives have been started. 17791 new literate public representatives appeared in the basic literacy exam till March, 2016.

- 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

- Mahila Sikshan Vihar:- One Mahila Sikshan Vihar is running in Jhalawar district for 100 women of age 15-35 for providing them vocational education during their study up to 10th standard. An outlay of ₹27.27 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.
- Sakshar Bharat Programme:- 11.88 lakh women are enrolled in literacy classes during 2015-16. 10.05 lakh women will be literated during 2016-17. An outlay of ₹2681.62 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.
- Mahatma Gandhi Library and Vachnalya:- A Mahatma Gandhi Library & Vachnalya is running at every Lok Shiksha Kendra. An outlay of ₹512.50 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Physical Education

12.117 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.

12.118 An outlay of ₹140.16 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹19.18 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹23.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Sanskrit Education

12.119 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.

12.120 Total enrolment in Sanskrit Education is 1.96 lakh students during 2015-16 which is included in general education. At present there are 1796 government and 475 non government institutions working in Sanskrit Education. The details are shown in the following table:-

Table No. 12.14
No. of Sanskrit Education Institutions in the State

Institution	Govt.	Non Govt.	Total
Acharya College	11	14	25
Shastri College	18	13	31
Upadyaya Vidyalaya	143	23	166
Praveshikas Vidyalaya	229	75	304

Institution	Govt.	Non Govt.	Total
Upper Primary Vidyalaya	969	259	1227
Primary Vidyalaya	425	9	435
Shastri Training Colleges	-	67	67
Teachers Training Schools	01	15	16
Total	1796	475	2271

Objectives for 2016-17

12.121 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 2016-17

12.122 Providing basic infrastructural facilities in the existing sanskrit institutions.

- State level Sanskrit teachers training institute at Mahapura, Jaipur.
- 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.

12.123 An outlay of ₹1752.03 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5640.46 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹ 3520.04 lakh. An outlay of ₹5786.73 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Art and Culture

12.124 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.

12.125 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.

Budget Announcements 2016-17

- ₹ 7 crore for renovation of Jawahar Kala Kendra.
- ₹ 1.50 crore for new reference library at Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur.

- ₹ 10.80 crore for new museum of records.
- ₹ 1.65 crore for upgradation of Jaipur Kathak Kendra
- Development of building of Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy in Gangouri Bazar, Jaipur as Vedic Heritage and Manuscript Conservation and Research Centre.
- Development of various panoramas worth ₹ 15 crore.

12.126 An outlay of ₹13323.87 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 7976.77 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 5740.81 lakh. An outlay of ₹7831.93 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details are as under:-

Table No. 12.15
Financial Outlays

S. No.	Sub-Sector	12th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay 2016-17
			Outlay	Exp.	
1.	Fine Arts Education				
a.	Kathak Kendra(Incl. Sangeet Sansthan and School of Arts)	175.20	16.50	16.50	183.00
b.	International Museum	3500.00	1150.00	0.00	0.01
c.	Ravindra Rangmanch	490.57	375.00	375.00	375.00
d.	Assistance to Autonomous & Voluntary Organization	1051.22	250.00	250.00	250.00
	Sub- Total 1	5216.99	1791.50	641.50	808.01
2.	Archaeology & Museums	2124.58	2310.72	4543.73	2477.75
3.	Archives	294.34	28.62	26.28	530.01
4	Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur	65.88	3.56	3.49	157.01
5.	Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk	280.33	37.91	23.01	42.12
6.	Libraries	70.08	217.27	95.99	106.12
7.	Academies	2958.94	584.01	345.45	618.01
8.	Jawahar Kala Kendra	2102.44	350.00	678.03	500.00
9.	Dr. Ambedker Peeth	210.24	23.00	59.09	20.01
10.	Kalbeliya School of Dance	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01
11	Health Insurance for Renowned Artists	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
12	Raj. Heritage Protection and promotion Authority	0.00	394.20	1560.20	2572.87
	Total Art and Culture	13323.87	5740.81	7976.77	7831.93

Kathak Kendra

12.127 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. It is announced to provide ₹1.65 crore for upgradation of Jaipur Kathak Kendra.

12.128 An expenditure of ₹16.50 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹16.50 lakh. An outlay of ₹183.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Ravindra Rangmanch

12.129 An expenditure of ₹ 375.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 375.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 375.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including ₹ 225.00 lakh from central assistance for renovation, air conditioning and strengthening of Ravindra Rangmanch, Jaipur. The total cost of the renovation work is ₹3400.00 lakh which includes ₹ 2040.00 lakh from GoI and ₹ 1360.00 lakh from the State Government.

Assistance to Autonomous & Voluntary Organizations

12.130 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.

12.131 An expenditure of ₹250.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹250.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹250.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Archaeology and Museums

12.132 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.

12.133 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.

12.134 The department is looking after 342 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.

12.135 During 2015-16 various sanctioned works of restoration and conservation nature like Wair Kila- Bharatpur, Vatika & Mahal-

Bharatpur, Mau Borda-Jhalawar, Dalhanpur-Jhalawar and Kamleshwar Mahadev Mandir-Bundi are under progress.

12.136 The works of conservation, restoration and development works of Government Museum like Ajmer, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Bikaner, Sikar and Jaisalmer are also under progress.

12.137 Culture Department, GoI sanctions funds for digitization of museums. Financial assistance for restoration and conservation works of Government Museum Ahar (Udaipur), Dungarpur and Alwar is received during the year 2015-16. Provision is also kept in the year 2016-17 for ongoing works.

12.138 An expenditure of ₹ 4543.73 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹2310.72 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2477.75 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Archives

12.139 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.

12.140 Rajasthan State Archive is a unique centre of archival documents in South Asia. This department is keeping records from 1600 A.D. onwards by preserving them through scientific methods. Among these there are many symbols, emblems related to memory of our glorious past. They all need to be preserved for the posterity and for this there is need to construct a museum.

12.141 Therefore, an archival museum shall be constructed with a total cost of ₹ 1080.00 lakh. A sum of ₹ 500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for this purpose.

12.142 An expenditure of ₹26.28 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹28.62 lakh. An outlay of ₹530.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of archival museum.

Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute

12.143 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.

12.144 ₹ 150.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for new reference library at Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur.

12.145 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.

12.146 An expenditure of ₹3.49 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹3.56 lakh. An outlay of ₹157.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk

12.147 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.

12.148 An expenditure of ₹ 23.01 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹37.91 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 42.12 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Libraries

12.149 An expenditure of ₹ 95.99 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 217.27 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 106.12 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of new public libraries and strengthening of public libraries in the State.

Academies

12.150 An outlay of ₹2958.94 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹345.45 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹584.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹618.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details are as under:-

Table No. 12.16
Financial Outlays

(₹inlakh)

S.No.	Academies	12 th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay 2016-17
			Outlay	Exp.	
1	Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	419.49	100.00	18.79	100.00
2	Rajasthan Lalit Kala Academy	210.24	45.00	47.52	45.00
3	Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy	525.61	155.00	154.20	185.00
4	Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	94.61	12.50	2.50	4.00
5	Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	168.20	24.00	0.66	21.00
6	Rajasthan Urdu Academy	455.53	20.00	9.68	24.00
7	Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	510.54	100.00	94.95	105.00

S.No.	Academies	12 th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2015-16		Outlay 2016 -17
			Outlay	Exp.	
8	Rajasthani Bhasa Sahitya Academy	350.41	75.00	0.00	74.00
9	Brij Academy	154.18	40.00	4.65	40.00
10	Punjabi Academy	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01
11	Bharat Lok Kala Mandal	70.08	12.50	12.50	20.00
	Total	2958.94	584.01	345.45	618.01

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK)

12.151 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.

12.152 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.

12.153 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.

12.154 Presently, the renovation of the the JKK premises is being undertaken for upgrading the basic infrastructural facilities for the artists and visitors. The renovation work includes the up-gradation of the library, cafeteria, galleries, auditorium and open theatre in order to make the available facilities to that of national and international repute.

12.155 An expenditure of ₹678.03 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹350.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction works and regular programmes and activities.

Dr. Ambedkar Peeth

12.156 An expenditure of ₹59.09 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹23.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 20.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Heritage Protection and Promotion Authority of Rajasthan

12.157 The Heritage Protection and Promotion Authority of Rajasthan has 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. Development of Pandit Deendayal Upaadhyaya National Memorial Museum at Dhankya, Jaipur are also in progress.

12.158 The work of Haroti Panorama, Baran, Karni Mata Panorama, Bikaner, Sant Sunder Das Panorama, Dausa, Ramdev Ji Panorama, Jaisalmer and Pipaji Panorama, Jhalawar will be started in the year 2016-17.

12.159 The work of SantRaidas Panorama, Chittorgarh, Pabuji Panorama, Kolu, Jodhpur, Nagri Das jika Panorama, Kishangarh, Ajmer, Kali Bai Panorama, Dungarpur, Panna Dhay Panorama, Kameri, Rajsamand, Hasan Khan Mewati Panorama, Alwar, National Tribal Museum, Mangarh Dham, Banswara, bappaRawal Panorama, Mathata, Udaipur, MahakaviMagh and Mathematician Brahmgupt Panorama, Bhinmal, Jalore, Maharana Raj Singh Panorama, Rajsamand and DhannaBhagat Panorama, Tonk will be constructed during the year 2016-17.

12.160 An expenditure of ₹ 1560.20 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 394.20 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2572.87 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Technical Education

Vision and Strategy of Technical Education

12.161 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.

12.162 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.

12.163 As far as the contribution of Rajasthan in creating human resource in diploma programmes is concerned that has reached 83.6 seats per lakh 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.

12.164 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.

12.165 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.

12.166 A new Technical University will be established at Bikaner during the year 2016-17.

12.167 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.

12.168 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.

12.169 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.

12.170 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.

12.171 An outlay of ₹21374.77 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹8926.68 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹ 5750.62 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6849.34 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details are as under in the table:-

Table No. 12.17
Financial Outlays

(₹in lakh)

S.N.	Name of Institutions	12 th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Directorate of Tech Education-Polytechnic	14016.25	5350.44	8551.68	5977.29
2	College of Technology and Engg. (MP Agriculture University, Udaipur	1752.03	350.00	325.00	0.01
3	Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81	0.01	0.00	100.00
4	Rajasthan Technical University, Kota	1401.63	50.00	50.00	85.00
5	Engineering College, Bikaner	700.81	0.01	0.00	100.00
6	Engineering College, Bhartpur	700.81	0.01	0.00	245.00
7	Engineering College, Jhalawar	700.81	0.03	0.00	100.00
8	Govt. Mahila Engineering College, Ajmer	700.81	0.01	0.00	100.00
9	College of Engineering & Technology, Bikaner	700.81	0.01	0.00	100.00
10	Engineering College, Banswara	0.00	0.06	0.00	42.00
11	Engineering College Dholpur	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
12	Engineering College Baran	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
13	Engineering College Karuli	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
14	MLV Textile Institute, Bhilwara	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	Total	21374.77	5750.62	8926.68	6849.34

Directorate of Technical Education- Polytechnic

12.172 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.

12.173 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.

12.174 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.

12.175 In Rajasthan, engineering diploma level technical education is being imparted through 42 Government Polytechnic Colleges including 8 women polytechnic with intake capacity of 6280 and 172 Private Polytechnic Colleges with intake capacity of 50455 including 16 under PPP in 22 different branches (16 engineering and 6 non engineering). The total intake capacity of all Polytechnic Colleges is 56735 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. 12.18
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	...	420	420
3	Mechanical Engineering	980	11100	12080
4	Mechanical Automobile	140	1320	1460
5	Electrical Engineering	1280	15960	17240
6	Electronics Engineering	1220	5245	6465
7	Electronics Fiber	20		20
8	Instrumentation	40	...	40
9	Architecture	40	340	380
10	Computer Science And Engineering	640	3025	3665
11	Information Technology	...	460	460
12	Chemical Engineering	60	60	120
13	Plastic Technology	20	...	20
14	Printing Technology	20	...	20
15	Mechanical RAC	20	105	125
16	Mechanical Production	20	...	20
	Total	5150	50395	55545
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)	6280	50455	56735

12.176 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 2015-16

- For tribal area development two Polytechnics one at Udaipur and another at Kelwara (District Baran) were established. Building construction of Kelwara Polytechnic College was in progress. Land had been allotted for Udaipur Polytechnic College.
- 15 new Government Polytechnic colleges had been established under Submission on Polytechnic colleges under Coordinated Action for Skill Development of Government of India. Except Karauli and Jalore, all colleges had been shifted into their own building.
- Under the centrally sponsored scheme, 26 women hostels were being constructed in the existing Polytechnic colleges. The department had taken physical charge of 18 hostels and construction works of remaining 8 hostels were in progress. These hostels will become functional from July 2016.
- A new Women Polytechnic College at Bharatpur had been established. Classes are running in its own building.
- A new branch of civil engineering was started in existing Government Polytechnic College, Ganganagar.
- Modernization of existing Polytechnics was under progress.
- Removal of deficiency of staff in existing Polytechnic colleges.

Objectives & Priorities for the year 2016-17

- 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 Polytechnic Colleges.
- New hostel at Jaipur and Jodhpur.
- Various works of renovation and strengthening of existing buildings.
- Standardization of technical education i.e. accreditation with NBA of Bikaner, Jodhpur and other 05 Government Polytechnic Colleges.
- Completion of building work of Women Polytechnic College, Bharatpur phase-II.
- Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education and Board of Technical Education.
- Completion of Smart Class Room work in the 03 colleges (Alwar, R.C. Khaitan Jaipur and Bikaner).

- Establishment of III (Industry Institute Interaction) cells in 10 colleges.
- Establishment of 3D printing lab.
- 2 new entrepreneurship and small business management centres to be started in Jaipur and Kota.

12.177 An outlay of ₹14016.25 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 8551.68 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹5350.44 lakh. An outlay of ₹5977.29 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Table No. 12.19
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No	Name of Scheme	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Opening of New Polytechnic Colleges at Udaipur and Kelwara (Rec.15.00+ Build. 340.70)	28.71	355.70
2	Opening of New Polytechnic Colleges By Central Govt. Assistance	790.47	981.00
3	Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education Jodhpur ₹56.60 lakh and 3D Printing Lab ₹ 40.50 lakh	53.16	97.10
4	Strengthening of Board of Technical Education Jodhpur	57.68	63.90
5	Innovative/New scheme of Technical Education Deptt.	0.00	102.20
6	Other services for Polytechnics (PP and SS / Contract Service)	109.96	225.00
7	Polytechnic School	135.64	165.70
8	Hostel Facilities for Polytechnic Colleges (5 New Poly. Colleges Pratapgarh, Baran, Dholpur, Jaislmer and Dungarpur)	23.04	100.01
9	Opening of New Mahila Polytechnic College, Bharatpur (Rec.12.50 + Build.530.02)	5.56	542.52
10	Building Works in various Polytechnic Colleges	48.60	0.01
11	Construction of IIM, Udaipur	4674.53	0.01
12	Scholarship for Students of National Level Institute	335.25	600.00
13	NBA Accreditation	16.18	176.28
14	Polytechnic Buildings (State)	76.09	255.60
15	Establishment of 3 D Lab (Building and METP)	0.00	370.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
16	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme	1250.00	400.00
17	Community Development through Polytechnic	125.82	47.72
18	Polytechnic Buildings (CSS) (i) Setting up of 15 New Polytechnics (₹900.00) (ii) Upgradation of Existing 21 Polytechnics(₹360.73) (iii) Construction of 26 Women Hostels (₹ 233.81)	820.99	1494.54
	Total	8551.68	5977.29

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP)

12.178 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. 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 50:50.

12.179 For this project each government aided institute gets ₹ 10.00 crore and private unaided institute gets ₹ 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 provided by the State Government. By this programme existing infrastructure of the institutions, facilities for library, labs etc., quality and qualification of teachers are being improved which affect the quality of technical education to make more employable graduates. An expenditure of ₹ 1250.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, out of this, ₹ 240.00 lakh is central share.

Community Development through Polytechnic (CDTP):

12.180 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, Sri Ganganagar. Chittorgarh, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Jaipur, Sawai. Madhopur, Pali, Bhartapur, Government 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. Government of India is providing 100 per cent funding for the scheme. An expenditure of ₹125.82 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 47.72 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Polytechnic Buildings

(i) Setting up of 15 new Polytechnic Colleges

12.18 115 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 and Bagidora

(Banswara). The Government of India is providing 100 per cent 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 Government.

12.182 An outlay of ₹900.00 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17. Out of this amount ₹ 500.00 lakh is for building works and ₹ 400.00 lakh for Machinery, Equipment, Tools and Parts (METP).

(ii) Up-gradation of Existing Colleges

12.18321 existing Government 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". Government of India is providing 100 per cent funding for the scheme. These Government Polytechnic Colleges are located at Jodhpur, Banswara, Sri Ganganagar, 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 ₹ 360.73 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

(iii) Construction of 26 women hostels

12.184 Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, 26 women hostels are being constructed in the existing Polytechnic colleges. Government of India is providing 100 per cent funding to the tune of ₹100.00 lakh for each hostel. Out of this amount, ₹ 95.00 lakh are provided for building works and remaining ₹ 5.00 lakh for utensils and furniture etc. Female students of these colleges are the beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 233.81 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Brief Note on Gender Budgeting

- In Technical Education (Polytechnic) Department, total 42 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 being provided 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 per cent seats are reserved in remaining 34 co-ed Polytechnics colleges.
- Total female intake in all government polytechnic colleges is 2523 per year which is 40.18 per cent of the total intake capacity.

- Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, 26 women hostels are being constructed in the existing Polytechnic colleges. The department has taken physical charge of 18 hostels and construction works of remaining 8 hostels is in progress.
- 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 ₹ 1383.03 lakh was kept for Gender Budgeting for the year 2015-16 against the total outlay of ₹ 5350.44 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1903.93 lakh is kept for Gender Budgeting for the Annual Plan 2016-17 against the total outlay of ₹ 5977.29 lakh.

Government Engineering Colleges

12.185 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 (IIM) at Udaipur are also functioning in the State. 3 new Engineering colleges at Dholpur, Karauli and Baranwere opened in 2014-15 on self financing scheme.

12.186 State Government is providing financial assistance to government engineering colleges for strengthening and development of infrastructure as per AICTE norms. Financial assistance is also providing to the new engineering colleges for their teaching and non teaching establishment for running their courses and day to day functions.

Sports and Youth Welfare

12.187 The activities of Scouts and Guides, Rajasthan Sports Council, Department of Sports and NCC are covered under the head of Sports and Youth Welfare.

Budget Announcements of 2016-17

- ₹ 10 crore for new 500 capacity hostel in SMS stadium.
- State level sports at Jaipur for 14 games in 2016-17.
- Scholarship for talent identified under new state level talent search scheme.

- Policy for out of turn direct recruitment in selected departments of the government for players having won medal in reputed International Games
- ₹ 4 crores for Indoor Hall in 5 blocks i.e. Bapini (Jodhpur), Khivsar (Nagaur), Sunhel (Jhalawar), village Bhakarawas (Pali) and Siswali (Baran).
- ₹ 17.41 crore for construction and maintenance in various stadiums.
- Scheme for sports academy on PPP basis.
- 1.50 lakh girls to be trained in self defence every year for next 3 years with the coordination with Education, Home and Women and Child Empowerment Department under CM SakshamBalikaYojana.
- RIICO and RSMM to sponsor one state level team each in Kabbadi/Hockey

12.188 An outlay of ₹8970.46 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹6735.04 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹10685.53 lakh. An outlay of ₹9448.35 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The Scheme-wise details are as under:-

Table No. 12.20
Financial Outlays

(₹in lakh)					
S.N.	Name of the Department	12th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Scouts and Guides	2102.44	615.38	328.41	611.80
2	Rajasthan Sports Council	1962.28	1045.91	845.91	2057.28
3	Department of Sports	4905.69	8723.19	5456.60	6484.32
4	NCC	0.05	301.05	104.12	294.95
	Total	8970.46	10685.53	6735.04	9448.35

Scouts & Guides

12.189 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.

12.190 Scout & Guide movement in the State has achieved new horizons. Rajasthan 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.

12.191 An outlay of ₹2102.44 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹328.41 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹615.38 lakh. An outlay of ₹611.80 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for regular activities and improvement in infrastructure facilities.

Rajasthan State Sports Council

12.192 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.

12.193 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.

12.194 An outlay of ₹1962.28 lakh was been kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹845.91 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹1045.91 lakh. An outlay of ₹2057.28 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Department of Sports

12.195 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.

12.196 During Twelfth Plan, grant-in-aid to various sports organizations and funds for development of stadiums, sports-complexes, play fields, swimming pools etc. and organizing the sports tournaments/competitions and other sports activities are being provided.

12.197 It was decided to organize youth festival and tribal cultural festival at district level in the year 2015-16, this will continue to be organized at district level during 2016-17. 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.

12.198 Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) is a Centre Sector scheme which is implemented in the State. Centre and State bear the expenditure in the ratio of 50:50. There are 3 components of the scheme:-

- OTGS
- Competitions
- Honorarium to Trainers

12.199 An outlay of ₹4905.69 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹5456.60 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹8723.19 lakh. An outlay of ₹6484.32 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including central share of ₹506.00 lakh for Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) (CSS).The activity wise breakup of the provision kept for the year 2016-17 is as under:-

Table No. 12.21
Financial Outlays
(₹in lakh)

S.No.	Name of Activity	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Youth Board	70.00	70.00
2	Youth Activities (State level and district level youth festivals)	400.00	400.00
3	Sports Activities (Grants to sports persons/institutions)	825.09	1000.00
4	Rajeev Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) (CSS)	184.87	1147.00
5	Development of Stadiums	2648.22	3867.29
6	Sports Academy	1328.42	0.03
Total		5456.60	6484.32

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

12.200 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.

12.201 An outlay of ₹0.05 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 104.12 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against the outlay of ₹301.05 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 294.95 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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.

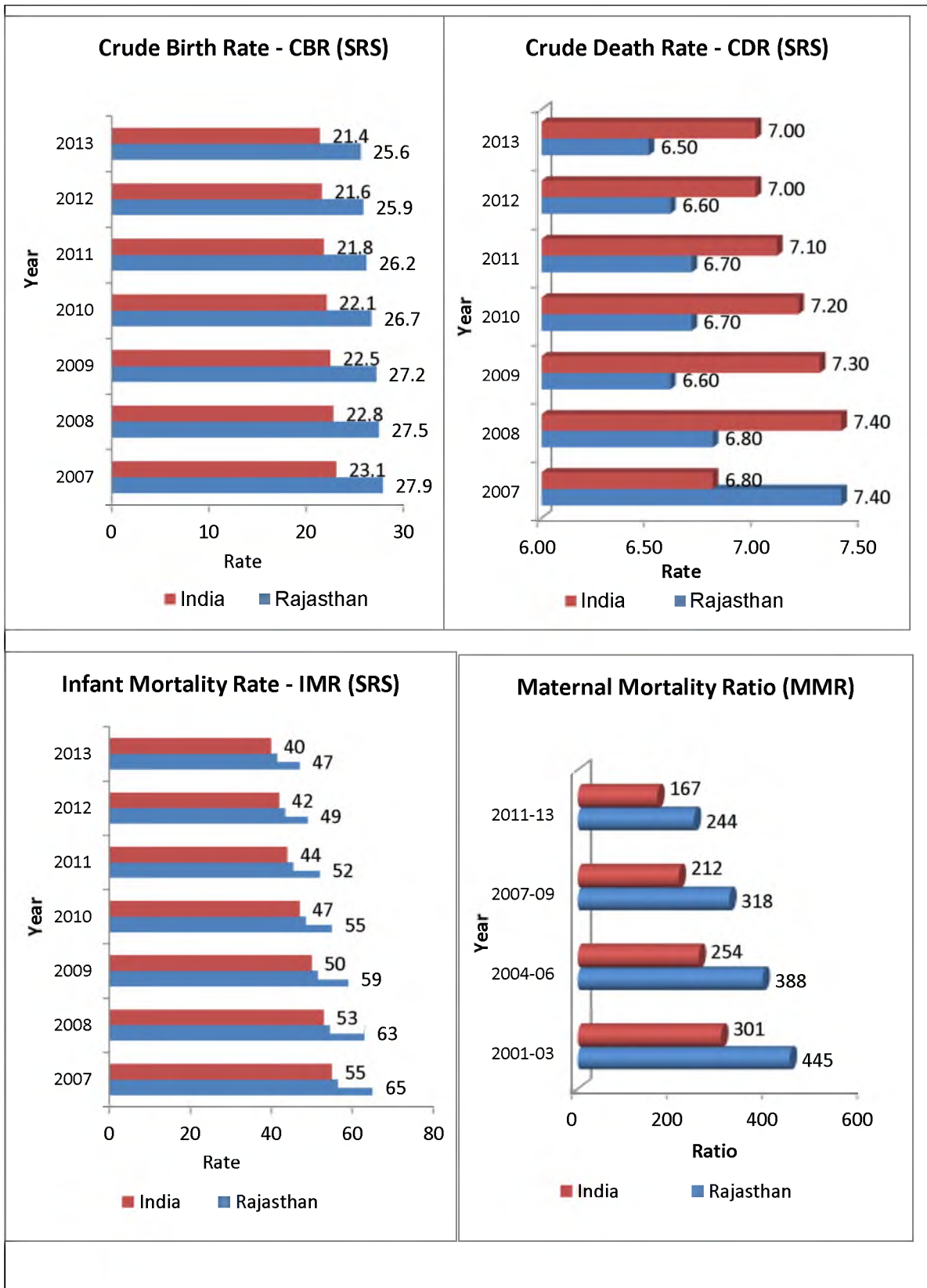
13.2 Health is critical to human resource development and State Government is committed to ensure that Rajasthan's health indicators catch-up with the all India averages. There has been a substantial drop in the Total Fertility Rate and Infant Mortality Rate. The successes of the initiatives taken in 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)
7	Sex Ratio (census 2011)	943	928

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:



13.4 Status of health care infrastructure and availability of facilities in the State as on 31.3.2016 is summarized as follows:

Table No. 13.2
Health Infrastructure in Rajasthan as on 31.03.2016

S. No	Type of Health Institution	Numbers
1	Hospitals (excluding Medical College Hospitals)	114
2	Community Health Centers (Rural)	571
3	Primary Health Centers (Rural)	2080
4	Primary Health Centers (Urban)	52
5	Health Sub Centers	14409
6	Dispensaries	194
7	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118
8	Aid-Post (Urban)	13
Total Health Institutions		17551
9	Number of beds(excluding beds in attached hospitals with Medical Colleges)	46767
10	Served Area per Institution (in sq. Kms)	20
11	Served Population per Institution	3909
12	Served Population per Bed	1467

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 MukhyaMantri BPL Jeevan RakshaKoshYojana 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 ₹458206.90 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹606413.98 lakh. An

outlay of ₹604742.16 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes central assistance of ₹187563.97 lakh. Scheme-wise details of outlays kept for Medical & Health Sector for the Twelfth Plan, expenditure during 2015-16 and the kept outlay for Annual Plan 2016-17 are as follows:

Table No. 13.3
Financial Outlays

(₹in lakh)

S. No.	Department/ Scheme	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Medical & Health	158000.01	114826.23	75649.31	140656.71
2	Mukhya mantra Nishulk Dava Yojana (subsidy to RMSCL)	37500.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
3	Nishulk Janch Yojana by DMHS	0.00	11718.18	8211.17	10550.35
4	Mukhya mantra Nishulk Dava Yojana (Through DMHS)	200000.00	36742.36	36350.08	36036.19
5	Public Health Infrastructure Under-TFC/14 th FC	11250.00	0.19	0.00	0.06
6	Population Control & Family Welfare	7075.00	74445.63	68531.84	71683.85
7	Family Welfare-NRHM (BPL)	19500.00	7000.06	2125.00	3000.03
8	Family Welfare-NRHM	85000.00	181000.00	159716.80	159861.01
9	Family Welfare-Ambulance	19000.00	8500.03	3425.00	8500.03
10	National Urban Health Mission	0.00	29013.00	8116.00	11750.83
11	Mobile Surgical Unit	6500.00	959.74	685.64	864.94
12	Medical Education	176962.00	134812.87	86292.56	152535.59
13	Ayurved Department	12500.00	4116.08	6776.78	5396.78
14	Homeopathy Department	4719.00	696.64	484.11	1012.77
15	Unani Department	2211.80	472.04	311.65	598.72
16	Ayurved College, Udaipur	362.50	240.37	173.66	158.13
17	Ayurved University, Jodhpur	6118.80	1870.54	1357.30	2136.15
	Total	746699.11	606413.98	458206.90	604742.16

Medical & Health

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 ₹ 120210.56 lakh has been incurred on these activities in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹163286.98 lakh. An outlay of ₹187243.33 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes central assistance of ₹19589.53 lakh.

State schemes

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, 817 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. Quality of drugs is ensured by testing drugs through empanelled drug testing laboratories.

13.12 No expenditure has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹0.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹0.02 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17

Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana (through Department of Medical & Health Services)

13.13 Approximately 17,751 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 ₹36350.08 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹36742.36 lakh. An outlay of ₹36036.19 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹8211.17 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹11718.18 lakh. An outlay of ₹10550.35 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

Bhamasha Swasthay Bima Yojana

13.15 Bhamasha Swasthay Bima Yojana was launched in the state on 13th December, 2015 for around 1 crore eligible families of Rajasthan. The Main objective of this scheme is to provide cashless healthcare service to the poor families of Rajasthan thus providing social and financial security against illness to these families and reducing out of pocket expenditure.

13.16 Families identified under National Food Security Act (2010) and Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana is eligible for taking treatment at empanelled hospitals under the scheme. This is the most comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme covering:-

- Maximum number of packages (1715) with cashless treatment facility.
- Health Insurance cover of ₹ 30000 (for general illnesses) and ₹ 3.00 lakh (for critical illnesses) per family per year on floater basis.
- Includes 7 days pre-hospitalization and 15 days post-hospitalization expenses.

13.17 Presently, 432 Government and 545 private hospitals are providing services under the same. Hospitals are increasing day by day. During the year 2015-16 total 98080 claims were booked under the scheme amounting ₹ 49.04 crore and claims of ₹ 4.68 crore were paid.

13.18 An expenditure of ₹ 21376.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 20000.11 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 43100.12 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

National Program for Control of Blindness

13.19 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 62 per cent of blindness. More than 85 NGOs have been recognized and most of the Community Health Centres have been declared as static centres for cataract operation to reduce blindness in the State.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme

13.20 Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is a decentralized and State based surveillance programme, 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. Apart from routine monitoring of diseases, 600 outbreaks of various diseases have been detected since the inception of the program till March 2016. Intensive reporting and analysis of the occurrence of Influenza AH1N1 is being ensured continuously. Various trainings have been conducted for the strengthening and capacity building of the manpower throughout the state. Ten district laboratories have been strengthened for diagnosis of epidemic prone diseases. A State based referral laboratory network has been established by utilizing the existing functional labs in six Government Medical Colleges and linking them with adjoining districts for providing services for epidemic prone diseases during outbreaks.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Program

13.21 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

13.22 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, 8329 MDR-TB and 210 XDR-TB patients have been put on treatment.

Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Program Action Plan

13.23 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 80 per cent in 2015 whereas it was 40 per cent in 1999.

13.24 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 / Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) are undertaken throughout the State.

National Leprosy Eradication Program

13.25 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, Tin shed and Hordings, Quiz, Rallies 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

13.26 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 2015-16 (up to March, 2016), 373 CCP forms have been forwarded to UTI for issuing the bonds.

Population Control & Family Welfare

13.27 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 the 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 as compared to the country which is 17.68 per cent. 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.

13.28 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.

13.29 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 and ₹ 2200 for post partum female sterilization. During the year 2015-16, 2.86 lakh sterilization and 4.43 lakh IUD cases have been performed.

13.30 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.

13.31 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 integrated training related to IUD insertion is provided to all the SN/ANMs to improve the IUD coverage.

13.32 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.

13.33 An outlay of ₹ 7075.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan for family welfare. An expenditure of ₹68531.84 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹74445.64 lakh. An outlay of ₹71683.85 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes central assistance of ₹31663.88 lakh.

National Health Mission

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

Objectives of the National Health Mission (NHM)

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

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

- NRHM + RMNCH plus A
- NUHM
- National Disease Control Programme
- Non Communicable Disease Control programmes including injury and trauma
- Infrastructure maintenance

13.36 From 2015-16, the NHM activities are being funded in the ratio of 60:40 between the Government of India and the State Government.

13.37 An outlay of ₹1,23,500.00 lakh was kept for Twelfth Plan for NRHM. Central and State share in the ratio 85:15. This ratio has revised 75:25 from 2012-13 and 60:40 from 2015-16. The fund for GoI share revised and it received through state governments consolidated fund from 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 173382.80 lakh has been incurred on NHM (NRHM & NUHM) during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 225513.09 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 183111.90 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes Central Assistance of ₹ 101917.03. Scheme wise details of outlay kept for twelfth plan, expenditure during 2015-16 and outlay kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are as follows:-

Table No. 13.4
Financial Outlay

(₹in lakh)					
S.No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay XII Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1.	NRHM-MMJRK	19500.00	7000.06	2125.00	3000.03
2.	NRHM	85000.00	181000.00	159716.80	159861.01
3.	NRHM-108 Ambulance Yojana	19000.00	8500.03	3425.00	8500.03
4.	NUHM	0.00	29013.00	8116.00	11750.83
	Total	123500.00	225513.09	173382.80	183111.90

National Rural Health Mission

13.38 An outlay of ₹ 1, 23,500.00 lakh was kept for twelfth plan for NRHM. An expenditure of ₹165266.80 lakh has been incurred on NRHM during Annual Plan 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹196500.09 lakh. An outlay of ₹171361.07 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes Central Assistance of ₹94867.03 for NRHM.

