



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

Economic Review

2006-07

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2006-07

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR



सत्यमेव जयते

**CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN**



FOREWORD

The Economic Review is presented in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The **Economic Review**, ^{2nd} ~~2006-07~~ ²⁰⁰⁶⁻⁰⁷ attempts to depict in brief, the picture of the State economy as well as a snapshot of the developmental programmes being implemented in the State in a dynamic and comparative framework.

I believe, this publication will not only be useful to public representatives, administrators and government departments but also to all organisations and individuals interested in the overall study of social and economic development of the State.

(VASUNDHARA RAJE)
Chief Minister



RAJIV MEHRISHI
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE & PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
SECRETARIAT, JAIPUR.

PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in its publication 'Economic Review', has been attempting to present a bird's eye view of developmental activities of the State under various programmes launched by the State Government. The **Economic Review, 2006-07** depicts the progress of socio-economic development of the State.

I am sure, this publication will prove its usefulness to those readers who share their interest in the economic development of the State.

(RAJIV MEHRISHI)



VEENU GUPTA
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING,
INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE, 20 POINT
PROGRAMME, MANPOWER, PROJECT
MONITORING UNIT, SECRETARIAT,
JAIPUR.

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review is brought out, regularly, by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan. The **Economic Review, 2006-07** attempts to depict the progress and trend of development in various sectors of the State Economy. The key economic indicators have also been shown with the help of charts and graphs.

I am grateful to all those who extended their support in bringing out this publication in time. I believe, this publication will be useful for all individuals, government departments and corporate bodies who are engaged or interested in the study and analysis of the socio-economic development of the State.


(VEENU GUPTA)

ECONOMIC REVIEW**2006-07****Key Indicators of Economic Development**

1. General Review	1
Macro Economic Overview	
2. State Domestic Product and Finance	11
2.1 State Domestic Product	
2.2 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	
2.3 Tenth Five Year Plan, 2002-07	
2.4 Annual Plan, 2006-07	
2.5 Externally Aided Projects	
2.6 Banking	
3. Prices and Public Distribution System	21
3.1 Wholesale Price Index	
3.2 Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers	
3.3 Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees	
3.4 Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers	
3.5 Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights	
4. Industries and Mines	26
4.1 Industries	
4.2 Khadi and Village Industries	
4.3 Factories and Boilers	
4.4 Mines and Minerals	
4.5 Labour	
4.6 Employment	
5. Agriculture and Allied Sector	37
5.0 Agriculture Scenario	
5.1 Monsoon	
5.2 Agricultural Production	
5.3 Agriculture Extension and Input Management	

5.4	Horticulture	
5.5	Watershed Development and Soil Conservation	
5.6	Agriculture Marketing	
5.7	State Warehousing	
5.8	Irrigation	
5.9	Animal Husbandry	
5.10	Sheep Husbandry	
5.11	Dairy Development	
5.12	Fisheries	
5.13	Forestry	
5.14	Wild Life Conservation	
5.15	Co-operation	
6.	Basic Infrastructural Development	56
6.1	Power	
6.2	Renewable Energy	
6.3	Transport and Communication	
	- Roads	
	- Road Transport	
6.4	Railways	
6.5	Postal and Telecommunication Services	
6.6	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project	
7.	Social Infrastructural Development	66
7.1	Human Resources Development	
7.2	Medical and Health	
7.3	Family Welfare	
7.4	National Rural Health Mission	
7.5	Water Supply	
7.6	Housing	
7.7	Social Welfare	
7.8	Tribal Area Development	
7.9	Development of Women and Child	
7.10	Other Welfare Activities	
8.	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj	85
8.1	Rural Development	
8.2	Panchayati Raj	

9. Other Programmes	93
9.1 Twenty Point Programme	
9.2 Disaster Management and Relief	
9.3 Small Savings	
9.4 Science and Technology	
9.5 Information Technology and Communication	
9.6 Tourism	
9.7 Rajasthan Foundation	
9.8 District Poverty Initiative Project	
10. Human Development	103
11. Economic Reforms in Rajasthan	107
11.1 Fiscal Management	
11.2 Taxation	
11.3 Industry	
11.4 Power	
11.5 Irrigation	
11.6 Roads and Transport	

TABLES OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

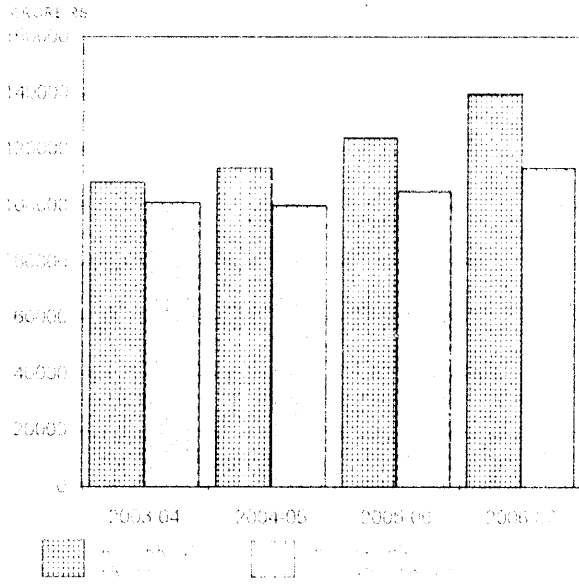
- 1 Gross State Domestic Product by Industrial Origin and Percentage Distribution at Current Prices
- 2 Gross State Domestic Product by Industrial Origin and Percentage Distribution at Constant (1999-2000) Prices
- 3 Net State Domestic Product by Industrial Origin and Percentage Distribution at Current Prices
- 4 Net State Domestic Product by Industrial Origin and Percentage Distribution at Constant (1999-2000) Prices
- 5 Index of Agriculture Production of Rajasthan
- 6 Index of Industrial Production of Rajasthan
- 7 Index of Wholesale Prices of Rajasthan
- 8 Loss due to Famine/Scarcity condition in Rajasthan
- 9 State-wise Important Economic Indicators

KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

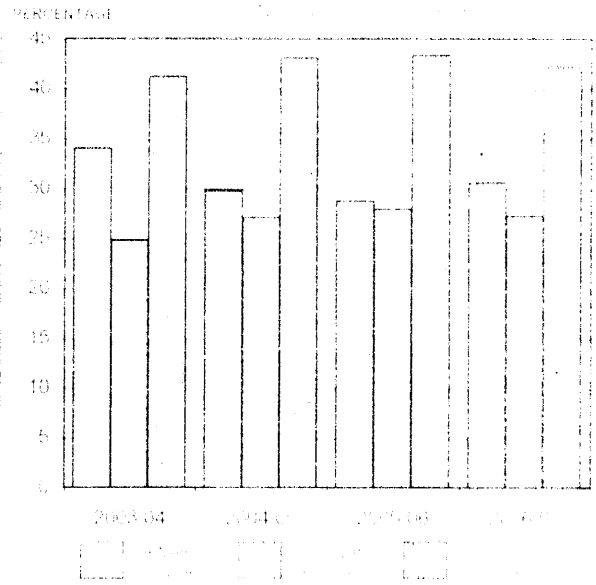
Particular	Unit	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gross State Domestic Product	Crore Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		108322	113403	124199	139928
(b) At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		101071	100156	105135	113509
2. Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Percent				
(a) At Current Prices		25.53	4.69	9.52	12.66
(b) At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		28.29	-0.91	4.97	7.97
3. Percentage Contribution of GSDP at Constant (1999-2000) Prices by	Percent				
(a) Primary		34.01	29.78	28.74	30.56
(b) Secondary		24.76	27.12	27.91	27.26
(c) Tertiary		41.23	43.10	43.35	42.18
4. Net State Domestic Product	Crore Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		96783	100891	110665	125656
(b) At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		91113	89782	94288	102289
5. Per Capita Income	Rs.				
(a) At Current Prices		16231	16593	17863	19920
(b) At Constant (1999-2000) Prices		15280	14766	15219	16215
6. Gross Fixed Capital Formation					
(a) At Current Prices	Crore Rs.	13620	15697	18553	-
(b) Growth in GFCF	Percent	22.56	15.25	18.19	-
7. Index for Agricultural Production#		321.24	289.60	285.68@	-
(Base 1979-82 = 100)					

SELECTED KEY INDICATORS

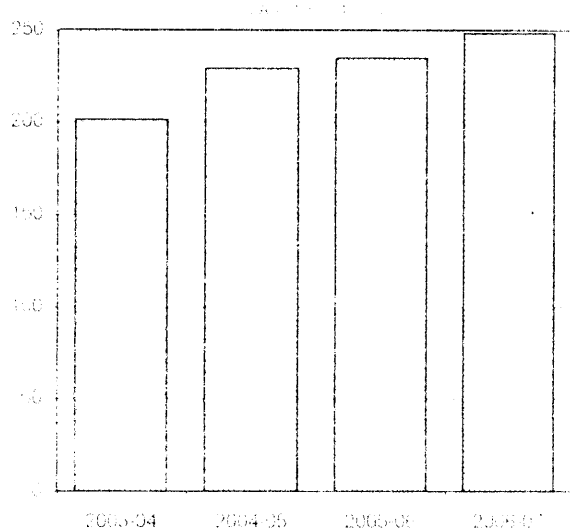
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



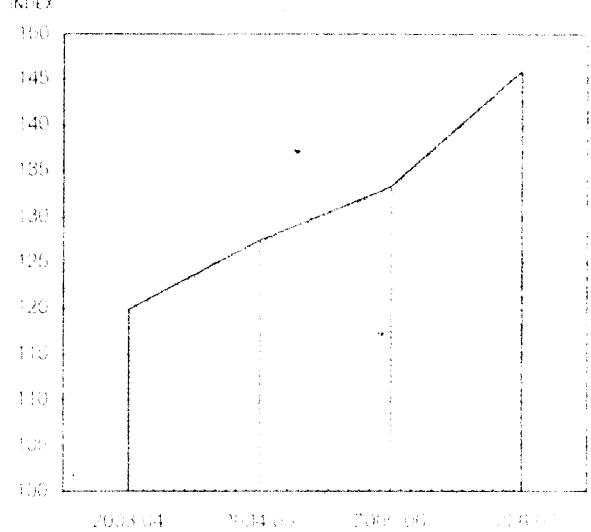
BROAD SECTORS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GSDP