Interventions under National Rural Health Mission-

Maternal Health

13.39 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.

Shishu Suraksha Yojana

13.40 The scheme was launched on September 12, 2011 in the entire State. It entitles all pregnant women free deliveries including caesarean. 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 the year 2015-16 till March 14. 90044 lakh pregnant women availed free medicines, 10.59934 lakh availed free lab tests, 6.51921 lakh availed free referral services from home to hospital and 7.34446 lakh from hospital to home and 56814 pregnant women availed free blood transfusion facility.

13.41 In the year 2015-16 till March, 2.93212 lakh sick infants availed free medicines, 1.35283 lakh availed free lab tests, 21763 availed free referral services from home to hospital and 43264 from hospital to home. 2184 sick infants availed free blood transfusion facility. The target for the year 2016-17 is 12.50 lakh numbers of beneficiaries.

Institutional Deliveries & Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

13.42 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 2015-16, 1137746 institutional deliveries conducted and 1030716 women have been benefitted under JSY up to March, 2016. Expected number of beneficiaries in the year 2016-17 is 12.9 lakh.

Janani Express

13.43 For strengthening of referral transport services 400 new Janani Express were launched in the State on 2nd October, 2012. Priority is given to remote PHCs so that infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate can be reduced. Currently 600 Janani Express vehicles are deployed across state. The existing '104' facility is being used for making calls for utilizing the services of 'Janani Express'. Through these vehicles, 77028 pregnant women from home to hospital and 188458 from hospital to home were transported in the year 2015-16. 14719 sick neonates were transported from home to hospital and 19016 from hospital to home this year. Also 30512 pregnant women and 10902 sick neonates were referred to other health facilities through these ambulances up to March, 2016.

Rashtriya Kishore Swasthaya Karyakram (RKSK)

13.44 RKSK was initiated in the state to address the health of adolescents. Under the programme, 221 Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics-"UJALA CLINICS" are functional out of this 71 new clinics established at selected health facilities in 10 High Priority Districts and 1549 Adolescent Health Days are celebrated up to the month of March, 2016.

National Iron Plus Initiative

13.45 Under this scheme Iron-Folic Acid supplementation of adolescent, pregnant and eligible couple is being done for combating the anemia. 63.06 lakh children of 6 months to 60 months and 41.02 lakh children of class 1st to 5th of govt. schools are being covered in this programme.

Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation

13.46 Programme is being implemented in 35415 government schools in all the districts targeting 3625691 boys or girls of age 10 to 19 years. 7.01 lakh enrolled adolescent girls benefitted through 6119 Anganwadi Centers

National Deworming Day

13.47 National deworming day was observed on 10th Feb, 2016 followed by "mop up" day on 15th Feb, 2016. 1.75 crore children of age 1 year to 19 year covered through Anganwadi Centers, Govt. Schools, Private Schools, Madars as etc. Target for establishing new AFHC in the year 2016-17 is 49.

ASHA Sahyoginis

13.48 Since the inception of National Rural Health Mission (2005), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) component has played an important and critical role in the implementation of NRHM activities. ASHA is a community level worker, whose role is to generate awareness on health issues and also is an interface between the community and the health services. In Rajasthan, ASHA is known as ASHA Sahyogini, because she is a joint worker between Department of Medical Health and Department of Women and Child Development. Before she starts functioning, she has to undergo intensive induction training. Status in Rajasthan up to March., 2016 is given in table mentioned below:

Sanctioned ASHA Sahyogini	Number of ASHA Selected	Total Working ASHA
54915	52633	47814

13.49 The roles and responsibilities of an ASHA include the functions of a healthcare facilitator, a service provider and a health activist. She coordinates as a bridge between health department and WCD in

delivering key services and message for Child and Maternal health. Besides, ASHA Sahyogini also renders important services under National Disease Control Programme, such as Malaria, TB, institutional delivery and many more health provisions. ASHA is paid monetary incentive for rendering various services in the community. In December 2014, online software has been launched for direct online payment of incentive in the bank account of ASHA.

13.50 A target of 127 and 900 batches induction training and module VI & VII respectively is kept in the year 2016-17.

ASHA Soft (ASHA Software)

13.51 For easy, transparent and time payment of ASHA incentives, ASHA software was launched on 26th December, 2014. Software has proven beneficial in monitoring of ASHA work performance and evidence based decision making. From April 2015 to Feb., 2016 incentive of ₹ 85.46 crore has been paid to the ASHAs in the state. After launch of this software, various prizes/awards have been given to this including-Certificate of Recognition Award to ASHA Soft, Elets Knowledge Exchange Awards to ASHA Soft, Skoch Order of Merit Award to ASHA Soft, Skoch Smart Governance Awards to ASHA Soft and Certificate of Recognition award at e-India Event and e-initiative Silver Award at e-governance conference at Nagpur (Maharashtra).

Child Health

13.52 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

13.53 For reduction in neonatal and infant mortality, various facility based interventions are implemented in the State. 36 Special New born Care Units (SNCU) established at district hospital level to provide curative services to neonates where 64631 neonates were admitted for treatment, 48176 discharged after treatment, 7445 children referred and 3632 LAMA (Left Against Medical Advise) in the year 2015-16. 265 New born Stabilizing Units are functional at selected CHCs for providing immediate care to newborns. In the year 2015-16, 28038 new born were admitted at these facilities.

13.54 Forty Malnutrition Treatment Corners (MTCs) are established for management of severely acute malnourished children at the level of a District Hospital, Medical Colleges and identified Sub-district Hospitals. 82 MTCs were operationalized at CHCs against a target of 107. In the year 2015-16, total 10501 SAM children admitted at these facilities.

Community Based Interventions

13.55 ASHA Sahyoginis have been trained to provide Home Based Neonatal Care Services (HBNC). Through this programme ASHAs 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.

13.56 In the year 2015-16, 590285 home visits have been done by ASHAs and 9145 new borns & 3111 mothers with danger signs have been referred.

Rashtriya BalSwasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

13.57 This program was initiated in the state on 14th November, 2014 in 20 districts. In the year 2015-16, the programme has been expanded to all 33 districts. Under this scheme all the children of Aanganwadi Centers (0-6 yr) and school going children upto 18 years are screened for four D's-Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Developmental delays & disabilities (30 identified illnesses) through a dedicated Mobile Health Team. If the child is screened with any of the identified 30 diseases, he is given free referral and follow-up, and surgical treatment if required. Training of AYUSH Medical Officers has been accomplished and 518 Mobile Health Teams have been constituted. During 2015-16 health check up of 36.53 lakh children have been done, 1.42 lakh children referred, 88301 children have been treated at camps and 413 and 144 heart surgeries have been done. An MoU has been signed with 11 private hospitals for treatment of severely ill children screened under RBSK. In the year 2016-17 services under RBSK will be provided in entire state through 512 Mobile Health Team. A target of 5 is kept for the year 2016-17 to establish new District Early Intervention Centre.

Routine Immunization

13.58 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 has been identified in the State since December, 2009. Pregnancy and Child Tracking System is being used to track left outs and drop outs. State has launched pentavalent vaccine from 1st Nov 2014. In 2015-16 Pentavalent vaccine were given to 42.05 lakh children. (P-1:14.34833 lakh; P2:13.90772 lakh; P3: 13.79832 lakh) up to March 2016. A target of 1725491 children for full immunization is kept for the year 2016-17.

Mission Indradhanush

13.59 Mission Indradhanush has been initiated in the state from 7th April, 2015 to address the unvaccinated or partially vaccinated and those who were not covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. Total 3.32 lakh children were fully immunized in Phase I

and Phase II of Mission Indradhanush. Third phase of Mission Indradhanush has been initiated from 7th April, 2016.

Efforts to Reduce Total Fertility Rate

13.60 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

Mukhya Mantri Shubh Lakshmi Yojana for Addressing Declining Sex Ratio

13.61 This scheme was launched on April 1, 2013 to promote girl child birth and to reduce MMR. 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. During 2015-16, 412380 women have been benefitted.

Strengthening Emergency Referral Transport Services

13.62 Free emergency services '108' was started in the State in the year 2008. In the 2015-16 till Feb. 2016, a fleet of 741 ambulances is working in the State. Around 3.43904 lakh medical, 14714 Police, 5 Fire and 1.92464 pregnancy related cases have been taken care of by these ambulances running across the State.

Out-Reach Medical Services

13.63 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, 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 NHM in 2011-12. MMV is a single vehicle having basic diagnostic facilities. Presently, 52 MMUs and 150 MMVs are deployed across the State under this scheme. During the year 2015-16, 26460 camps have been organized and 2706386 patients have been benefitted under this programme.

‘104’ toll Free Service

13.64 Under this service, medical advice, counseling, information of health schemes etc can be availed free of cost on phone by dialing a toll free number ‘104’ from any phone in the State. 26.55 lakh calls were given services under this scheme since launch. This service is also being used for referral transport by JANANI EXPRESS, registering complaints for illegal sex determination, providing information on malnutrition and tracking of High Risk Pregnancies etc. Now this service is being integrated under Integrated Ambulance project along with other three services 108 Ambulance, 104 Janani Express and Base Ambulances.

Village Health & Sanitation Committees

13.65 Constitution of Village Health & Sanitation Committees is the first step towards communitisation of health care services and for making health as a people's movement. Village Health & Sanitation Committees are constituted in 43,440 villages under the chairpersonship of Janpratinidhi-elected member of Panchayat. The other members of the committee are ASHA Sahyogini, Anganwadi Worker, ANMs and representatives from SHGs, NGOs and MSS etc. ASHA Sahyogini is the convener of VHSC. These meetings are held on the MCHN days when ANM of sub center is already visiting the village. In the year 2015-16 2.20 lakh meetings were held across state.

Pre-Conception Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994

13.66 For effective implementation of PCPNDT ACT, 1994 State, District and Sub-division Appropriate Authority PCPNDT are in place. These Appropriate Authorities have taken following steps so far:

Registrations (Govt. and Private both)	2560 (216+2344)
Inspections	8585
Suspension/ Cancellation	187/400
Seal and Seizures	440
Complaints have been filed in the court	626
Convictions against Sonography centers including dealers/supplies of machines	135

13.67 The State is implementing Mukhbir Yojana, under which the person giving information about the illegal sex selection is given an award

of ₹ 2.00 lakh. 18 persons have been benefitted in this scheme so far. 34 decoy operations have been conducted in the State and registration of 21 doctors has been suspended by the Rajasthan Medical Council. The State Government has created and established PCPNDT Courts in all 33 district headquarters for speedy disposal of the cases pending under the PCPNDT Act, 1994.

Other Activities under NRHM

Mukhya Mantri Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana

13.68 The "Mukhya Mantri BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh Yojana" was launched from 1st January 2009 to benefit patients of BPL families. Under this Scheme free treatment facility (both indoor and outdoor) is provided to beneficiaries in all government health institutions (attached Medical College Hospital, District/Sub Division/Satellite Hospitals, Community Health Centers and Primary Health Centers.) In case medical facility is not available in attached Medical College Hospitals then the patients can be referred to All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi and Post Graduate Medical Education and Research Institute, Chandigarh for treatment. From times to time, other categories families/patients were also included under the scheme. Presently, free treatment facility is being provided to 16 selected categories including BPL families. Total 38.54 lakh patients (OPD 35.99 lakh & IPD 2.55 lakh) benefitted in the year 2015-16.

Innovation in the Year 2015-16

Online Janani Suraksha Yojana & Shubhlaxmi Yojana Payment Scheme (OJAS)

13.69 OJAS was launched in the State from 1st August, 2015 for online payment of incentives to beneficiaries under JSY and Shubhlaxmi Yojana at public health facilities up to CHC level. From 1st August, 2015 to 31st March 2016, 4.42 lakh pregnant women for JSY benefitted under the scheme and payment of ₹62.57 crore has been transferred. 2.19 lakh benefitted under SLY and payment of ₹46.40 crore has been transferred.

Community Based Management of Children with Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

13.70 To address the malnutrition in children, The State has launched the "Poshan Programme" on 22nd December, 2015. Under the programme, 2.34 lakh children from 41 blocks in 10 High Priority Districts and 3 Tribal districts are screened and around 9529 severely acute malnourished children are identified and managed at Community Level by providing Energy Dense Nutritional Supplement (EDNS) for first 8 weeks. Agencies like UNICEF, ACF-International and GAIN are supporting the project.

e-Upkaran (Centralized Inventory Management System)

13.71 The State has established a Centralized Inventory Management System for efficient functioning of equipments at all 2971 healthcare facilities-PHCs, CHCs, DH/SDH/SH and Medical College hospitals. The software is being used for checking the status of equipments, its maintenance, need assessment of new equipments and centralized monitoring of its usage, functional status, repair etc. Mapping of total 67975 has been accomplished and data entered into e-Upakaran Software.

Dial-an-Ambulance

13.72 Presently, referral transport services are being provided through '108' ambulance, Janani Express and base ambulances. The State has taken initiative to integrate these services (Dial An Ambulance) for better resource utilization. '104' Medical Advisory Service will also be used for the same. A single service provider for implementation of Integrated Ambulance Project (IAP) is finalised an agreement is signed on 23.06.2016. Project is expected to start from 01.08.2016.

Safe Motherhood Day and Prasuti Niyojan Diwas

13.73 For reduction in MMR and IMR, the State has started celebrating Safe Motherhood Day (SMD) and Prasuti Niyojan Diwas (PND) from October, 2015. SMD is celebrated at selected CHCs on monthly basis and services of gynaecologist is provided which helps in identification of high risk pregnancies, their treatment and also advise them appropriate health facility for safe delivery. In case of unavailability of gynaecologist at public health facility, services of private gynaecologist are hired. From October 2015 to March 2016, 1916 camps were organized and 58043 pregnant women were benefitted.

13.74 "Prasuti Niyojan Diwas" is celebrated all CHCs, PHCs and Sub Centers on monthly basis for counselling of pregnant women in 8th and 9th month of pregnancy for effective delivery planning, vehicle selection and information about government schemes for improving maternal and child health. From October 2015 to March 2016, 69214 PND camps were organized and 438668 pregnant women were benefitted.

Quality Assurance and Kaya Kalp Award

13.75 For better quality health service delivery at public health facilities, Quality Assurance and Kayakalp Award has been initiated in the State as per the directions of MoHFW, GoI. Under the programme, health facilities are being assessed using a standard check list and gap filling is being done accordingly. In addition, the MoHFW, GoI has launched a National initiative to give awards to those public health facilities that demonstrate high levels of cleanliness, hygiene and infection control based on set criteria. In the first phase District Hospitals are covered. The first best district hospital receives cash award of ₹50 lakh, 2nd best district hospital

receives ₹ 20 lakh and two district hospitals receives consolation prize of ₹3.00 lakh. In the year 2016-17 the scheme will be expended up to CHCs. Kayakalp portal would be launched on 7th April, 2016 on World Health Day for better and real time monitoring of the programme.

New Launchings

m-SNA mobile app

13.76 To make monitoring more convenient, simple and action-oriented, m-SNA mobile app was launched on 15.2.2016 in the State and it is being operated. This mobile application is facilitating the monitoring visits and ensures remedial/corrective action on the findings. 1392 inspection have been done through m-SNA.

Kuposhan Watch

13.77 To Monitor real time status of admitted children with severe acute malnutrition and ensure timely and complete follow-up visits of discharged children a web based application was launched on 15.2.2016. Initially this application is being operated at 40 Malnutrition Treatment Centres of the state.

Mobile Recharge of ₹200 on Female Death Reporting

13.78 To improve maternal mortality reporting, provision of ₹200 mobile recharge initiated by the department. Reduction of MMR is one of the key objectives of NHM. In the State, only 25-30 per cent maternal deaths are reported. Thus analysis of its causes and effective management in future pregnancies get adversely affected. Under this scheme, information on female death (at home or on the way) in the age group of 15-49 years are collected. Any person can report female death on toll free number '104' or at e-mitra centre within 24 hours of death. After verification of the death, mobile recharge ₹200 would be given to the first informer. 45 cases of ₹ 200 recharges approved out of 262 applications received up to 31st March, 2016.

National Urban Health Mission

13.79 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 has high focus on

- Urban poor population living in listed and unlisted slums
- All other vulnerable population such as homeless, rag pickers, street children, construction workers and other temporary migrants.

- Public health thrust on sanitation, clean drinking water & vector control etc.
- Strengthening public health capacity of urban local bodies.

The norms for urban health facilities under NUHM are as below:

i.	For every 2.5 lakh 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	1 ASHA (in Rajasthan 300 households)
v.	For every 50-100 households	1 MahilaArogyaSamiti (MAS) (In Rajasthan 100 households)

13.80 The state has identified 61 cities for implementing NUHM in phased manner. 33 District headquarters cities: 3 cities (million+), 20 cities (between 01 lakh to 10 lakh population) & 10 cities (between 50000 to 01 lakh population) were selected in financial year 2014-15. Out of these 3 Districts (Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Sirohi) have population less than 50000 but as they are District headquarters hence they were taken up in this plan.

13.81 In the year 2015-16, all 61 cities including 33 Districts headquarters have been covered and total 1,25,43,566 persons are to be benefitted with special focus on people living in urban slums in 61 districts.

- Total ₹ 86.82 Crores have been approved till 2015-16 under NUHM.
- 83 Existing health facilities have been upgraded/renovated as urban PHCs @ ₹ 10 lakh/dispensary and 140 New Urban PHCs are in process to be constructed @ ₹ 75 lakh/UPHC. 22 existing health facilities are in process to be strengthened @ ₹ 28 lakh/UPHC

13.82 The following manpower are to be deputed to existing health institution and new urban PHCs on contractual basis during the year 2016-17.

S.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Post Sanctioned
1	Medical Officer (Full Time)	140
2	Medical Officer (Part Time)	245
3	Pharmacist	141
4	Staff Nurse	281
5	Lab Technician	140
6	ANM	1117
7	Accountant cum DEO	245
8	Grade D Support Staff	245

- 1 State Programme Management, 4 City level and 30 District level units have been established for implementing NUHM in state.
- 4664 Mahila Arogya Samitis are to be constituted for community processes, out of which 4588 Mahila Arogya Samitis have been constituted.

MOBILE SURGICAL UNIT

13.83 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.

13.84 During the year 2015-16 a total number of 252849 patients were investigated out of which 9556 patients were operated up to March, 2016. A total number of 53 general and 102 one day camps were organised up to March, 2016. An expenditure of ₹685.64 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹959.74 lakh. An outlay of ₹864.94 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for organizing 168 major camps.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

13.85 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. Presently the doctor population ratio in the State is 1:1700 which is to be raised to 1:1000 (as per WHO norms). The State needs more Medical Colleges to achieve this goal. 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 was established in the State in April, 2006. All the Government Medical and Dental Colleges are affiliated to it. At present there are 14 Medical Colleges in the State (6 in Government Sector and 6 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 1450 Under Graduate, 829 Post Graduate and 93 Super-Specialty level students. Private Medical College's

have annual intake capacity of 850 Under Graduate. The Rajasthan University of Health Science Dental Colleges have annual intake capacity of 40 Under Graduate and 14 Post Graduate level students.

13.86 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.

13.87 The project of up grading of 8 district hospitals having bed capacity of 300 beds to medical colleges is also under progress. In these 8 districts, hospitals will be upgraded to medical colleges (Alwar, Bharatpur, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Sikar and Pali). DPR for these projects have been prepared and work orders have been issued for civil works. The academic session will be started from 2017.

13.88 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.

13.89 Super specialty blocks at Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota Medical College are under process. 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).

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.

13.90 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.

13.91 An outlay of ₹ 176962.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan for medical education sector. An expenditure of ₹86292.56 lakh has been incurred on medical education during the Annual Plan 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹134812.87 lakh. An outlay of ₹152535.59 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for medical education sector. Institution wise details of outlays kept for the Twelfth Plan, expenditure during 2015-16 and outlays kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are as follows.

Table No. 13.5
Outlays

(₹in lakh)					
S. N.	Sector	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	outlay 2016-17
1.	Medical College, Ajmer	25657.00	6982.65	5459.56	8481.70
2.	Medical College, Bikaner	25135.00	9994.04	6219.94	10572.32
3.	Medical College, Udaipur	26500.00	7059.29	7162.53	10100.63
4.	Medical College, Jodhpur	29500.00	15178.67	13398.37	16022.66
5.	Medical College, Jaipur	32500.00	14870.88	18507.30	16009.72
6.	Medical College, Kota	28500.00	6875.55	6686.05	8737.43
7.	Medical College, Sriganganagar	0.00	20.00	9.45	20.00
8.	Rajasthan Health Science University including Dental College	8170.00	26598.19	3423.20	16578.23
9.	Medical Education Directorate	1000.00	40177.20	21172.83	56466.73
10.	Medical College, Jhalawar	0.00	6895.40	4178.33	9295.40
11.	New Government Medical College (Bharatpur, Churu and Dungarpur)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77
12.	Metro MAS Hospital(PPP)	0.00	161.00	75.00	250.00
	Total	176962.00	134812.87	86292.56	152535.59

13.92 The following important achievements have been made in medical education sector during the year 2015-16.

- More than 1200 bed capacity has been added including 224 in Intensive Care Beds.
- Under Graduate intake capacity has been increased by 200 seats.
- Five new medical units have been established in Medical College, Kota.
- Laparoscopy Theatre, Plastic Surgery and Burn Units have been established in Medical College, Ajmer.

- Geriatric and Emergency Medicine ward has been established in all Medical Colleges.
- Bone-Marrow Transplant and skin bank has been started in Medical College Jaipur.
- Virtual class rooms and e-library has been set-up in all medical colleges.
- Multi Disciplinary Research unit at Jodhpur and Bikaner are established.

13.93 The following important activities will be taken up in medical education sector during the year 2016-17.

- 8 New Medical Colleges will be opened in Public Sector under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for developing medical college attached to existing district hospitals and 3 Medical Colleges will be opened in Private Sector.
- Super-specialty blocks will be started at Existing medical colleges of Kota Bikaner and Udaipur.
- Increase in UG intake capacity by 350 seats: Ajmer, Udaipur and Kota(100 seats in each) and Jhalawar 50 seats.
- Civil works for State Cancer Centre (SCI) building, new teaching Hospital with RUHS will be taken up.
- High-end diagnostic & treatment facilities (CT, MRI, and LA) will be developed in all major hospitals of the State.
- Establishment of Cath -lab up gradation of viral laboratory to BSNL-III at Jaipur college including swine flu laboratory.
- Establishment of Cobalt machine at Udaipur, Modular OTs in Ajmer, Senior Resident Hostel at Udaipur, Digital mammography machine at Kota, New staff quarters at Bikaner, Equipments for Infectious Disease Hospital at Jodhpur and Gama camera and Linear Accelerator on PPP mode.
- Construction of Staff Quarters, PG hostel, Modular OTs, Emergency ward at Jhalawar.

Gender Budgeting

13.94 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 and Ummed Hospital in Jodhpur that provide medical care services exclusively to women.

AYURVED & INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

13.95 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 systems 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.

13.96 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 13 other mobile units are also providing facilities to the people. The National Institute of Ayurved is also located at Jaipur.

13.97 An outlay of 12500.00 lakh was kept for Ayurved Department for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹6776.78 lakh has been incurred during the Annual Plan 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹4116.08 lakh. An outlay of ₹5396.78 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the activities of the department. As per budget announcement 6 new Yoga & Naturopathy centres will be constructed in the year 2016-17 with outlay of ₹ 180.00 lakh. In the year 2016-17, 3 New Anchalprasuta Kendra, 9 Panchkarma, 11 Zarawastha centre will be opened in remaining districts.

Madan Mohan Malviya Govt. Ayurved College, Udaipur

13.98 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.

13.99 An outlay of ₹ 362.50 lakh was kept for Ayurved College, Udaipur for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹173.66 lakh has been incurred in

the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹240.37 lakh. An outlay of ₹158.13 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

RAJASTHAN AYURVED UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

13.100 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.

13.101 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 2016-17. Permission from State Government has been received, necessary permission from Ayush Department, Delhi is awaited.

13.102 An outlay of ₹ 6118.80 lakh was kept for Ayurved University, Jodhpur for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹1357.30 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹1870.54 lakh. An outlay of ₹2136.15 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes central assistance of ₹356.70 lakh.

HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

13.103 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 246 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.

13.104 An outlay of ₹ 4719.00 lakh was kept for Homeopathy Department for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹484.11 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹696.64 lakh. An outlay of ₹1012.77 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

UNANI SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

13.105 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 280 Unani health institutions including 11 A-Class hospitals & 269 unani dispensaries in the State. These hospitals and dispensaries are serving health needs of the communities in rural as well as in urban areas.

13.106 An outlay of ₹ 2211.80 lakh was kept for Unani Department for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹311.65 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹472.04 lakh. An outlay of ₹598.72 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

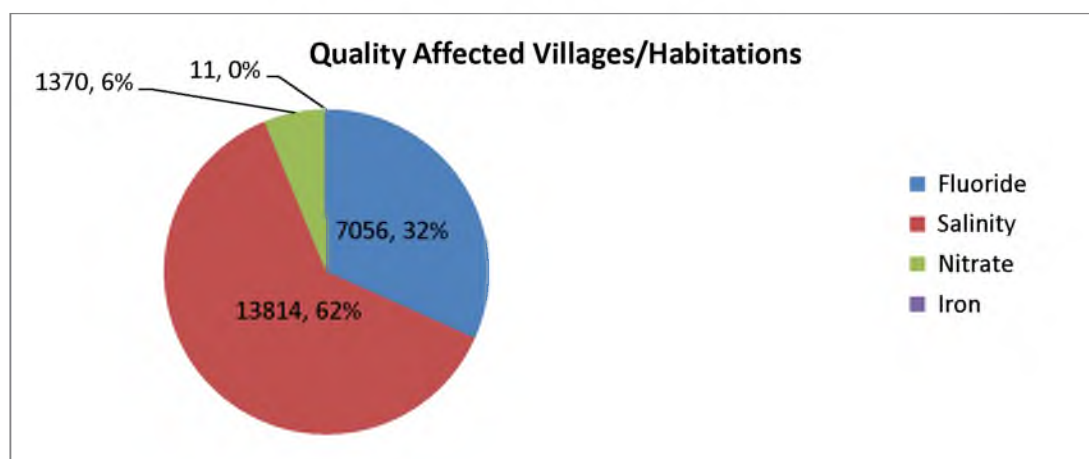
CHAPTER - 14

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

14.1 The State accounts for 5.66 per cent of country's population and 10.41 per cent of country's area, but it has barely 1.16 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 248 blocks in the State, as per the ground water Assessment Report 2013, only 44 blocks are in 'safe' category, 28 block fall in 'semi critical' category, 09 in 'critical' and 164 blocks in 'overexploited' category. Three 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, 28.36 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 01.04.2015 there are 7056 habitations affected from fluoride, 13814 habitations from salinity, 11 habitations from iron and 1370 habitations from nitrate. Thus, as many as 22251 habitations suffer from water quality issue. In addition to this 32114 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 kept to be covered through National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

14.7 An outlay of ₹1461591.15 lakh was kept for water supply sector for the Twelfth five year plan. An expenditure of ₹438460.47 lakh has been

incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹467424.21 lakh. An outlay of ₹544852.98 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes Central Assistance of ₹ 90699.85 lakh. This amount of ₹ 90699.85 lakh also includes amount of ₹ 43129.00 lakh received from NITI Ayog as one time assistance. Scheme-wise outlays fixed for the Twelfth Plan, expenditure in the year 2015-16 and kept outlay for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are as follows:

Table No. 14.1
Scheme-wise Financial Outlays

(₹in lakh)

S. No.	Scheme	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1.	Urban Water Supply	539336.91	99503.03	87917.00	98407.11
2.	Rural Water Supply	919181.24	367679.59	350414.04	446302.74
3.	Training Institute for Engineering Subordinates	573.00	141.59	129.43	143.10
4.	Low Cost Sanitation	2500.00	100.00	0.00	0.03
	Total	1461591.15	467424.21	438460.47	544852.98

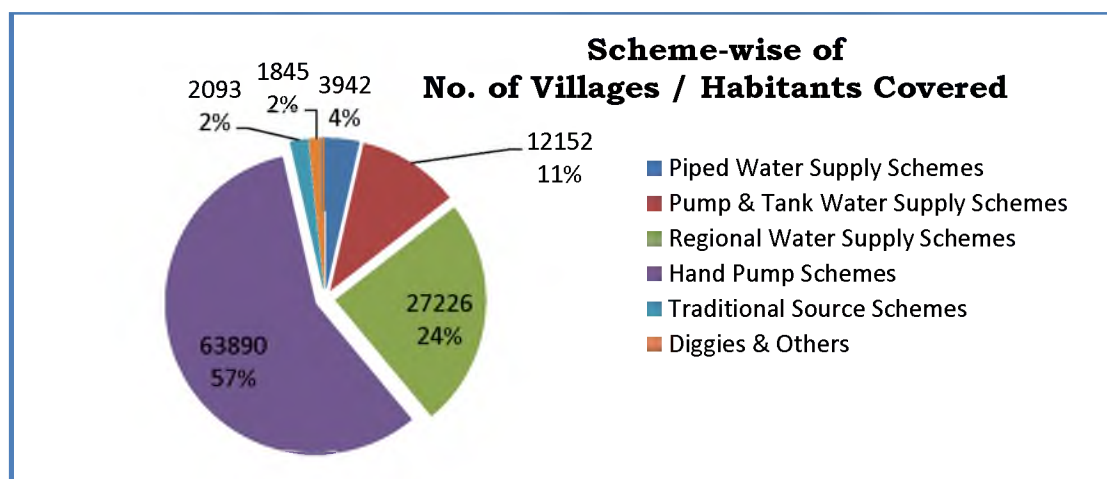
Rural Water Supply

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

(As on December, 2015)

S. No.	Type of Scheme	No. of Villages/ Habitants Covered	Percentage
1	Piped Water Supply Schemes	3942	3.55
2	Pump & Tank Water Supply Schemes	12152	10.93
3	Regional Water Supply Schemes	27226	24.50
4	Hand Pump Schemes	63890	57.48
5	Traditional Source Schemes	2093	1.88
6	Diggies & Others	1845	1.66
	Total	111148	100



14.9 Out of 121683 habitations, 67315 habitations have been fully covered and 32114 habitations are partially covered as on 1stApril, 2015. Balance 22254 habitations have quality problems. Drinking water problem of these quality affected 22254 habitations shall be addressed by taking up surface water source based projects. As a midterm solution, 5000 R O plants were to be installed in quality affected habitations in span of 5 years from 2013-14. 834 RO plants have been commissioned up to March 2016. During the year 2015-16, sanction of 2115 new RO plants amounting to ₹ 48812.00 lakh have been issued out of which tender has been called for 1066 RO plants.

14.10 During the year 2015-16, a total 1390 solar water pumping systems amounting to ₹ 13223.00 lakh have been sanctioned including 346 solar energy based water pumping systems with de-fluoridation units in the quality affected habitations having availability of fluoride contaminations in ground water sources.

14.11 Work order of rejuvenation & repairing of inlet channel, SSF & diggins in canal area of Bikaner region issued amounting to ₹15837.00 lakh for 150 works during the year 2015-16.

14.12 For rejuvenation of defunct 1586 number of JJY schemes, an amount of ₹13644.00 lakh has been sanctioned during 2015-16.

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 ₹315069.92 lakh is kept for rural as well as urban water supply schemes for the Annual Plan 2016-17. 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. An expenditure of ₹52449.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹164.08 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹393.00 lakh. An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The work of last package of New Distribution Centre at Kho-Nagorian has almost 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 expenditure of ₹7.44 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh. An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹24959.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹3911.81 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹15000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹9000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Jawai-Pali-Jalore WS Project

14.19 This project was sanctioned to save water losses in open canal to provide safe drinking water to additional 235 villages and 7 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 ₹37095.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹999.99 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1000.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹1000.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Bisalpur Dudu Phulera Project (Phase-I) (NABARD-RIDF)

14.20 The project envisages to cater demand of 1,488 villages of Jaipur, Tonk & Nagaur districts and 9 towns namely Chaksu, Sambhar Lake, Phulera, Narena, Malpura, Niwai, Todaraisingh, Jobner and Renwal. But now coverage of this scheme is 9 towns and 718 villages. 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 ₹44919.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹5028.35 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹2400.02 lakh. An amount of ₹ 10186.62 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The project will be completed in 2016-17.