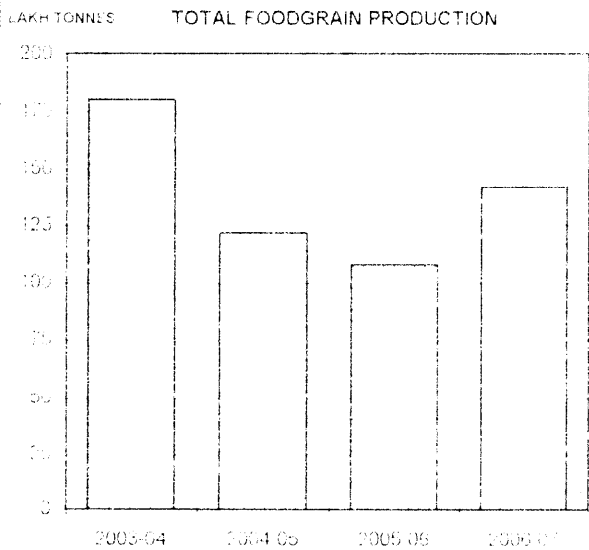
INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



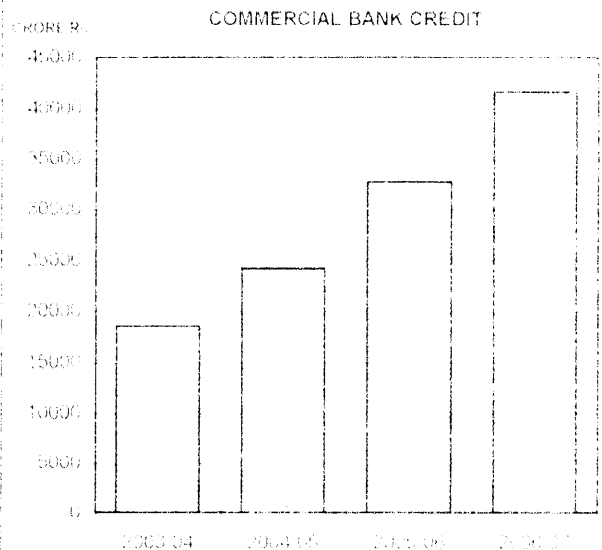
GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX



TOTAL FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION

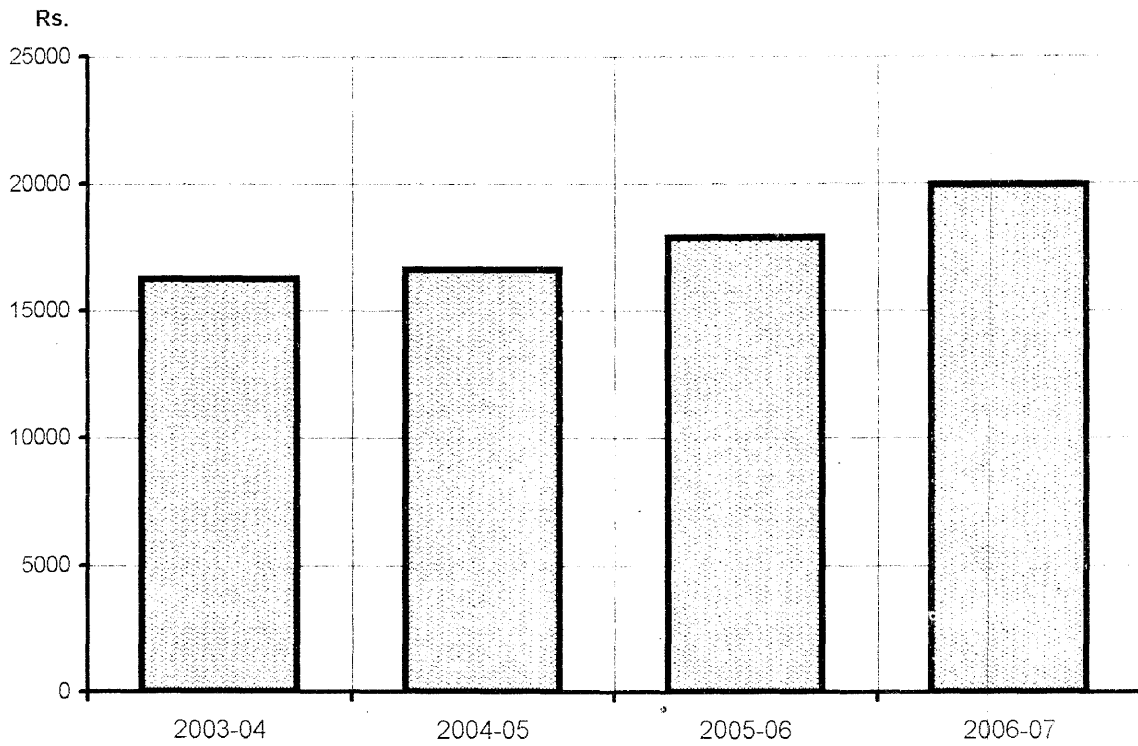


COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT



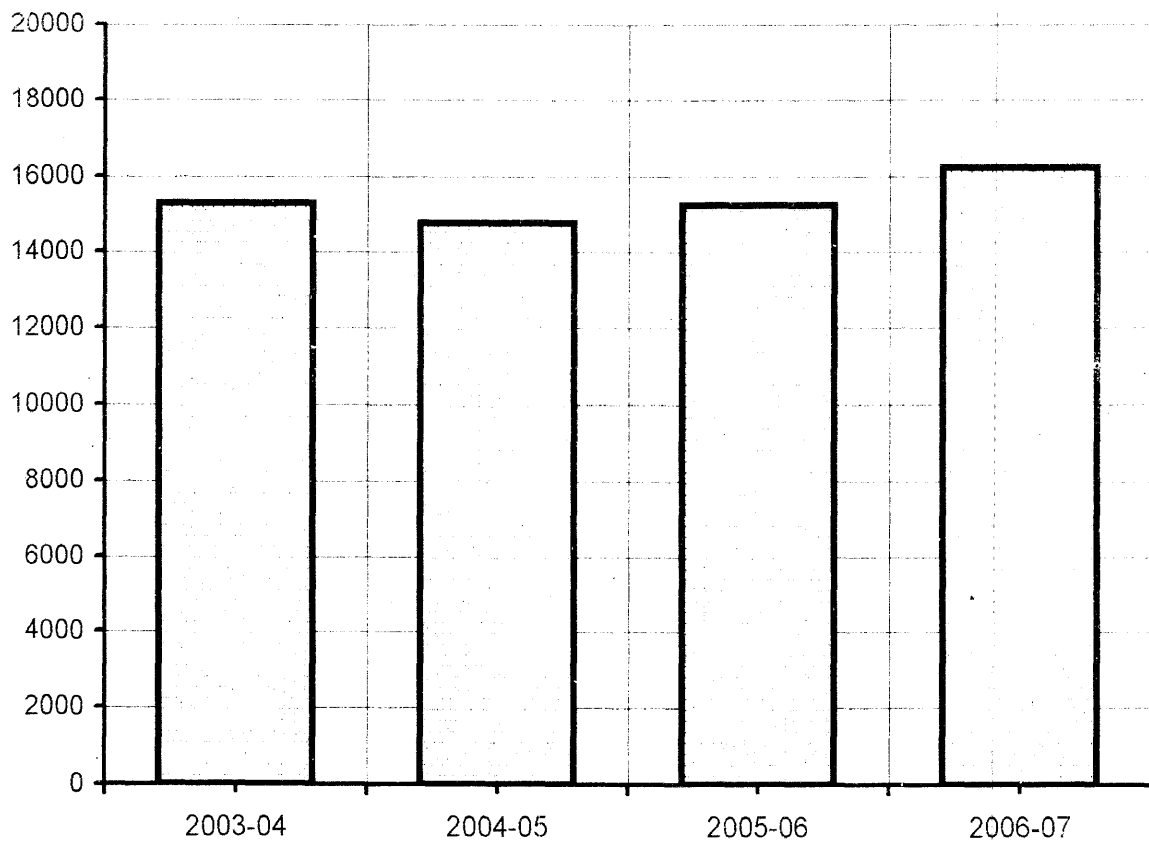
PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

AT CURRENT PRICES



Rs.

AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES



KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Particular	Unit	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Total Food-grain Production #	Lakh MT	180.09	121.63	107.80	141.89@
9. Index for Industrial Production (Base 1993-94 = 100)		200.93	228.88	234.62@	248.22@
10. Wholesale Price Index (Base 1999-2000 = 100)					
Percentage Increase		119.91	127.39	133.25	145.91
		5.20	6.24	4.60	9.50
11. Consumer Price Index • for Industrial Workers (Base 2001=100)					
(a) Jaipur Centre		106	110	116	127
(b) Ajmer Centre		102	107	112	122
12. Power Generation (Generation + Purchase)	Crore Units	2767	2712	3171	2596**
13. Commercial Bank Credit (upto September)	Crore Rs.	18566	24242	32738	41613
Percentage increase		24.01	30.57	35.05	27.11

N.B. Estimates relate to State Domestic Product are provisional for the year 2004-05, quick for 2005-06 and advance for 2006-07

- Relates to calendar year

@ Provisional

Relates to agriculture year

** Upto Dec.2006

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	YEAR	UNIT	ALL INDIA	RAJASTHAN
1	2	3	4	5
1. Geographical Area	2001	Lakh Sq. Km	32.87	3.42
2. Total Population	2001	In Lakh No.	10286	565
3. Density of Population	2001	Per Sq. Km	325	165
4. Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	2001	Percentage	27.8	23.4
5. Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to Total Population	2001	Percentage	16.2	17.2
6. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population	2001	Percentage	8.2	12.6
7. Literacy	2001	Percentage	64.8	60.4
8. Bank Offices	Sept, 2006	Per Lakh of Population	6.2	5.5
9. Per Capita Bank Deposit	Sept, 2006	Rs.	20361	8445
10. Per Capita Bank Credit	Sept, 2006	Rs.	14861	6597
11. Gross Domestic Product * Current prices Constant (1999-2000) Prices	2006-07	000' Crore Rs	3717.5 2844.0	139.9 113.5
12. Per Capita Income at * Current prices Constant (1999-2000) Prices	2006-07	Rs.	29069 22379	19920 16215
13. Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	2004	Per Thousand Numbers	58	67
14. Provisional Estimates of SRS				
(a) Birth rate	2005	Per Thousand Numbers	23.8	28.6
(b) Death rate	2005	Per Thousand Numbers	7.6	7.0

* - Advance Estimates

1. GENERAL REVIEW, 2006-07

MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Rajasthan with a total geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq. km., is the largest state in the country. It is a land-locked state in North-Western India and has borders with Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the North-East, Madhya Pradesh in the South-East and Gujarat in the South-West. The State has a long international border of 1,040 kms. with Pakistan.