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 revised estimated cost of the project is ₹56700.00 lakh. The work of raw water pipeline & cluster of 109 villages are 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 likely to be completed by June, 2016 & work of cluster distribution package of 109 villages is also under progress. An expenditure of ₹29606.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹2610.31 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹1320.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹6000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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, which is under process of revision for an amount of ₹ 119430.00 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 ₹76185.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 5894.30 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 6494.91 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹145420.00 lakh. Off-take point for this project has been taken up at Nachna Phata on Indira Gandhi Main

Canal (IGMC). An expenditure of ₹ 83305.00 lakh has been incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 14795.72 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 10650.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 13000.06 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. 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 ₹35104.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹300.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 400.02 lakh. The project has been completed in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 0.04 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Narmada FR Water Supply Project

14.25 This project was prepared to provide safe drinking water to 281 villages & 1 towns of Jalore district. Total cost of the project was revised to ₹ 38017.00 lakh on 09.02.2014. SPR Work (Infra) is under progress & apart from this enroute 22 main & 58 other habitations benefited through existing distribution system and pipeline work is under progress. An expenditure of ₹31211.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹2080.20 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 5462.04 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2476.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The project is likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Tiwari Mathania Osian Project (NABARD-RIDF)

14.26 This project was sanctioned to benefit 113 main and 950 other habitations with safe drinking water. The revised cost of the project is ₹ 43006.00 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 ₹23840.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 3705.26 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1740.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 8024.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The project is likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

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 from Chambal River near Bhainsroadgarh upstream of Jawahar Sagar as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 72782.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹52620.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 11019.14 lakh

has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 7020.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 9176.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The project 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 ₹ 7897.00 lakh has been taken up. The project includes transmission main as well as distribution up to the town and kept villages. An expenditure of ₹4306.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 773.22 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2751.29 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1344.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The project is likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

BorawasMandana Water Supply Project

14.29 BorawasPadampura Water Supply Project was taken up for supplying drinking water to 60 villages and 21 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 ₹3749.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 781.46 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹1466.05 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1000.06 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Cluster Distribution System of Jawai Pali-Jalore WS 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 ₹ 2697.65 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1400.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹11396.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an outlay of ₹ 342.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 to clear pending payment liabilities. The project has been 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 ₹1950.00

lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹229.18 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹200.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 150.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 to clear pending payment liabilities. The project has been completed in the year 2015-16.

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 ₹ 3080.00 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 ₹2186.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 250.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 150.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 to clear pending payment liabilities. The project has been completed in the year 2015-16.

Ajmer-Peesangan Fluoride Contral 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 ₹ 1844.68 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 600.03 lakh. An expenditure of ₹16756.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an outlay of ₹ 461.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 to clear pending payment liabilities. The project has been completed in the year 2015-16.

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 ₹20325.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 4586.39 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 8486.45 lakh. An outlay of ₹2500.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The project has substantially 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 3 towns & 436 villages of Tonk district with Bisalpur dam, as source. The revised estimated cost of the project is ₹ 54211.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹17843.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 5288.89 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1640.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5008.86 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Deeg-Nagar –Kaman-Pahari Pipeline Project

14.36 This project was envisaged to develop infrastructure work for providing safe drinking water to 4 towns & 635 villages of Bharatpur district with Chambal River, as source and benefiting 4 towns and 97 villages under the project. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 31149.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹818.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 1314.16 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 465.04 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹41968.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 8768.56 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 7259.41 lakh. An outlay of ₹7500.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The work of infrastructure Package is almost completed & work of 4 cluster distribution packages is under progress.

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 ₹12872 lakh. An expenditure of ₹7647.00 lakh incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 802.62 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 100.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹150.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 to clear pending payment liabilities. The project has been completed in the year 2015-16.

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 ₹15053.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹8981.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 2891.56 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 5398.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 to clear pending payment liabilities. The project has been almost 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 & 914 villages of Nagaur district with IGNP, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹293800.00 lakh. The project is EAP & being funded by JICA. An expenditure of ₹5907.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 30382.78 lakh has been

incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 66730.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 54665.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Presently, work order of 3 infrastructure packages have been awarded in Sep-15. Further two Nos of cluster packages are also under progress under NRDWP, for which an expenditure of ₹ 3759.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 3000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2000.14 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹2876.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹915.36 has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹820.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1373.06 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. 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 ₹4767.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹926.92 lakh is has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2120.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1500.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The infrastructure work of 177 villages is under progress.

Urban Water Supply Scheme, Jalore

14.43 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 1 town& 14 enroute villages of Jalore district with Narmada Canal, as source. The revised estimated cost of the project is ₹ 6220.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹4173.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹1154.35 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹2389.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 25.07 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The work under this project has been almost 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 ₹3820.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹1900.61 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1458.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 10543.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The cluster distribution work of 199 villages is under progress & 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 ₹4490.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹3306.31 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1945.50 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 4500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 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 ₹34047.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹21547.13 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 10400.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 16804.76 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The cluster distribution system of 8 towns & 1688 villages is under progress in 8 packages.

Integrated Sikar-Jhunjhunu-Khetri WS Project

14.47 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 5 towns & 258 villages of Jhunjhunu & Sikar districts with IGNP, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 95474.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹43475.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹29158.43 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 9457.52 lakh. An outlay of ₹8000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The work of infrastructure package & cluster distribution work is under progress in 2 packages.

Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur Project, Ph-I, Part-I

14.48 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 1 town & 199 villages of Bharatpur & Dholpur districts with Chambal River, as source. The revised estimated cost of the project is ₹ 54869.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹30463.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹1937.11 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1440.01 lakh. An amount of ₹ 2000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The work of infrastructure package & cluster work of 62 villages has been almost completed and work of 3 cluster distribution packages is under progress.

Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur Project, Ph-I, Part-II

14.49 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 ₹7958.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹3964.60 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1430.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 4000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual

Plan 2016-17. Cluster distribution work of 755 villages is under progress in 3 packages.

Bisalpur Dudu Chaksu-Phagi-Bassi Water Supply Project

14.50 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 646 villages and 2227 dhanies of Jaipur district with Bisalpur Dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 77124.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹16472.00 was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹11621.92 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 5670.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 29727.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Cluster distribution work of 646 villages is under progress in 3 packages & out of which 2 packages are likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

RWSSP anchala Dhewra Chirai Water Supply Project

14.51 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 59 village & 892 dhanies of Jodhpur district with RGLC, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹39663.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹5137.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹5807.71 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2310.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Jawai Pali Pipeline Cluster Project, Ph-II, Part-B

14.52 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 ₹8914.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 7091.74 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 5612.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6684.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Cluster distribution work of 215 villages is under progress in 2 packages and out of which 1 package is likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Narmada DR Water Supply Project

14.53 This project was prepared to develop infrastructure work for providing safe drinking water to 138 villages & 1 town of Jalore district. The cost of the project has been revised to ₹ 21834.00 lakh on 24.08.2012. An expenditure of ₹8065.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 1218.34 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 5617.01 lakh. An amount of ₹ 2977.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The project is likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Narmada FR Cluster WS Project

14.54 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 267 villages of Jalore district with Narmada Canal, as source. The estimated

cost of the project is ₹50920.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹2888.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹2707.71 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1120.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The cluster distribution work of 267 villages is under progress.

Narmada DR Cluster WS Project

14.55 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 ₹1732.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹1892.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹696.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The cluster distribution work of 138 villages is under progress.

RWSS Shiv Teh. of Barmer Distt. From Narmada

14.56 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 205 villages of Barmer district with Narmada Canal, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹61079.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹11564.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹2100.11 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 3240.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 3000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 205 villages is under progress.

RWSS Bawari Kalan Khara Jaloda from Rajeev Gandhi Lift Canal (RGLC)

14.57 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 ₹2894.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹5090.98 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 486.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5113.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 43 villages is under progress & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

RWSS Gathore-Kanasar-Bap from RGLC

14.58 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 ₹1552.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹3792.59 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2412.89 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 25 villages is under progress & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

RWSS 256 villages of Bhinmal tehsil & Bhinmal town (ER)

14.59 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 ₹6254.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 1950.52 lakh is likely to be incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1990.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2500.06 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The infrastructure work is under progress.

Gagrin Water Supply Project

14.60 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 315 villages 21 dhanies of Jhalawar district with Gagreen Dam, as source. The revised estimated cost of the project is ₹35148.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹6155.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹5896.78 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1620.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 11000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The work of infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 321 villages is under progress.

Piplad Water Supply Project

14.61 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 ₹1266.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹918.84 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1499.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 223.06 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 14 villages is under progress & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Baran Cluster Water Supply Project

14.62 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 50 villages & 16 Dhanies of Baran district with Parwati River, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 6976.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹1526.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹1.08 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 224.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 500.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The work order this project has been rescinded & tenders has been re-invited, received & work order could not be finalized due to stay order by Hon'ble High Court, Rajasthan.

Banswara Water Supply Project

14.63 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 ₹3967.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹5435.16 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1930.00 lakh.

An outlay of ₹ 6232.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 82 villages is under progress & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Banswara-Pratapgarh Water Supply Project

14.64 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 ₹8845.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹7491.21 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 3707.20 lakh. An outlay of ₹3000.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The infrastructure work & cluster distribution work of 334 villages is under progress.

Barmer Lift Canal Project Phase-II Part-B

14.65 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 67 villages of Barmer district with IGNU, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 12500.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹3473.00 lakh was incurred upto March, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹1156.51 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 810.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 7083.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The cluster distribution work of 67 villages is under progress & likely to be completed in the year 2016-17.

Barmer Lift Canal Project Phase-II Part-C&D

14.66 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. No expenditure has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2120.00 lakh. An amount of ₹ 1500.03 lakh is kept for the year 2016-17. Work order is also likely to be awarded in the year 2016-17.

RWSS of 38 villages of Bhainsroadgarh tehsil of Chittorgarh district

14.67 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. An expenditure of ₹ 12.42 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh. An amount of ₹ 20.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Presently, technical sanction & forest clearance of the project are under process of approval and work would be started after these approvals.

Reorganisation of Urban Water Supply Scheme, Kishangarh

14.68 Kishangarh town is getting its water supply from Bisalpur Dam. Augmentation/re-organization of distribution system of Kishangarh 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 ₹ 7729.00 lakh. An

expenditure of ₹ 6.60 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 4000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Reorganisation of Urban Water Supply Scheme, Pratapgarh

14.69 Pratapgarh town is getting its water supply from Jakham Dam. Augmentation/re-organization of distribution system of Pratapgarh 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 ₹ 9407.00.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 2.89 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 4000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajgarh Water Supply Project of Jhalawar district

14.70 This project was envisaged to provide safe drinking water to 54 villages and 15 dhanies of Jhalawar district with Rajgarh Dam, as source. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 6717.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 1292.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1302.69 lakh. An amount of ₹ 2500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Presently, work of intake structure is under progress and NIT for remaining infrastructure & cluster work has been invited. The work is likely to be awarded in the year 2016-17.

14.71 Following Projects are being implemented by NABARD loan, sanctioned up to March, 2016 under RIDF, in addition of funds under NRDWP and State Share:

Table No. 14.3
Progress of RIDF Projects, sanctioned upto March 2016

Sr. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	NABARD Loan	Total Exp. Up to March, 2016	Budget outlay 2015-16	Kept outlay 2016-17	(₹ in Lakh)
							Usable Budget against balance loan in 2016-17
1	Aapni Yojana Phase-II Ratangarh-Sujangarh-Churu	97121.00	21675.00	21675.00	10646.84	2500.00	0.00
2	Rewa WSP - Jhalawar	6629.00	3955.00	3529.72	4.00	500.00	500.00
3	Bungi Rajgarh WSP	41564.00	10977.75	10977.75	3500.29	0.01	0.00
4	Fatehpur Laxmangarh WSP	83200.00	27974.35	21642.59	8265.84	4000.00	4000.00
5	Chambal Bhilwara WSP	72799.00	20000.00	20000.00	3870.00	1382.80	0.00
6	Bisalpur Tonk Uniyara WSP	54211.00	9848.85	9497.26	3020.00	3774.60	540.91
7	Nagaur Lift Package - III	76100.00	10402.54	6114.80	3966.50	4100.00	4100.00
8	Nagaur Lift Package - IV		5941.43	2840.73			

Sr. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	NABARD Loan	Total Exp. Up to March, 2016	Budget outlay 2015-16	Kept outlay 2016-17	Usable Budget against balance loan in 2016-17
9	Bheemni Water Supply Project	3080.00	1113.29	910.14	231.42	150.00	150.00
10	Madhavi Water Supply Project	3087.00	1108.37	1094.26	179.92	150.00	16.60
11	Gajner Lift Project	9600.00	3713.05	2666.55	427.01	0.01	0.00
12	Kolyat Lift Project	10600.00	5554.00	3867.40	845.89	1411.50	1411.50
13	FCP Ajmer-Peesangan:	22391.00	2337.97	2322.16	1670.39	461.00	18.60
14	Pokahran-falsood	145420.00	34372.47	24121.17	12488.80	13000.00	13000.00
15	Pokaran Falsoond		35541.00	15970.47			
16	Beawar Jawaja Cluster Project	23116.00	10826.73	5614.56	3006.50	3500.00	3500.00
17	Integrated Taranagar-Jhunjhunu-Sikar-Khetri Water Supply Project Phase I (Package I)	95474.00	15117.43	9866.59	20122.71	2000.00	2000.00
18	Integrated Taranagar-Jhunjhunu-Sikar-Khetri Water Supply Project Phase I (Package II)		11979.37	9721.90			
19	RWSS of 199 villages of Niwai&Tonk Tehsil	11288.00	5290.93	3460.65	1638.00	3649.10	2815.82
20	Narmada Gudamalani WS Project	16000.00	5490.50	3185.71	476.94	1500.00	1500.00
21	Barmer Lift Project Ph-II Part-B (Cluster 68 villages)	12500.00	5880.00	3340.54	1006.57	4958.10	3906.86
22	Umed Sagar Dhawa Samdri Khandap	57546.00	6148.90	3741.19	3020.01	3000.00	3000.00
23	RWSSRGLC RD 134 Dewania Nathrau Kanodiya 54 Mile Chordiya Shergarh Chaba Project Part-II Distt. Jodhpur	23446.00	8030.00	4809.65	1697.53	2701.00	2701.00
24	GagreenWS Project	35148.00	14361.17	7290.30	5596.98	11000.00	10878.26
25	Multi Village Water Supply Project from Surwaniya Dam	14100.00	6827.11	5704.08	5129.99	4342.40	1727.74
26	RWSS Shiv Teh. Of Barmer Distt. From Narmada (205 village)	61079.00	29737.25	6963.59	1661.63	3000.00	3000.00
27	Barmer Lift Project-II, Part-A	20236.00	9652.93	2492.64	458.81	2100.00	2100.00

Sr. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	NABARD Loan	Total Exp. Up to March, 2016	Budget outlay 2015-16	Kept outlay 2016-17	Usable Budget against balance loan in 2016-17
28	Nagaur Lift Project, Ph-II (CDS-5, Pkg-8)	293800.00	8111.34	1622.27	2635.00	1325.90	1000
29	Banswara Pratapgarh W.S. Project	56000.00	27900.49	8461.80	7018.40	3000.00	3000.00
30	RWSS Gathore-Kanasar-Bap from RGLC	8895.00	4050.00	3018.76	3732.62	1689.02	1586.52
31	RWSS Panchala Ghewra Chirai	39663.00	20251.00	6748.94	5207.74	2000.00	2000.00
	Total	1394093	384170.22	233273.17	111526.30	81195.44	68453.81

CHAPTER - 15

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

15.1 The housing & urban development sector has witnessed two major 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 the 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

15.3 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 ₹ 81487.35 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 51659.68 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 57259.54 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes ₹ 374.41 lakh of Central Assistance. Scheme-wise details are given in the following table.

Table No.15.1
Financial Outlays

S.N o.	Scheme	Outlay XII Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1.	Rental Housing for Government Employees	5549.25	564.35	286.57	500.00
2.	Police Housing	70081.25	10658.67	10271.07	15683.12
3.	Rajasthan Housing Board (IEBR)	160000.00	40000.00	70528.75	40000.00
4.	Judicial Housing	1171.48	133.34	102.33	636.60
5.	Housing for SDOs & Tehsildars	399.99	303.27	248.63	439.77
6.	Other Housing Scheme	0.10	0.05	50.00	0.05
	Total	237202.07	51659.68	81487.35	57259.54

(₹ in lakh)

A. State Schemes

Rental Housing for Government Employees

15.4 Plan funds are being provided for construction of houses for government employees all over the State. An expenditure of ₹ 286.57 lakh has been incurred on construction of Rental Housing in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 564.35 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes ₹ 11499.00 lakh of central assistance.

Police Housing

15.5 Plan funds are being provided for construction of houses for employees working in police department. An expenditure of ₹10271.07 lakh has been incurred on construction of Police Housing in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 10658.67 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 15683.12 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Housing Board

15.6 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 specially abled. 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 250266 dwelling units, out of which 243141 dwelling units have been allotted and 221797 dwelling units handed over to applicants. About 60 per cent housing units constructed are for EWS and LIG.

15.7 It was envisaged to construct 35000 housing units during the Twelfth Plan period, out of which 5591 houses are completed in 2015-16 with an expenditure of ₹70528.75 lakh. It is kept to construct 10449(taken up)housing units during the Annual Plan 2016-17 for which an outlay of ₹40000.00 lakh is kept from the own resources of the Board.

Housing for SDOs & Tehsildars

15.8 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 ₹ 248.63 lakh has been incurred on construction of housing for revenue officers in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹303.27 lakh. An outlay of ₹439.77 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Other Housing Schemes

Mukhya Mantri Shahari BPL Awas Yojana

15.9 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 ₹ 105.79 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 133.53 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 kept for the scheme in the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 438.35 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 26000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 19165.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Judicial Housing

15.12 Plan funds are being provided for construction of residential houses for judicial officers all over the State. An expenditure of ₹102.33 lakh has been incurred on construction of Judicial Housing in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹133.34 lakh. An outlay of ₹636.60 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2015-16, which includes ₹ 374.41 lakh of Central Assistance.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)- 2015

15.13 The scheme was launched by Govt. of India, in which central subsidy is being provided to the families of EWS/LIG segment. Various incentives are given under this scheme. Following are the verticals of PMAY :-

1. **"In situ" Slum Redevelopment** - Slums, whether on Central Government land/State Government land/ULB land, Private land shall be taken up for "In-situ" redevelopment for providing houses to all eligible slum dwellers. Slum rehabilitation grant of ₹1.00 lakh per house is being given by Central Govt.
2. **Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy** - Under this provision beneficiaries of Economically Weaker section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions would be eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5 per cent for a tenure of 15 years. The credit linked subsidy will be available only for loan amount upto ₹6 lakh.
3. **Affordable Housing in Partnership**-State either through its agencies or in partnership with private sector including industries and on private land by private developers can plan Affordable Housing Project under this provision. A minimum of 35per cent units of EWS shall be provided in the housing project with the minimum number of 250 units in each scheme. Subsidy of ₹1.50 lakh to the required beneficiary EWS/LIG category is being given under this provision.
4. **Subsidy for beneficiary-led individualhouse construction** Under this provision of the policy the families of EWS/LIG segment having their own land may obtain Central Subsidy of ₹1.50 lakh for construction of new house or enhance existing house.

Budget Provisions :-

- 100 per cent of subsidy will be borne by Central Government under this scheme which is given to eligible beneficiaries.

- In this scheme it is mandatory to conduct demand survey and prepare Housing for All Plan of Action as per demand survey. For the HFAPoA 75 per cent amount will be borne by Central Government and remaining 25 per cent is to be borne by Local Bodies/State Government.
- For the successful implementation of the scheme there is provision to reconstitute a State Level Technical Cell (SLTC) and City Level Technical Cell (CLTC) for the cities. For this component 75 per cent amount will be borne by Central Government and remaining 25 per cent is to be borne by Local Bodies/State Government.

15.14 An outlay of ₹ 23166.65 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Urban Development

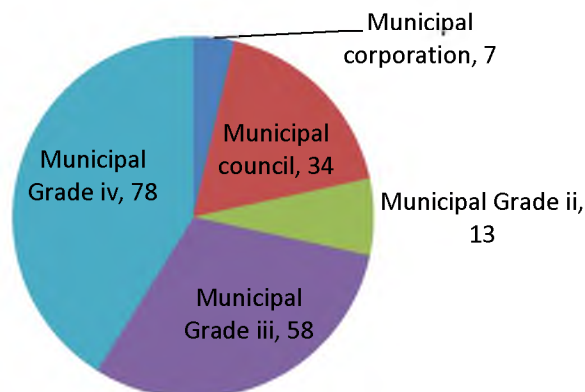
15.15 Rajasthan is still predominantly a rural State and its proportion of urban population to the total population is 24.93 per cent, which is less than the overall percentage of urban population for the entire country i.e. 31.15 per cent as per Census 2011. However, the State has an opportunity to 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.

15.16 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	13
Municipal Grade iii	58
Municipal Grade iv	78
Total	190

**Classification of Local Bodies
Total Number of Local Bodies-190**



15.17 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 ₹428292.15 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 470196.03 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 690085.85 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes ₹ 108478.54 lakh Central Assistance. Scheme-wise details are given in the following table:-

**Table No. 15.3
Financial Outlays**

(₹ In Lakh)

Sr. No	Scheme	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. in 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1.	Special Grants for Urban Renewal (RoBs)	30000.00	12500.00	10520.69	15000.00
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) (ACA)	169922.96	0.03	10.00	0.06
3.	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	52521.64	0.12	4861.62	14130.00
4.	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (ACA)	86506.24	0.04	17.40	0.03
5.	Grant to Local Bodies (Municipal Bodies) under Recommendation of State Finance Commission (SFC)	72000.00	68757.00	77395.00	81468.00
6.	Shahri Jan Shahbhagita Yojana	10000.00	2500.00	1157.03	2500.00

Sr. No	Scheme	Outlay Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. in 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
7.	Construction of Rein Basera	0.00	100.00	0.00	150.00
8.	Jaipur Development Authority	200000.00	52000.00	122530.34	85000.00
9.	Rajeev AawasYojna for Slum Free India.	92000.00	26000.00	438.35	19165.00
10.	Jaipur Metro Rail Cooperation Phase I &IB	200000.00	47900.04	17202.44	25000.05
11.	Fire Fighting Equipment	5500.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
12.	CM Sahari BPL AwasYojna	0.00	100.00	105.79	133.53
13.	Sewerage Treatment Plants	0.00	2000.00	0.00	1600.00
14.	RTIDF	2500.00	14560.37	18157.28	15500.00
15.	Water & Seven Sewerage Project	0.00	2500.00	2500.00	7300.00
16.	RUIDP Phase-I	0.01	500.00	3.91	500.00
17.	RUSIDP Phase-II (EAP)	104345.00	30000.00	20527.79	25000.00
18.	RUIDP Phase-III (EAP) Project Loan	72500.00	10500.00	5812.31	37500.00
19.	RUIDP Phase-III (EAP) Programe Loan	0.00	0.00	0.00	15000.00
20.	LSG Building	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
21.	General Grant	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
22.	Rajasthan Municipal (Sub. Ordinate &Minist.) Service Selection Commission	0.00	35.00	29.77	31.36
23.	Drinking Water Supply in Urban Area	0.00	349.94	349.94	519.94
24.	Swarn Jayanti SahariRojgarYojna	5524.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
25.	National Urban Livlihood Mission	0.00	6186.68	111.29	3700.95
26.	City Sanitation Programme	0.00	73.25	0.00	75.00
27.	SwachhBharat Mission	0.00	5000.00	17715.30	33521.65
28.	SardarPatalSahariAwasYojana	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
29.	Urban Local Bodies (IEBR)	597868.00	188115.00	117953.48	180937.00
30.	Pradhan MantriAwasYojna-Housing For All	0.00	0.00	0.00	23166.65
31.	Rajasthan JhilVikasPradhikaran	0.00	0.03	0.29	33.00
32.	Town Planning	0.03	467.62	202.13	1171.12
33.	Smart City Project	0.00	0.08	800.00	40000.12
34.	AMRUTYojna	0.00	0.00	9890.00	61391.65
35.	Global Environment Facility Project for Jaipur City Transport Service Ltd.	0.00	0.01	0.00	540.00
36.	Other Schemes	15200.21	0.68	0.00	0.65
	Total	1716388.09	470196.03	428292.15	690085.85

15.18 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

15.19 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.

15.20 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

15.21 An outlay of ₹ 10000.00 lakh was kept for the scheme as state share for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1157.03 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rein Basera

15.22 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. No expenditure has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Sewerage Treatment Plants

15.23 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. No expenditure has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1600.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Jaipur Development Authority (IEBR)

15.24 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 ₹122530.34 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹52000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹85000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, as the internal resource of the Authority.

Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.

15.25 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 Phase-1 (Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar) and Phase-2 (Sitapura Industrial Area to Ambabari). Construction work of Phase-IA (Mansarovar to Chandpole) was entrusted to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. The work of Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-IA (Mansarovar to Chandpole) has completed and Revenue Operation has commenced from 03.06.2015. The average daily ridership for the first ten months (June to March) is 27214. Jaipur Metro, in its efforts to promote the objectives of 'Digital India' has been educating and encouraging its passengers to use automatic Ticket Vending Machines and Smart Cards.

15.26 Estimated cost of Phase-1 Jaipur Metro is ₹ 314900.00 lakh (June, 2011). The length of Phase-1 is 12.06 Km and has 11 stations, out of which 3 are underground and 8 stations are elevated.

15.27 A loan agreement of 176 million USD (₹ 969 crores) for Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) has been signed with ADB. A sum of ₹ 139.37 crores has been drawn by end of March, 2016 from ADB through GoR. Tunnelling work between Chandpole to Badi Chaupar has been done in a length of about 1725 meter by TBM-1 and by TBM-2 about 840 meter. Construction work at Badi Chaupar and Choti Chaupar Metro stations is in progress.

15.28 An outlay of ₹ 200000.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. ₹ 17202.44 lakh has been received as assistance up to March, 2016 against a budget provision of ₹47900.04 lakh. (Phase-IB ₹ 25000.01 lakh

and Phase-IA ₹ 22900.03 lakh). During the year 2015-16, ₹ 7202.44 lakh has been received as assistance from ADB through GoR.

15.29 An expenditure of ₹ 17202.44 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 47900.04 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 25000.05 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹ 18157.28 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹14560.37 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 15500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Water Sewerage Projects (Seven Sewerage Projects):

15.33 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.

15.34 An expenditure of ₹ 2500.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 7300.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

B. Central Assistance Scheme

National Urban Livelihood Mission:-

15.35 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:-

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

15.36 An expenditure of ₹ 111.29 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 6186.68 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 3700.95 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, which includes ₹ 2220.57 lakh of Central Assistance.

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

15.37 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.

15.38 An outlay of ₹ 52521.64 lakh was kept for the scheme for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 4861.62 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 0.12 lakh. An outlay of ₹14130.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

C. Externally Aided Project (EAP)

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) RUIDP Phase-II

15.39 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.

15.40 The Government of India has approved the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) in Fifteen towns namely Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalarapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur and Sikar with loan financing from Asian Development Bank amounting to US \$ 390 M (Approx ₹188300.00 lakh @ 1 US \$ = ₹48.30), Modified US \$ 351 M (Approx. Cost of project ₹176200.00 lakh) 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. Total 117 works have been awarded of ₹164500.00 lakh against the total cost of project approximately ₹176200.00 lakh. Repayment period of the project is 25 years including 5 year's grace period and 7 years implementation period in three tranches have been included under the project. The project is planned to complete & close on 31.12.2016.

15.41 A provision of ₹104345.00 lakh was kept for the scheme in the XII five year Plan. An expenditure of ₹20527.79 lakh is incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹30000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹25000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17

Rajasthan Urban Sector development Program (RUSDP) (RUIDP) Phase-III- Project cum Program Loan

15.42 Government of India has approved the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP - RUIDP Phase III) with loan assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). RUSDP will complement the past and ongoing efforts of GoR to improve service delivery in water supply, sewerage sectors including total sanitation in the selected cities of Rajasthan.

15.43 RUSDP comprises Project Loan of US\$ 250 million & Program loan of US\$ 250 Million (Project cum Program Loan of US\$ 500 Million). Total Program Size would be US\$ 610 million (Estimated to ₹ 366000.00 lakh including ₹ 66000.00 lakh, State share considering \$ rate equivalent to ₹ 60.00). Both the loan agreements are signed on 11 September, 2015.

15.44 Project Loan component will be used in water distribution network improvements and sewerage systems in the six project cities namely Sriganaganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Bhilwara (sewerage only) and Tonk. Main work under the project will be related to water supply distribution network improvement; sewerage system including sewerage network and treatment plant; house service connections in water supply and sewerage sectors; recycling of waste water etc.

15.45 The time period of the project is December 2019. Work order for contract package of Tonk for ₹ 38800.00 lakh and for Pali for ₹ 49600.00 lakh have been awarded. Bids for Sriganaganagar and Jhunjhunu have been invited and will be received in April 2016. Bids for other project towns, Hanumangarh and Bhilwara are likely to be invited by June 2016.

15.46 Program Loan component will support policy reforms and consolidate institutional development and governance improvement in the urban sector in the state. Program loan fund is scheduled to be released in two tranches against compliance of agreed policy reforms. On compliance with 1st tranche policy reforms requirement, amount of US\$ 125 million has been released by ADB on 23 December, 2015. List of works to be executed under Program Loan is being finalized by GOR.

15.47 Under RUIDP Phase III, provision is for single contract in each town having complete scope of work like Water Supply Distribution network improvement on DMA basis for continuous pressurized supply, NRW reduction and 100 percent metered house service connections etc. and Sewerage network and treatment plant, house connections, reuse of treated effluent etc. Provision of long term (10 years) Operation and Maintenance is included in the contracts.

15.48 An expenditure of ₹ 5812.31 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹10500.00 Lakh. An outlay of ₹ 52500.00 lakh for Project cum Program Loan is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

(RUIDP) - Phase-IV (Announced in the Budget Speech 2016-17)

15.49 RUIDP Phase IV is approved by Inter-Departmental High Power State Level Committee on 16th December, 2015. Project cost is estimated to ₹ 4,500 Cr (Equivalent to US\$ 700 million which will include ADB Loan US\$ 500 million and state share US \$ 200 million) to cover total 37 towns which includes (i) heritage towns (ii) towns of 50,000 to 100,000 population (2011 census) (iii) towns of population more than 100,000 but could not be covered under AMRUT and (iv) smaller district HQs which

could not be covered under any of ADB program (RUIDP Phase I, II and III) or proposed IV)

15.50 Project proposal was submitted to DEA, GOI for approval and posing to ADB for financing. Screening Committee of DEA in its meeting held on 22.1.2016 has approved the Phase IV proposal subject to debt sustainability by GOR.

15.51 After approval by Finance Department, RUIDP has submitted debt sustainability certificate to DEA, GOI on 18.3.2016. Project is likely to be approved by ADB in calendar year 2017.

Town Planning

15.52 In order to prepare Master Plan of all 184 Municipal Towns, Master Plan of 183 towns have been approved by the State Government. Master Plan for remaining one town (Bhilwara) is likely to be approved in the year 2016-17.

15.53 Master Plans for 7 towns were prepared by this department for the horizon year 2016. Out of these 7 Master Plans, work of Sawai Madhopur Master Plan is under progress and Bid for remaining 6 towns namely Dungarpur, Mandalgarh, Sardarshahar, Gangapurcity, Hindaun and Sujargarh invited for consultancy services during 2015-16. Due to launching of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Yojana, process for preparation of Master Plans of these 6 towns could not be taken up. Since, 3 towns namely Gangapurcity, Hindaun and Sujargarh have been selected by Government of India under AMRUT Yojana, therefore preparation of Master Plans of these towns shall be taken up under the above Yojana. Master Plans for remaining 3 towns namely Dungarpur, Mandalgarh, and Sardarshahar shall be prepared during the year 2016-17, as per AMRUT guideline.

15.54 Work for preparation of Sector Road Network Plans for the Class one towns and district Head Quarters were taken up during the year 2015-16 but the same have been postponed due to launching of AMRUT Yojana. This work shall be taken up after preparation of Master Plans on GIS Platform.

15.55 Uploading of 183 Master Plans on Rajdhara web portal will be taken up in the year 2016-17. Computerization of Head Office as well as Zonal and Regional Offices will also be taken up during the year 2016-17.

15.56 An expenditure of ₹202.13 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹467.62 lakh. An outlay of ₹1171.12 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

15.57 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India in the month of June, 2015.

15.58 The purpose of AMRUT is to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and sewerage connection. Increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks). Reduce pollution by switching over to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and biking).

Thrust Areas of Mission:

15.59 Water Supply, Sewerage facilities and septage management, Storm drains to reduce flooding, pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces, reduce pollution levels, enhance amenity value of cities by creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centers, especially for children.