The topography of the State is dominated by the Aravali range of hills, one of the oldest mountain systems in the world. The Aravali hill range runs from South-West to North-East through heart of the State, and forms a natural barrier to the monsoon winds. The region to the west and the North-West of Aravali hills comprising twelve districts in 61.11 percent of the total area of the State is either desert or semi-desert.

The tribal area in the State constitutes 5.85 percent of the State's landmass with a population of 12.6 percent of the total population (Census 2001) of the State. Administratively, the State has been divided into Divisions and Districts which are further sub-divided into Tehsils, Municipalities, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats.

The salient features of Rajasthan are shown in the following table:

Table - 1.1

Items		Year	Particulars
• Area	(Lakh sq. km.)*	2001	3.42
• Divisions	Number	2005	7
• Districts	„	2005	32
• Sub-Divisions	„	2005	188
• Tehsils	„	2005	241
• Municipalities	„	2005	183
• Towns	„	2001	222
• Panchayat Samitis	„	2005	237
• Gram Panchayats	„	2006	9188
• Revenue Villages*	„	2001	41353
• Inhabited Villages*	„	2001	39753

* As per census-2001

According to Census 2001, the population of Rajasthan is 5.65 crore. The decennial growth rate in the decade 1991-2001 has been 28.41 percent, which is slightly less than 28.44 percent registered in the decade 1981-1991. Rural-urban population ratio in the State is 76.6 : 23.4. The population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 17.2 and 12.6 percent of the State's total population, as against the national average of 16.2 percent and 8.2 percent respectively.

Decennial growth of population in Rajasthan as compared to all India is given below:

Table - 1.2

Growth of Population in Rajasthan vis-à-vis All India

Year	Population (Lakh Nos.)		Decennial Growth (%)	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1951	160	3611	15.20	13.31
1961	202	4392	26.20	21.64
1971	258	5482	27.83	24.80
1981	343	6833	32.97	24.66
1991	440	8463	28.44	23.86
2001	565	10286	28.41	21.34

As per census 2001

- Sex ratio of 921 females per 1,000 males in Rajasthan was lower than that of the all India ratio of 933.
- The literacy rate was 60.4 percent (census 2001). Male literacy rate was 75.7 percent whereas female literacy was 43.9 percent.
- The density of population in the State was 165 persons per square km. as against 325 persons per square km. of the country.

The Birth and Death rates at the State and all India level are given in the table below:

Table 1.3
Birth and Death rates in Rajasthan and All India
 (Per Thousand)

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
2000	31.4	25.8	8.5	8.5
2001	31.1	25.4	8.0	8.4
2002	30.6	25.0	7.7	8.1
2003	30.3	24.8	7.6	8.0
2004	29.0	24.1	7.0	7.5
2005	28.6	23.8	7.0	7.6

Source: SRS bulletin.

The table above depicts that in the State, there is a slight decrease in the birth rate from the year 2000, but it is still higher than the all India rate. The death rate is gradually decreasing in the State and is marginally less than that observed at All India level.

As per direction of the Registrar General of India (RGI), birth registrations of children upto the age of 10 years were done and birth certificate were issued under the national campaign launched from August 2005. During the campaign, 21.29 lakh birth certificates have been distributed upto December 2006.

Human settlement in the State is scattered. Low density of population, vast area and segmented pattern of human settlement are some of the constraints adversely affecting the development of the State's economy. Due to these constraints, initial investment for creating infrastructural and providing basic services and necessities require higher per unit expenditure.

Rajasthan, with its meagre water resources and perilous dependence on scanty, low and uncertain rainfall, is most vulnerable to drought and famine conditions. Rajasthan is the most water deficient State in the country. The normal rainfall in the State is 54.78 cm with wide variations in its distribution.

This is significant as agriculture continues to be a large contributor to the State's economy in terms of the State Domestic Product and the employment, particularly in rural areas. Irrigation is an essential input for agriculture production but water availability in the State is very poor as there is no perennial river except Chambal and Mahi traversing from

parts of south-eastern region of the State. Conservation, preservation and systematic utilization of every drop of water now constitutes the basis for water resources planning in the State. The role of the State in the integrated development of water resources is also gradually evolving from that of owner to that of facilitator. Restructuring of the water sector in line with the changed role is being undertaken. The State is promoting the role of NGOs in water resources management and in constitution of Water User Associations.

Despite many constraints, the State Government has taken several steps to increase agriculture production by increasing area under irrigation, energising as many as 7 lakh wells and by providing necessary inputs such as fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds. Efforts have also been made to enhance water availability for diverse uses through an efficient water utilisation by adopting water saving devices in agriculture as well as in other fields.

State Domestic Product (SDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) reflect the overall performance of economy of the State as also the well being of the people during a given period of time. However, as the State's economy still has a significant dependence on agriculture, the State Domestic Product is largely dependent on agriculture production which is subject to wide fluctuations, depending on the monsoon conditions.

The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) are prepared both at current and constant (1999-2000) prices. The year-wise estimates of Gross/Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income since the year 2001-02 at constant (1999-2000 prices) and current prices are given below:

Table - 1.4
Gross/Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

Year	at Constant Prices			at Current Prices		
	GSDP (crore Rs.)	NSDP (crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)	GSDP (crore Rs.)	NSDP (crore Rs.)	PCI (Rs.)
2001-02	87942	78465	13686	90045	79708	13903
2002-03	78782	68482	11720	86293	74779	12798
2003-04	101071	91113	15280	108322	96783	16231
2004-05 P	100156	89782	14766	113403	100891	16593
2005-06 Q	105135	94288	15219	124199	110665	17863
2006-07 A	113509	102289	16215	139928	125656	19920
	P-Provisional	Q-Quick	A-Advance			

The above table reveals that the Gross/Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), is showing a mixed trend at constant prices while at current prices, it is showing upward trend except for the year 2002-03.

As per advance estimates, Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices, in the year 2006-07 has been estimated at Rs. 1,13,509 crores as against Rs. 1,05,135 crores in the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 7.97 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, Gross State Domestic Product at current prices is worked out to Rs. 1,39,928 crores for the year 2006-07 as compared to Rs. 1,24,199 crores during the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 12.66 percent over the previous year.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices, in the year 2006-07 has been estimated at Rs. 1,02,289 crores as against Rs. 94,288 crores in the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 8.49 percent over the previous year. The per capita income in real terms i.e. at constant (1999-2000) prices in the year 2006-07 is estimated at Rs. 16,215 as compared to Rs. 15,219 in the year 2005-06 registering an increase of 6.55 percent over the previous year.

As per advance estimates, Net State Domestic Product at current prices is worked out to Rs. 1,25,656 crores for the year 2006-07 as compared to Rs. 1,10,665 crores during the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 13.55 percent over the previous year. The per capita income for the year 2006-07 at current prices works out to Rs. 19,920 as against Rs. 17,863 during the year 2005-06 registering an increase of 11.52 percent over the previous year.

State Government is making efforts to increase growth in the industrial and services sector, as an measure to drought-proof the State by reducing the dependence of the State economy on the monsoon. The Government measures of liberalisation, de-licensing and Single Window Clearance System would help in attracting more investment in the industrial sector. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being developed with a view to provide the infrastructure and an environment conducive to promoting exports. Further to attract investment, relaxations have been provided to investors under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 2003.

Mineral resources are the backbone of industrial and economic development. In Rajasthan, mineral wealth is one of the most important

natural resources. Rajasthan contributes about 22 percent of industrial mineral production in the country alongwith 15 percent metallic, 25 percent non-metallic and 26 percent minor category of minerals.

A number of important industrial, ceramic, ferrous and non-ferrous metallic minerals are found and produced at a large scale in the State. Rajasthan enjoys a near monopoly in some of the non-ferrous minerals in the country such as Lead, Zinc and Copper. Building stones, dimensional and decorative stones like sand stone, marble, Kota stone and granite in different colours are mined in the State.

The Rajasthan power sector reforms un-bundled RSEB into one generation, one transmission and three distribution companies at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer. It also established the Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission. The State is one of the most advanced states of India in terms of metering and collections.

The installed capacity in the State at the end of March 2006 was 5,453.885 MW. The increase in installed capacity during 2006-07 is 319.00 MW upto February 2007. Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of 39,810 villages (census 1991) in the State, 35,084 villages have been electrified so far. The per capita consumption of electricity (2004-05) in the State is 328 kwh which is lower than the national average of 411 kwh.

The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) is providing a well-developed network of transport system for rapid economic development of the State. The corporation is plying buses for passengers from one place to another within and out side the State. Further, the government has endeavoured to strengthen the road network and due to which, the road length in the State is likely to reach a level of 1,73,328 kms. by the end of the year 2006-07. The density of roads per hundred sq. km. in Rajasthan is likely to reach 50.64 kms. at the end of this year. All villages with a population of 500 and above will be connected by March, 2008; in tribal and desert areas, villages with a population of 250 will be connected by a pucca road by June 2008.

The Government is taking up several works pertaining to the construction of new roads and maintenance of existing roads. Private sector is being encouraged to make investment on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis for constructing roads, bypasses and tunnels etc. Under Central Road Fund (CRF), works relating to strengthening, widening and renewal of the State Highways (SHW) and Major District Roads (MDR) are being executed in the State. Measures have been taken up for easing traffic movement by constructing bridges over crowded

road crossings. Under **Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojna** launched during the year 2005-06, works for improvement/up-gradation of state highways, construction of ROBs, construction of damaged roads etc. are in progress.

In order to encourage private sector participation in road sector, the State Government and Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd. (IL&FS) have formed 50:50 joint venture company named Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR) to undertake development of Mega Highways Projects on a Build, Operate, Transfer (BOT) basis. The aggregate length of the project roads will be 1053 kms. Under the Mega Highway Project – II, being implemented through RSRDC, 7 corridors with a total length of 1267 kms. are being taken up on BOT basis.

A cess of Rs.0.50 is being levied on diesel and petrol under Road Development Fund Act. The non-lapsable state road fund is being used exclusively for the development of state roads not only for maintenance but also for construction, up-gradation, widening and to provide support to BOT projects in the road sector.

Rajasthan, well-known for its natural resources, art and culture, chivalry and bravery is one of the most attractive destinations in India for both domestic and international tourists. Many forts and palaces, heritage hotels, and also the luxury train **Palace on Wheels** are main attractions for tourists visiting the State. Visitors also show keen interest in colourful fairs and festivals of the State. The different ethnic cultures have also proved to be a major attraction for visitors in Western Rajasthan.

State is a land of natural beauty rich in traditional skills and handicrafts e.g. tie and dye work, hand block printing, quilts, blue pottery, statue making, marble craft, embroidery, brass work, miniature painting, enamel ware, woollen hand knitted carpets, sandal ware and exquisite gems and jewellery. The total arrivals of tourists in Rajasthan has increased from 83.65 lakh (77.57 lakh domestic and 6.08 lakh foreign) in the year 2001 to 247.03 lakh (234.83 lakh domestic and 12.20 lakh foreign) in the year 2006.

After the formation of integrated Rajasthan, the Government in the State has followed the path of planned economic growth. 'Co-operation' was adopted as one of the vehicles of transformation. With the passage of time, the Co-operative Movement came to cover a wide spectrum of economic activities both in rural and urban areas of the State. At present, important activities like credit loans for agricultural inputs,

distribution of consumer goods, management of storages, are being undertaken through the co-operative movement in the State.

Social and Economic status of the people in the State is improving. As per the 2001 Census, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 60.4 percent which is quite significant as it was only 38.6 percent in 1991. Thus, the State has registered a net increase of 21.8 percent in the literacy rate during the last decade. Rajasthan has also improved its ranking position from second last to seventh among States/UTs. of India. Male literacy rate is 75.7 percent in the State while it is 43.9 percent in case of Female. Efforts are being made to bring larger number of children to schools on one hand and to reduce the drop-out rate on the other.

For promoting education in the State, various programmes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), etc are successfully running. Free education upto the college level is being provided to girls in the State. At present, 43,593 Government Primary Schools, 20,768 Government Upper Primary Schools, 8,463 Secondary and 4,498 Senior Secondary Schools are functioning in the State. Education is being provided to about 124.76 lakh boys and girls in the age group of 6-14 years. Hot cooked mid-day meal is being provided to all children in primary schools.

The State is committed to achieve the goal of **Health for All**. The government has taken steps for developing a network of health institutions for providing preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services in both the rural and urban areas of the State. **Panchamrit** and **Janani Suraksha** Yojna are functioning to address issues of safe motherhood. Another programme, **Janmangal** is also being implemented in the State to promote family welfare methods of birth spacing and birth control. National Immunisation Programme is being continued in the State to protect children below one year of age and pregnant women. **Swasthya Chetna Yatra** was conducted in the State to make aware the public at village level about the services provided in health sector.

Non-availability of perennial water sources in the State and availability of ground water at considerable depth pose a serious problem for supply of safe drinking water. At many places, ground water is unfit for human consumption. Frequent drought conditions further make it difficult to provide drinking water for remote areas/habitations.

Keeping in view the acute drought conditions during past several years, concerted efforts are being made to solve the drinking water problem in both the rural and urban areas of the State. Till the end of December 2006, 39,718 main habitations (villages) and all the 222 cities

have been covered under safe drinking water supply. Besides, drinking water has also been made available to about 18,395 habitations (partially covered to fully covered). During the year 2006-07, 5,706 habitations were benefited with drinking water facility which included 5,472 partially covered habitations that have been fully covered now. An ambitious Jal Abhiyan Programme launched on last year for creating awareness among the stakeholders about scarcity of water, methods for recharging of ground water etc. 1 lakh water harvesting structures were developed in about 20,000 villages.

Rural Development Programmes are being implemented to reduce poverty, unemployment and underemployment to zero, increase assets of the families belonging to the lowest income deciles, improve access of the poor to social services and develop infrastructure in the rural areas where poverty, malnutrition, inadequate employment and lack of infrastructure facilities are major problems. Continuous efforts are being made to alleviate rural poverty by providing additional employment opportunities through creation of rural infrastructure under various programmes.

Public Distribution System is implemented through a network of fair price shops, both in rural and urban areas of the State to provide essential commodities at prices fixed by the Government of India. Upto the end of December 2006, 21,607 authorised fair price shops are running in the State. Out of these, 16,364 are operational in rural and 5,243 in urban areas. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Consumer Protection Forums at the State level as well as district level are functioning for safeguarding the interest of consumers.

Monitoring of price variations is significant to put impact on the economy of the State and life of the people. Changes in the level of wholesale and retail prices at specific intervals are revealed through Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index for industrial workers. During the year 2006, a rising trend has been observed in wholesale and consumer prices over the previous year in the State. The General Index of Wholesale Price (base 1999-2000=100) during the year 2006 stood at 145.91 as against 133.25 during the previous year 2005, which reveals an increase of 9.50 percent.

The State Government has endeavoured towards all over development of the State and promoting critical dimensions of Human Development (HD): longevity-ability to live a long and healthy life, education-ability to acquire knowledge, and income-essential for decent standard of living. In this direction positive signs are being noticed. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), 80 of the year 2001 has reduced to 67 in the year 2004 as per Sample Registration System (SRS). Life expectancy at birth has also

increased in respect of both male and female to be 62.17 years and 62.8 years during the period of 2001-06 against 59.8 years and 60.9 years respectively of the period, 1995-99. Similarly, Per Capita Income (PCI) at constant (1999-2000) prices reached Rs. 16,215 in the year 2006-07 while it was Rs. 13,686 in the year 2001-02.

Measures are also being taken for women empowerment through various gender empowerment schemes. An exercise in gender budgeting/auditing has been initiated. In the first phase, gender responsive budgeting exercise was taken for six department viz. agriculture, women and child development, social welfare, medical and health, registration & stamps and education were taken. This year, in the second phase, eight more departments: animal husbandry; forest; horticulture; tribal area development; rural development; cooperation; industries and local self government have been under taken.

2. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND FINANCE

2.1 STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

State Domestic Product (SDP), popularly known as 'State Income', is an important and reliable indicator of economic growth and level of development in various socio-economic sectors of a State. The year-wise estimates of SDP provide a reasonable base for preparing State Plans, various development programmes and economic policies for the State.

The Per Capita Net State Domestic Product is used to determine the absolute as well as the relative performance of the State's economy. It is also considered an important tool to measure regional disparities and is used by policy makers like Planning Commission and Finance Commission for allocation of plan resources and distribution of taxes and duties.

The State Domestic Product (SDP) represents the total monetary value of all the goods produced and services rendered during a given year within the geographical boundaries of the State. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Net State Domestic Product or Per Capita Income (PCI) are evaluated both at current and constant prices. The SDP estimates at current prices are obtained by evaluating the goods and services at prices prevailing in the market during the year and the estimates at constant prices are prepared by evaluating the goods and services of the current year with base year prices.

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation introduced the new series of the National Accounts Statistics with base year 1999-2000, in place of the previous series with base year 1993-94. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, has also revised the base year from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 for estimating the Gross / Net State Domestic Product.

For the purpose of estimations of SDP, latest available data have been used. The estimates are provisional, quick and advance for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. The estimates for the year 2006-07 are advance and tentative and are based on likely production, projections and trends as observed in the economy.

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

The Gross State Domestic Product is the total monetary value of all the goods produced and services rendered by an economy during a given year, before making any provision for Consumption of Fixed Capital. The GSDP at current prices for the year 2005-06 is estimated to be Rs.1,24,198.64 crores as compared to Rs.1,13,402.52 crores for the year 2004-05 showing an increase of 9.52 percent over the previous year.

As per advance estimates for the year 2006-07, it is estimated to be Rs.1,39,928.35 crores showing an increase of 12.66 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at current prices, is depicted in the following table

Table - 2.1.1
**Gross State Domestic Product by Primary,
Secondary and Tertiary Sector at current Prices**
(Rs. in crores)

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total GSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manu- facturing	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-2000	20818.64 (25.61)	24018.10 (29.54)	11746.18 (14.45)	22506.93 (27.68)	34777.24 (42.78)	81302.27 (100.00)
2000-01	18383.11 (22.69)	21678.89 (26.76)	11773.73 (14.53)	22789.72 (28.13)	36543.76 (45.11)	81012.37 (100.00)
2001-02	22347.47 (24.82)	25809.51 (28.66)	11554.84 (12.83)	23803.00 (26.43)	40432.70 (44.91)	90045.21 (100.00)
2002-03)	15773.48 (18.28)	19706.21 (22.84)	11836.30 (13.72)	25217.31 (29.22)	41369.69 (47.94)	86293.21 (100.00)
2003-04	28446.41 (26.26)	32721.13 (30.21)	13071.73 (12.07)	28271.46 (26.10)	47329.05 (43.69)	108321.64 (100.00)
2004-05(P)	25698.28 (22.66)	30504.71 (26.90)	14591.50 (12.87)	32852.21 (28.97)	50045.60 (44.13)	113402.52 (100.00)
2005-06(Q)	26944.87 (21.69)	32443.25 (26.12)	14600.76 (11.76)	37093.57 (29.87)	54661.82 (44.01)	124198.64 (100.00)
2006-07(A)	34156.56 (24.41)	40169.97 (28.71)	15166.16 (10.84)	40720.21 (29.10)	59038.17 (42.19)	139928.35 (100.00)

figures shown in brackets denote percentage of GSDP

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

The Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices for the year 2005-06 is estimated at Rs. 1,05,134.88 crores as compared to Rs. 1,00,156.23 crores in the year 2004-05 registering a increase of 4.97 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2006-07 at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated to be Rs. 1,13,509.38 crores showing an increase of 7.97 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Gross State Domestic Product by broad sectors of economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at constant (1999-2000) prices, is depicted in the following table:

Table - 2.1.2
**Gross State Domestic Product by Primary,
 Secondary and Tertiary Sector at Constant (1999-2000) Prices**
 (Rs. in crores)