Coverage & Fund allocation:

15.60 Total 29 cities in Rajasthan (i.e. Alwar, Beawar, Sikar, Nagaur, Bhiwadi, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Hanumangarh, Bundi, Sujangarh, Dhaulpur, Gangapur City, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Baran, Kishangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Jhalawar) are under coverage of this scheme. Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has been requested to include 4 more cities namely Sardarshahar, Makrana, Barmer and Banswara. Total project fund for each city is ₹ 160.00 crores

Release of Funds:

15.61 The Funds will be released in three installments 20:40:40 for each eligible city. ₹ 25.00 lakh have been released by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India for each city (Total 29 cities) as advance for preparation of SLIPs/capacity building. This amount has been released to all 29 ULBs and PHED after withholding 5 per cent of the amount for A & OE expenses of RUDSICO. A sum of ₹91.90 Crore has been released by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India as 1st installment for works approved for the year 2015-16. This amount has been released to respective ULBs and PHED.

15.62 An expenditure of ₹ 9890.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹15404.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹61391.65 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Smart City

15.63 Smart City Mission has been launched by GoI in June 2015 to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a light house to other aspiring cities.

The Mission will cover 100 Cities all over India and its duration will be 5 years (2015-2020). In Rajasthan 4 cities were shortlisted namely Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Kota for smart city project. Out of these 4 cities Jaipur and Udaipur have been selected in first twenty cities by GoI to be developed as smart cities.

15.64 Smart City Proposal (SCP) will include a large number of infrastructure services and smart solutions, the elements that must form part of a SCP are waste water recycling and storm water reuse, sanitation including solid waste management, rain water harvesting, smart metering, robust IT connectivity and digitalization, pedestrian friendly pathways, encouragement to non-motorised transport (e.g. walking and cycling), intelligent traffic management, non-vehicle streets/zones, smart parking, energy efficient street lighting, innovative use of open spaces, visible improvement in the Area.

15.65 The Smart City Scheme is to be converged with other government scheme so as to achieve great benefit and make the task easier. All cities must seek convergence in the SCP with AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), and National Heritage Cities. Development and Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY), Digital India, Skill Development, Housing for All, Construction of Museum by the Cultural Department and other programs connected to Social Infrastructure such as Health, Education & Culture. This can be done only when all concerned departments join hands for developing Smart City.

15.66 An expenditure of ₹ 800.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 36891.68 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 40000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Swachh Bharat Mission

15.67 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched by MoUD, GoI on 02nd Oct 2014 to improve health & cleanliness in the country.

- **Mission Objectives:**

- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health

- **Duration of the mission:** The Mission will be in force till 2nd Oct' 2019.

- **Mission components:**
 - Household toilets, including conversion of insanitary latrines into pour flush latrines.
 - Community Toilets and Public Toilets
 - Solid Waste Management
- **Coverage:** All the 188 ULBs i.e. Corporations, Councils & Boards are included.
- **On line progress report as on 31th May 2016:**

Total Application Uploaded	:	280079
Total Application Verified	:	191994
Total Application Approved	:	143610
Total Toilet Constructed/Commenced	:	27958
- **On line- Community/Public Toilets constructed** : 141(1077 seats)
- **On line- Community/Public Toilets commenced** :43(280 seats)
- **Solid Waste Management:-**
 - Two Processing Plant; one RDF plant 350 TPD on PPP by Grasim India Ltd. and one compost 250 TPD by IL&FS Environmental, New Delhi at Sewapura are running successfully.
 - Tender Finalized of 13 ULBs for Processing of waste (Compost + RDF) at Udaipur, Bikaner, Sikar, Karauli (Hindon City and Gangapur City), Rajsamand (Nathdwara), Sheoganj (Takhatgarh and Sumerpur), Bharatpur, and Pali based on Compost + RDF technology.
 - Tender finalized for Collection & Transportation of MSW for Sheoganj (Takhatgarh and Sumerpur).
 - Tender finalized on 28.12.2015 for rate contract of Equipments & Machineries being used for door to door collection of waste, secondary storage of waste, transportation of waste

15.68 Bids are waste to energy plants are invited for Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota and Technical bids are opened by concerned Municipal Corporation.

15.69 An expenditure of ₹ 17715.30 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 33521.65 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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. 15 new ITIs were opened in the minority concerted areas.

16.5 Rajasthan Government has announced that every Panchayat Samiti will have Government/Private ITI. At present 15 Panchayat Samitees have no ITI. So Government is planning to open new Government ITI in these Panchayat Samiti in the next two year.

16.6 In the year 2015-16, Department of Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship has been established to foster the skill training programmes and for better coordination between RSLDC, Employment Department and ITIs.

16.7 1.11 lakh youth trained by RSLDC, 40000 youth given campus placement in ITIs, government technical colleges etc. and 4.74 lakh new EPF accounts created in last 26 months.

16.8 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. Accordingly, State Government has decided to create 15 lakh job opportunity in the 5 years of the government.

16.9 An outlay of ₹ 27527.53 lakh was kept for the various sub sector of labour and labour welfare sector for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 13089.55 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 25557.40 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 35989.18 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The department wise details are given below:

Table No. 16.1
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Departments	12 th Plan Outlay (2012-17)	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Craftsman Training (ITI)	17520.31	13606.77	7050.14	31690.00
2	Employment Department	2112.95	4130.54	2583.87	3700.00
3	Labour Commissioner Office	7859.18	7805.08	3453.74	584.17
4	Factories and Boilers	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01
5	Bonded Labour	35.04	15.00	1.80	15.00
	Total	27527.53	25557.40	13089.55	35989.18

Craftsman Training Scheme (ITI)

16.10 Under this scheme, 223 Government & 1598 Private ITIs are providing Craftsman Training with the training Capacity of 344828. Under the scheme, training is provided in 40 Engineering Trades of duration from 1 year to 02 years and 36 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.

16.11 At present there are various projects/schemes running under ITIs as detailed below:-

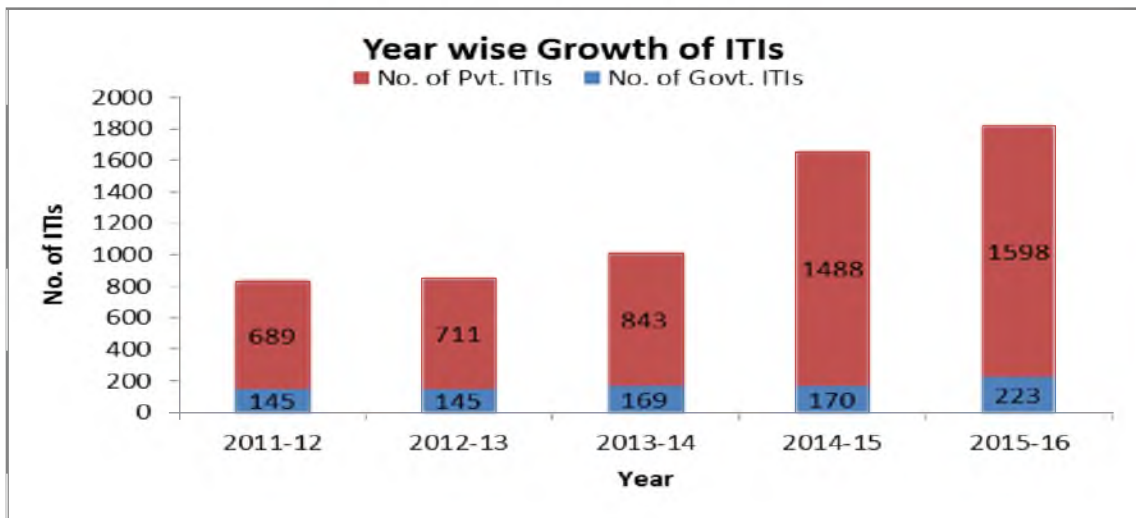
- Craftsman Training Scheme
- Apprenticeship Training Scheme
- District Rural Craft and Entrepreneurship Training Centre
- Up-gradation of 5 Government ITIs into Centre of Excellence through 100 per cent State contribution
- Up-gradation of 10 Government ITIs through Vocational Training Improvement Project with World Bank Assistance
- Up-Gradation of 105 Government ITI's through central scheme of "Up-Gradation" of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP Scheme"
- Up gradation of existing Government ITI into Model ITIs.
- Establishment of Centre of Excellence for tourism Training.

Review of Annual Plan 2015-16

- 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
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
2015-16	223	72979	1598	271849	1821	344828



- 53 new ITIs had been established in the Government sector with an increment of 28477 numbers of training seats in the year 2015-16.
- 110 new ITIs had been established in the private sector with an increment of 80117 numbers of training seats in the year 2015-16.
- State had issued a policy for declaring ITI courses upto the standard of 10th and 12th class.
- Board of Apprenticeship Training Kanpur sub office had been opened at Jaipur.
- Purchase of machinery, tools and equipments was in progress for new ITI's.
- Government ITI, Udaipur was being developed as international level skill training centre for hospitality sector with the help of ITEES, Singapur.
- Established Computer Labs in 59 ITIs.

- Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Jodhpur Production Centers up-gradated into regular ITI.
- Sanctioned was issued for opening of new trade 'Plumber' in District Headquarter 28 ITIs.
- Established Regional Office at Bharatpur.
- Declared 'Brand Ambassador's for each district of State to motivate educated youth for skill training.
- Opened new trade related to stone processing at ITI Kishangarh & Rajsamand.

Objectives and strategy for Annual Plan 2016-17

- Industries based programs will be started with the help of Toyota, Samsung, Caterpillar, Cairn Energy, Pidilite, Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, ANI Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Asian Paints Limited, Glass Academy Foundation, Nettur Technical Training Foundation, Schneider Electric India Foundation, Larsen & Toubro Limited and other industries.
- ₹ 155.50 crore for construction of new ITI buildings.
- 6 new trades in Neemrana ITI witha provision of ₹ 9.80 crore.
- Opening of New trade related to agriculture sector (KISMAT) in existing Government ITI of 33 Districts with a cost of ₹ 14.50 crore.
- ₹ 31.50 crore is providing for tools and equipments.
- Construction of workshop and class room for jail ITI, Jaipur.
- ₹ 2 crore for Technical Education Directorate renovation.
- ₹ 2 crore for women ITI Bhilwara.
- Construction of office Building of Regional office, Kota.

16.12 Outlay of ₹ 17520.31 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 7050.14 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹13606.77 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 31690.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including central assistance of ₹ 615.37 lakh. The Scheme wise details are as under:-

Table No. 16.3
Scheme-wise Outlays 2016-17 of Craftsman Training Scheme

(₹ in lakh)		
S. No.	Name of Schemes	Outlay 2016-17
1	Consolidation and Strengthening of ITIs	15186.71
2	Estt. Of New ITIs in Minority ares	4584.90
3	Estt. Of New ITIs in TSP Area	3828.13
4	Opening of New ITIs in SCSP Area	5947.67

S. No.	Name of Schemes	Outlay 2016-17
5	Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training, Udaipur	154.06
6	Apprentice Training	200.00
7	Craftsman Training	936.42
Central Assistance Schemes		
8	Skill Development Initiative (S.D.I.) Scheme	0.06
9	Vocational Training Improvement Program	378.51
10	Model ITI	473.54
	Total	31690.00

Consolidation and Strengthening of ITIs

16.13 14 ITI were opened in the year 2012-13, 31 ITI in the year 2013-14 and 2 ITI in the year 2015-16, as such in last 3 years, 47 new ITIs were sanctioned in the State. An outlay of ₹ 9154.34 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of institutional building and ₹ 324.69 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for machinery, tools and equipment for these new ITIs.

16.14 Apart from this, provision for IT labs in 40 Government ITIs is also kept under this head. An outlay of ₹ 422.24 lakh is kept for construction of IT labs. An outlay of ₹ 92.99 lakh is kept for machinery, tool and equipment for these IT Labs for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

16.15 Outlay of ₹ 575.92 lakh for construction work of new Plumber trade in 19 district headquarter ITI (Out of total sanction 28 places), ₹ 76.00 lakh machinery, tools and equipments, ₹ 97.08 lakh for construction work of new trade related to stone processing at ITI Kishangarh & Rajsamand & ₹ 134.51 lakh for machinery, tools and equipments is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

16.16 An outlay of ₹ 118.24 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for additional work at ITI Badi, maintenance work of woman ITI Kota, ₹ 50.00 lakh for construction of hostel building at ITI Jhalawar.

16.17 An outlay of ₹ 202.27 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for maintenance work of office building of Directorate and ₹15.00 is kept for strengthening of planning section in the Directorate, ₹ 100.00 lakh for repair of women ITI Bhilwara building, ₹ 285.48 for construction of Jail ITI Bikaner. ₹ 30.95 for construction of workshop & classroom for Sewing Technology trade in Jail ITI, Jaipur and ₹ 8.12 lakh for repair of workshop and construction of classroom at Production Centre, Jaipur & ₹ 28.88 lakh for machinery, tools and equipments is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

16.18 An outlay of ₹ 1424.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for machinery, tools and equipments for re-affiliation for new syllabus in existing 91 ITIs.

16.19 An outlay of ₹ 320.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of 06 new trades in ITI Neemrana.

16.20 An outlay of ₹ 1200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for machinery, tools and equipments for improvement of existing 20 ITI.

16.21 An outlay of ₹ 526.00 lakh for construction of workshop and classroom for new trade related to agriculture sector (KISMAT) in existing ITI of 22 districts kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Establishment of New ITIs in Minority Area

16.22 Total 15 ITIs were established in minority concentrated areas. An expenditure of ₹ 1766.51 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 4584.90 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of institutional building, machinery, tools and equipment.

Establishment of new ITIs in TSP Area

16.23 An outlay of ₹ 2505.89 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of institutional building of ITI.

16.24 An outlay of ₹ 1005.52 lakh is kept for machinery, tool and equipment in ITIs.

16.25 An outlay of ₹ 125.07 lakh is kept for construction of Plumber trade workshop and classroom in existing 04 ITIs, ₹ 71.65 lakh for construction of Computer Lab Workshop and classroom in existing 8 ITIs.

16.26 An outlay of ₹ 120.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of workshop and classroom for new trade related to agriculture sector (KISMAT) in existing ITI of 05 districts.

Opening of new ITIs in SCSP Area

16.27 An outlay of ₹ 2912.73 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of institutional building of ITI.

16.28 An Outlay of ₹ 2216.47 lakh is kept for machinery, tool and equipment in ITIs.

16.29 An Outlay of ₹ 152.73 lakh is kept for construction of Plumber trade workshop and classroom in existing 05 ITI, ₹ 185.53 lakh for construction of computer Lab workshop and classroom in existing 24 ITIs, ₹ 50.47 lakh for construction of workshop for 02 new trade in R.I. Centre, Jaipur.

16.30 An Outlay of ₹ 144.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of workshop and classroom for new trade related to agriculture sector (KISMAT) in existing ITI of 06 districts.

16.31 Outlays for different construction works are kept i.e. ₹ 90.28 lakh for construction work to open new Regional Office at Bharatpur, ₹ 15.00 lakh for machinery, tools and equipments, ₹ 90.28 lakh for construction of building of existing Regional Office, Jaipur, ₹ 90.28 lakh for construction work in Regional Office, Kota for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Craftsman Training Scheme

16.32 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 submits Institute Development Plan to Director General of Employment and Training (DGET) for release of funds.

16.33 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.

16.34 An expenditure ₹ 528.75 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 936.42 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Apprentice Training Programme

16.35 As per amendment in Apprenticeship Act, 1961 at state level there is a provision for reimbursement of expenditure during basic training period @50 per cent and 100 per cent as per the strength of industry. ₹ 200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training

16.36 Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training in ITI Udaipur. Provision of ₹ 154.06 lakh for recurring, building and machinery equipments is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Central Assistant Schemes

Vocational Training Improvement Programme

16.37 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.

16.38 An expenditure of ₹ 221.18 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 378.51 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including central share of ₹ 283.88 lakh.

Up-gradation of existing Government ITI into Model ITIs.

16.39 Up-gradation of existing Government Industrial Training Institute into Model ITIs is the scheme of Government of India in which 70 per cent amount will be shared by the Centre and 30 per cent amount to be shared by the State Government. ITI, Udaipur is to be upgraded into Model ITI. ₹ 473.54 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 including central share of ₹ 331.49 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.
- In remaining Government Co-Ed ITIs, a horizontal reservation of 30 per cent is provided for women candidates. The training capacity of these ITIs is approximate 70227 as such 21083 seats are reserved for women candidates.

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL)

16.40 Rajasthan was the first States in India to establish 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 to the increasing population with specific focus on youth, women, BPL, SC/ST and minorities.

16.41 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.

16.42 RMoL is now the umbrella body for all skill development and livelihood initiatives of the State. Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) is the executing agency of RMoL.

16.43 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),GoI.

16.44 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.

16.45 An outlay of ₹ 14016.25 lakh was kept for RMoL for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5079.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 7580.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 7500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Progress of Annual Plan 2015-16

- During the year, 63467 youths were trained.
- RSLDC had established 289 skill development centers across the State to provide short term skill trainings covering 34 economy sectors under ELSTP, DDU-GKY and RSTP schemes.
- For better focus on skill development and entrepreneurship, Government of Rajasthan has created a new Department of Skill Employment and Entrepreneurship (SEE) in May, 2015. With creation of this new department, there is now an effective integration of ITIs, Employment Exchanges, RSLDC and Apprenticeship.
- RSLDC had been designated as nodal agency for conducting skill training programmes under the convergence initiative. Under this initiative, eight departments of state running skill development programs i.e. NULM, TADD, BADP, Minority, Forest, SCDC, RRLP, BOCW had been merged into Employment Linked Skill Training Program (ELSTP) of RSLDC.
- RSLDC has partnership with Industry Partners i.e. Sangam India Ltd., Sutlej Textiles, Mayur Leather, Mayur Uniquoters, New Zeal, My Recharge and Goyal Fashions to capture demands of industries.
- RSLDC, successfully organized Special Gram Sabhas on 9th December, 2015 and identified 1.62 lakh youths for skill trainings.
- The efforts of State Government in execution of skill development programmes were recognized in Summit-cum-Awards again in 2015-16, organized by ASSOCHAM India and sponsored by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, GoI, in which RSLDC had been awarded the Gold Trophy for 2 years in a row in the category of Best State in Skill Development.

Special Projects

- RSLDC has planned for special projects on innovative livelihood sectors in 2015-16. Under this, RSLDC has taken up Special Project

with ATDC, CAIRN, Raymond and Indian Institute of Gems and Jewellery (IIGJ). The details of this scheme are as under:

**Table No. 16.4
List of Training Partners under Special Project**

S. No.	Name of Training Partners	Highlight
1	Apparel Training and Design Centre (ATDC)	RSLDC has signed MoU with ATDC, who has trained 1506 youth till now with a gap funding of ₹ 2400/-
2	CAIRN Centre of Excellence (CCOE)	RSLDC signed a tripartite MoU with TUV, Rheinland, Germany and Cairn Enterprise Centre on 3 rd Jun, 2015 for skilling of 830 youths under ELSTP. Under the aegis of RSLDC, CAIRN has trained 330 youth in different courses.
3	Skill Training Institute by RAYMOND (STIR)	RSLDC has signed the MoU with STIR to provide would class tailoring skills to the under privileged youth of Rajasthan. Centers of Jodhpur and Jaipur are a living testimony and benchmark for others to join the initiative of skill development. STIR has completed 15 batches and trained 287 youth in the Garment making sector. 54 youth has already been placed in the industry and earning a handsome salary in reputed institutions.
4	Indian Institute of Gems and Jewellery (IIGJ)	IIGJ has trained 120 youth and targeted to train 720 youth for 2016-17.
5	IL&FS Skill Development Corporation Ltd. (IL&FS)	RSLDC has signed the MoU with IL&FS to provide Skill training on Driver cum Mechanic Courses. IL&FS has established one Centre of Excellence, Automated Drivers Training, Testing and Skill Institute (ADTTSI) in PPP Mode with Rajasthan State Roadways Transport Corporation (RSRTC) at District Ajmer for Automotive and Driving Trades.

Priorities for the Annual Plan 2016-17

- To train 1.50 lakh youth under different Skill Development Schemes.
- Focus will be to establish Skill Development Centers in rural and remote areas to cater the needs of these people.
- Setting up of Centers of Excellence in selected skill trades.
- 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.

- Facilitation and Information centre for unorganised labour in each district.
- Provided insurance coverage like Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana (PMSBY) or similar suitable schemes to every trainee at the skill training center whether residential or not.
- DSEE will setup Skill University in PPP mode under which Centres of excellence/ Eminence will be established. RSLDC will enable youth through training/skilling in CoE, Schools and Skill University.
- RSLDC is taking up wellness sector skill training with leading private hospitals which shall develop and execute training of Instructors in this sector.

Financial and physical targets for 2016-17

**Table No. 16.5
Annual Plan 2016-17 - Outlays & Targets**

S. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	Training Targets (persons)	Outlay (₹ in lakh)
1	Regular Skill Training Programme	14000	1500.00
2	Employment Linked Skill Training Programme	125000	4400.00
3	Construction Academies	2,000	200.00
4	Overseas Placement Bureau	2,000	200.00
5	On the Job Training	1000	100.00
6	Tool Kits for Self Employment	1000	100.00
7	Special Projects	5000	1000.00
	Total	150,000	7500.00

16.46 An outlay of ₹ 7500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The proposed programmes for the year 2016-17 are as under:

Regular Skill Training Programme

16.47 In the year 2015-16, 5289 youths have been trained under this scheme against a target of 14000 youths. 3 new EoIs were published to seek proposals from agencies to implement women, youth and Persons with Special Ability specific training programmes. 74 MoUs were signed under this scheme in 2015-16. Currently 61 SDCs are active in which 2106 youths are under training.

16.48 An expenditure of ₹ 400.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Employment Linked Skill Training Programme

16.49 This scheme provide training and employment opportunity to 50 per cent 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 Under this scheme, 33994 youths have been trained during 2015-16 and 13892 youths are under training. In 2015-16, RSLDC signed MoUs with 42 new training partners. Total 125000 youths will be trained under different skills during the year 2016-17.

16.51 An expenditure of ₹ 4600.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 4400.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for training of 125000 unemployed youths.

Construction Academies

16.52 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 ₹ 200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 to train 2000 youths.

Overseas Placement Bureau (OPB)

16.53 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 carried out by RSLDC.

16.54 Government of Rajasthan has set up Rajasthan Pravasi Sharmik Kalyan Prakosth under the aegis of Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation for welfare of emigrant workers of Rajasthan origin working abroad. The cell will also facilitate and provide support services to workers who intent to go abroad for employment. The following are key activities of the cell.

- Registering responding to and monitoring complaints/Grievances.
- Collection and dissemination of information on matters relating to emigration.
- Work as institutional arrangement to provide information, guidance and counseling to aspirants and overseas workers relating to all aspects of overseas employment.
- Taking up the matter with Head of Indian Missions, MEA and MOIA, Government of India regarding complaints received from District

Administration, families of workers of Rajasthan origin in India and emigrant workers related to recruitment and employment contract and security situation for consideration and seeking relief.

- To organize awareness camps for safe and legal migration at different locations in the State of Rajasthan.
- To organize skill up gradation and pre-departure orientation of emigrant workers on selective basis.

16.55 OPB will provide the skill up-gradation and pre-departure orientation training to 2000 potential emigrants in the year 2016-17. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

On Job Training

16.56 On the job Training (OJT) gives a live experience to the trainee of actual work conditions where the trainees would be placed after the training is over. It enriches and refixes his knowledge and skills. Therefore, RSLDC has incorporated OJT as a part of training in a number of courses. The trainees are getting OJT at BPOs, malls and industries. 'On Job Training' is providing for those people who are engaged in conventional works like furniture making, weaving, painting, idol making, pottery, stitching, jewellery making, iron artifacts', electricity and plumbing works etc. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 to train 1000 youths.

Tool Kits for Self Employment

16.57 As per the budget announcement of the year 2015-16, provision of Tool Kits was announced for Self Employment for people who are engaged in electricity repair and plumbing works, auto repair, hair cutting, beauty parlor, stitching machine work, tea stalls, general and provisional stores, press with table, dona-pattal, spectacles fitting etc. 826 Trainees have been provided tool kits during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 to train 1000 youths.

Special Projects

16.58 An outlay of ₹ 1000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 to train 5000 youths under special projects.

Other important initiatives taken by RSLDC to augment skilling initiative

3rd Party assessment and certification

16.59 RSLDC signed MoU with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and with 9 Sector Skill Councils for third party assessment and certification. So far around 33000 trained youths have been assessed under various schemes.

Special courses for Women and youth focused on self-employment

16.60 Revamped RSTP EOIs were floated and 74 new MoUs were signed to train women, youth and Persons with Special Ability (PSA).

Revamped MIS system

16.61 RSLDC through DoIT has prepared new integrated MIS system to monitor all RSLDC schemes. Further updation in the MIS system is undergoing to streamline payment process and to track placements of trained youth.

16.62 Modernization of employment exchanges into Career Centers In first stage, 4 Employment Exchanges of Jaipur, Kota, Bharatpur and Bikaner are proposed to be developed as Modern Career Centre.

Skill Fairs

16.63 Monthly Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship (SEE) Fairs are organized in all the 33 districts of the State to provide a unique market place for employers, training partners, youth and other stakeholders. These SEE fairs are organized on a fixed date at fixed location in the district on the regular basis.

Training of Trainers

16.64 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.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

16.65 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.

16.66 The data available with the employment exchange reveal that about 5.76 lakh unemployed persons were registered with the employment exchange in the state as on 31.12.15.

16.67 An outlay of ₹ 2112.95 lakh was kept for the Employment Department for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2583.87 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 4130.54 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 3700.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Table No 16.6
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Departmental Scheme	12th Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs	558.51	190.00	307.21	549.96
2	Akshat Kaushal Yojana-2009	1454.44	20.00	0.99	0.03
3	Akshat Yojana (Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance Scheme)	0.00	3500.04	2237.65	2875.51
4	Construction works of Departmental Buildings	100.00	420.48	38.02	274.48
5	Eklavya Yojana	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
Total		2112.95	4130.54	2583.87	3700.00

Review of Annual Plan 2015-16

- 148319 candidates were benefited by organizing 191 Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs.
- 9 employment camps were organized with the help of Indian Army.
- 27341 new candidates were registered for unemployment allowance during the year 2015-16. Total ₹ 2237.65 lakh were provided for distribution of unemployment allowance.

Objectives and Priorities for Annual Plan 2016-17

- One employment camp to be held in each district every month, by this 396 district level Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs will be organised.
- Disbursement of unemployment allowance to 30000 new unemployed youths.

16.68 With the above mentioned objectives and priorities, the department proposes to implement the following programmes:-

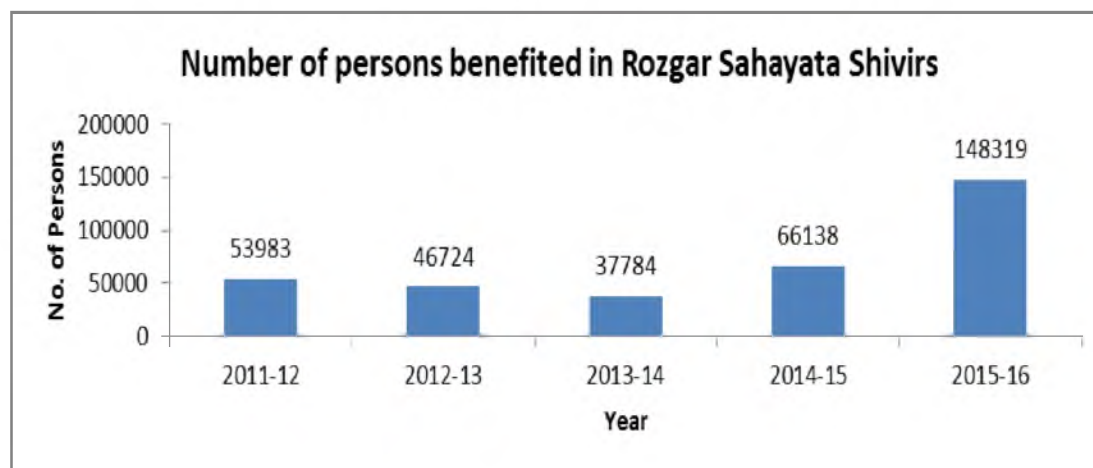
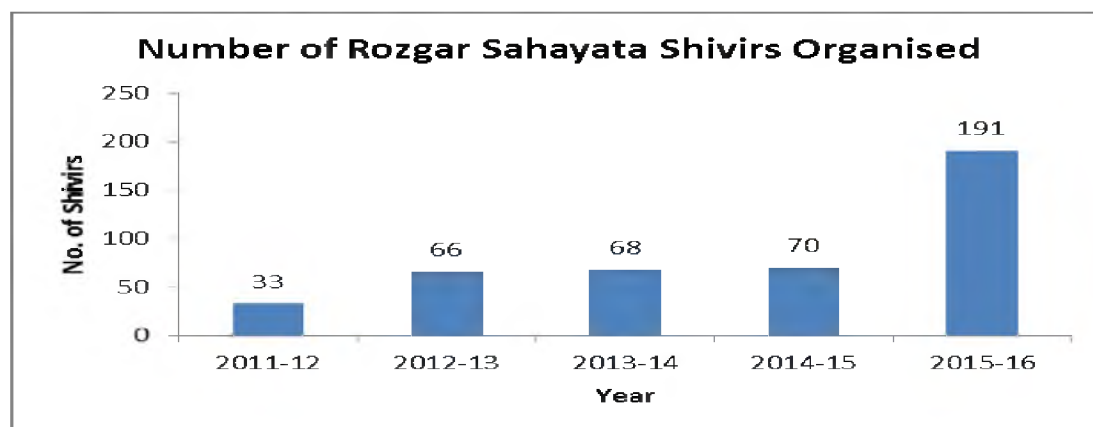
Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs

16.69 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 ₹ 549.96 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for organising 396 Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs (one shivir at every district every month) and providing budget to District Collectors for Sena Bharti Rallies.

16.70 The Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs organised and number of persons benefited during the last five years is as follows:-

**Table No 16.7
Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs Organised and Persons Benefited**

Year	Number of Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs organised	Number of persons benefited
2011-12	33	53983
2012-13	66	46724
2013-14	68	37784
2014-15	70	66138
2015-16	191	148319



Akshat Yojana (Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance Scheme)

16.71 Akshat Yojana (Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance Scheme) 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. Total 112773 unemployed youths were benefited under this scheme till March, 2016.

16.72 For the year 2016-17, target has been fixed for disbursement of unemployment allowance to 30000 unemployed youths. An outlay of ₹ 2875.51 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Construction Works of Departmental Buildings

16.73 An outlay of ₹ 274.48 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for providing infrastructure in employment offices of Jaipur, Kota, Bikaner and Bharatpur to develop these as Modernized Career Centers.

LABOUR COMMISSIONER OFFICE

16.74 An outlay of ₹ 7859.18 lakh was kept for Labour Commissioner Office for Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3453.74 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 7805.08 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 584.17 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of offices of the Labour Department.

Bonded Labour

16.75 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).

16.76 An outlay of ₹ 35.04 lakh was kept for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1.80 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 15.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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

- Hostels
- Scholarships
- Book Bank Scheme
- Residential Schools

B. Economic Development

- Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
- 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

- Welfare of Women

D. Social Security

- Pensions
- Protection of Civil Rights and Prevention of Atrocities
- 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 2015-16	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Welfare of Backward Class, Social Security & Welfare	546055.74	140982.30	109117.61.	491111.04

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 ₹ 218.20 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 225.00 lakh for 672 beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 225.00 lakh is kept for 250 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The table below depicts the beneficiaries of last five years:

Table 17.2

S. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries of Anupriti Yojana
1	2011-12	755
2	2012-13	1050
3	2013-14	677
4	2014-15	359
5	2015-16	672

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 ₹ 0.90 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh for 6 beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 2.00 lakh is kept for 13 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹ 1548.50 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹1600.00 lakh for 11900 beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 2240.00 lakh is kept for 15000 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Palanhar Yojna

17.13 The novel scheme "Palanhar" was started in 2004-05 for care and bringing up of those orphan children whose both parents have either died or have been sentenced to death or have been awarded life imprisonment by a court of law. Initially the scheme was applicable for Scheduled caste children only but later on extended to cover the orphan children belonging to all the castes and children whose parents are suffering from HIV/AIDS/leprosy or whose mothers have legally married and abandoned or children of specially abled mother/ father or children of mothers who have gone to *Nata* or children whose mothers are getting widow pension.

A person taking responsibility of caring and bringing up such a child is called “Palanhar”. Details of Financial assistance provided to Palanhar are as follows:

Table 17.3
Funding pattern of Palanhar Yojana

Sr. No.	Particular	Amount
1.	For care, nursing, upkeep till he/she starts going to school	500 per month
2.	For care, upkeep after starting of school	1000 per month
3.	Clothing, shoes, socks, sweater etc.	2000 per year

17.14 An expenditure of ₹16145.49 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹17113.17 lakh for 174867 beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹17113.17 lakh is kept for 175000 beneficiaries for the annual plan 2016-17.

De-addiction Programme

17.15 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.

17.16 An outlay of ₹104.30 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 5.89 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Navjeevan Yojana

17.17 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 ₹ 372.98 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 518.77 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 432.54 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Swayam Siddha Yojana

17.18 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 ₹ 10.65 lakh is has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 15.00 lakh. An amount of ₹ 15.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Welfare of Older Persons- Old Age Homes

17.19 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 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 ₹ 84.28 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 90.00 lakh. An amount of ₹ 1.13 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of six old age homes.