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total GSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manu- facturing	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-2000	20818.64 (25.61)	24018.10 (29.54)	11746.18 (14.45)	22506.93 (27.68)	34777.24 (42.78)	81302.27 (100.00)
2000-01	18895.07 (23.76)	22089.85 (27.77)	11469.77 (14.42)	22105.03 (27.80)	35330.26 (44.43)	79525.14 (100.00)
2001-02	24344.60 (27.68)	27732.77 (31.54)	11064.31 (12.58)	22669.94 (25.78)	37539.15 (42.68)	87941.86 (100.00)
2002-03)	14574.47 (18.50)	18422.13 (23.38)	10995.86 (13.96)	23504.70 (29.84)	36855.62 (46.78)	78782.45 (100.00)
2003-04	30073.94 (29.76)	34368.81 (34.01)	11486.58 (11.36)	25028.43 (24.76)	41673.94 (41.23)	101071.18 (100.00)
2004-05(P)	25296.61 (25.26)	29832.27 (29.78)	12174.05 (12.16)	27161.37 (27.12)	43162.59 (43.10)	100156.23 (100.00)
2005-06(Q)	25612.36 (24.36)	30215.11 (28.74)	11979.52 (11.39)	29340.31 (27.91)	45579.46 (43.35)	105134.88 (100.00)
2006-07(A)	29795.38 (26.25)	34685.78 (30.56)	12048.80 (10.61)	30939.00 (27.26)	47884.60 (42.18)	113509.38 (100.00)

figures shown in brackets denote percentage of GSDP

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

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

Net State Domestic Product is arrived at after deducting the value of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) or depreciation from the Gross State Domestic Product. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the year 2005-06 is estimated to be Rs. 1,10,665.09 crores as compared to Rs. 1,00,890.76 crores in the year 2004-05 registering an increase of 9.69 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2006-07, it is estimated at Rs. 1,25,655.74 crores registering an increase of 13.55 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at current prices, is as follows:

Table - 2.1.3
Net State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector at current Prices

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufacturing	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1999-2000	18957.93	21711.63	9019.76	18541.55	31841.87	72095.05
	(26.30)	(30.12)	(12.51)	(25.72)	(44.16)	(100.00)
2000-01	16442.78	19312.55	8753.72	18132.59	33318.42	70763.56
	(23.24)	(27.29)	(12.37)	(25.63)	(47.08)	(100.00)
2001-02	20281.01	23304.65	9052.99	19507.98	36895.73	79708.36
	(25.44)	(29.24)	(11.36)	(24.47)	(46.29)	(100.00)
2002-03	13591.85	17109.43	9198.50	20079.51	37589.57	74778.51
	(18.18)	(22.88)	(12.30)	(26.85)	(50.27)	(100.00)
2003-04	26144.03	29962.58	10205.51	23602.06	43218.27	96782.91
	(27.01)	(30.96)	(10.54)	(24.39)	(44.65)	(100.00)
2004-05 (P)	23268.46	27573.63	11475.49	27805.84	45511.29	100890.76
	(23.06)	(27.33)	(11.37)	(27.56)	(45.11)	(100.00)
2005-06 (Q)	24380.57	29328.10	11211.44	31652.52	49684.47	110665.09
	(22.03)	(26.50)	(10.13)	(28.60)	(44.90)	(100.00)
2006-07(A)	31450.33	36858.38	11477.58	34832.59	53964.77	125655.74
	(25.03)	(29.33)	(9.13)	(27.72)	(42.95)	(100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage of NSDP.

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

The Net State Domestic Product at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated at Rs.94,288.19 crores in the year 2005-06 as against Rs. 89,782.50 crores during the year 2004-05 showing a increase of 5.02 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates for the year 2006-07, it is estimated to be Rs 1,02,288.66 crores showing an increase of 8.49 percent over the previous year.

The composition of Net State Domestic Product by broad sectors of the economy from the year 1999-2000 onwards, at constant (1999-2000) prices, is as follows:

Table - 2.1.4
**Net State Domestic Product by Primary, Secondary and
 Tertiary Sector at Constant (1999-2000) Prices**

Year	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	Total NSDP
	Agriculture including animal husbandry	Total	Manufact -uring	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1999-2000	18957.93 (26.30)	21711.63 (30.12)	9019.76 (12.51)	18541.55 (25.72)	31841.87 (44.16)	72095.05 (100.00)
2000-01	16985.91 (24.39)	19767.03 (28.38)	8602.31 (12.35)	17658.05 (25.35)	32228.63 (46.27)	69653.71 (100.00)
2001-02	22393.62 (28.54)	25379.33 (32.34)	8801.25 (11.22)	18769.75 (23.92)	34316.31 (43.74)	78465.39 (100.00)
2002-03	12578.51 (18.37)	16055.69 (23.45)	8648.58 (12.63)	18932.19 (27.64)	33493.65 (48.91)	68481.53 (100.00)
2003-04	28036.87 (30.77)	31937.31 (35.05)	9024.80 (9.91)	21009.97 (23.06)	38165.51 (41.89)	91112.79 (100.00)
2004-05 (P)	23217.58 (25.86)	27333.30 (30.44)	9591.96 (10.68)	22973.91 (25.59)	39475.29 (43.97)	89782.50 (100.00)
2005-06 (Q)	23490.51 (24.91)	27646.14 (29.32)	9270.98 (9.83)	24971.76 (26.49)	41670.29 (44.19)	94288.19 (100.00)
2006-07(A)	27629.83 (27.01)	32044.15 (31.32)	9207.37 (9.00)	26377.50 (25.79)	43867.01 (42.89)	102288.66 (100.00)

The figures shown in brackets denote percentage of NSDP.

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

Some characteristics of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) as revealed by the above table are:

(i) The primary sector, which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying sector contributes about 23 to 35 percent to the State's economy. Further, agriculture (including animal husbandry) alone contributes more than 80 percent of the value added of the primary sector.

(ii) The secondary sector includes manufacturing, utilities (electricity, gas and water supply) and construction sector; the value added of this sector fluctuates between 23 to 28 percent.

(iii) The tertiary sector which includes transport, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real-estate, ownership of dwelling, business services, public administration and other services, the value added of this sector is in between 42 to 49 percent.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by the total population of the State. As per advance estimates, the per capita income for the year 2006-07 at current prices is estimated at Rs.19,920 as compared to Rs. 17,863 of the previous year 2005-06 showing an increase of 11.52 percent over the previous year. As per advance estimates at constant (1999-2000) prices, the per capita income for the year 2006-07 is estimated to be Rs.16,215 as compared to Rs. 15,219 for the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 6.55 percent over the previous year.

2.2 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) AT CURRENT PRICES

At the end of the year 2005-06, the total assets at current prices were 14.94 percent of the GSDP (Rs. 1,24,198.64 crores). The contribution of assets formed by the public sector is more than that of the private sector. In the year 1999-2000, the GFCF from the public sector was 7.98 percent more than that of the private sector while in the year 2004-05, it was 26.78 percent more than private sector. The GFCF in the year 2005-06 increased by 18.19 percent over the previous year. The value of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 1999-2000 has been given in the table below:

Table - 2.2.1

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at Current Prices (Provisional) (Rs. in crores)

Sector	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Public	5110.10	5613.30	6002.90	5830.51	7326.85	8775.23	10988.77
Private	4732.31	4913.19	5354.37	5281.94	6292.87	6921.80	7564.33
Total	9842.41	10526.49	11357.27	11112.45	13619.72	15697.03	18553.10

2.3 TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-07)

The size of the Tenth Five Year Plan of the State has been kept at Rs. 31,831.75 crores at current prices and Rs. 27,318.00 crores at constant 2001-02 prices. Against the allocation, an expenditure of Rs. 24,765.83 crores has been incurred during first four years i.e. 2002-06 of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07).

The major head-wise allocation of funds and expenditure (2002-03 to 2005-06) in the Tenth Plan is as follows:-

Table 2.3.1
Tenth Five Year Plan - Major Headwise Outlay and Expenditure
(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Major Head of Development	Outlay (at Current Prices)	Outlay (at Constant 2001-02 Prices)	Expenditure 2002-03 to 2005-06
1	Agriculture and Allied Services.	1934.02	1644.65	695.63
2	Rural Development	2683.69	2314.47	2310.71
3	Special Area Programme	197.18	169.36	169.63
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	3475.44	2983.84	3048.68
5	Energy	8460.43	7236.45	7546.93
6	Industries and Mines	1113.56	975.38	368.72
7	Transport	2950.10	2551.86	2247.06
8	Scientific Services	14.18	12.23	6.06
9	Social and Community Services	9642.80	8279.21	7409.66
10	Economic Services	1258.32	1060.40	726.75
11	General Services	102.03	90.15	236.00
	TOTAL	31831.75	27318.00	24765.83

2.4 ANNUAL PLAN 2006-07

The approved outlay of the State's Annual Plan 2006-07 was kept at Rs. 8,501.42 crores. The major head-wise allocations of funds are as follows:

Table - 2.4.1
Annual Plan 2006-07 - Major Head-wise Outlay
(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Major Head of Development	Approved Outlay
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	249.22
2	Rural Development	649.45
3	Special Area Programmes	61.57
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	1065.76
5	Energy	1999.65
6	Industries and Mines	199.69

7	Transport	855.94
8	Scientific Services	2.52
9	Social and Community Services	3143.91
10	Economic Services	219.49
11	General Services	54.22
TOTAL		8501.42

2.5 EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

In the State, twelve externally aided projects, funded by different external aid agencies like World Bank (four), JBIC, Japan (three), KFW, Germany (three) and ADB (two) relating to various State Developmental sectors; Energy, Rural Water Supply, Rural Development (District Poverty Alleviation Programme), Irrigation, Urban Infrastructure Development, Forest, Medical & Health and Social Welfare etc. are under implementation.

During the financial year 2006-07, the revised plan outlay of Rs. 1248.10 crores has been kept for on going EAPs against which a sum of Rs. 358.98 crores as reimbursement (Additional Central Assistance) has been expected to be received in the State account. In the year 2006-07, expenditure of Rs. 513.20 crores has been incurred upto December 2006 and claims worth Rs. 76.79 crores are pending with Government of India.

In addition to above six externally aided projects are in the pipeline for approval of GOR/GOI level for seeking external assistance from various International Financial Agencies.

2.6 BANKING

The State Government has been making intensive efforts over the years for strengthening infrastructure and developing human resources. However, the gap in average per capita income at the National and State levels still continues. In the liberalised economic scenario, financial institutions, particularly banks, have a vital role to play in accelerating the pace of development in providing resources for generating additional economic activities and income for the masses. Rising expectations of the people cannot be met with the limited resources of the State Government. The flow of institutional finance and credit support from

banks and other financial institutions (FIs) needs to be harnessed effectively.

Credit through banks is an important source of investment and development in the State. Various credit-based programmes like Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojna 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, particularly, the Regional Rural Banks have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support. Thus they are fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below poverty line.

The comparative position of bank offices, their deposits and credits allowed in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at the national level upto September 2006 is presented in the table given below:

Table - 2.6.1
Details of Banking Activities

S.No.	Items	(September)			
		Rajasthan		India	
		2005	2006	2005	2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Regional Rural Banks					
	a) No. of offices	1010	1009	14396	14403
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	3995	4716	62461	74020
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	2275	2790	35631	43468
2. State Bank of India					
A. Associates & Nationalised Bank					
	a) No. of offices	2090	2116	47470	48103
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	34588	40028	1394356	1635817
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	26939	34058	917006	1181387
B. Foreign Bank					
	a) No. of offices	3	4	229	245
	b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	182	210	91903	121891
	c) Credit (crores Rs.)	138	273	85596	110456

3. Other Scheduled**Commercial Banks**

a) No. of offices	312	340	6151	6631
b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	6418	8314	332699	456840
c) Credit (crores Rs.)	3386	4493	242575	335062

4. Total

a) No. of offices	3415	3469	68246	69382
b) Deposits (crores Rs.)	45183	53269	1881419	2288568
c) Credit (crores Rs.)	32738	41613	1280808	1670372

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Quarterly Statistics, September, 2006.

It is revealed from the above table that both the total deposits and credits have increased during the year 2006 (upto September) over the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. upto September 2005. The deposits have increased by 17.90 percent in Rajasthan in 2006 over 2005 while it was 21.64 percent at All India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio was 78.12 percent in September 2006 in Rajasthan and at the All India level it was 72.99 percent, whereas in September 2005 it was 72.46 percent and 68.08 percent in Rajasthan and at the All India level respectively. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan upto September 2006 over corresponding period of 2005 has increased by 27.11 percent while the increase was 30.42 percent at the All India level.

One bank branch is catering to the needs of 18,184 persons on an average (as per estimated population of 630.81 lakh on 1st October 2006) and covers an average area of 99 sq. km. of the State.

3. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Price stability is essential for sustaining growth and ensuring proper distribution of the benefits of development. Inflation hurts the poor, the most, since their income is not indexed to prices. Wholesale Price Index as well as Consumer Price Index indicates the trend of price variations in the economy.

The price situation in the State is influenced by the price behaviour at the national level. The fluctuation in prices is depicted from wholesale price and consumer price indices. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is collecting wholesale and consumer prices of essential commodities regularly from selected centres in the State. On the basis of wholesale prices, monthly wholesale price indices are being prepared.

3.1 WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (BASE 1999-2000=100)

Index of Wholesale Prices during the year 2006 stood at 145.91 as against 133.25 in the year 2005, which shows an increase of 9.50 percent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles Group increased by 10.81 percent, Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants by 8.08 percent and Manufactured Products Group by 9.16 percent.

Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2004 to 2006 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following table:

Table - 3.1.1
Wholesale Price Index
 (Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

S.No.	Major Group	Annual Average			% variation over previous year	
		2004	2005	2006	2006	2005
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Primary Articles	114.58	116.51	129.10	10.81	1.68
	(A) Agricultural Articles	115.36	116.53	127.21	9.17	1.01
	(B) Minerals	108.73	116.42	143.44	23.21	7.07
2.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	182.73	211.13	228.18	8.08	15.54
3.	Manufactured Products	118.07	119.54	130.49	9.16	1.24
	All Commodities	127.39	133.25	145.91	9.50	4.60

3.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (BASE 2001=100)

The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur and Ajmer centres of the State. The bureau has changed the base year from 1982=100 to 2001=100. Accordingly the series of Consumer Price Index for industrial workers has been revised.

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

Table - 3.2.1

Group-wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2001=100)

Group	Jaipur Centre		% Variation		Ajmer Centre		% Variation			
			over pre. year				over pre. year			
	2004*	2005*	2006	2006	2005	2004*	2005*	2006	2006	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Food	109	115	127	10.43	5.50	106	110	125	13.64	3.77
2. Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	111	113	116	2.65	1.80	112	111	117	5.41	-0.89
3. Fuel & Light	130	124	131	5.65	-4.62	146	128	136	6.25	-12.33
4. Housing	92	117	131	11.97	27.17	96	117	128	9.40	21.88
5. Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	115	115	121	5.22	0.0	102	104	105	0.96	1.96
6. Miscellaneous	112	118	126	6.78	5.36	105	111	117	5.41	5.71
General Index	110	116	127	9.48	5.45	107	112	122	8.93	4.67

* Deflated with linking factor (Base year 1982=100)

Since the year 2004, the average General Consumer Price Indices (2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer and All India are given in the following table:

Table - 3.2.2

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2001 = 100)

Year	Jaipur		Ajmer		All India	
	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004*	110	3.77	107	4.90	111	3.74
2005*	116	5.45	112	4.67	116	4.50
2006	127	9.48	122	8.93	123	6.03

* Deflated with linking factor (Base year 1982=100)

3.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES (BASE 1984-85 = 100)

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), New Delhi compiles Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME) with 1984-85 as the base year. Since 2004 onwards, UNME indices for all the three centres in the State and All India are given in the following table:

Table - 3.3.1

Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees

(Base year 1984-85=100)

Year	Centres			All India
	Jaipur	Ajmer	Jodhpur	
1	2	3	4	5
2004	423	446	408	432
2005	438	465	430	451
2006	468	499	457	478

The consumer price index for urban non-manual employees for the centres in the State as well as All India for the calendar year 2006 is higher than that of the previous year. It was highest at Ajmer centre (7.31 percent), followed by Jaipur (6.85 percent) and Jodhpur (6.28 percent). The corresponding increase for All India was 5.99 percent.

3.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (BASE 1986-87=100)

The consumer price index for the Agricultural labourers is prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87=100 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since the year 2004-05 are given in the following table:

Table - 3.4.1

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

(Base year 1986-87=100)

S. No.	Year	General Index (July-June)	
		Rajasthan	All India
1	2	3	4
1	2004-05	346	342
2	2005-06	377	358
3	2006-07*	404	382

* Average of six months (July to December 2006)

The consumer price index of Rajasthan for Agricultural labourers for the year 2005-06 recorded an increase of 8.96 percent over the previous year. During the year 2006-07, the six monthly index (July to December 2006) was 9.49 percent more than it was in the corresponding period of the previous year.

3.5 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is an essential component of the Government's safety net to the poor. Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department of the State is managing the Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights Programme. Essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene oil etc. are provided at subsidized prices i.e. below the market rates through fair price shops under PDS. The State Government has been making consistent efforts to run the PDS effectively so as to provide relief, especially to the weaker sections of the society. Upto the end of December 2006, 21,607 authorised fair price shops are running in the State, which includes 16,364 in rural and 5,243 in urban areas. Out of 21,607 shops, 4,245 are under cooperative sector and remaining 17,362 under private sector.

79,465 MT Wheat and 6,903 MT Rice have been distributed upto November, 2006 under APL Scheme, 2.74 lakh MT Wheat and 67,142 MT Rice distributed upto November, 2006 under BPL Scheme, 2.22 lakh MT Wheat and 2,848 MT Rice distributed in Antodaya Scheme. In Annapurna Scheme 5,264 MT wheat have been distributed upto November, 2006. 6,925 MT Sugar & 3.40 Lakh KL Kerosene have been distributed upto November, 2006 in the State. Under Essential Commodity Act, 1955, 227 raids have been made, 81 persons have been prosecuted and various commodities worth Rs. 48.80 lakh have been confiscated/seized.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, complaints/disputes are redressed by the District Forum at District Headquarters and State Commission at State level. Since inception of the Act till September 2006, 26,900 cases were decided by the State Commission and 2,14,742 cases by the District Forum.

A Scheme of Ration Ticket to the families under Antodaya, Annapurna and BPL scheme has been launched to ensure access to food grains to the vulnerable sections of the society. A food stamp scheme has been introduced in the state from 2004 under which 100 coupons of 10 kg. each are provided to Sarpanch of each Gram Panchayat for distributing them to persons for ensuring food security. The beneficiary person can get 10 kg. of wheat from any fair price shop during the year.

4. INDUSTRIES AND MINES

4.1 INDUSTRIES

Rapid industrialisation is essential for creating employment avenues and increasing share of industrial sector in the State Domestic Products (SDP). Measures like liberalisation and de-licensing undertaken by the State Government help in accelerating industrial growth. The Directorate of Industries is responsible for development of industries and handicrafts in the State and for providing guidance, necessary assistance and facilities for industrial activities. Due to the concerted efforts of the Government, a conducive industrial climate has been created in the State. At present, 34 District Industry Centres and 7 Sub-Centres are working under the Directorate of Industries for providing inputs and other facilities to entrepreneurs. The achievements under various programmes/schemes of industrial development are given below:

Registration of Industrial Units: In the financial year 2006-07, a total of 10,640 small and artisan units were registered upto December 2006 against the target of 13,000 units. These units, with the total investment of Rs. 449.51 crores have generated direct employment for 43,683 persons. Compared to same period in the last year, 11.98 percent more units have been registered with 27.35 percent more investment.

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum: During the year 2006-07 (upto November 2006), proposals for establishment of 100 major and medium industries with an investment of Rs. 5,630 crores were submitted to the Government of India wherein 15,456 persons are likely to get employment.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojna: During the financial year 2006-07, a target to benefit 19,200 youth was kept under the scheme against which loan has been sanctioned in 14,282 cases, 10,866 youth were trained and loan was disbursed to 4,659 youth upto December 2006.

Industrial Shivir: Industrial Shivirs are organised at District and Panchayat Samiti levels to promote industrial development and to make aware the persons about the rules relating to establishment of industrial units. Besides, the work relating to temporary/permanent registration of industrial units, preparing loan applications and releasing the sanctions are also executed in these shivirs. During the year 2006-07 (upto December 2006), 21 shivirs at district level and 204 at panchayat samiti level have been organised against the respective target of 32 and 240. Under the programme of Leather Industry Training, 125 persons have been trained upto December 2006 against the target of 165 persons for the year 2006-07.