Scheme for Development of Sambal Villages

17.20 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. No expenditure has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 4060.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 4060.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Devnarayan Yojana

17.21 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. An outlay of ₹ 54173.01 lakh was kept for Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 12042.99 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16, against an outlay of ₹ 11655.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 11632.14 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Most important scheme under the Devnarayan Yojana is Post Matric Scholarship Scheme.

17.22 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. An expenditure of ₹ 5073.82 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh for 45000 beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefiting 50000 SBC students.

Mukhyamantri Samman Pension Yojana

Mukhyamantri Samman Old Age Pension yojana

17.23 Under the scheme assistance of ₹ 500 per month is provided for females from 55 years to below 75 years and male from 58 years to below 75 years, and assistance of ₹ 750 per month is provided for persons who are 75 years and above by the State Government. An outlay of ₹ 274000.00 lakh for 3985550 beneficiaries is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Mukhyamantri Samman Widow Pension Yojana

17.24 Assistance of ₹ 500 per month for Widow/Parityakatya/Talakshuda women between 18 to 75 years and ₹ 750 per month for persons who are 75 years and above is provided by the state Government. An outlay of ₹ 44000.00 lakh for 668101 beneficiaries is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Mukhyamantri Samman Disable Pension Yojana

17.25 Assistance of ₹ 250 per month for Specially abled persons age below 8 year and ₹ 500 per month for persons age from 8 year and below 75 years and ₹ 750 per month for persons age 75 years and above is provided by the state Government. An outlay of ₹ 22000.00 lakh for 348938 beneficiaries is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC

17.26 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 ₹ 19849.35 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 21184.41 lakh benefiting 139107 students. An outlay of ₹ 28184.41 lakh, out of which ₹ 20000.00 lakh is central share, is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefiting 320000 SC students. The table below depicts the beneficiaries of last five years:

Table 17.4

S. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries of Post-Matric Scholarship to SC
1	2011-12	220978
2	2012-13	230187
3	2013-14	249703
4	2014-15	151621
5	2015-16	139107

Constructions of Hostels for Scheduled Castes

17.27 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 ₹ 1024.85 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1970.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2654.40 lakh, out of which ₹ 569.73 lakh is central share, is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for constructions of 29 old & 10 new hostels.

Protection of Civil Rights and Prevention of Atrocities

17.28 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 ₹ 1097.59 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1100.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1100.00 lakh, out of which ₹ 550.00 lakh is central share, is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Incentive for Inter Caste Marriage

17.29 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 ₹ 1494.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for 304 beneficiaries, against an outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1800.00 lakh, out of which 900.00 lakh is central share, is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefiting 360 persons. The table below depicts the beneficiaries of last five years:

Table- 17.5

S. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries of Inter- caste Marriage
1	2011-12	130
2	2012-13	175
3	2013-14	79
4	2014-15	362
5	2015-16	304

State Scheduled Cast Development Corporation

17.30 It is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Cast Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) is released for State Scheduled Caste Development Corporation. An expenditure of ₹ 3400.39 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16, against an outlay of ₹ 5500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST

17.31 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 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 ₹ 19948.72 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for 198715 beneficiaries, against an outlay of ₹17917.30 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 21917.30 lakh, out of which ₹ 12000.00 lakh is central share, is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefiting 280000 ST 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 ST
1	2011-12	215059
2	2012-13	252794
3	2013-14	204198
4	2014-15	228291
5	2015-16	198715

Constructions of Hostels for Scheduled Tribes

17.32 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 boys 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 315.86 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 785.52 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 845.76 lakh, out of which ₹ 59.45 lakh is central share, is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for constructions of hostels.

Post Matric Scholarship Scheme (for OBC)

17.33 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 ₹ 816.15 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for 27218 beneficiaries against an outlay of ₹ 9000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 9543.45 lakh, out of which ₹ 7366.79 lakh is central share, is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefiting 210000 OBC students. The table below depicts the beneficiaries of last five years:

Table 17.7

S. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries of Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC
1	2011-12	104852
2	2012-13	112341
3	2013-14	204664
4	2014-15	65392
5	2015-16	27218

Constructions of Hostels for Other Backward Classes

17.34 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 ₹ 14.08 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 20.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 95.76 lakh, out of which ₹ 0.38 lakh, is central share, is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for two constructions of hostels.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

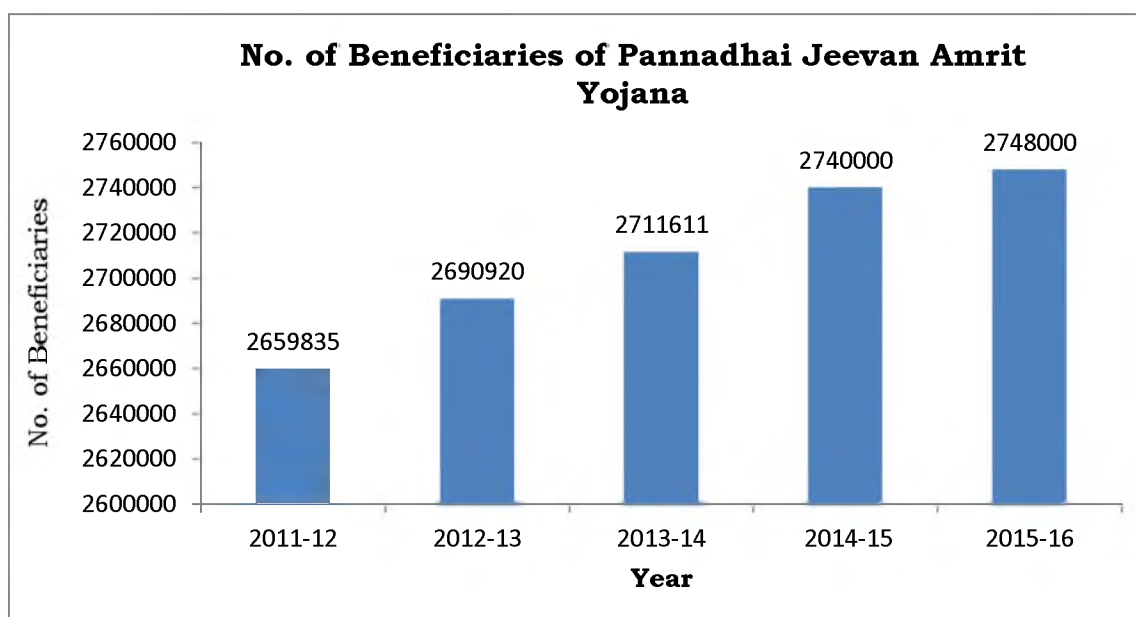
17.35 It is a 100 per cent Central Assistance Scheme.

A. Pannadhai Jeevan Amrit Yojana (Jan Shree Bima Yojana)

17.36 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 ₹ 1329.62 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for 27.48 lakh beneficiaries against an outlay of ₹1752.56 lakh. An outlay of ₹1504.65 lakh is kept for 27.48 lakh beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Under this scheme the number of beneficiaries has increased from 2659835 to 2748000 during the last five years.

Table 17.8

S. No.	Year	No. of Beneficiaries of Pannadhai Jeevan Amrit Yojana
1	2011-12	2659835
2	2012-13	2690920
3	2013-14	2711611
4	2014-15	2740000
5	2015-16	2748000



B. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension

17.37 Assistance of ₹ 200 per month for persons from 60 to below 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 ₹ 20650.77 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 27307.69 lakh for 916154 beneficiaries. An outlay of ₹ 23700.25 lakh for 916154 beneficiaries is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

C. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension

17.38 Assistance of ₹ 300 per month for persons from 40 to below 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 ₹ 3780.31 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for 141896 beneficiaries, against an outlay of ₹ 5108.26 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 4438.78 lakh for 141896 beneficiaries is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

D. Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension

17.39 Assistance of ₹300 per month for persons from 18 to below 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 ₹ 688.51 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for 28196 beneficiaries, against an outlay of ₹ 1014.74 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 843.67 lakh for 28196 beneficiaries is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

RUNNING OF SWADHAR GREH

17.40 It is a 100 per cent Central Assistance Scheme. Recognizing the need to safeguard women from exploitation and to support their survival and rehabilitation, the scheme of Short Stay Home for women and girls was introduced as a social defence mechanism, by the Department of Social Welfare in 1969. The scheme is meant to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism or are being forced into prostitution and are in moral danger. Another scheme with the similar objectives namely Swadhar Greh has been launched in which women affected by domestic violence can stay up to one year. For other categories of women, the maximum period of stay could be up to 3 years. The older women above the 55 years of age may be accommodated for maximum period of 5 years after which they will have to shift to old age homes or similar institutions. Swadhar Greh facilities can also be availed by the children accompanying women in the above categories. Girls up to the age of 18 years and boys up to the age of 8 years would be allowed to stay in the Swadhar Greh with their mothers. (Boys of more than 8 years of age need to be shifted

to the Children Homes run under JJ Act/ICPS.) An outlay of ₹165.42 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Gender Budgeting:

Following are the gender issues of the department:

- Providing pension to widows, old age women and specially abled women
- Provide hostel facilities to girls for education.
- Scholarship for education.
- Assistance under Sahayog yojana for marriage of BPL families daughters.
- Incentive on remarriage of widows.
- Assistance under inter caste marriage.
- Providing shelter, rehabilitation through training and self employment to women in distress under Swayam Siddha yojana.

Table- 17.9
Scheme-wise outlay for women for the year 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2015-16		
		Total Outlay	For Women	Target
1	Post Matric Scholarship	53101.72	21240.69	315074
2	Protection of Civil Rights	1100.00	440.00	NF
3	Incentive to Inter-caste Marriage	2000.00	900.00	200
4	Anupriti Scheme	225.00	90.00	NF
5	Sahayog Scheme	1600.00	1600.00	12500
6	Running of School Level Hostel	144.96	43.49	NF
7	Running of College Level Hostel	300.00	300.00	1775
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	-
12	Assistance to Gadia Lohars for Raw Material	15.00	4.50	-
13	Construction of Mahila Sadan Building (Swayam Sidha)	0.01	0.01	1
14	Running of Swayam Sidha Yojana	15.00	15.00	5 (Centre)
15	Construction of Nari Niketan	0.01	0.01	1
16	Running of Nari Niketan	8.00	8.00	1

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2015-16		
		Total Outlay	For Women	Target
17	Assistance of Palanhar	17113.17	6845.27	NF
18	Old Age Homes at all Divisional H.Q. except Ajmer	90.00	40.16	-
19	Jan-Shri Bima Yojana	1752.56	665.97	1041200
20	Assistance for Marriage of Widows eligible to Pension	5.00	5.00	33
21	Construction of College Level Hostel Building	995.52	995.52	0
22	Other Schemes	28885.66	0.00	
	Total	140982.30	52421.63	

17.41 Focus is on strengthening schemes, which have larger reach out to women beneficiaries. Widow pensioners were 141896 in 2015-16 and in 2016-17 they are 141896. Emphasis is on opening girl's hostels and even in scholarships, girls students get benefited in large number.

17.42 Priority areas for resources allocation for women in the current budgetary year and planned allocation in educational development, social development and security as under:

Table- 17.10

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2016-17		
		Total Outlay	For Women	Target
1	Post Matric Scholarship	66267.35	26506.94	344000
2	Protection of Civil Rights	1100.00	440.00	NF
3	Incentive to Inter-caste Marriage	1800.00	900.00	360
4	Anupriti Scheme	225.00	90.00	NF
5	Sahayog Scheme	2240.00	2240.00	1500
6	Running of School Level Hostel	768.74	384.00	2079
7	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Old Age Pension Yojana	23700.25	11850.13	458077
8	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Widow Pension Scheme	4438.78	4438.78	141896
9	Indira Gandhi Rastriya Disable Pension Scheme	843.67	337.47	11278
10	Integrated Project for Gadia Lohars	200.00	60.00	NF
11	Assistance to Gadia Lohars for Raw Material	15.00	4.50	NF
12	Construction of Mahila Sadan Building (Swayam Sidha)	0.01	0.01	1
13	Running of Swayam Sidha Yojana	15.00	15.00	5 (Centre)
14	Running of Nari Niketan	10.00	10.00	1
15	Construction of Nari Niketan	0.01	0.01	1

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2016-17		
		Total Outlay	For Women	Target
16	Running of Swadhar home	165.42	165.42	NF
17	Assistance of Palanhar	17113.17	6845.27	NF
18	Jan-Shri Bima Yojana	1504.65	571.77	1041200
19	Old Age Homes at all Divisional H.Q. except Ajmer	1.13	0.00	-
20	Assistance for Marriage of Widows eligible to Pension	2.00	2.00	6
21	Construction of College Level Hostel Building	739.86	739.86	0
22	Development of Sambal Gram	4060.00	1300.00	
23	CM Samman old age Pension Yojana	274000.00	150700.00	2192052
24	CM Samman widow Pension Yojana	44000.00	44000.00	668101
25	CM Samman Disable Pension Yojana	22000.00	8800.00	139575
26	Other Schemes	25901.00	0.00	
	Total	491111.04	260401.16	

Directorate of Specially Abled Persons

17.43 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.

17.44 An outlay of ₹ 32434.46 lakh was kept for the activities of the specially abled persons for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1784.80 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 3463.89 lakh and total 9366 specially abled persons have been benefited against the target 12469. An outlay of ₹ 2878.60 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefiting 9747 persons.

17.45 The Directorate for Specially Abled Persons is implementing following schemes for the welfare of Specially Abled Persons:

Scholarship Schemes for Specially Abled Persons

17.46 Scholarships are provided to specially abled regular students in State Government Schools or affiliated by the State/Central Government, whose family Annual income is less than ₹ 2.00 lakh and non refundable fees is also reimbursed for general students. An expenditure ₹ 66.02 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against the outlay ₹ 200.00 lakh and 2301 specially abled persons have been benefited against the target 3460. An outlay of ₹ 56.75 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefiting 910 persons.

Specially Abled Persons Marriage and Parichya Samelan

17.47 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. In this scheme financial assistance of ₹ 25000 is provided to specially abled persons (man/woman) after marriage and also a grant of ₹ 20000 is provided to organizer (Registered society) for organizing the camp for marriage of specially abled persons. An expenditure ₹ 106.42 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against the outlay ₹ 157.00 lakh and 425 specially abled persons have been benefited against the target 628. An outlay of ₹ 152.10 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefiting 608 persons.

Mukhyamantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana

17.48 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 to the person whose parents/guardian and self income from all sources does not exceed ₹ 2,00,000 per annum. An expenditure of ₹ 492.98 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 800.01 lakh and 1531 specially abled persons have been benefited against the target 1630. An outlay of ₹ 600.01 lakh is kept for benefiting 1300 persons for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Polio Correction Camps

17.49 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. No expenditure has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.02 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

One Time Financial Assistance for Pension Holder Specially Abled Persons for Self Employment

17.50 In this scheme one time financial assistance of ₹ 15000 is provided to a person (who is drawing pension for specially abled persons) who wants to start his/her own business. To avail this facility he/she will have to discontinue his/her pension. An expenditure of ₹ 0.15 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1.05 lakh and 01 person has been benefited against the target 07. An outlay of ₹ 1.05 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for benefiting 07 persons.

Astha Yojana

17.51 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. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Assistance to Prosthetic Aid

17.52 In this scheme financial assistance of ₹ 7000 is provided for artificial limb/equipment to eligible specially abled persons, whose family is not paying income tax. An expenditure of ₹ 255.22 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh and 5070 persons have been benefited against the target 6700. An outlay of ₹ 400.50 lakh is kept for benefiting 6900 persons for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Anuprati Scheme

17.53 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 upto ₹ 0.50 lakh. In case of selection for state level Engineering and Medical Colleges, the amount of assistance is ₹ 0.10 lakh. An expenditure ₹ 4.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh and 16 persons have been benefited against the target 44. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is kept for benefiting 22 persons for the year 2016-17.

State Level Awards

17.54 State level awards are given on 3rd December (International Disabled Day) of every year by the Department in different 13 categories i.e. best employee/ best Self employed, best N.G.O. who has done excellent work for specially abled persons. An expenditure of ₹ 5.89 lakh has been incurred in year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 6.00 lakh and 22 persons have been benefited. An outlay of ₹ 8.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Sport Competitions for Specially Abled Persons

17.55 Sport Competitions are being organized at district and state level for specially abled persons. An expenditure of ₹ 13.80 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 32.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 32.30 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

DIRECTORATE OF CHILD EMPOWERMENT

17.56 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 ₹ 5367.72 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 6831.68 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6739.82 lakh including central assistance of ₹ 3557.15 lakh, is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. Some Major schemes of the Directorate are as under:

State Plan Schemes:-

Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojna

17.57 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 ₹ 24.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 30.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 40.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

17.58 For implementation of this scheme a MoU was signed between the Central and the State Government on 06.01.2010. Under the provisions of this scheme Rajasthan State Child Protection Society has been constituted. Central assistance varies from 40 per cent to 60 per cent for different components. An expenditure of ₹ 4648.43 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5928.58 lakh, is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 which includes central assistance of ₹ 3557.15 lakh.

MINORITY AFFAIRS

17.59 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.

17.60 The minority population in the State is 78.18 lakh as per Census 2011. This includes Muslim (62.15 lakh), Christian (0.96 lakh), Sikh (8.73 lakh), Buddhist (0.12 lakh), Jain (6.22 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.

17.61 The State Government is ensuring holistic empowerment of minority through education, credit facilitation, skill development & livelihood promotion.

17.62 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.

17.63 An outlay of ₹ 38516.63 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan for minority welfare programs. An expenditure of ₹ 8752.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 9200.72 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 14387.31 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17, out of which ₹ 3495.37 lakh is of central assistance.

State Plan:-

17.64 Details of some important schemes are as follows:

Anuprati Scheme

17.65 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 ₹ 30.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Training

17.66 Skill Training for minority youth will be conducted in the year 2015-16 with the help of RSLDC. An expenditure of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Construction of Hostels

17.67 Construction of 2 hostels at districts (Jodhpur & Kota) and 2 hostels at minority concentrated block Ramgarh (Alwar) and Fathepur (Sikar) was carried out in the year 2015-16. Each hostel is 50 bedded. The cost estimate per hostel is ₹ 233.00 lakh. The total cost will be ₹ 932.00 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 230.37 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 415.15 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Departmental Building

17.68 In the Madarsa board building another two storeys will be constructed for RMFDCC, District Minority Welfare Office, Jaipur etc. An expenditure of ₹ 1.31 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 376.12 lakh is kept for the annual plan 2016-17.

Running of Hostels for Minority Girls

17.69 Thirteen girl's hostels were operational during 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 107.80 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 94.31 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for 15 girls hostels.

Running of Hostels for Minority Boys

17.70 Twenty two boy's hostels were operational during 2015-16. An expenditure of ₹ 111.26 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 136.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 95.02 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for 30 boys hostels.

Construction of Haj House (Community Centre) in Karbala Ramgarh Mod Jaipur

17.71 I Phase of the Haj House have been completed by incurring an expenditure of ₹ 393.20 lakh. An expenditure of ₹ 10.10 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 32.71 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Share Capital & Loan to RMFDCC

17.72 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 has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh. An outlay for loan of ₹ 300.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for bearing 5 per cent margin money of project cost to RMFDCC.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

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	Lakshmangarh, Kishangarhbas, Tijara, Ramgarh (MCBs)*
Barmer	Chouhtan (MCB)*
Jaisalmer	Sankara, Sam (MCBs)*
Sawai Madhopur	Ganganpur City (MCT)*
Tonk	Tonk (MCT)*
Nagaur	Makrana (MCT)*

MCB: Minority Concentrated Block

MCT: Minority Concentrated Town

The kepted items are as under:-

1. Office Expenses, BLF (Block Level Facilator), Training:

17.74 An expenditure of ₹ 45.45 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 24.74 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 107.56 lakh is for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

2. Construction Activity:

17.75 Construction work of primary health centre, health sub-centre, additional class room, ITI, government college and nursing college's etc. are in progress. The following construction works will be taken up for 2016-17:

- Construction of 95 additional class rooms, 34 library rooms, 40 science Lab and 10 computer rooms in primary, secondary and higher secondary schools.
- Govt. college building expansion work in Govindgarh- Alwar.
- Construction of 2 boys Hostels at Fatehpur Kalan (Bharatpur) and Sam(Jaisalmer)

- Construction of 5 girls hostels at Shahazpur, Bambora (Alwar), Fatehpur kalan (Bharatpur), Sam (Jaisalmer) and Unani Medical College (Tonk) .
- Construction of ITI building for technical education at Makrana (Nagaur), Gangapurcity (Sawai Madhopur) and Sam (Jaisalmer).

17.76 An expenditure of ₹ 2132.26 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 998.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5584.23 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

b. Post Metric Scholar Ship (PMS)

17.77 Student 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. Scholarship is being provided by GOI under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 10.05 lakh has been incurred on administrative expenses during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.06 lakh is kept for administrative expenses for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

c. Merit-cum-Means Scholarship (MCM)

17.78 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. Scholarship is being provided by GOI under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme. An expenditure of ₹ 0.76 lakh for administrative expenses has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 0.04 lakh is kept for administrative expenses for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Madarsa School and Madarsa Board

17.79 There are 3114 registered Madarsa in the State, out of which 314 are of upper primary level and 2800 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 ₹ 4437.40 lakh has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 6576.71 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 6825.26 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

17.80 Madarsa Para teachers will be imparting E-education training for Madarsa students through Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC).

Grant to Waqf Board

17.81 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. No expenditure has been incurred during 2015-16 against an outlay of

₹ 0.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 216.65 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

17.82 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.

17.83 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.

17.84 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.

17.85 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.

The Objectives and Strategy for Tribal Development

17.86 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.

17.87 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

17.88 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

17.89 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.

17.90 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.

17.91 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.

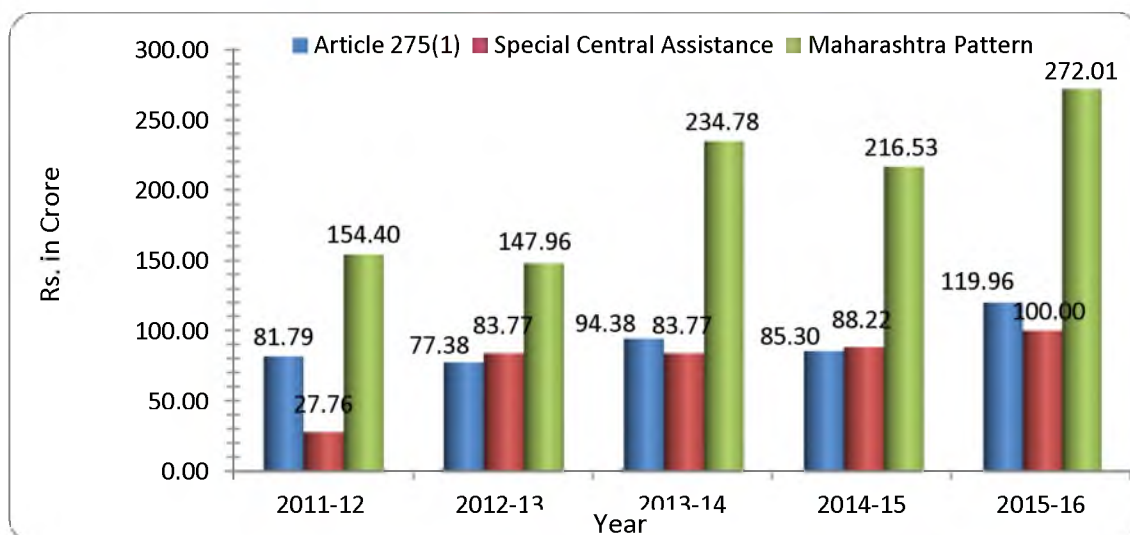
Thrust Area

17.92 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.

17.93 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.

17.94 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.

17.95 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:-



17.96 Details of expenditure under State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given below:

Table No. 17.12

(₹ in Lakh)

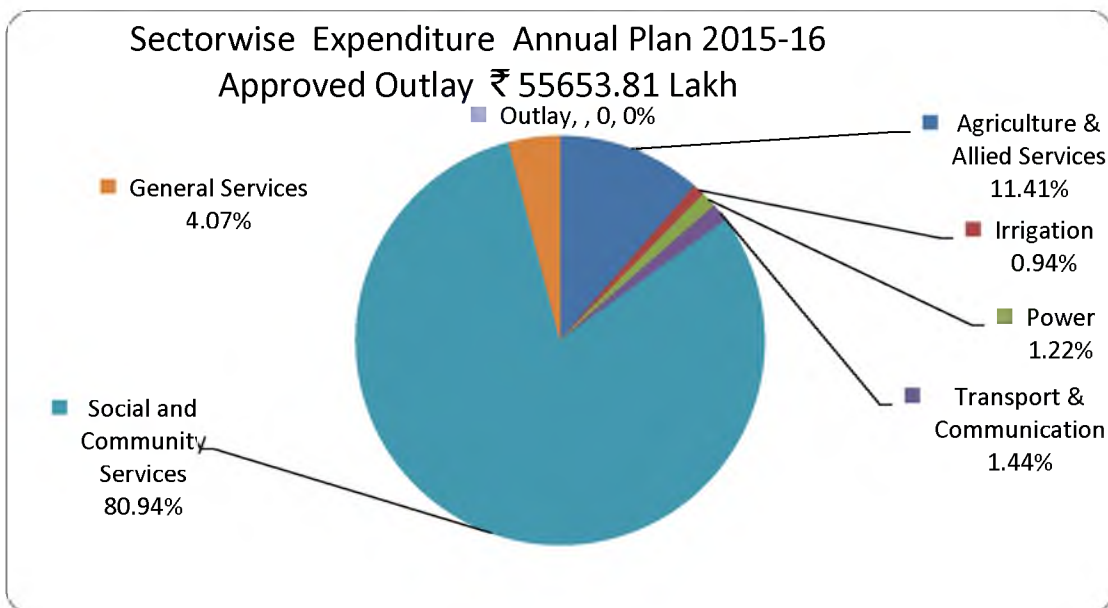
S. No.	Source	Annual Plan 2014-15 Exp.	Annual Plan 2015-16	
			Approved Outlay	Expenditure
	STATE PLAN			
I	Tribal Welfare Fund	21722.20	29092.22	26199.49
II	Special Central Assistance	8822.04	10834.98	10000.00
III	Article 275(1)	8529.58	12223.11	11353.53
IV	Special Package for Scheduled Area			
V	Centrally Sponsored Scheme			
a	Running of TRI	34.00	70.00	106.58
b	Collection of MF	24.00	32.00	32.00
c	Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna	750.00	1000.00	1296.42
d	Construction & Renovation of Ashram Hostel buildings		0.01	
e	Construction & Renovation of Ashram School (girls)		1022.99	1427.65
f	Development of PTG-CCD	1700.00	1386.50	1076.09
	Sub Total CSS	2508.00	3503.50	3938.74
	Grand Total	41581.82	55653.81	51491.76

17.97 Details of sector wise expenditure during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given below:

Table No. 17.13

(₹ in Lakh)

S.N.	Sector/ sub sector	Annual Plan 2014-15		Annual Plan 2015-16	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
I	Agriculture & Allied Services	5459.93	4827.53	6223.90	5932.41
II	Irrigation	1111.51	1111.51	2088.25	700.00
III	Power	250.00	250.00	350.02	751.42
IV	Transport & Communication	1782.00	1782.00	4258.81	1142.00
V	Social and Community Services	33529.81	32861.98	40425.97	40575.34
1	Education	26275.62	25119.93	31327.77	30223.43
2	Medical & Health	2287.30	2287.13	2433.54	2989.35
3	PHED	0.00	0.00	750.00	1423.50
4	Others	2981.78	2664.71	4666.97	3234.70
5	Vocational Training Programmes	2479.54	2465.21	872.67	2304.36
6	Self employment	325.00	325.00	375.02	400.00
VI	General Services	1118.33	748.80	2306.86	2390.59
	TOTAL	43722.97	41581.82	55653.81	51491.76



Main achievements of Tribal Area Development Department are as under:

Agriculture and Allied Service

17.98 A sum of ₹ 4827.53 lakh was spent for agriculture schemes during the year 2014-15. 3.31 lakh BPL families were benefitted by providing free fertilizer in addition to free hybrid maize seed distribution under "Golden Rays" scheme. It is estimated that productivity of maize has increased by 20-50 per cent by this scheme. Under horticulture program 7076 families were benefitted through vegetable development programme, 95 Wadis (Orchard) were maintained and 8784 families were benefitted through Animal Husbandry Programme.

17.99 During the year 2015-16, 1.58 lakh BPL families were benefitted by Hybrid Cotton (BG-1& BG-2), Minor Millets, Oil Seed, Pulses, Hybrid castor Mini kit Demonstration Programme and Distribution of Storage Bins, Movable Threshing Floor Cum Plastic Sheet and Irrigation Pipe Line. Under horticulture program 16849 families were benefitted through vegetable development programme, and 13707 families were benefitted through Animal Husbandry Programme. An expenditure of ₹ 5932.41 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16.

Irrigation

17.100 An amount of ₹1111.51 lakh was spent on Minor irrigation schemes in the 2014-15. For expansion of Minor Irrigation facilities, 1178 wells were deepened through blasting and 51 anicuts were constructed. 1203 families were benefitted through distribution of diesel pump sets. During the year 2015-16, 1639 families were benefitted through distribution of diesel/electric pump sets and 24 anicut was constructed. An expenditure of ₹ 700.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16.

Power

17.101 An amount of ₹ 250.00 lakh was spent for rural electrification program during the year 2014-15 and 26 tribal basties were electrified. An expenditure of ₹ 751.42 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and 6 tribal basties were electrified.

Road

17.102 A sum of ₹ 1782.00 lakh was spent on the connectivity of 133 ST basties to market in 2014-15. 30 ST basties will be connected to market, dairy co-operatives, service centers /main roads with an expenditure of ₹ 767.00 lakh in the year 2014-15. An expenditure of ₹ 1142.00 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for connecting 73 ST basties to market.

Education

17.103 An amount of ₹ 25119.93 lakh was spent for educational programs during the year 2014-15. 289 hostels were running with the strength of 17434 students. In the year 2014-15, 14269 students were benefited by providing room rent, 1353 tribal students by providing talented scholarship, 24361 girls under economic help for higher education and 18447 girls under economic help to secondary education programme. 19 residential schools with the strength of 4556 students were running to provide quality education to tribal. To motivate meritorious tribal girls for higher education, 398 scooties have been distributed to such tribal girls who secured 65 per cent or more marks in 10th & 12th Board Exams.

17.104 26 New girls' hostels started functioning in the year 2015-16. During the year 2015-16, 319 hostels are running with the strength of 19470 students. 20 residential schools with the strength of 4813 students were running to provide quality education to tribal. 16360 students will be benefited this year by providing room rent, 1773 students through talented scholarship, 19796 girls through economic help for higher education (college level girl) and 20312 girls through economic help to class 11th and 12th for higher education programme. 648 scooties have been distributed to such tribal girls who secured 65 per cent or more marks in 10th & 12th Board Exams. 839 Day Care center and 620 Maa-Bari centres were functional during 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 30223.43 has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for educational programs.

Medical and Health

17.105 A sum of ₹ 2287.13 lakh was spent for health services during the year 2014-15. 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. 11407 T.B. patients were cured during the year 2014-15. 12670 T.B. patients were cured during the year 2015-16. In the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 2989.35 lakh has been incurred on this programme.

Drinking Water

17.106 In the the Year 2014-15. 3 Pump & Tank and 181 hand pumps have been installed. During the year 2015-16, 9 Pump & Tank and 174 hand pumps were installed and an expenditure of ₹ 1423.50 lakh has been incurred on this programme.

Training and Self-Employment

17.107 A sum of ₹ 2790.21 lakh was spent for the schemes of training and self-employment during the Year 2014-15. 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 3433 tribal have been provided assistance for self-employment. During the year 2015-16, 1431 tribal were provided assistance for self-employment and skill development training were provided to 2034 tribals. An expenditure of 2704.36 lakh has been incurred in year 2015-16.

Annual Plan 2016-17

17.108 The outlays for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Table No. 17.14

(₹ in lakh)

Item	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Expenditure 2015-16	Annual Plan 2016-17
State Plan (TRI)	127.50		
Centrally Sponsored/ Sector Scheme			
Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Students		1427.65	1000.01
CCD PLAN		1076.09	1111.56
Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana	-	1296.42	1500.00
Tribal Research & Training Institute(TRI)		106.58	110.00
Grant for Collection of Minor Forest Produce		32.00	24.00
TOTAL CSS	-	3938.74	3745.57
Tribal Welfare Fund	90000.00	26199.49	29216.74
SCA	68462.72	10000.00	11000.00
275(1)	81113.44	11353.53	12000.00
Total	239703.66	51491.76	55962.31

Janjati Kalyan Nidhi

17.109 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.