Household Industries: Under Household Industry Scheme, training in stitching, dress designing, computer and leather goods is imparted to women in urban areas for making them self-dependent. As against the target of 4,725 to be trained in the year 2006-07, 3,164 women have been trained upto December 2006.

Industrial Fairs and Exhibitions: 'Udyam Protsahan Sansthan' is playing an effective role for marketing the products prepared by the industrial units, craftsman, handi-craftsman and weavers by organising industrial fairs/exhibitions. During the year 2006-07, 18 fairs/exhibitions were organised upto December 2006 against the target of 35 wherein sale and purchase orders of Rs. 45.27 crores were entertained.

Haath Kargha: A subsidy of Rs. 7,000 in rural areas and Rs. 10,000 in urban areas is provided under Haath Kargha Vikas Scheme. During the year 2006-07, a sanction was granted for construction of 605 Kargha-Ghar upto December 2006 against the target of 630. Besides, for the benefit of handloom workers, the schemes like health Package, Kargha-ghar, Health Insurance Scheme, Mahatama Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana and Deendayal Hathakargha Incentive Scheme are also implemented.

Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme: To combat the problem and challenges faced by the new entrepreneurs in setting up their industrial units and pre-industrial requirements, training programmes are being organised through DICs. Under this programme, 1,216 youth were trained upto December 2006 against a target of 1,125 during the year 2006-07.

Investment Policy, 2003: Under this policy, there is provision of cent percent rebate in luxury tax and 50 percent rebate in stamp duty on conversion fee. A rebate of 50 percent has also been provided in electric tax, mandi tax and entertainment tax for 7 years.

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA)

RUDA is functioning for creation of more avenues of employment in the rural non-farm sector, upgrading of living standard of rural artisans and providing them linkages with market and latest technology. Presently, the agency is working for the development of artisans of the wool, leather and minor mineral (stone-ceramic-pottery) sub-sectors.

During the financial year 2006-07 (upto January 2007), 2,486 artisans have been benefited in leather industries, 2,526 in Wool and cloth industries while 1,042 artisans have been benefited in activities related with the small minerals works.

RUDA has been given responsibility to implement works under following projects :

DPIP: This project has been implemented in seven selected districts of the State namely- Baran, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Rajsamand and Tonk. Responsibility has been given to RUDA to provide opportunity of livelihood to the persons below poverty line in non-agrculture sector. 303 Common Interest Groups have been trained till now against the target of 401.

Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna: This special project has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India with a cost of Rs. 526 lakhs. Presently, this schemes is being implemented in 4 districts: Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Rajsamand. 118 self help groups have been constituted from the members of 1,575 families of all the 4 districts. Apart from these, Kota Doria, Bansur Leather cluster, C.L.R.I- HRD project for the capacity building of leather artisans and Bamboo Craft Training projects are also being under taken by RUDA.

Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP)

The Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) is an agency of the State Government, especially for large and medium scale projects. It assists investors in every possible way right from project conceptualisation to its final implementation. Through concerted efforts, BIP has created a favourable environment for investors in the State. It has also successfully persuaded several very prestigious companies to set up manufacturing units and other projects in the State.

Bureau is the secretariat for the Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion under chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister and a State Level Empowered Committee for Single Window Clearance System is constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Since inception of single window system, 1010 meetings of State and district level committees have been conducted upto December 2006 wherein 1,632 projects involving investment of over Rs. 25,734.32 crores have been cleared, of which 662 projects amounting to Rs. 3013.96 crores have been completed and 203 projects involving an amount of Rs. 22,431.87 crores are under implementation.

Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)

RIICO is an apex organisation engaged in fostering growth of industrialisation in the State. The mission of RIICO is to catalyse planned rapid industrialisation of Rajasthan under the State Government Policies.

During the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, RIICO has acquired 1,014.93 acres of land and developed 513.32 acres. A term loan assistance of Rs. 9,243.79 lakhs was sanctioned, Rs. 6,091.12 lakhs were disbursed and the recovery of term loan was Rs. 5,866.62 lakhs upto December 2006.

In order to encourage scheduled caste entrepreneurs to set up their industrial units, a special rebate of 50 percent is provided by RIICO on allotment of land/plots. During the financial year 2006-07 (upto December 2006), 19 plots have been allotted to SC entrepreneurs.

RIICO is implementing following special projects for rapid industrialisation in the State:

- Establishment of two special economic zones:
 - I-Gem and Jewellery Zone has been established at Sitapura Industrial Area (Jaipur) in Phase-I for which work is under progress, an expenditure of Rs. 633.38 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006.
 - II-For handicrafts, special economic zone is being established at Boranada Industrial Area in Jodhpur, an expenditure of Rs. 1,300.79 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006.
- Export Promotion Industrial Park costing Rs. 3,486.00 lakhs is being established at Neemrana Industrial Area in Alwar, an expenditure of Rs.2,122.43 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006.
- Export Promotion Industrial Park costing Rs. 2,138.96 lakhs is being established in Boranada Industrial Area, Jodhpur. Upto December 2006, an expenditure of Rs. 1,795.63 lakhs has been incurred.
- Agro Food Park costing Rs. 1,366.00 lakhs is being established in Jodhpur in 193.54 acres of land wherein 188 plots have been planned and an expenditure of Rs. 808.97 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006.

- Agro Food Park costing Rs. 1,047.00 lakhs is being established in Kota. Work on this project is in progress. Upto December 2006, an expenditure of Rs. 594.07 lakhs has been incurred.
- Another Agro Food Park is being established at Sri-Ganganagar with cost of Rs. 911.00 lakhs in an area of 81.14 acres of land, an expenditure of Rs. 413.27 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006.
- Corporation has established 8 growth centres at Abu Road (Sirohi), Khara (Bikaner), Karni (Bikaner), Jhalawar, Palsana (Sikar), Dholpur, Parbatsar (Nagaur) and Hameergarh (Bhilwara) which are functioning well and Rs. 9,197.60 lakhs have been incurred upto December 2006. Apart from these, 9 mini growth centres have also established at Sangaria (Jodhpur), Gogelaw (Nagaur), Niwai (Tonk), Kalladwas (Udaipur), Falna (Pali), Hindaun City (Karauli), Baran (Baran), Bayana (Bharatpur), and Khushkhhera (Alwar); on these an expenditure of Rs. 2,752.07 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006.
- Earth Station costing Rs. 365.00 lakhs is being established in IT Park (Jodhpur) in 8,000 sq. metre of land for which work is in progress and an amount of Rs. 356.73 lakhs has been spent upto December 2006.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RSIC)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is functioning to assist and promote small scale industries (SSI) and handicrafts of Rajasthan. To achieve the objectives, the corporation has been carrying the activities of procurement and distribution of raw materials to SSI units, marketing of SSI products and the products of Rajasthani handicrafts through exhibitions and a network of emporium known as Rajasthali. It also provides training in various crafts and promoting exports in the State through Inland Container Depots and Air Cargo Complex. During the financial year 2006-07 (upto December 2006), the sale of handicraft items contributed an amount of Rs. 337.51 lakhs while turnover of raw materials was Rs. 9,777.52 lakhs and marketing of goods was Rs. 370.11 lakhs. Through the Inland Container Depots at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi and Air Cargo Complex at Sanganer Jaipur, revenue of Rs. 198.41 lakhs, Rs. 250.23 lakhs, Rs. 373.73 lakhs and Rs. 202.22 lakhs respectively was collected upto December 2006.

RSIC is the nodal agency for organizing state participation in Indian International Trade Fair organised every year in November through its permanent Rajasthan Pavillion, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

To promote handicrafts and to honour craftsmen who achieve excellence in craftsmanship, the Corporation organizes State Award function annually. Each State Award consists of a tamrapatra, angvastra and Rs. 25,000/- cash and each Merit certificate consists of an angvastra and Rs. 5,000/- in cash. A Souvenir is also brought out on the occasion and a function is organized to honour the awardees and to motivate other craftsmen to aspire for excellence in craftsmanship. The Corporation procures handicrafts directly from artisans. No purchase is made through middlemen.

The Corporation has only 12 showrooms at 8 places. However, Rajasthali Handicrafts are popular all over India. To increase reach of handicrafts at places where Rajasthali outlets are not operating, the Corporation organizes exhibitions from time to time within the State and outside the State. In these exhibitions, craftsmen are also given an opportunity for direct sale of their products to consumers.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the basic object of fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing one from Rs. 2,000 to 20.00 crores.

The Corporation has its effective network throughout the State by operating its activities through 34 branch offices and 7 regional offices. The Corporation has launched an array of loan schemes to extend financial assistance to the entrepreneurs such as hospital and nursing homes, hotel & restaurant, SEMFEX for ex-servicemen, Mahila Udyam Nidhi for women entrepreneurs and loan schemes for professionals. Besides, the corporation also provides term loan upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the entrepreneurs of SC/ST on special rebate of 2% in the rate of interest for setting up industrial units in the State.

Following schemes have been taken to provide facilities to entrepreneurs during the year 2006-07:

1. Scheme for settlement of small loans upto Rs. 1.00 lakhs.
2. Scheme for settlement of small loans from Rs. 1.00 to 2.00 lakhs.
3. Scheme for settlement of deficit, decretal and write-off cases.
4. Scheme for settlement of transport loans.
5. Scheme for waiver of panel interest in the cases sanctioned above Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Achievements made during the financial year 2006-07 (upto December 2006) have been depicted in the following table :

Table 4.1.1

(Rs. in Crores)			
S. No.	Key Area	Target 2006-07	Achievements (upto December 2006)
1	Loan sanction	380.00	233.35
2	Loan disbursement	280.00	166.30
3	Recovery	330.00	223.75

Industrial Production Indices, Rajasthan

Production indices in three different groups of industrial sector viz. manufacturing, mining and electricity are given in the following table:

Table - 4.1.2

Industrial Production Indices

Group/Year	(Base 1993-94)					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2006*
Manufacturing	164.10	199.97	199.84	227.69	233.46	247.50
Mining	131.80	144.56	155.70	171.59	192.87	222.10
Electricity	191.81	222.73	236.00	271.07	269.38	269.72
General	164.99	199.71	200.93	228.88	234.62	248.22

*Provisional

Industrial production index of the State stood at 248.22 in the year 2006 which was 234.62 in the year 2005, registering an increase of 5.80 percent over the previous year. In mining sector, there is maximum hike of 15.16 percent followed by manufacturing (6.01 percent) and electricity sector (0.13 percent).