17.110 An outlay of ₹ 29216.74 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for various development schemes in Janjati Kalyan Nidhi. Head wise break-up of outlay is as under:-

Table No. 17.15

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Head	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Scheduled Area	20134.09	21878.28
2	MADA Area	2066.03	2499.41
3	MADA Cluster	2.49	13.46
4	Scattered	362.22	789.80
5	Saharia Development	3634.66	4035.79
	Total	26199.49	29216.74

17.111 Presently science faculty is available for class 11th & 12th in 10 residential schools under TAD. In compliance of CM's Budget announcement 10 more residential schools will have science faculty in the year 2016-17.

Special Central Assistance (SCA to TSP)

17.112 Special Central Assistance (SCA to TSP) is 100 per cent grant scheme from Central Assistance. The objective and scope of SCA to TSP was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generating activities of the TSP, later on it was expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto. These activities are not only family based, but also run by community approach. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand based income generation programmes and thus, raise the economic and social status of tribals.

17.113 An outlay of ₹ 11000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 under SCA. Major Head wise outlay for various areas is as under:

Table No. 17.16

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Head	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Scheduled Area	7919.41	7916.23
2	MADA Area	1000.00	1260.01
3	MADA Cluster	20.00	20.01
4	Scattered	990.00	1536.26
5	Saharia Development	70.59	267.49
	Total	10000.00	11000.00

17.114 In compliance to budget announcement to provide 200 automated milk collection unit to dairy co-operative societies, a provision of ₹ 238.00 lakh has already been kept in the year 2016-17.

Article 275(1)

17.115 Grants under Article 275(1) of the constitution of India is an additional amount to Normal Central Assistance to State Plans to meet the cost of such schemes/projects as may be undertaken by the States and approved by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the purpose of the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribals or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas. The grants are essentially be used for creation and upgradation of critical infrastructure required to bring the tribal areas at par with the rest of the country. The infrastructure will be upgraded so as to enhance capacity of the economy in tribal areas to meaningfully and more effectively absorb funds and thereby create opportunities conducive to income and employment generation. Due emphasis is given to infrastructure in the sectors critical to enhancement of human development indices such as health, education income generation etc.

17.116 An outlay of ₹ 12000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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 14 EMRS
- Construction of Obsolete Ashram Hostel Building
- Construction of 3 New Hostel in Residential/Model Public School at 1. Pratapgarh 2.Udaipur 3.Dungarpur.
- Complition of EMRS Building
- Construction of roads, bridges and culverts.
- Construction of Driving Training School at Udaipur
- Janjati Bhawan- for training to public representatives of tribal community in Jaipur and ITDP districts.
- Development of sports facility at District/Panchat Sammitte level in Scheduled area
- Electrification of ST Basti
- Other infrastructure development works like community halls and Teachera Hostel at Kotra (Udaipur) etc.
- Construction of Residence for Hostel Superintendent/Aisstant Superintendent and Gaurd
- Drinking Water Scheme

- Construction of Maa Bari Centres, Kitchenshed in old Maa Bari centres and Additional rooms in old Maa Bari Centres.

17.117 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)

17.118 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.

17.119 The objectives of this act and rules are to recognize and vest both individual and community forest rights on forest land to forest dwelling scheduled tribe, other traditional forest dwellers and ST pastoralist communities. 70496 claims have been received and decided by Gram Sabhas, out of which, 35741 claims have been accepted and 35716 titles have been distributed.

Gender Budgeting

17.120 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.

17.121 For the year 2016-17, TAD department has a plan outlay of ₹ 314.98 crore under Social and Community sector, out of which ₹ 133.48 crore is kept 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 Sr. secondary education
- Economic help to girls for College education

- Scooty to meritorious girls
- Economic help to GNM nursing girls' students
- Swasthya Sahayogi Yojna

17.122 Department is presently running 319 tribal hostels out of which 146 are for girls. 8385 girls are being benefitted through these girls' hostels. 18 new girls' hostels are likely to start from July 2016 which will benefit additional 900 girls. Besides, 20 Residential Schools are also being run by the department out of which 9 schools are for girls where 1773 girls are studying and residing.

17.123 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 1459 Maa-Bari centers for out of school children of age group 6-12 yrs. 43770 children are getting their primary education at these centers, out of which 117408 are girls.

17.124 Under education incentive schemes, 20312 girls are have been benefitted from 'Economic help to girls for secondary education' scheme while 19796 girls are likely to receive 'Economic help for their college education and 648 meritorious girls have been awarded by scooty under incentive schemes.

17.125 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.

17.126 Physical achievements in the year 2015-16 and targets kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 are given below:

Table No. 17.17

S. No.	Schemes	Unit	2015-16		2016-17
			Target	Ach.	Target
1	Running of Ashram hostels	Hostel	316	319	337
		Student		19470	22220
2	Running of Sports hostels	Hostel	12	12	12
		Student	650	650	650
3	Running of Residential Schools	Hostel	23	20	24
		Student		4813	5910
4	MAA Bari	center	1339	1459	1459
		Student	40170	43770	43770

S. No.	Schemes	Unit	2015-16		2016-17
			Target	Ach.	Target
5	Provision of Rent for Tribal Students	Student	14500	16360	20500
6	Economic Help to girls for Higher Edu.(College level)	girls	14459	19796	15764
7	Economic Help to girls for Sr. Sec. Edu. (Class XI & XII)	girls	21664	20312	25742
8	Talented boys scholarship	Student	3433	1773	3659
9	Scooty to ST girls students	girls	506	648	779
10	Educational Incentives to Saharia students	Student	19200	16679	19200
11	Coaching for PET/PMT/IIT	Student	255	215	257
12	Courses for ST Students in ITI's	Student	830	556	830
13	TB control	No.	7325	12670	7325
14	Agriculture Dev. Project	bene.	434948	157808	190046
15	Horticulture development	bene.	9235	16849	9564
17	Animal Husbandry Programme	bene.	7356	9017	102416
18	Running of A.I. Centre through BAIF	bene.	2845	4690	20750
19	Distribution of DPS	bene.	2968	1639	2733
20	Self-Employment	bene.	3150	1431	2125
21	Const. of Anicut	No.	17	24	
22	Const. of Community Hall	No.	8	28	10
23	Approach Roads	No.	175	73	84
24	Skill Development	bene.	3432	2034	5550

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 7905 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. budget announcement 2016-17 the amount of honorarium given to Sathin has been included from 2150 to 2400. An outlay of ₹ 2378.94 lakh is being kept for women development programmes for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 @ ₹ 18000 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme of which ₹ 15000 are given to the bride ₹ 10000 and ₹ 5000 given by cheque/DD in the form to time deposit in some nationalised bank or post office and ₹ 2500 are given to the organization for arrangements etc. Now, one organization can arrange maximum 500 marriages in one event. A provision of ₹ 450.00 lakh has been kept for the financial year 2016-17.

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 kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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 paramete` 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 ₹ 11.77 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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 are operational. 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 ₹ 143.97 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

24 Hours Women Helpline

18.11 As per budget announcement for the year 2012-13, 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 Office` 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 is to be constituted in each department/ offices/ organizations/ units to address complaints of sexual harassment at work place.

18.14 In Rajasthan such complaints committees have been set up in more than 542 department/ offices/ organizations/ units. The Directorate of Women Empowerment is the nodal Department. It regularly monitors the progress and provide necessary advice, where required.

18.15 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

18.16 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.

18.17 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.

18.18 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

18.19 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.

18.20 In Rajasthan 2.53 lac women SHGs have been constituted so far of which 92845 SHGs have been verified as functional The Self Help Group Programme 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 ie; skill developments, accounting procedures, managerial skills and developing marketing strategies for SHG products. More than 1.03 lac women SHG members have received capacity building & skill upgradation

trainings through WSHGI & DRCs. A provision of ₹ 193.30 lakh has been kept for the financial year 2016-17.

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

18.21 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.

18.22 The society acts as a facilitator for sustainable income generation by providing marketing support to women SHGs.

Amrita Haat Bazar

18.23 Haat bazars (exhibitions) are being organized regularly in order to provide exposure and promote and facilitate marketing of SHG products. Earlier two national level haat were organised every year. In the year 2015-16 apart from 1 national level haat, 6 division level haat have also been organised providing marketing opportunities to more number SHGs. Total number of SHGs and exposure that participated in these haat is 657. Opportunities are also being provided to women SHGs to participate in district, state level and national level melas. Theme based sales are also being promoted. An outlay of ₹ 80.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Amrita Women Self Help Group Award Scheme

18.24 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 are awarded with ₹ 50,000/- and ₹ 20,000/- respectively.

Priyadarshini Adarsh SHG Scheme

18.25 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 most sustainable groups are identified as Amrita SHGs and each Amrita SHG is awarded ₹ 25000. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Swavalamban

18.26 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 kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Free of cost basic Computer training to women with support of RKCL

18.27 To make women of all categories computer literate for their livelihood and personality development, free of cost basic computer training will be provided to women in coordination with RKCL. Two types of courses will be provided to women by RKCL i.e. Rajasthan State Certificate in Information Technology (RS-CIT) and Digital Saheli. More

than 1.99 lakh women have been benefited under this scheme. An outlay of ₹ 1200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Allotment of Fair Price Shops to Women SHGs

18.28 Priority is accorded to allotment of fair price shops to WSHGs. This initiative shall provide sustainable income to SHGs. So far 69 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 ₹ 10.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loan to SHGs (ISS-BLS)

18.29 A scheme for subvention of 50 per cent 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 kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Mission Gramya Shakti

18.30 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.

18.31 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.

18.32 For strengthening of SHGs through cluster development, organizing various trainings and providing seed money to SHGs etc., an outlay of ₹ 1660.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

CM's Special Package for Sahariya Tribals

18.33 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 was given to sahariya SHGs. Training is given for skill and entrepreneurship development is also part of the scheme. 1008 SHGs have already been formed. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra

18.34 Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra is being setup in one block in each district in first phase and 67 kendras and 67 blocks of various district in second phase 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.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme

18.35 The Honorable Prime Minister has launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme since 22nd January 2015 in 100 districts where the sex ratio has declined sharply in the last decade. The primary objective of this scheme is to empower the girl child and promote her education; essentially addressing the pre and post birth discrimination against the girl child. In Rajasthan, the scheme is being implemented in fourteen districts (Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sikar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Sri Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Tonk and Hanumangarh). A number of activities have been undertaken in the State for addressing the declining child sex ratio.

Rajasthan State Women Resource Centre (RSRCW)

18.36 Rajasthan is the first state where under the guidance and instructions of Government of India, the State Women Resource Centre (SRCW) has been established. It is housed within the Directorate of Women Empowerment. The objective of this cell is to facilitate the policy and programmatic implementation of all women related various government schemes/programmes, forge convergence through coordination between different departments, build capacities by conducting workshops and seminars, monitor various projects related to women welfare in the state and disseminate relevant reports as a result to National Women Empowerment Mission, Government of India.

Mission Purna Shakti, Pali

18.37 Mission Purna Shakti is the first Pilot Project in India which forges convergence at the village level. The objective of this project is to ensure socio-economic empowerment of women through coordinating various government schemes and programmes and ensuring the policies related to women empowerment are implemented.

18.38 The project was launched as a pilot in 150 Gram Panchayats in District Pali. The Village Volunteers selected through District Collector and Women Empowerment Authority are at the forefront of implementing

this project in the villages. The pilot has been very successful and widely appreciated by the Government of India.

'Aparajita' One Stop Crisis Management Centre for Women

18.39 The Directorate of Women Empowerment is running Aparajita, One Stop Crisis Management Centre in Jaipuria Hospital, Jaipur. This is the 'only' centre of its kind in the country which is conceptualized and implemented in Rajasthan. It runs for 24 hours a day. The primary objective of this centre is to provide all facilities and services to the women victims of domestic abuse/violence all under one roof viz, medical care, police and legal services, counseling and temporary shelter. This model has been tested since August 2013 and has been extremely successful in addressing the needs of women victims of violence. Based on its success, the Government of India is soon going to set up One Stop Centre (Sakhi) in each State.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD

18.40 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.

18.41 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.

18.42 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 21 points in 8 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

18.43 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 2016-17

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

18.44 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

18.45 In Rajasthan, supplementary nutrition is being provided to 0-6 yrs children, pregnant & lactating women & adolescent girls through 55816 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.

18.46 Procurement and distribution of supplementary nutrition is done through SHG's/ Mahila Mandals in 299 projects.

Table No. 18.1
Type of Supplementary Nutrition provided by Decent-ralised

Type of Food	6 months to 3 years children (Items in detail)	3 years to 6 years children (Items in detail)	pregnant & lactating Mother and Adolescent Girls
	Decent-ralised	Decent-ralised	Decent-ralised
Take Home Ration (THR)	125 gm Baby Mix		155 gm Baby Mix
	200 gm Baby Mix		
Morning Snacks	Nil	55 gm Puffed rice, Roasted chana with gur/ 50 gm Halwa Pre-mix	
Hot Cooked Meal	Nil	80 gm Daliya/ Khichdi	

18.47 Per unit cost of Supplementary Nutrition provided (including State share):

Table No. 18.2

Target Group	Unit cost per beneficiary/ day (₹)	No. of beneficiary
	Decentralised	
Children 6 months to 3 years Severely under weight	5.63	1881480
	9.00	
Children 3 years to 6 years Severely under weight	6.00	1082199
	9.38	
Pregnant & Lactating Women/ Adole-scent girls	6.98	972617

18.48 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

18.49 Supplementary Nutrition provided in the decentralised 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	125gm Baby Mix	6.00	5.63
2	Severely undernourished Children 6 months to 3 years	200gm Baby Mix	9.00	9.00
3	Children 3 to 6 years	Snack Hot meal Sweet Daliya/Khichari	6.00	2.50
				3.50
4	Severely undernourished Children 3 to 6 years	Snack 75gm 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	155gm Baby Mix	7.00	6.98

18.50 An expenditure of ₹ 56404.34 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 62961.49 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA (RGSEAG)

18.51 The Scheme was launched on 24.01.2011 in 10 districts of the State on a pilot basis. At present the scheme has been closed. Instead 2 adolescent girls each on every AWC of the State are provided the supplementary nutrition regularly.

18.52 Financial norms for nutrition is ₹ 5.00 per beneficiary per day and it is shared 40:60 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.

18.53 An expenditure of ₹ 17.69 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 10136.17 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Integrated Child Development Services

18.54 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, 60:40 for major part of ICDS

(General) component like salary, travelling allowance & medicine kit etc. and 60:40 for some new components like construction of AWC building, up-gradation and maintenance of AWC buildings etc.

18.55 An expenditure of ₹ 61833.72 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 69500.27 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Honorarium of AWWs, Mini AWWs, AWHs and Asha Sahayogini

18.56 Government of India has prescribed minimum honorarium for workers of ICDS. State is giving additional honorarium to worker. Honorarium paid (in ₹) is as under:

Table No. 18.5

	Prescribed by GoI			Additional contribution by the State	Total Honorarium
	Total	GoI share (90%)	GoR share (10%)		
Anganwadi Worker (10th pass)	3000	2700	300	1730	4730
Mini Anganwadi Worker	2250	2025	225	1115	3365
Anganwadi Helper	1500	1350	150	1065	2565
ASHA- Sahayogini	0	0	0	1850	1850

Mahila Kalyan Kosh

18.57 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 ₹ 120.82 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 154.99 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (RSCPCR)

18.58 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 ₹ 64.37 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 75.10 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Mata Yashoda Award

18.59 "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 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 28.28 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

CHAPTER – 19

ECONOMIC AND GENERAL SERVICES

ECONOMIC SERVICES

19.1 Economic Services cover various departments namely Economics & Statistics, Project Monitoring Unit, Evaluation Organization, State Planning Machinery, Tourism, Food & Civil Supply, Planning (Manpower), Information Technology & Communication and Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP).

19.2 The Sector/department wise outlays under the head Economic Services for the Twelfth Plan and the Annual Plan 2016-17 are as under:-

Table No. 19.1

(₹ in lakh)

Economic Services	Twelfth Plan 2012-17	Exp. 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
State Planning Machinery	1418.00	278.68	200.47
Chief Minister's Advisory Council	-	85.92	131.21
Economics & Statistics	12859.00	20005.48	29083.88
Evaluation Organization	35.00	11.87	16.50
Project Monitoring Unit	67.44	9.79	12.38
Directorate of Information Technology & Communication	51232.67	57548.49	71983.83
Weights & Measures	100.00	182.19	213.00
Food & Civil Supply	88959.27	27544.34	41194.73
Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project	84000.00	17600.00	20000.00
Tourism Department	17520.31		
Resources Development Fund	0.05		
DOP Secretariat	1952.28		
Rajasthan IDF-Accounting Reforms	67.53		
Planning (Manpower) Department	1058.00	145.40	176.00
RajComp	0.05		
Rajasthan Partnership Bureau	-	500.00	0.03
Garibi Unmulan Fund	-		

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 ₹ 364.60 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 331.68 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan

2016-17. 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:-

- Sustainable, balanced and rapid economic growth and development of, amongst others, specially the following sectors:-
 - Roads
 - Power
 - Water Resources
 - Education
 - Health
 - Livelihood & Employment
 - Women Empowerment
 - Tourism
- Creation of social and economic infrastructure including urban infrastructure.
- Means of increasing public-private partnership specially in delivery of Social Services and
- Systems of review and effective implementation of schemes and programmes, to judge actual outcomes more substantially than just statistics.
- 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 295 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:-

- 5 per cent Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) Study in three districts of Rajasthan during 2015-16.
- India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)
- Implementation of recommendations of 13th FC now merged in support for statistics strengthening (SSS Scheme)

19.17 An expenditure of ₹ 20005.48 lakh is likely has been incurred for various activities during the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 29083.88 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The details of the various key schemes being implemented by the Department are as under:-

Direction and Administration

19.18 The scheme for registration of births and deaths is being implemented in the state and the Director, Economics and Statistics is also performing the function of Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths in the State.

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 ₹ 1888.33 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 ₹ 408.51 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 cobranded with Bhamashah Yojana.

19.26 Under the Scheme, 1.15 crore families and 4.04 crore persons in the State have been enrolled in camps & on emitra upto 31st March, 2016. Now, all the e-Mitra kiosks of the State have also been declared as a permanent bhamashah enrolment centres for the easy access of the people.

19.27 An outlay of ₹ 25545.61 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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 revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the officials of GoR and GoI on 19th October, 2015. The implementation of the project started in the state immediately after the signing of MoU. The 295 Block Statistical Offices was established at all 33 districts of the State. An outlay of ₹ 461.92 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for various activities under the project.

EVALUATION ORGANIZATION

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 ₹ 11.87 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and outlay of ₹ 16.50 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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). The unit 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 ₹ 9.79 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 12.38 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 per cent of their respective Plan Budget, for e- Governance initiatives; which is first 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 2016-17:

Directorate of Information Technology (DoIT)

19.38 An expenditure of ₹ 57548.49 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 71983.83 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 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 ₹ 6700.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 being administered through Department of Information & Technology, Ministry of Communication and IT (MCIT), 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. 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 ₹ 6339.63 lakh for RSWAN Horizontal component is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 more than 200 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 ₹ 429.97 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 1060.60 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

E. RajNet

19.45 Internet connectivity provides a key infrastructure component role in implementation of e-Governance projects.

19.46 RajNet shall ensure connectivity availability till the Gram Panchayat level through multiple mechanisms, e.g. Broadband, SATCOM, OTA, LAN, SWAN etc. An outlay of ₹ 11000.00 lakh has been kept for the purpose for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

F. Sampark Kendra Operation

19.47 Sampark Kendra are being setup in Atal Sewa Kendras at Gram Panchayat level across the state. At these Kendras services such as e-mitra, grievances redressal through Rajasthan Sampark, Video Conferencing etc. is being provided for smooth functioning of these services necessary infrastructure is being provided at these kendras. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 3741.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

G. Wi-Fi Hotspots

19.48 Wi-Fi network utilizes the SecLAN-MAN and RajSWAN network as backbone to provide connectivity and internet access to its user. Wi-Fi network is being setup in various Government building, public and tourist locations in Rajasthan. For the implementation, Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 140.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

H. Command and Control Center (BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENT)

19.49 This project intends to implement holistic and integrated surveillance system which includes establishment and commissioning of Command and Control Centre (Video surveillance room, Dial 100 control room, Forensic investigation room, ITMS room, Data Center & FMS/NOC room and Power room) in the seven cities of the state of Rajasthan. This system shall also integrate with surveillance systems of different stakeholders viz. malls, airports, railways etc. with an objective to enhance safety and security in the cities. Under this Surveillance and Incident Response Project the State Government intends to provide safety, security and timely assistance to the residents during the time of emergency. For the implementation, Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 7938.84 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

2. Service Delivery including grievance redressal

A. e-Mitra:

19.50 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 more than 40000 e-Mitra kiosks (CSCs) are operational around the State and are being provided 252 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.

19.51 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 ₹ 2162.98 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

B. RajSampark:

19.52 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. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 1550.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

C. Unique Identification (UID)

19.53 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 5.87 crore have already been enrolled so far. An outlay of ₹ 114.45 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

D. e-Sanchar and iFact

19.54 e-Sanchar can be linked with any departmental application for sending event based notifications to applicants/beneficiaries as well as government officials. iFact can be used by any department through Rajasthan Sampark as well as departmental application for Reality check. An outlay of ₹ 1265.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

3. Office Automation

A. CMIS:

19.55 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 ₹ 115.29 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

B. Rajasthan Accountability Assurance System

19.56 The project envisaged end to end biometric attendance of government officials and GIS monitoring of government vehicles till the GP level. The project pilot is already implemented in Dholpur district. For the state wide rollout, an outlay of ₹ 100.03 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

C. RajDharaa (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 and Hawa Mahal 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 ₹ 5483.25 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

D. e-Office (BUDGET ANNOUNCEMENT)

19.58 For effective and speedy monitoring and disposal of files and PUCs, e-Office system has been implemented in 73 departments of Secretariat along with DoIT&C, Economics & Statistics and Evaluation. For further implementation and enhancement of this project, ₹ 510.00 lakh has been kept in the Annual Plan 2016-17. The project is being enhanced to include **Single Sign-on, Document Repository System i.e. e-Vault and e-signature** for government officials as well as general public.

The project aims at making government offices “less paper offices”.

E. Development Centre

19.59 Software Development Center (SwDC) has been created 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 industry best practices, develop base framework and publish service catalogue, facilitate rapid application development, promote reusability and modular approach and to develop QA and Testing capabilities. An outlay of ₹ 1171.97 lakh has been kept for the purpose for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

F. Backend & New Projects

19.60 Budget provision is to be made for Employment Exchange Management System, Social Justice & Empowerment, SIPF, Rajasthan School Edu. Portal, Atal Sewa Kendra (47 Block), LITES, City Surveillance centre, FMS for SCRB, e-Class room at HCM RIPA and any other new project from DoITC's budget head. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 2071.93 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

4. Capacity Building

A. Training & Seminar:

19.61 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 33269 employees have been trained across the State.

19.62 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 ₹ 482.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES

19.63 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 was introduced first time.

19.64 An expenditure of ₹ 27544.34 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 and an outlay of ₹ 41407.73 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the various programmes/activities of the department. The amount also includes provision made for Weights & Measures Department. Scheme wise details are as under:

Food and Civil Supply Corporation Limited

19.65 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

19.66 Under Public distribution system 650 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 ₹0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Distribution of Wheat under National Food Security Act 2013

19.67 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 ₹ 40187.34 lakh is kept for Annual Plan 2016-17.

Establishment of separate Consumer Affairs Department

19.68 As per the direction of Government of India, separate Consumer Affairs Department was established in the year 2013-14. An outlay of ₹168.31 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for separate

Directorate of Consumer Affairs at state level and various offices of Consumer Affairs at State and Divisional level headquarters.

Computerization and Digitization of Ration Cards

19.69 To ensure reach of PDS commodities meant for the targeted beneficiaries, end to end computerization is being done. An outlay of ₹0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System

19.70 The State Government has started computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System of the State in year 2012-13. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Distribution of Kerosene

19.71 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,SKO is distributed @ ₹ 17.25 per litre. An outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

RAJASTHAN RURAL LIVELIHOOD PROJECT

19.72 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. World Bank Principally agreed to extend the Project for two year till October 2018.

Targeted Beneficiaries

19.73 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

19.74 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

19.75 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

19.76 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.

19.77 An expenditure of 17600.00 lakh has been incurred in 2015-16. During the year 11544 SHGs were promoted 9250 SHGs availed Revolving fund and 6008 SHGs availed CIF support from the Project up to March, 2016. During the year 1981 SHGs also credit linked with the banks to tune of ₹1992.00 lakh. An outlay of 20000.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

MANPOWER

19.78 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.

19.79 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.

19.80 The process of writing the gazetteers has been started. Updating of three district gazetteers namely Jodhpur, Alwar and Banswara will have are underway in first phase.

19.81 An expenditure of ₹ 145.40 lakh has been incurred in the year 2015-16 for various activities of the department and an outlay of ₹ 176.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 Five Year 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 the 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 Trekking, 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 of TAF system.
- Strengthening of 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 new Tourism Unit Policy- 2015 is released.

19.86 The State Government had released new Tourism Unit Policy- 2015 for the purpose of attracting investment in the State. Under the Policy, "Tourism Unit" has been expanded to cover various types of tourism unit such as budget hotel, heritage hotel, resorts, golf courses, adventure sports etc. The Policy primarily addresses issues relating to time bound conversion of land for tourism units, time bound approval of building plans, allotment of land for tourism units on DLC (District Level Committee) rates and applicability of Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2014 for Tourism Units.

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 travellers.

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.

Important Achievements of the year 2015-16

- 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.
- The State Government has also decided that all tourism units 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.

- 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. Brij Holi festival is also celebrated at Deeg (Bharatpur) annually.
- Four major fairs and festivals have been outsourced. Pushkar Fair, Winter Festival, Desert Festival and Kumbhalgarh Festival are being organized on PPP mode through private entities.
- Rajasthan has celebrated its Foundation Day – the Rajasthan Day with great verve and vigor. Furthermore, 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.
- The department has launched an aggressive media campaign to attract tourists. Under this campaign, advertisements have been released in all major media e.g. T.V., print, digital, outdoor, FM radio channels both in the country and key foreign markets.
- Resurgent Rajasthan was held on 19-20 November, 2015 at JECC, Sitapura, Jaipur. Before the event, 146 MoUs involving an expected investment of ₹ 8647.45 Crore and employment to 30763 persons were signed between investors of tourism sector and Department of Tourism, Government of Rajasthan. Besides above, Other Departments of the State Government had also signed 74 MoUs in post Resurgent Rajasthan with investors of tourism sector involving an expected investment of ₹ 1745.49 crore and employment to 9942 persons. Hence, total 220 MoUs with an expected investment of ₹ 10392.94 cr. and employment to 40705 persons were signed in Tourism Sectors.

Awards given to the Rajasthan Tourism in 2015

- "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2015 organized in Bengaluru between 16-18 January, 2015.
- "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2015 organized in Kolkata between 31 July-02 August, 2015.

- "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2015 organized in Ahmedabad between 11-13 September, 2015.
- "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2015 organized in Surat between 18-20 September, 2015.
- "Best Decorated Stall" award at Travel and Tourism Fair -2015 organized in Mumbai between 24-26 September, 2015.
- "Best Decorated Stand National" award and Cultural destination of the year award at India International Travel Mart organized in Pune between 27-29 November, 2015.

19.90 The total arrival of tourists in Rajasthan is increasing continuously. The total tourist arrival in Rajasthan during 2011 to 2015 is as under:-

Table No. 19.2
Tourist Arrival Information

(Number in lakh)

Calendar Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Foreign Tourist Arrival in India	% of Tourist Arrival in Rajasthan against India
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	69.18	20.62
2014	330.76	15.26	346.02	76.79	19.87
2015	351.88	14.75	366.63	80.16	18.40

Budget Announcements 2016-17

- ₹ 62.33 crore for IEC campaign.
- 79 per cent hike in allocation for tourist area development works.
- ₹ 22.60 crore for Amer, Nahargarh, Jantar Mantar, Albert Hall etc. development works.
- New State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM) in Sawaimadhopur and Jhalawar will be established.
- Upgradation of Food and Craft Institute to SIHM in Udaipur.
- New institute of Food and Craft Institute (FCI) in Dholpur and Baran.
- Tribal tourism circuit will be developed to promote tourism in the various districts of Udaipur Division.

Annual Plan 2016-17

19.91 An outlay of ₹ 17520.31 lakh was kept for the Tourism Sector for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 12889.56 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 13647.38 lakh. An outlay of ₹15481.91 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The scheme wise details are as under:-

Tourist Information & Publicity

19.92 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.

19.93 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) has been 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. Department is also participating in major International and National exhibition, seminars etc in the country.

19.94 Rajasthan Tourism has joined hands with private trade of the state Federation of Hospitality & Tourism of Rajasthan (FHTR) to organize Road Shows for tourism promotion in major cities of the nation.

19.95 Department also organizes/participates in Fairs, Festivals and Cultural events throughout the year which are of international acclaim. Department organizes 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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19.96 Efforts were made to outsource fair & festivals on public private partnership model. For the first time, four major fairs namely, Pushkar Fair, Winter Festival- Mount Abu, Desert Festival- Jaisalmer and Kumbhalgarh Festival have been outsourced to private enterprise. Following fairs and festivals will be organized on PPP mode this year:-

Table No. 19.4
New Initiative under taken on PPP mode

S.No.	Fairs & Festival	Place
1.	Coke Studio Concert	Jaipur and Kota
2.	Bhakti Festival	Ajmer, Pushkar
3.	Rajasthan Heritage Fashion week	Jaipur
4.	International Photography Festival	Jaipur
5.	World International Music Festival,	Udaipur
6.	Naval Philharmonic Band	Jaipur
7.	Music in the Park	Jaipur

19.97 Apart from these fairs & festivals, department will participate in various other fairs & festivals which are of tourist importance.

19.98 An expenditure of ₹ 6173.94 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 6233.46 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Information and Technology

19.99 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. Department has also publicity on social media platform as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. This scheme includes the maintenance of Web-Portal, computerization of the department to the lower level and internet facility.

19.100 An expenditure of ₹ 37.37 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Development of Tourist Sites

19.101 Development of tourist sites and the infrastructure facilities are the prime requirements for promoting tourism in the State. An expenditure of ₹ 3089.82 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 6216.74 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Development of Rural Tourism

19.102 Identification of Tourism Potential at Sambhar Lake Town:-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 is 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.

19.103 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 ₹ 2050.51 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 2194.61 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

19.104 Ministry of Tourism, GoI has also sanctioned works costing ₹ 64 cr. for the conservation, restoration and development works of Sambhar Lake town under the Desert Circuit Component of SWADESH scheme. Besides, a project of ₹ 40 cr. has been sanctioned for the integrated development of Pushkar, Ajmer under the PRASAD scheme.

Flood Lighting at Historical Monuments

19.105 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.

19.106 An expenditure of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for maintenance of the flood lights.

Construction of Tourism Building

19.107 A new office building is being constructed for Tourism Department. An expenditure of ₹ 300.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 100.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Direction & Administration

19.108 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 ₹ 225.31 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 211.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Tourist Assistance Force (TAF)

19.109 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 139 posts are sanctioned.

19.110 An expenditure of ₹148.61 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Grant to Fair Organization Authority

19.111 A separate Fair Organization Authority has been constituted to look after the whole management of different fairs organized in the State. An expenditure of ₹ 36.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 140.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Grant to Food and Craft Institute (F.C.I.)

19.112 An expenditure of ₹ 3.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 6.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for establishment expenses.

Loan to Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC)

19.113 In the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 800.00 lakh has been granted as loan to RTDC. An outlay of ₹ 0.02 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for loan.

SAINIK KALYAN

19.114 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 170102 and widows are 46418 and their dependents are 660000.

19.115 Rajasthan Ex-servicemen Corporation has been constituted for employment generation to ex-servicemen and their dependents. In the year 2015-16, construction of a new hostel of 20 units for war widows at Sikar has been completed. Work of war widow hostel at Jodhpur is in progress. Sainik Vishram Grah Bhilwara and Ajmer are in progress. Construction work of new Sainik Vishram Grah at Hanumangarh, Rajgarh (Churu) and Tonk is to be started in the year 2016-17.

19.116 An expenditure of ₹ 546.54 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 575.88 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 602.21 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the following activities:

**Table No. 19.4
Financial Outlays**

		(₹ in lakh)
S. No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay 2016-17
1	Construction of War Widows Hostel at Jodhpur, Sikar & Kota	362.65
2	Construction of Sainik Vishram Grah at Hanumangarh, Rajgarh, Bhilwara, Ajmer and Tonk	239.56
Total		602.21

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

19.117 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.

19.118 Department has it's headquarter at Secretariat, Jaipur and extends itself in all 33 districts, with its district offices. The department has information centres in New Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai also.

19.119 Social Media Cell was inaugurated and constructions of new office building of Dausa and Sirohi Information Centres have been completed during the year 2015-16.

19.120 An outlay of ₹ 1940.48 lakh was kept for Twelfth Five Year Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 146.11 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 358.29 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 710.13 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for strengthening of existing headquarter building, ongoing works of modernization of Press Room at Jaipur and construction/ renovation of buildings at various Information Centres, for new information centre buildings at Jaisalmer and Chittorgarh.

Department of Personnel (DoP), Secretariat

19.121 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 ₹ 416.61 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 411.20 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 435.79 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

GENERAL SERVICES

19.122 An outlay of ₹ 175094.04 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan for General Services. An expenditure of ₹ 83907.54 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 78543.02 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 82970.27 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of various state and district level buildings. The details are as given below:-

Jail Buildings

19.123 To overcome the problem of overcrowding in jails, construction of new Jail buildings and new barracks have been taken up.

19.124 An outlay of ₹ 4348.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3485.97 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 6257.01 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 7518.60 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for under construction and construction of new jail buildings.

Police Buildings

19.125 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 ₹ 6426.77 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 10217.29 lakh.

Budget Announcements for 2016-17

- ₹ 28 crore for maintenance and repair of police lines and police stations.
- ₹ 31 crore for under construction police office buildings.
- ₹ 34 crore for police modernisation and ₹ 10 crore for vehicles.
- Increase in capacity of Police Training School, Jhalawar.
- ₹ 1.56 crore for new equipment for police communication network on POLNET technique.
- Cyber Crime units will be established in each range.
- ₹ 1 crore for strengthening of cyber crime police station.
- ₹ 3.89 crore for expansion of ACB building.
- ₹ 10 crore for ongoing construction works of new lab of FSL at Ajmer and Bikaner.

19.126 An outlay of ₹ 8882.71 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for following major programs/schemes:-

Table No. 19.5
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Details	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	Police Buildings	3067.20	3909.17	3602.68
2	Police Development Fund	1300.00	689.47	1900.00

S. No.	Details	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
3	Police Modernization	4850.00	1309.27	2380.02
4	State Forensic Science Laboratory	1000.01	518.86	1000.00

Prosecution

19.127 In the year 2015-16 the State Government has sanctioned for construction of Prosecution office buildings at Sujangarh (Churu), Nokha (Bikaner), Gangapur City (Sawai Madhopur) and Rajsamand District Headquarter and the work is expected to be completed in the coming financial year. For 2016-17, construction of Prosecution office buildings at Sangriya, Tibbi, Hanumangarh, Bali, Nawalgarh and Jhunjhunu are proposed.

19.128 An expenditure of ₹ 124.01 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 145.73 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 163.90 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

GAD Buildings including MP cell and Circuit Houses

19.129 General administrative buildings cover construction of office buildings for different departments, circuit houses and their offices and establishment expenses of MP Cell, Delhi.

19.130 An outlay of ₹ 5365.19 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2090.82 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1783.49 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1309.79 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17. The detail is as below:

Table No. 19.6
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Details	Twelfth Plan	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	GAD Buildings	5330.10	1774.02	2081.71	1309.78
2	MP Cell & Others	35.09	9.47	9.11	0.01
	Total	5365.19	1783.49	2090.82	1309.79

Raj Bhawan

19.131 An outlay of ₹ 1535.97 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 124.14 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 220.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for different construction works of Raj Bhawan buildings at Jaipur and Mount Abu.

Judicial Buildings

19.132 The 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 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1	New High Court Building, Jodhpur	14000.00	7000.00	2000.00	2052.00
2	Other Judicial Buildings	14352.64	7613.75	4519.21	13950.01
3	Other Judicial Buildings-TSP Head	0.00	1786.77	139.13	2602.00
4	Judicial Administration and 45 Gram Nyayalaya buildings	10492.28	1861.08	1511.31	1608.87
5	Judicial Academy	2330.97	0.01	298.87	250.00
	Total	41175.89	18261.61	8468.52	20462.88

New High Court Building, Jodhpur

19.133 An outlay of ₹14000.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2000.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 2052.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Other Judicial Buildings

19.134 The scheme is running under 60:40 sharing pattern in GoI and State Government. An outlay of ₹14352.64 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 4519.21 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 13950.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of court buildings, advocate chambers, parking shed and various infrastructure works in which ₹ 4489.78 lakh as central share.

Judicial Administration and 45 Gram Nyayalaya buildings

19.135 An outlay of ₹10492.28 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1511.31 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. A provision of ₹ 150.96 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of Gram Nyayalaya buildings and various infrastructure works. A Provision of ₹ 1457.91 lakh is kept for State share for establishment expenditure of 45 Gram Nyayalayayas. Total ₹ 1608.87 lakh is kept.

Judicial Academy

19.136 An outlay of 2330.97 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 298.87 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. A provision of ₹ 250.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction works.

Excise Department

19.137 An outlay of ₹ 3504.06 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 976.58 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1400.11 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2067.82 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of 18 various office buildings and excise police thana bhawans.

Rajasthan State Ganganagar Sugar Mill

19.138 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 has been started in the month of January, 2016.

19.139 An expenditure of ₹ 5887.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17

Registration and Stamps

19.140 At present 70 offices are running in rental/tehsil/other government buildings. These offices do not have enough space for the staff and no record room to keep the registered document in safe custody. Out of these, construction of 9 office building is under progress.

Construction works of 2 new record rooms for DIG office Bharatpur and Sub Registrar office Barmer is under process and administrative and financial sanction in year 2016-17 is issued.

19.141 In the year 2013-14, new office building of IG Registration and stamps at Ajmer was sanctioned. Apart from on-going capital works, this building is to be completed in 2016-17.

19.142 An outlay of ₹ 1401.63 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1098.61 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 1115.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 1027.73 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for above mentioned activities.

Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCM RIPA)

19.143 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.

19.144 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.

19.145 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.

19.146 To increase the facilities and quality in training activities, the construction works of new building at RTI Kota with ₹ 247.97 lakh and Jodhpur with ₹ 191.26 lakh are under progress including some strengthening work at Jaipur and Udaipur campus. Training facilities at HCM RIPA, Jaipur are to be made of national level standards in phased manner. For this purpose, ₹ 15 crore is kept in the year 2016-17.

19.147 An outlay of ₹ 1745.12 lakh was kept for Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 815.25 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 475.67 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2100.03 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Commercial Taxes Department

19.148 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 800 units is getting subsidy under RIPS 2003/2010/2014 scheme.

19.149 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.

Pharmaceutical Sector, Defence Sector, Desalination Sector, IT Sector, Agro-Processing and Agri-Marketing Sector, Bio-Technology Sector.

19.150 An outlay of ₹ 70081.25 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 55271.20 lakh (for RIPS ₹ 54599.43 lakh + for building works ₹ 671.77 lakh) has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 32325.84 lakh (for RIPS ₹ 31620.26 lakh + for building works ₹ 705.58 lakh). An outlay of ₹ 34800.00 lakh (for RIPS ₹ 32755.63 lakh + for building works ₹ 2044.37 lakh) is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Stationery and Printing

19.151 An outlay of ₹ 1051.22 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 120.76 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 146.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 41.50 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for modernization and strengthening of printing presses.

Devasthan Department

19.152 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.

19.153 An outlay of ₹ 3928.05 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 2338.52 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 4667.99 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 5224.19 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for following schemes:-

Table No. 19.8
Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)		
S. No.	Name of scheme	Outlay 2016-17
1.	Reimbursement of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra	100.00
2.	Varisth Nagrik Teerth Yatra Yojana	1500.00
3.	Development of facilities at religious places, repair and maintenance of temples	3624.19
	Total	5224.19

Kailash Mansarovar Yatra

19.154 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 Government of India. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for providing assistance to 100 pilgrims.

Varisth Nagarik Teerth Yatra Yojana

19.155 Under the scheme of 'Varisth Nagrik Teerth Yatra Yojana 2014', 10000 Varisth Nagriks have performed their religious tour through trains and buses during the year 2015-16.

19.156 An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for 10000 senior citizens of the State for religious tour.

Repairs & renovations of Devasthan Temples, Buildings and other religious development work to facilitate pilgrims.

19.157 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 archaeological and religious tourism. Department has taken up major interventions of repairs, renovations and beautification of the temples. Some measures 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 Ramdevara and Khatushyamji. An outlay of ₹ 3624.19 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Home Guards

19.158 An outlay of ₹ 1541.74 lakh for Home Guards was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of home guard building at Pratapgarh and Dungarpur.

Civil Aviation

19.159 There are 17 state owned airstrips in Rajasthan. To provide the better connectivity to all districts, each district should have a well-developed air strips.

19.160 State is going to commence intra-state air services between Jaipur- Udaipur and Jaipur- Jodhpur to provide better air connectivity and to promote development of trade tourism and economic growth in Rajasthan.

19.161 Provision is also kept for up-gradation and maintenance of existing airstrips and development of new air strips & air ports at different places for providing better connectivity.

19.162 An outlay of ₹ 3811.00 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 3617.61 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 3000.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 541.12 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Treasuries and Accounts

19.163 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 226 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.

19.164 State Government has implemented of Integrated Financial Management System Phase-I 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). More activities for strengthening current platform of IFMS are being associated under IFMS Phase-II. Some major activities such as shifting of works transactions on Treasury mode and salary payments of PRI employees (Pilot basis) have also been started. 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.

19.165 An outlay of ₹ 3553.12 lakh was kept for the Twelfth Plan. An expenditure of ₹ 1217.30 lakh has been incurred during the year 2015-16 against an outlay of ₹ 2558.30 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 2449.41 lakh is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Pension Department

19.166 In the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been incurred on construction of record room at Bikaner and provided lift at Jaipur head office building. ₹ 401.15 is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for construction of multi-purpose building at Bikaner Regional Office and record room and cabins for officers at Jaipur head quarter office.

Other Departments

19.167 Details of the provision for Twelfth Plan, Annual Plan 2015-16 outlays, expenditure incurred during the year 2015-16 and outlay for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for various other departments are shown in the table given below:

Table No. 19.9
Other Departments Financial Outlays

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Department	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Outlay 2015-16	Expenditure 2015-16	Outlay 2016-17
1.	State Revenue Intelligence Department	0.05	126.75	0.00	126.75
2.	State Information Commission	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.01
3.	Modernization of Anti Corruption Bureau	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.25
4.	Office building for Raj Sub./ Ministerial Selection Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

CHAPTER - 20

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

20.1 People are the real wealth of nation. The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to live long, healthy and creative lives. The concept of human development emerged in the late 1980s based on the conceptual foundation provided by Dr. Amartya Sen and Dr Mahbubul Haq. The Human Development approach puts people at the center of the development agenda, where economic growth and wealth are considered means to development, not an end by itself. Put simply, the starting point for the human development approach is the idea that the purpose of development is to improve human lives by not only enhancing income but also expanding the range of things that a person can be and can do, such as be healthy and well nourished, be knowledgeable, and to participate in community life. Seen from this viewpoint, development is about removing the obstacles to what a person can do in life, obstacles such as lack of income, illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms.

Dimension of Human Development



20.2 The Human Development Index (HDI) provides a composite major of mainly three dimensions:

- Living a long ,healthy life (measured by life expectancy at birth)
- Access to knowledge (measured by adult literacy and combined enrolment ratio)
- Having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity and income).

20.3 In recently released Global Human Development Report-2015 “Work for Human Development” India ranked 130 among 188 countries across the world, with a medium level HDI of 0.609, five rank upper as compared to 2014. This Human Development Report explores how work can enhance human development, given that the world of work is changing fast that substantial Human Development challenges remain. As per this Report, from last decade India has created numerous jobs and other activities due to the growth especially in Information & Communication Technology sector, Clean Energy Projects and MNREGS.

20.4 First India Human Development Report (IHDR) was published in the year 2001. It advocated a governance approach to human development. Second IHDR 2011, “Towards Social Inclusion” was published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and Planning Commission of India in 2011. It argues that the interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning’s are the key requirements for economic growth to be more successful in reducing poverty, and calls for an integration of Social and economic policies with a specific focus on inclusion of marginalized sections. As per the report, India’s HDI has increased by 21 per cent between 1999-2000 and 2007-08 (the latest year for which it can be estimated), whereas in Rajasthan, it has increased by 12 per cent during the same period. Rajasthan stands on 17th position with the value of 0.434 in HDI among 29 states, where seven north eastern states (excluding Assam) have been combined.

20.5 The first Human Development Report of Rajasthan was launched in 2002. Its main theme was ‘Promoting sustainable livelihoods in an era of Globalisation’. It was focused on agriculture on the one hand, and the sectoral imbalances on the other. Gender and health issues were identified to be of paramount importance. It prioritised the imperatives for fiscal reform, macroeconomic stabilisation and a strategy for sustainable human development. An Update on Human Development for the State was prepared in 2008. It highlighted the current status of various components of Human Development in the State

Sector-wise state scenario

20.6 The current status of various components of Human Development is discussed in subsequent sections:

EDUCATION

20.7 Education has a multiplier effect on other social sectors like health, women empowerment, employment, child development, labour etc. It is also of great instrument value in the process of economic growth and development. Education not only improves the quality of life of the people but it also provides opportunities for progress. The current status of education is given in table 20.1:

Table-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.	Average Annual Drop-out Rate at Primary level (2013-14) (U-DISE 2014-15)	8.4	4.3
6.	Net Enrolment Ratio at Primary level (2014-15) (U-DISE 2014-15)	77.8	87.4
7.	Gender Parity Index (2011-12)	0.99	1.01

20.8 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 by 4.7 per cent during 2001 to 2011 whereas the national level gap has decreased by 5.3 per cent.

20.9 Average annual drop-out rate at primary level has been increased to 8.4 per cent in 2013-14 from 8.0 per cent in 2012-13 in the State, whereas in India; this rate has decreased from 4.7 to 4.3 during this period.

20.10 The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of Rajasthan at primary level has decreased from 79.5 to 77.8 over the period 2013-14 to 2014-15, whereas, at national level NER has decreased from 88.1 to 87.4 during this period.

20.11 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

20.12 There are many program 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 levels. One of the major program on elementary education is Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). This program resulted in tremendous improvement in infrastructure and enrolment. Apart from this, programme like Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Continuing Education Program & Samporn Sakhsar Bharat Mission etc. are being implemented.

20.13 Right to Free & Compulsory Education Act 2009 has been implementing in the State since 1st April 2010. As per this act, 25 per cent seats have been reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker section and Specially Abled groups. In all 5.17 lakh children have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools out of which 1.53 lakh are new admissions during 2015-16. Government has taken several initiatives to promote girls primary education, some of them are:

- In the year 2015-16, 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) are functioning and 19,553 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. 419 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. 6,742 Schools work supervised in first phase of year 2015-16. Remedial measures were taken after analysis of learning levels.
- The programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is operational in 41,169 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 changed for the betterment in the teacher's thought process and created awareness among them about the improvement

and innovations in the teaching process. Approximately 1, 08,230 teachers were trained during 2015-16.

- 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, Chief Minister’s “Hamari Beti Yojana”, Balika Shiksha Foundation etc.

20.14 Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan some programs i.e. Swami Vivekananda Model Schools, Sharde Girls Hostel, Civil works, Scholarship, Free Text Books distribution, Free Lap-Top distribution to meritorious students who studying in class 8th,10th&12th in the government schools and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) program run by the Central and the State Government.

20.15 For Adult Education a Centrally Sponsored scheme called, ‘Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan’ was launched on September 8, 2009. Sakshar Bharat Program is covering 31 District except Kota &Pratapgarh districts. Hence special literacy & vocational camps are organized for illiterate women of Kota & Pratapgarh districts.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

20.16 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 interval in births. The current level of major indicators of health of state vis-à-vis India is shown in table 20.2:

Table-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 Report-2013)	2.8	2.3
4	Child (0-4) Mortality Rate(SRS Report 2013)	13	11
5	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) - 2013 (SRS-2014)	25.6	21.4
6	Crude Death Rate (CDR) - 2013 (SRS-2014)	6.5	7.0
7	Life Expectancy at Birth (SRS based abridged life tables 2009-13)		
	Total	67.5	67.5
	Male	65.4	65.8
	Female	70.0	69.3

S.No.	Health indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
8	Malnutrition among children (0-3 years) (National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-16) (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

20.17 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 higher compared to National average 167.

20.18 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.

20.19 As per Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2012-13, the Institutional Deliveries is 78.0 per cent. Low rate of institutional deliveries eventually gets reflected in higher incidence of IMR and/or MMR in the State.

20.20 As per Census 2011, sex ratio in 0-6 age group is only 888 girls per thousand boys. This is an area of concern to move forward with inclusive growth.

20.21 During the year 2014, TB Convergent and Cure Rates were 92 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. Leprosy prevalence, was 0.16 per 10000 population during 2014-15.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

20.22 In order to achieve further improvements in health indicators, National Immunization Program is being implemented to protect pregnant women and children below one year age from Tetanus Toxoid (TT), Bacilli Chalmette Guerin (BCG), Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT), cholera, etc.

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

20.24 Many schemes or new initiatives have been implemented by the State Government to improve the health indicators in the State in past recent years. Some of the major schemes are as follows:

- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana
- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana
- Mukhya Mantri Subh Laxmi Yojana
- Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY)
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karykram
- Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh scheme
- Janani Express
- National Mental Health Programme
- Naya Savera (Swasthaya Jeevan Ki Aur) For Doda Post Users
- Dhanvantari 108 Toll free Ambulance Yojana
- Bhamashaha Swasthaya Bima Yojana

LIVELIHOOD

20.25 Rajasthan is characterized as 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 with wide fluctuations. The comparative per capita income is summarized in the table 20.3:

Table 20.3
Per Capita Income

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2011-12	63460	57427	63460	57427
2012-13	71050	63722	65664	58502
2013-14	79412	69925	68867	61175
2014-15	86879	76881	72889	64002
2015-16 (AE)	93231	83423	77431	66979

AE - Advance Estimates

20.26 In the State during 2011-12 to 2015-16 (AE) per capita income at current prices has increased from ₹ 57427 to ₹ 83423 and from ₹ 57427 to ₹ 66979 at constant prices (2011-12).

20.27 According to the 2011 Census, it is estimated that Rajasthan has 299 lakh workers, out of which 244 lakh reside in the rural area and 55 lakh in urban area. 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 total population. However, work participation rate (WPR) have increased from 36.6 per cent in 1981 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 decadal increase of workforce in the last decade was 1.5 per cent. The Workers classification is summarized in the table 20.4:

Table No. 20.4
Workers classification by Residence and Sex

Particulars	Unit	Year			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
Total Workers (Rural)	nos. in lakh	106	143	199	244
Male		73	89	114	138
Female		33	54	85	106
Total Workers(Urban)	nos. in lakh	20	28	39	55
Male		18	25	33	45
Female		2	3	6	10
Total workers	nos. in lakh	126	171	238	299
Work Participation Rate (WPR)	in per cent	36.6	38.9	42.1	43.6
Male		50.9	49.3	50.0	51.5
Female		21.1	27.4	33.5	35.1

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL)

20.28 Rajasthan was one of the pioneers in India to establish a Mission on Livelihoods. Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) was established in September 2004 and it was renamed as RSLDC in May, 2012. In January, 2014, through the cabinet decisions, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) has been reconstituted in order to meet the challenges of unemployment & ensuring gainful and sustainable employment with special focus on skill upgradation of 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 carried out activities on two broader heads, i.e the Livelihood initiatives and the skill development program.

Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)

20.29 Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation established as corporation in 2012 with particular focus in Skill Training & Placement. RSLDC is the State Skill Mission of the Rajasthan & all skill developments initiatives in the State are executed through RSLDC. The main objectives of

RSLDC is to organize skill training programmes across the State. The corporation has conducted vocational training programmes and district employment fairs for unemployed youth under Livelihood Promotion Programmes. This helps in 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

20.30 A brief glimpse of the major schemes is given in the following table 20.5:

**Table 20.5
Schemes of RSLDC**

S. No.	Scheme	Sponsorship	Focus Area	Target Group
1	Employment Linked Skill Training Program - ELSTP (Mukhya mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana)	State funded and Convergence of various GoI/GoR/CSR schemes	Wage Employment	Urban & Rural Youth
2	Regular Skill Development Training Program (RSTP)	State funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-employment • Wage Employment • Productivity Enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women & Youth • Persons with Special Abilities • Jail Inmates
3	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU -GKY)	Central and State funded (75:25)	Wage Employment	Rural Poor Youth
4	Skill Development Initiative Scheme	100 % Centrally sponsored	Wage Employment	Unemployed Youth
5	Special Projects (CII, ATDC, NIFT, BSE-BIL)	State funded	Wage employment	Urban & Rural Youth

Employment Linked Skill Training Programme - ELSTP (Mukhya mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana)

20.31 ESLTP was launched in the year 2012 with the objective of linking the skill training programme with employment. Economic sectors having job opportunities have been identified in Rajasthan and courses pertaining to those sectors are selected by RSLDC. In this program, a training partner has to ensure minimum 50 per cent placement of every batch completed. During the year 2015-16 33994 youth have been trained and 13,892 are undergoing training.

Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP):

20.32 It is a flagship programme of RMoL for conducting skill trainings through selected ITIs, ITCs, KVKs, DCTCs, RSETIs, NGOs & Registered Proprietorship/Partnership Firm/Private Limited Company/Public Limited Company/Society/Trust/Association. These trainings are directed at enhancing productivity & enabling self-employment based livelihoods. Main feature of this scheme is livelihood enhancement of women, youth, jail inmates & persons with special ability (PSA) through short duration skill training program. 2,965 youth have been trained during 2015-16 and 1,781 are currently undergoing training.

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY):

20.33 This scheme aims to alleviate poverty by empowering rural youth through skilling and wage employment. Rajasthan is one of the approved Annual Action Plan states with a training target of 1 lakh BPL youth. The scheme was launched in the year 2014. At Present, 36 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) have setup 120 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) across the state. During 2015-16, 18,909 youth have been trained and 5,712 beneficiaries are undergoing training in this scheme.

Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS):

20.34 Rajasthan Skill Development Initiative Society (RSDIS) has been reconstituted in February, 2014 by Government of Rajasthan to implement the SDIS 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). 2,274 youth have been trained under this scheme up to December, 2015. Narayan Multi-speciality Hospital, Jaipur is running skill training program in Medical & Nursing sector with many more to be set up under this scheme.

Special Projects:

20.35 RSLDC signed MOUs with Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC), Cairn Centre of Excellence (CCOE), Caterpillar centre of Excellence (CCE), Skill Training Institution by Raymond (STIR), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and Bombay Stock Exchange Institute Ltd. (BSEIL) for skill and livelihood training. Other Initiatives by RSLDC:

- **Existing and Planned Infrastructure in the State:** Rajasthan has 1,766 government and private ITIs with a total capacity to train 3.25 lakh youth in a year. Skill programs are being facilitated through government ITIs in order to provide skill based programs for the unemployed youth of the state. Furthermore, Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) is providing skill based programs across 368 skill

development centres. Rajasthan is one of the pioneers in setting up of state of the art Skill Development Centres.

- **Convergence Scheme:** RMoL has declared by the government of Rajasthan as the implementation platform for all purposes relating to skill training in order to make the convergence effective and there will be only one scheme Employment Linked Skill Training Program (ELSTP). RSLDC has signed MoUs with 8 Departments under convergence scheme up to December 2015.
- 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 Rajasthan and to provide them employment. 11 MoUs signed with Industry Partners during the Resurgent Rajasthan summit. RSLDC is closely working with these 11 industries and encouraging others to skill the youth of the state and provide them with employment opportunities. Such engagements are positively affecting the economic output of Rajasthan and encouraging other businesses to set up their units in the State.

Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP):

20.36 The Government of Rajasthan has set up an autonomous society known as RGAVP under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. The objective of the RGAVP is to implement Self Help Groups (SHGs) based livelihood program, financial inclusion through project fund and bank linkage in the State. Till December, 2015, 29,139 Self Help Groups and 935 Village Organizations (VOs) have been formed with approximately 3.35 lakh households by RGAVP under RRLP, NRLP and NRLM.

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM):

20.37 Centrally sponsored scheme Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). The main objective of this scheme is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission has been implemented in 40 selected cities which have more than 1 lakh population including all District Headquarters.

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 objective is to provide services at least costs by mobilising private investment and efficiencies. However, the success of PPP projects is substantially determined by the enabling environment comprising the policy and regulatory framework. It has been decided to take up pilot PPP projects in Medical Colleges/Hospitals as well as Universal Healthcare, Urban Water Supply, Electricity Distribution and Affordable Housing for EWS/LIG.

21.9 Rajasthan ranked 6th in India on World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index according to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion's (DIPP) report on "Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms". Jaipur has been ranked as 2nd most emerging cities for investment in India. Various initiatives have been taken by the Government of Rajasthan for implementing 'Ease of Doing Business' and many are on-going.

Institutional Framework

21.10 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.

21.11 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.

21.12 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.

21.13 A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) has been set up separately under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary in accordance with the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (Amendment) Rules, 2015 for consideration/ examination/ approval of the project proposals (Both PPP and Non-PPP) received under the Swiss Challenge Method of procurement.

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. 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 in 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 paise 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.

Other Sector-specific Policies

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. Some sector specific policies & schemes are as follows:

- Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2014
- Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy 2015
- Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2015
- Rajasthan MSME Policy 2015
- Chief Minister Jan Awas Yojana 2015
- Rajasthan Land Allotment Policy 2015
- Rajasthan Startup Policy 2015
- Rajasthan E-Governance IT & ITeS Policy 2015
- Rajasthan Agro-Processing and Agri-marketing Promotion Policy-2015

- Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy 2014
- Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Wind 2012
- Rajasthan Incentive Scheme for BPO Centres & KPO Centres 2011
- Rajasthan Township Policy 2010
- Rajasthan Tourism Trade (Facilitation & Regulation) Act 2010
- Policy for Promoting Generation of Electricity from Biomass 2010
- Rajasthan Eco-tourism Policy 2010
- Guidelines for Establishment of Private Universities 2007

Capacity Building

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) was rolled out successfully in the State to enhance the capacities of senior and middle level officers of Administrative Departments/Implementing Agencies concerned for conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of PPP projects.

21.24 To mark the culmination of the programme, the PPP Cell of Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan was awarded by Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India in the month of March 2014 for commendable contribution in the implementation of NPCBP.

General Scenario of PPP in Rajasthan

21.25 Till March 31, 2016, total 136 PPP projects costing ₹ 10036.87 crore have been completed since the year 1997. Construction works under 38 PPP projects costing ₹ 4846.69 crore are in progress; while 149 PPP projects amounting to ₹ 31938.30 crore are under different stages of project development. Thus, total 323 PPP projects with an estimated cost of ₹ 46821.86 crore are at different stages. Sector-wise summary of State's PPP projects under three categories viz., completed projects, projects under implementation and projects under planning or in pipeline as on March 31, 2016 are depicted at a glance in Table No. 21.1.

Table No. 21.1
Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance

As on March 31, 2016

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹ in Cr.	No.	₹ in Cr.	No.	₹ in Cr.
1	Roads (SH & NH)	51	3585.64	10	4242.10	117	13954.75
2	Urban Infrastructure *	18	352.30	6	350.58	14	12320.45
3	Power	3	5473.32	1	36.28	6	1079.46
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	2	1700.00

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹ in Cr.	No.	₹ in Cr.	No.	₹ in Cr.
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	-	-
6	Social	48	401.21	19	165.19	10	2883.64
7	Others **	14	124.39	2	52.54	-	-
Total		136	10036.87	38	4846.69	149	31938.30

* 621 completed projects, 78 projects under implementation and 05 projects in pipeline for Operation of Public Convenience in various cities have been shown as single project in each category.

** 64 completed projects and 49 projects under implementation for Operation of Stage Carriage Services in rural areas of various districts have been shown as single project in each category.

21.26 During the Annual Plan 2016-17, private sector contribution towards various PPP projects is estimated to be ₹ 401.65 crore. A brief description of major PPP projects being implemented so far is as follows:

Road Projects

21.27 Fifty One (51) road projects entailing investment of ₹ 3585.64 crore have been completed on PPP format including the Ghat Ki Guni Tunnel Project costing ₹150.00 crores.

21.28 Ten (10) road projects entailing investment of ₹ 4242.10 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.

21.29 Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSHDP) of 20,000 kms. length in Phase-I envisages around 8,910 kms. road length. Feasibility studies of 132 road stretches having road length around 8910 km has been completed under the Phase-I and accordingly viability of these projects have been assessed to implement them in different modes such as PPP (VGF), PPP (Annuity) and EPC. 117 Road sector projects costing ₹ 13954.75 crore are under planning or in pipeline, out of which, 63 projects are expected under Swiss Challenge Method. Some of the projects have been restructured as PPP (Annuity) basis through World Bank/ADB due to non-viability on PPP-VGF basis and no-response from bidders. Six missions of ADB have been arrived to firm up the modalities for implementations of projects. Asian Development Bank has finalized state highways under 4 packages for Tranche-I consisting of 980 km length with estimated cost of ₹ 2079 crore. Further 2 missions of World Bank have also arrived and deliberations have been made to fulfill the necessary requirement. Proposals are expected to be received from Constructions Industry Development Board (CIDB), Malaysia for 63 projects under Swiss Challenge Method to be developed through PPP

(annuity) mode. The loan assistance of USD 500 million each from ADB and WB has been agreed to in-principally.

21.30 During Resurgent Rajasthan, 2015, Government of Malaysia has also signed a MoU with Government of Rajasthan in November 2015 for investing ₹ 10000 crore for RSHDP. Accordingly, 7 package (63 highways; 3990 km length; Project Cost ₹ 7216 crores) have been identified. During the Annual Plan 2016-17, private sector contribution towards various PPP road projects of Public Works Department is estimated to be ₹ 199.15 crore.

21.31 Development of Highways in Phase-I of RSHDP has been tentatively planned as shown in Table No. 21.2.

**Table No. 21.2
Development of Highways in Phase-I of RSHDP**

S. No.	No. of Roads	Total length (In Km)	Total project cost (In Crore)	Scheme/ Model	Likely to be Funded by
1.	63	3990	7216	Swiss Challenge Method	CIDB Malaysia
2.	(i) 12	747	1462	PPP (Annuity)	ADB (Tranche-1)
	(ii) 3	261	560	EPC	ADB (Tranche-1)
3.	18	888	1887	PPP (Annuity)	ADB (Tranche-2)
4.	22	1640	3521	PPP (Annuity)	World Bank
5.	2	71	160	PPP (VGF)	GOI upto 20%
Total	120	7597	14806		

Ring Road Project, Jaipur

21.32 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 kept 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. It is 47 km six lane roads with 3 Interchanges, 4 ROBs, one Major Bridge on Doond River, 2 Minor Bridges, 42 under passes, and Electrification/Horticulture works. The total cost of the project is estimated as ₹ 890 crore.

21.33 The concession agreement has been executed with successful bidder namely M/s Sanjose-Supreme Tollways Dev. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi on June 24, 2011. According to the concession agreement, the concessionaire will pay an amount of ₹ 23.99 crore, as annual premium to JDA after Commercial Operation Date. Land acquisition under the project has been completed and 95 per cent land handed over to the concessionaire. Appointed date has been decided as 18.01.2015 and works are under progress. During the Annual Plan 2016-17, private sector contribution towards this project is estimated to be ₹ 200.00 crore.

Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Project, Jaipur

21.34 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.

21.35 Construction works towards minimum development obligations have been completed by the concessionaire.

International Convention Centre at Mansarovar, Jaipur

21.36 Rajasthan Housing Board has decided to develop a State-of-art International Convention Centre (ICC) on DBFOT basis at Veer Tejaji Road–Madhyam Marg intersection in Mansarovar Area of Jaipur comprising a four star and above category hotel with banquet hall, multiplex, shopping arcade and business centre to position Jaipur City as MICE (Meeting, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) tourism hub of India. Cost of this project is estimated to be ₹ 255.16 crore.

21.37 Total land area of the project site is 60,472 sqm subject to applicable by laws, a minimum 80 per cent of the total land area shall be used for development of minimum development obligations, and the optional facilities shall be restricted to a maximum of 20 per cent of total land area. Minimum authorization period has been kept as 50 years (including construction period of 2 years 6 months) from the compliance date. The Reserve Annual Premium (Base price for bidding) to be payable to RHB has been kept as ₹ 5.50 crores with escalation by 15 per cent every 3 years. Proposals are under finalization for selection of private sector entity.

Golf Course, Convention Centre, Exhibition Space, Hotels/ Resorts at Achrol, Jaipur

21.38 Jaipur Development Authority has decided for setting up and running of International Level Golf Course, Convention Centre, Exhibition Space, Hotels/ Resorts and for Construction and Sale of Residential Villas/ Apartments/ Serviced Apartments, Shopping Arcade, Multiplex at Achrol, Jaipur. Cost of this project is estimated to be ₹ 1630 crore. Bids were invited thrice for selection of private sector entity, but no bid was received by JDA under the project.

Transmission Projects

21.39 Looking to the huge requirement of funds for the power sector and to facilitate smooth and rapid development of transmission capacity, the Government of Rajasthan has decided to attract private sector

investment too through competitive bidding. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (RRVPNL) has been authorized to act as Bid Process Coordinator (BPC) for the purpose of selection of Bidder as Transmission Service Provider (TSP).

21.40 The RRVPNL is implementing various transmission line projects on Build, Own, Operate and Maintain (BOOM) basis. Total six transmission line projects with an investment of ₹ 1354.30 crore are under different stages.

Run-A-PHCs and attached sub centres

21.41 Medical & Health Department has decided to operate 243 PHCs and attached Sub-Centres through private partners for a period of 5 years on PPP mode. Letter of acceptance have been issued to qualified bidders to operate the PHCs on performance-based payments as operational subsidy for five year period.

Up-gradation of existing District/Sub-District Hospitals as Medical Colleges

21.42 Medical Education Department has decided to up-grade the existing District/Sub-District Hospitals as Medical Colleges at specified 28 District Headquarter/Sub-Divisions Levels. It has also been decided to establish and operate Super Specialty/High-end diagnostic facility at existing 5 Medical Colleges and to construct and operate High-end Multi Story Cottage Ward at existing 7 Medical Colleges on PPP mode. RFP for these projects are under finalization stage.

Recycle and Reuse of 125 MLD Waste Water from Delawas Sewage Treatment Plant, Jaipur

21.43 PHED has decided to recycle and reuse outflow of 125 MLD STP at Delawas on PPP-DBFOT basis through Swiss Challenge Method to fulfill water demand of Mahendra SEZ and other industrial areas. The estimated project cost is ₹ 350 crores and 30 years concession period. Under the project, the operator would be financing, constructing, rehabilitating, operating & maintaining the infrastructure and supplying treated water to RIICO and other industrial/agricultural buyers. Project proposals are under preparation stage.

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 ₹ 11880.31 crore. Against this an expenditure of ₹ 4471.35 crore has been incurred during the first four years of the Twelfth Plan. During this period, 5 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, Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (World Bank) costing ₹ 1362.00 crore, Jaipur Metro Rail Line-1 Phase B (ADB) costing ₹ 1126.00 crore and Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program (ADB) costing ₹ 900.00 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, three projects namely Rajasthan Public Finance Management and Procurement Capacity Building (IDF), Rajasthan Water Sector

Restructuring Project (World Bank) and Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) have been completed.

Annual Plan 2015-16

22.6 At the start of Annual Plan 2015-16, there were 11 Ongoing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State. Out of the 11 ongoing EAPs, one project namely Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) has been completed in June, 2015. During the year, two new projects namely Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan under Green Energy Corridors Project (KFW) costing ₹ 1018.30 crore and Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program- RUIDP Phase-III (ADB) costing ₹ 3660.00 crore have been sanctioned and effective from October, 2015 and November, 2015 respectively. In addition to this loan agreement for First Programmatic Electricity Distribution Development Policy Loan for Rajasthan has also been signed with World Bank on 31.03.2016 and will be effective during 2016-17.

22.7 The plan outlay kept for EAPs in the Annual Plan 2015-16 was ₹3083.10 crore against which expenditure incurred is ₹ 1503.93 crore.

Annual Plan 2016-17

22.8 An outlay of ₹ 6306.37 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17 for various ongoing and pipeline EAPs. The plan outlay for the Twelfth Plan, expenditure incurred upto 2015-16, and outlay for Annual Plan 2016-17 is given below:

Plan Outlay for the Twelfth Plan, Exp. March, 2016 & Outlay for Annual Plan 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency/Project Period	Total project cost	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Exp. incurred upto March, 2016	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17
1	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (ADB) (Feb., 2008 to Dec., 2016)	1762.00	1043.45	1478.63	250.00
2	Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (IFAD) (Dec., 2008 to Dec., 2016)	291.00	94.02	*392.32	29.13
3	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (WB) (June, 2011 to Oct., 2016)	870.00	840.00	329.46	200.00
4	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II(JICA) (Oct. 2011 to March 2019)	1152.53	984.54	539.05	200.00
5	Re-Organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project (AFD) (Feb. 2012 to Sept. 2017)	735.45	464.63	265.63	90.00
6	Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (WB) (July, 2012 to April, 2019)	832.50	950.00	19.36	322.70
7	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project -Nagaur (JICA) (January, 2013 to Jan., 2020)	2938.00	1250.00	396.83	546.65
8	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (WB) (March, 2014 to Dec., 2018)	1362.00	1100.00	907.51	142.85

S. No.	Name of Project/ Funding Agency/Project Period	Total project cost	Twelfth Plan Outlay	Exp. incurred upto March, 2016	Budgeted Outlay 2016-17
9	Jaipur Metro Rail Line-1 Phase B (ADB) (June, 2014 to March, 2018)	1126.00	2000.00	**214.65	250.00
10	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program (ADB) (November, 2014 to Dec, 2016)	1466.16	0.00	***444.21	378.72
11	Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan Under Green Energy Corridors Project (KFW) Oct.,2015 to Dec.,2019	1018.30	0.00	7.82	407.32
12	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program- (RUIDP Phase-III)(ADB) Nov.,2015 to December,2019	3660.00	725.00	58.96	525.00
	Projects Completed				
1	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project (JICA) April, 2005 to June, 2015	612.29	445.29	468.59	0.00
2	Rajasthan Public Financial Management and Procurement Capacity Building (IDF) (April, 2010 to June, 2012)	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00
3	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (WB) (April, 2002 to March, 2013)	0.00	141.00	0.00	0.00
	Pipeline Projects	0.00	1841.70	0.00	2964.00
	Total	17826.23	11880.31	5523.02	6306.37

* Including all 5 components of the project.

** Including Jaipur Metro share.

*** Including RVPNL Share.

22.9 Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under:-

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP)

22.10 This is an ADB assisted project under Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF). Original cost of this project was US\$390M (₹1560crore). Revised cost of the project is US\$ 365M(₹1762crore). At present, after curtailment of loan by ADB due to saving and devaluation of rupee, the total amount is US\$ 351M. Project became effective from February, 2008 and was scheduled to be completed in June, 2015. Project period has now been extended by ADB up to December, 2016.

22.11 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-Madhopur and Sikar.

22.12 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.

22.13 In the project, since inception to March, 2016 work orders have been issued for all 117 packages, out of which 71 packages have been completed up to March, 2016. During this period, an amount of ₹ 1478.63 crore has been spent under the project.

22.14 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 205.28 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 300 crore. An outlay of ₹ 250.00 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan - IFAD

22.15 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).

22.16 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.

22.17 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.

22.18 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).

22.19 Under the project, 4997 SHGs have been formed and Revolving fund of ₹ 7.37 crore have been released to 4912 SHGs. 3483 SHGs have been provided Bank credit for different economic activities. 3996 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, 5168 individual and community based infrastructure works have also been completed.

22.20 Since inception to till March, 2016 an amount of ₹ 392.32 crore (including all above component) has been spent under the project.

22.21 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 24.97 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 39.05 crore. An outlay of ₹ 29.13 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) - World Bank

22.22 This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹ 870 crore in which ₹ 769.90 crore is World Bank loan portion and

₹ 100.10 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from June, 2011 for a period of 6 years from 2011-12 to 2016-17. Now World Bank approved extension for 2 years upto Oct. 2018.

22.23 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.

22.24 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 in Rajasthan.

22.25 RRLP has adopted the CRP strategy, based on the approach of “community to community learning”. As per the CRP Strategy, Community Resource Persons (CRPs), from within the State and other states have been deployed. MoU with SERP, Andhra Pradesh has been signed to provide the support of experienced CRPs in the 10 blocks of 10 districts of Rajasthan.

22.26 Under the project till March, 2016, 29817 SHGs have been formed/co-opted and Bank accounts have been opened for 23699 SHGs. Revolving fund and Livelihood fund have been provided to 21398 SHGs and 14915 SHGs respectively. Since inception to till March, 2016 an amount of ₹329.46 crore has been spent under the project.

22.27 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 176.00 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 176.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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

22.28 This project is funded by the JICA. The project cost is ₹ 1152.53 crore in which ₹ 884.80 crore is JICA loan and rest ₹ 267.73 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from October, 2011 for a period of 8 years from 2011-12 to 2018-19.

22.29 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.

22.30 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.

22.31 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).

22.32 Before starting any project activity, a Micro plan for the village is prepared by the NGO/ VO after employing PRA & RRA techniques involving all the village members and under the supervision of forest officials. Since inception to till March,2016 VFPMC/EDC formation and Micro plan preparation activities has been completed in 643 villages.

22.33 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 March,2016 advance action in 77211 hectare area and advance action cum planting in 51511 hectare area have been completed. 134670 Cumt. Check Dam, 340311 Rmt. Contour Bonding and Closure of Biodiversity Conservation in 4205 hact. have also been completed in the project. Since inception to till March, 2016, an amount of ₹ 539.05 crore has been spent under the project.

22.34 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 210.00 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 210.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Re- Organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project - AFD

22.35 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 will 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.

22.36 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 coming years.

22.37 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.

22.38 Under Surpura headworks, 32.5 Km pipe procured and 27.65 Km of pipe laid, WTP work in progress. Similarly 8 Million Liter clear water reservoir is under progress and 1.75 Million Liter has been constructed. 12.75 Km DI pipe procured and 10.03 Km of pipe laid. Almost 95 per cent works of Surpura Reservoir of 210 mcft has been completed.

22.39 Since inception to till March, 2016 an amount of ₹ 265.63 crore has been spent under the project.

22.40 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 39.12 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 150.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 90.00 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project - World Bank

22.41 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 will 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.

22.42 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.

22.43 The project execution involves seventeen (17) clusters spread over ten (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.

22.44 The progress made under the project is as under:

- Government of Rajasthan has restructured the project to retrofit the concept of “Four Waters”, to add some new areas of operation, to change the implementation strategy through line departments instead of Service Providers and to include some innovative components of market led technology transfer like commodity focused Farmer Common Service Centers managed and operated by Farmers Producers Organizations; ICT based demand driven participatory extension system on the line of “e-velanmai” etc. The project was in restructuring mode during 2014-15.
- Currently 17 Clusters have been selected. Four Waters concept would be adopted under the project. Three pilot areas in the catchment of Surface water/Canal Irrigated Clusters i.e. Gudha Project, Orai-Bassi and Jakhm Irrigation projects have also been selected.

- Annual action plan for the year 2016-17 have been approved and communicated to the departments. Necessary budget has also been transferred to the line departments for implementation of project activities in the clusters.
- The Cluster Agriculture Competiveness Plan of Mokhampura cluster has been prepared and technical activities are being implemented directly through District Project Monitoring Unit, Jaipur. The Baseline survey is completed. Community mobilization in Mokhampura cluster is being implemented through a NGO, already hired by the project. 40 Goat MTG'S, 208 Agriculture and Horticulture MTG'S and 32 User's groups have been formed in Mokhampura. Also 102 Animal Health camps were organized in the cluster. Agriculture demonstrations on production Technologies for Value Chain Crops in Kharif (40 ha.) and in Rabi (60 ha.) were conducted in the field.
- In other clusters crop demonstrations on in Kharif (299 ha.) and in Rabi (1608 ha.) have been laid out on farmer's field. Similarly horticulture activities have been taken up in the area of 257 ha. on farmer's field. Total 617 Animal Health camps have been conducted so far.

22.45 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 13.08 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 85.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 322.70 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project - Nagaur - JICA

22.46 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 will 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.

22.47 The main objectives of the project are creation of sustainable infrastructure for drinking water supply in project area, improvement in health and reduction in instance of water borne disease, Improvement of quality of life and standard of living among the residents especially for women & underprivileged section of society and to make effective & efficient Fluorosis mitigation programme for conducting the survey for prevention and control of Fluorosis.

22.48 Under the project, 986 villages and 7 towns i.e. Ladnu, Parbatsar, Makrana, Didwana, Degana, Nawa and Kuchaman of the Nagaur District will get potable water from Indira Gandhi Canal. The project consists to develop the infrastructure of water treatment plant of capacity 250 MLD at Nokha Daiya, Bikaner and rising main pipelines of 763 km, distribution pipeline system consist of 1651 km of DI and 3836 km of

UPVC, 48 pumping stations along with clear water reservoirs, 267 OHSRs and 245 km electric feeder line for distribution of canal water. It will benefit the urban population of 613899 souls and rural population of 2405000 souls (as projected for the year 2045) with safe drinking water facility.

22.49 The work execution of the project has been divided in 10 packages. The work order for Five packages (2 cluster distribution packages and 3 transmission system packages) costing ₹ 1773.46 crore has already been issued and works are under progress. Work order for appointment of project monitoring and supervision consultant has been issued costing ₹ 48.00 crore. The tenders for the remaining five packages will be floated shortly. Since inception to till March, 2016 an amount of ₹ 396.83 crore has been spent under the project.

22.50 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 303.83 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 667.30 crore. An outlay of ₹ 546.65 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP) - World Bank

22.51 This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹ 1362.00 crore in which ₹ 960.00 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹ 402.00 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from March, 2014 and is scheduled to be completed by December, 2018.

22.52 The objective of the project is to connect revenue villages having population of 250-499 as per census 2001 in General areas and to improve quality and management of road network. The project includes the following major components:

- Connectivity of 1056 villages by BT road having population (as per census 2001) between 250 to 499 and covering around 2521 Km.
- 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

22.53 Under the project since inception to till March, 2016, 945 Villages have been connected by completing 935 works having Bitumen Length of 2121 Kms.. Since inception to till March, 2016, an amount of ₹ 907.51 crore has also been spent under the project.

22.54 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 212.30 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 253.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 142.85 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1 - Phase B Project - ADB

22.55 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 will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from June, 2014 and is scheduled to be completed by March, 2018.

22.56 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 2.4 kilometers length (Chandpole to Badi Chouper) and 2 Stations.

22.57 Out of 2.4 Km. underground Metro Line, tunnelling work between Chandpole to Badi Chouper has been completed in a length of 1.725 Km. by TBM-1 and 0.840 Km. by TBM-2. Construction work at Badi Chaupar Metro Station and Chhoti Chaupar Metro Station is in progress. Since inception to till March, 2016, an amount of ₹ 214.65 crore (including Jaipur Metro share) has been spent under the project.

22.58 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 72.02 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 250.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 250.00 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program-ADB

22.59 This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). ADB has approved loan proposal under the multi tranche financing facility amounting to \$ 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 from Clean Technology Fund (CTF) including \$ 2 Million of Technical Assistance.

22.60 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.

22.61 The \$ 150 million loan for Tranche-1 has been approved & signed on dated 12.09.2014 which consists of \$ 88 million from CTF and 62 million USD from OCR. The loan has become effective from 06.11.2014.

22.62 There are total seven projects covered under Tranche-I as under:-

- Construction of 400 KV Substation Ramgarh & augmentation works at Akal under ICB-1
- Construction of 400 KV Substation Bhadla & augmentation works at Bikaner under ICB-2

- Transformer packages for Ramgarh & Bhadla under ICB-3
- Shunt reactor packages for Ramgarh, Bhadla, Bikaner & Akal under ICB-4
- Construction of 400 KV Ramgarh- Akal line under ICB-5
- Construction of 400 KV Bhadla-LILO point of Jodhpur-Merta line under ICB-6
- Purchase of Conductors for Ramgarh- Akal line & Bhadla-LILO point of Jodhpur-Merta line & Jodhpur-Akal line under ICB-7

22.63 Out of above seven projects, Bidding process for all seven project is completed. Contract agreement signed for ICB-1, 2, 5 & 6 and Notification of Award (NoA) has been placed under ICB-3, 4 & 7.

22.64 Since inception to March, 2016, an amount of ₹ 444.21 crore (Including RVPNL Share) has been spent under the project.

22.65 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 58.46 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 576.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 378.72 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan under Green Energy Corridors Project (KfW)

22.66 This project is funded by the KfW, Germany. The project cost is ₹ 1018.30 crore in which 40 per cent (₹ 407.32 crore) (Euro 49 Million) is KfW loan portion, 40 per cent (₹ 407.32 crore) grant from NCEF and balance 20 per cent (₹ 203.66 crore) will be borne by the RVPN. Project is effective from October, 2015 and scheduled to be completed by December, 2019.

22.67 To harness the Wind and Solar potential in Western Rajasthan, RVPN proposed the following Power Evacuation scheme in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur:

- 1No.400kV GSS (2x500MVA) at Jaisalmer-2 alongwith associated transmission lines of approx – 320 Kms.
- 5Nos.220kV GSS at Pokaran, Undoo, Kolayat, Bajju/PS1 and Chatrail alongwith associated transmission lines of approx- 150 Kms.
- 5Nos. Unidentified 132kV GSS (to be decided as per location of Solar and Wind power plants) alongwith associated transmission lines of approx- 100 Kms.

22.68 There are total ten packages in the project, out of which Notification of Award for two packages ICB-1 400kV/200kv GSS at Jaisalmer-2 and ICB-2 Lot-I Construction of 400 kv D/C Jaisalmer-2 & Lot-II Construction of 400 kv D/C Barmer has been issued and work has been started. The award of contract for 400kV Transmission lines is

under process. The ICB packages for 220kV and 132kV along with their associated lines are also under process.

22.69 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 39.44 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 244.40 crore. An outlay of ₹ 407.32 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP-RUIDP Phase III)

22.70 This project is funded by the ADB. RUSDP comprises Project Loan of US\$ 250 million & Program loan of US\$ 250 Million (Project cum Program Loan of US\$ 500 Million). Total Program Size would be US\$ 610 million (Estimated to ₹ 3660 crore including ₹ 660 crore State share). Project is effective from November, 2015 and is scheduled to be completed by December 2019.

22.71 Main objective of the project is to improve service delivery in water supply, sewerage sectors including total sanitation to the residents of the selected cities of Rajasthan.

22.72 Project Loan component will be used in water distribution network improvements and sewerage systems in the six project cities namely Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Bhilwara (sewerage only) and Tonk. Main work under the project will be related to water supply distribution network improvement; sewerage system including sewerage network and treatment plant; house service connections in water supply and sewerage sectors; recycling of waste water etc.

22.73 Work order for contract package of Tonk and Pali costing ₹388 crore and ₹496 crore respectively have been awarded.

22.74 Program Loan component will support policy reforms and consolidate institutional development and governance improvement in the urban sector in the State. Program loan fund is scheduled to be released in two tranches against compliance of agreed policy reforms. On compliance with 1st tranche policy reforms requirement, amount of US\$125 million has been released by ADB on 23 December, 2015. 2nd tranche of program loan equal to US\$125 million is scheduled to be released in Dec, 2017.

22.75 Under RUIDP Phase III, provision is for single contract in each town having complete scope of work like Water Supply Distribution, Sewerage works etc. Provision of long term (10 years) Operation and Maintenance has been included in the contracts.

22.76 During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 58.12 crore has been incurred against the outlay of ₹ 105.00 crore. An outlay of ₹ 525.00 crore is kept for the Annual Plan 2016-17.

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 institutional financing play a very important part in successful implementation of the plan programmes.

23.2 The 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.

23.3 Various credit-based programmes like National Rural Livelihood Mission, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) - National Urban Livelihoods Mission, 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.

23.4 The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan viz-a-viz at National level as on March 2014 and March 2015 is presented in the table given below: -

Table No.1
Comparative statement of bank offices, deposits and credits

S. No.	Item	RAJASTHAN		INDIA	
		March 14	March 15	March 14	March 15
1.	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	1198	1324	17901	19472
	(b) Deposits (₹ in crore)	13633	15302	233366	266209
	(c) Credit (₹ in crore)	10348	11765	159030	181191
2.	SBI & its Associates				
	(a) No. of Offices	1357	1477	22101	23355
	(b) Deposits (₹ in crore)	71531	81228	1738005	1950847
	(c) Credit (₹ in crore))	46724	50813	1393999	1481779
3	Nationalized Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	2365	2635	58211	63341
	(b) Deposits (₹ in crore)	85060	100374	4213237	4529607
	(c) Credit (₹ in crore))	94071	107189	3196518	3444769

S. No.	Item	RAJASTHAN		INDIA	
		March 14	March 15	March 14	March 15
4	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	7	7	301	319
	(b) Deposits (₹ in crore)	557	2434	344688	393266
	(c) Credit (₹ in crore)	827	924	301414	334463
5	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices	762	809	17308	19376
	(b) Deposits (₹ in crore)	30821	36135	1498924	1751053
	(c) Credit (₹ in crore)	24127	30821	1213329	1438647
Total (All Scheduled Commercial Banks)					
	(a) No. of Offices	5689	6252	115822	125863
	(b) Deposits (₹ in crore)	201602	235472	8028220	8890982
	(c) Credit (₹ in crore)	176097	201512	6264290	6880849
	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	87.35%	85.58%	78.03%	77.39%

23.5 It is evident from the above table that deposits and credits have increased in the State up to March, 2015 over the period March, 2014 by 16.80 per cent and 14.43 per cent respectively while the corresponding increase at all India level is 10.75 per cent and 9.84 per cent. The credit deposit ratio in March, 2015 for Rajasthan and all India level was 85.58 per cent and 77.39 per cent respectively whereas during March, 2014, the credit deposit ratio for Rajasthan and all India level was 87.35 per cent and 78.03 per cent respectively. It shows that credit deposit ratio was comparatively more for Rajasthan during March, 2015 and March, 2014 in comparison to all India level.

23.6 Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced in Budget Speech 2016-17 that during the year, 500 new Brick & Mortar Bank Branches are to be opened.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

23.7 NABARD has been providing loan assistance to 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.

23.8 In Rajasthan, 41437 projects under RIDF tranches I to XXI upto 31-03-2016 have been sanctioned with a total loan assistance of ₹17483.58 crore, against which total reimbursement of ₹ 12868.37 crore

has been claimed up to 31-03-2016. During the year 2015-16 (up to 31-03-2016), 1044 projects with the loan amount of ₹1870.95 crore have been sanctioned under RIDF- XXI.

23.9 Position of projects and loan sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF Tranches-XIII to XXI is as under:-

Table No. 2
Project & loan sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF in different tranches

(₹ 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	1809.47
6.	XVIII	2012-13	2443	2106.24
7.	XIX	2013-14	5174	1788.42
8	XX	2014-15	1557	1941.76
9	XXI	2015-16	1044	1870.95

23.10 Year-wise reimbursement received under RIDF projects is as under:-

Table No. 3

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount Reimbursed
2007-08	500.00
2008-09	700.00
2009-10	850.00
2010-11	1000.00
2011-12	1030.10
2012-13	1150.09
2013-14	1549.08
2014-15	1872.95
2015-16 (Including WIF)	2088.54

Financial Inclusion

23.11 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 section and low-income groups.

23.12 To achieve the goal of comprehensive financial inclusion Government of Rajasthan has launched the Bhamashah Yojana-2014 on

15th August, 2014 in the State and Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana on 28th August, 2014.

Bhamashah Yojana-2014

23.13 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.

23.14 The families of the State shall be provided a core banking enable bank account 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, 116.15 lakh families and 405.10 lakh persons of the State have been enrolled. 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 permanent Bhamashah enrolment centers for the easy access of the people.

23.15 Various direct cash and non-cash benefits are being transferred for identified programs like PDS, MGNREGA, SSP, Bhamashah Swasthay Bima Yojna, Janani Suraksha Yojna, Subh Laxmi Yojna etc through Bhamashah platform in a transparent manner. More than 2.74 crore transactions of amount 1566.83 crores have been made. Further, 154 new schemes of different departments have been identified for direct benefit transfers. Bhamashah card holders will be able to get services at many different service- points. For cash benefits, besides bank branches & ATM, services will be available through Banking Correspondents and Micro ATMs at various e-Mitra kiosks across the State. e-Mitra is a multi service, single window network for providing government information and service to the residents. Various cash and non-cash services would be available from e-Mitra centers through Micro-ATMs as well as IT enabled PoS at concerned institution like Ration Shops for PDS.

23.16 More than 23500 PoS (Micro A.T.M.s/BC) are working at all Gram panchayats in rural areas and wards in urban areas at least 20000 PoS machines for PDS have also be established for service delivery.

23.17 Transactions both cash and non-cash, pertaining to a family are consolidated at one place by way of 'Transaction Mapper'. All the transactional events are linked with notifications to concerned stakeholders through SMS. Multiple MIS reports are available to the decision-maker and beneficiaries alike. Thus, apart from bringing in awareness and transparency, this feature will help the government in analytics, taking corrective measures and designing of new schemes. Various transactional facilities to all the stakeholders of Bhamashah Scheme are being provided through Bhamashah Mobile App. The App works on all the operating systems.

23.18 National e-Governance Gold Award, 2015-16 for the sectoral award (Financial Inclusion) has been awarded to GoR for Bhamashah Yojna by GoI.

23.19 Cooperative Banks have connected with core banking system with Bhamashah so that banking facility can be available in far flung areas. For this purpose, it has decided that service of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSSs), Large Agricultural Multi Purpose Society (LAMPS) and e-Mitra centers are to be taken as Business Correspondent. Under the Bhamashah Scheme, micro ATMs opened at Atal Seva Kendras in the all 9895 Gram Panchayats of the State.

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

23.20 To achieve the goal of comprehensive financial inclusion, the Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) on 28 August 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.

23.21 Under this scheme each household will get a RuPay debit card having inbuilt accident 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.

23.22 16799692 accounts have opened in PMJDY in the Rajasthan, up to 30th March, 2016.

CHAPTER – 24

DECENTRALIZED PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

24.1 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:

24.2 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

24.3. 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

24.4 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.

24.5 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.

24.6 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.

24.7 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.

24.8 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)

24.9 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.

24.10 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.

24.11 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.

24.12 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.

24.13 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 2016-17

- State Level Resource Group(SRG) is constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, by identifying key officials and persons associated with the 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 2016-17 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

District Annual Plan (2016-17): At a Glance

24.14 Total State Plan outlay indicated by the Planning Department is ₹ 9969330.47 lacs out of which ₹ 1433341.45 lacs and ₹ 1784000.00 lacs have been earmarked for TSP & SCSP respectively. Details of the State Plan outlay for selected sectoral departments for District Plan are as follows:

Table No. 24.1

(₹ in lacs)

S. No.	Implementing Agencies	Total	TSP	SCSP
1.	Administrative Department	2058492.55	283692.53	364561.74
2.	PRIs	3081891.96	547575.62	563921.90
3.	ULBs	195290.58	26297.85	34809.61
	Total	5335675.09	857566.01	963293.25

24.15 Summary of the above Table:

Table No. 24.2

(₹ in lacs)

	Item	Total	TSP	SCSP
1.	Outlay	5335675.09	857566.01	963293.25
	% to total outlay	53.52	59.83	54.00
2.	Share of PRIs of district plan	3081891.96	547575.62	563921.90
	% to total outlay	30.91	38.20	31.61
3.	Share of ULBs in district plan	195290.58	26297.85	34809.61
	% to total outlay	1.96	1.83	1.95
4.	Share of PRIs & ULBs in district plan	3277182.54	573873.47	598731.51
	% to total outlay	32.87	40.04	33.56

TABLE NO. 24.2.1
Implementing Agencies
Administrative Departments Plan 2016-17

(₹ in Lacs)

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	25174.88	3377.74	4349.78	16382.03	2222.07	2939.45	41556.91	5599.81	7289.23
2	Animal Husbandry	14937.67	3508.56	3422.69	1638.92	378.52	456.42	16576.59	3887.08	3879.11
3	Energy	465091.72	62671.14	82840.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	465091.72	62671.14	82840.13
4	PHED	380344.99	51346.57	67701.41	47570.85	6422.05	8481.75	427915.84	57768.61	76183.16
5	Education									
i	Elementary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii	Literacy	3402.05	459.97	549.05	2400.00	342.72	432.00	5802.05	802.69	981.05
iii	Secondary	476372.60	64309.65	83365.21	115678.84	15616.64	20243.80	592051.44	79926.29	103609.01
	Total	479774.65	64769.62	83914.26	118078.84	15959.36	20675.80	597853.49	80728.98	104590.06
6	Technical Education									
i	Polytechnic	4024.89	542.55	721.66	1952.40	182.22	240.98	5977.29	724.77	962.64
ii	Traning to Craftsmen	14384.63	2071.50	2683.50	615.37	0.00	0.00	15000.00	2071.50	2683.50
	Total	18409.52	2614.05	3405.16	2567.77	182.22	240.98	20977.29	2796.27	3646.14
7	Industries	23068.53	261.66	571.85	238.82	0.00	0.00	23307.35	261.66	571.85
8	PWD	267245.04	36063.20	47741.02	94233.84	12714.82	16801.89	361478.89	48778.02	64542.91
9	Forest	10052.47	2772.84	3633.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	10052.47	2772.84	3633.89
10	Food & Supply	26407.74	3565.05	4700.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	26407.74	3565.05	4700.55
11	Water Resources	37724.20	10423.49	6074.85	3617.80	596.49	628.70	41342.00	11019.98	6703.56
12	GWD	168.00	17.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168.00	17.85	0.00
13	RSLDC	2533.33	506.67	760.00	3800.00	760.00	1140.00	6333.33	1266.67	1900.00
14	Tourism	19430.94	2558.57	4081.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	19430.94	2558.57	4081.15
	Grand Total	1770363.68	244457.00	313196.75	288128.87	39235.53	51364.99	2058492.55	283692.53	364561.74

TABLE NO. 24.2
Consolidated District Plan 2016-17

(₹ in Lacs)

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	105326.15	57927.07	163253.22	13079.44	4914.66	17994.10	19293.49	11037.75	30331.24
2	Alwar	135187.07	48074.51	183261.59	17355.89	6197.51	23553.41	24808.29	10663.74	35472.03
3	Banswara	129034.50	69045.92	198080.42	43893.48	29057.68	72951.16	17754.12	7297.88	25052.00
4	Baran	87265.25	35250.14	122515.38	19231.97	7861.60	27093.57	14311.72	6897.08	21208.80
5	Barmer	151658.37	68679.74	220338.12	17763.75	6651.81	24415.55	27789.89	13538.53	41328.42
6	Bharatpur	110829.08	39977.87	150806.95	13045.34	4000.95	17046.29	21439.78	8495.94	29935.71
7	Bhilwara	110160.53	60212.77	170373.31	14596.10	6743.03	21339.12	20139.62	11134.97	31274.59
8	Bikaner	134077.05	49854.63	183931.68	17001.80	3649.33	20651.13	24743.49	9385.11	34128.61
9	Bundi	70727.53	26100.67	96828.19	9194.19	4089.38	13283.57	12560.28	5272.53	17832.81
10	Chittorgarh	92141.99	38784.16	130926.15	13794.91	6340.12	20135.03	16590.36	7234.94	23825.31
11	Churu	95361.11	36513.36	131874.47	11273.73	3300.94	14574.67	18397.65	8884.24	27281.88
12	Dausa	86596.87	27749.47	114346.33	11129.10	4277.93	15407.03	16574.63	5498.15	22072.77
13	Dholpur	64278.31	24285.08	88563.39	8114.81	2820.70	10935.51	11924.60	5329.12	17253.72
14	Dungarpur	114934.15	71257.38	186191.53	42778.57	33489.64	76268.20	14889.08	5538.01	20427.09
15	Ganganagar	90719.87	45132.24	135852.10	10782.47	2987.75	13770.22	18670.57	15691.06	34361.63
16	Hanumangarh	81107.93	36972.14	118080.07	9518.71	2595.56	12114.27	16188.05	11347.84	27535.89
17	Jaipur	238333.18	64361.11	302694.29	31875.08	8218.42	40093.50	44269.32	12572.96	56842.28
18	Jaisalmer	92752.67	23798.42	116551.09	12153.58	2595.59	14749.17	16936.11	4564.18	21500.30
19	Jalore	86828.23	38101.39	124929.62	11127.24	4517.39	15644.63	16664.18	8326.67	24990.85

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
20	Jhalawar	93748.69	39365.13	133113.82	11539.42	4886.45	16425.87	16712.67	7398.83	24111.51
21	Jhunjhunu	84099.14	29764.44	113863.57	10333.69	3476.75	13810.43	15447.51	7136.23	22583.74
22	Jodhpur	191258.46	66016.04	257274.50	23836.49	6543.88	30380.37	35578.95	12650.60	48229.55
23	Karauli	80024.94	31091.00	111115.94	10767.65	4953.40	15721.05	15017.90	6627.26	21645.16
24	Kota	97653.79	37651.91	135305.70	11969.95	4218.62	16188.57	16591.13	7564.86	24155.98
25	Nagaur	127352.35	63661.93	191014.28	14806.40	5556.49	20362.89	24578.27	14750.96	39329.23
26	Pali	116082.40	45768.22	161850.62	14648.81	5630.31	20279.12	21575.51	9251.36	30826.87
27	Rajsamand	67238.29	32899.55	100137.84	10381.75	5011.30	15393.05	11417.18	5520.43	16937.62
28	S.Madhopur	79281.53	30516.69	109798.22	10831.97	4584.61	15416.59	14419.22	6020.68	20439.89
29	Sikar	90021.52	38415.13	128436.65	11259.57	4286.35	15545.93	17331.11	8277.73	25608.84
30	Sirohi	68310.15	25988.37	94298.52	14354.23	4922.72	19276.95	11474.69	5123.34	16598.03
31	Tonk	77064.65	35552.49	112617.14	11612.77	6171.15	17783.92	13625.19	6724.04	20349.23
32	Udaipur	148957.26	70190.27	219147.53	44498.17	23757.59	68255.75	21174.44	8048.98	29223.42
33	Partapgrah	78283.21	34913.76	113196.97	27065.48	14397.74	41463.21	10405.94	4006.58	14412.52
34	Undistributed	322100.88	93004.99	415105.87	44964.29	14277.87	59242.16	49886.33	16299.40	66185.72
	Total	3798797.11	1536877.98	5335675.09	600580.80	256985.21	857566.01	669181.28	294111.97	963293.25