4.2 KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

Khadi and Village industries are playing important role in providing employment in the rural areas. In addition to providing employment, the main function of KVI is to assist the workers for producing quality products, training to artisans, promoting co-operative movement and increasing the production by providing raw material and necessary implements.

During the year 2006-07, against the target of 1,583 units and employment to 31,780 additional persons, 998 units have been sanctioned and additional employment to 19,752 persons have been provided upto January 2007. A provision of Rs. 595.00 lakhs was kept for the year 2006-07 for generating new employment avenues and development activities.

4.3 FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The functions of this Department include enforcing the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and ensuring safety and health amongst industrial workers, promoting labour welfare through industrial hygiene in the organised sector. For this, 6,532 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out during the year 2006-07 upto December 2006.

During the financial year 2006-07; 315 new factories and 63 new boilers were registered wherein about 11,649 workers got employment upto December 2006. To create safety awareness, 34 safety training programmes and seminars were organised for benefiting 871 participants. With the aim to safeguard workers from occupational diseases and to prevent adverse effect of hazardous chemicals on their health, a total of 601 samples from 160 chemically hazardous factories were collected and analysed by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory. The department has amended and published its "Citizens" Charter to facilitate the entrepreneurs and exemptions from the provision of Factories Act have been granted in the new industrial policies for the industries to be established in the Special Economical Zone (SEZ).

4.4 MINES AND MINERALS

Rajasthan is one of the important mineral producing States in the country. It has wide varieties of minerals. It is a leading producer of Lead, Zinc, Copper and Tungston ores. Gold, Silver and Cadmium are also extracted. Among the non-metallic industrial minerals, the State is a leading producer of Rock Phosphate, Gypsum, Steel grade and Cement grade limestone, Asbestos, Felspar, Quartz, Silica sand, Soapstone, Clays, Ochre and Wollastonite.

The State is also one of the most important producers of dimensional and decorative stones like Marble, Kota stone and Sand stone in the country and has high potential for Granite.

The Directorate of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan is actively engaged in prospecting and exploration of minerals in the State. There are 1,361 mining leases for major minerals and 8,243 mining leases and 14,396 quarry licences are existing in the state. During the current year, a target of Rs.850 crores was kept against which Rs. 751.14 crores has been achieved till December 2006. During the year 2006-07, programmes for geological investigations for different category of minerals viz. base-

metals and noble metals, limestone, industrial minerals, glass and ceramic minerals, precious and semi-precious stones and dimensional & decorative stones were taken up. The targets and physical achievements pertaining to survey work are shown below:

Table - 4.4.1

Nature of work	Unit	Annual	Achievement	
		Target	Upto December 2006	
		2006-07	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Regional Mineral Surveys	Sq. Km.	5210	4405	84.55
Regional Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	525	394.50	75.14
Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq. Km.	51	35.95	70.49
Geophysical Survey	Line Km.	175	130.80	74.74
Drilling	Meter	11000	5236	47.60

Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation (RSMDC), established to boost up the mining activities in the State and to provide scientific and systematic approach towards mining activities. It was merged with Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd. (RSMML) w.e.f. 20th February 2003. During the period of last 30 years, for the purpose of exploration/excavations of minerals, the company has made many qualitative and quantitative changes and earned profits.

During the financial year 2005-06, the company has earned a profit of Rs. 95.06 crores and expected to earn a profit of Rs. 97.49 crores during the financial year 2006-07.

Progress for the year 2006-07 is given below:

Table - 4.4.2

Mineral	Achieve.(upto Dec. 2006)		Likely Achieve.(upto March 07)	
	(Lakh MT)	Value (Crore Rs.)	(Lakh MT)	Value (Crore Rs.)
Gypsum & Selenite	20.48	53.25	26.00	95.86
Limestone	15.15	53.64	22.70	72.96
Rock Phosphate	9.76	244.89	12.80	324.17
Lignite	3.52	31.96	5.40	49.03

Exploration of Oil and Gas: A Directorate of Petroleum was set-up in 1997 to expedite the exploration and development of Oil and Natural Gas in the State. Petroleum sector has tremendous potential in the state.

Following activities are being undertaken:

- M/s Cairn Energy has drilled 14 wells in Barmer-Sanchore Basin till 31.12.2006 during the financial year 2006-07. 4 Oil fields have been discovered in Barmer-Sanchore Basin having about 480 million tonne of in-place Oil Reserves.
- Cairn Energy has planned to start commercial production of Oil & Gas from 1-2 fields of Barmer-Sanchore Basin by the end of 2007. By the end of December 2006, M/s Cairn Energy has drilled a total of 125 wells.
- M/s Cairn Energy proposes to drill 8 to 10 more wells upto March, 2007.
- M/s Focus energy Ltd. has drilled four wells in Shahgarh Sub-Basin in District Jaisalmer.
- Oil India has discovered Heavy Oil in Baghewala area, District Jaisalmer .Oil India has drilled in 10 wells during exploration and proved reserves of 14.60 million tonnes heavy oil and 33.2 million tonnes Bitumen in 8 wells.

4.5 LABOUR

For maintaining industrial peace and to ensure welfare of the labourers, the Labour Department of the State enforces various labour laws. The industrial climate in the State has remained, by and large, peaceful. Measures were taken to control strikes and lockouts. Out of 4,053 complaints, 2,395 have been disposed off during the financial year 2006-07 (upto December 2006) and out of 2,322 industrial disputes, 1,897 cases have been settled. During the year 2006-07, 13.26 lakh man-days were lost due to strikes, lockouts and lay off upto December 2006.

By the end of March 2006, there were 4,610 registered trade unions in the State with a membership of 8.14 lakhs. During the year 2006-07 (upto December 2006), 87 new trade unions with the membership of 22,138 have been registered.

4.6 EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a serious threat to the State's economy. According to the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, number of unemployed persons registered with various Employment Exchanges in the State during the period from January to December 2006, was 2,01135, out of which, there were 33,867 women, 29,676 scheduled castes, 26,668 scheduled tribes and 60,081 other backward classes. The

number of vacancies notified during this period was 7,963 against which 52,793 candidates were sent to the employer for interview and 10,943 persons got placement in various jobs.

Under vocational guidance programmes, during the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, a total of 866 career talks were organised by employment exchange and 82,501 persons were guided at the time of registration. A total of 27,791 job seekers were benefited through self-employment by organising 25 Rozgar Melas upto December 2006.

Under the 15 Point Programme of the Prime Minister, programmes of vocational guidance and self-employment were organised in minority-dominated areas. Rozgar Melas were organised at Panchayat Samiti level for rural youth to be guided towards self-employment. Newspaper named 'Rajasthan Rozgar Sandesh' is being published fort-nightly by the Directorate of Employment wherein detailed information relating to vacancies, competitive examinations, training facilities and scholarships and information regarding different technical education is disseminated to employment seekers. The position of employment in public and private sectors has been shown in the following table:

Table - 4.6.1

Employment in Organised (Public and Private) Sector

(Lakh Numbers)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
2001	9.55	2.47	12.02
2002	9.48	2.48	11.96
2003	9.34	2.44	11.78
2004	9.28	2.45	11.73
2005	9.45	2.52	11.97
2006 (Upto Sept.,06)	9.47	2.60	12.07

5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

5.0 AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic development of the State and continues to be the large contributor of the economy as State is predominantly agrarian where 75 percent of the population is living in rural areas and about 70 percent depend on agriculture and allied activities. Agriculture in the State is essentially rainfed, highly susceptible and vulnerable to the vagaries of the monsoon. The north-west region of the State comprising 61 percent of the total area is either desert or semi-desert which absolutely depends on rains for water requirement and agriculture. The gross cropped area has been varying from year to year depending on the monsoon, it has been around 216.98 lakh hectares during the year 2005-06.

The salient features of agriculture in the State are summarised as under:

- Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rainfed.
- The period of monsoon is short around three months; the State faces late onset and early withdrawal of monsoon.
- Rainfall received during monsoon season has been about ninety percent of the total rains. In addition to spatial variation, there is variation in the time spread of the rainfall.
- Cultivation under kharif season is about sixty one percent of the total cultivation, which to a large extent is dependent on rains that mostly remains scanty, low and irregular.
- Irrigated area under wells and tube wells is near about seventy percent of the total irrigated area. The ground water table in the State is rapidly going down.

A well-developed agriculture extension network has been created in the State. However, natural constraints like climate, problematic soil and salinity adversely affect the agriculture production. Besides, social constraints viz. rapid population growth, illiteracy, large number of small and marginal farmers and technology gaps have reduced the capacity of the farming community to cope with the production fluctuation.

5.1 MONSOON

Prospects of agriculture in the State largely depend on timely arrival of monsoon. In kharif crops, production and productivity not only depends upon the quantum of rainfall but also on proper and even distribution of rain over an adequate time span and its intensity.

The behaviour of monsoon in Rajasthan is usually erratic and uncertain. This year monsoon entered in the State on 30.06.2006. In this phase, some area of the State received mild rains and others heavy rains. First phase of the monsoon withered on 14th July 2006 but after the interval of 3 days, second phase of the monsoon became activate. During this period, Ajmer, Kota and Udaipur Divisions received rains. Gradually the monsoon spread in Bharatpur, Jaipur Divisions and also in other places of the State. In this phase, Western part of the State registered a least rains. During August 2006, South-Western part of the State registered heavy to excessive rains. Continuous and heavy rains created flood situation in the districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur, Pali and Sirohi. Monsoon withered again but after seven days it activated on 31st August 2006, which continued to September 2006. During this period, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota, Ajmer and Bharatpur Divisions received mild to heavy rains. After 10th September 2006, monsoon activated further and during this period the State received mild to moderate rains. On October 3, 2006 monsoon backed from the State. During June to September 2006, the State received 653.6 mm rains which is 19.3 percent more from the normal rains of 547.8 mm of the same duration.

5.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture plays an important role in the State's economy as about 25 to 30 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is generated by this sector.

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

Table - 5.2.1

Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

Crop	Area (in lakh hectares)			Production (in lakh tonnes)		
	2004-05 (Revised Final)	2005-06 (Final)	2006-07 (Likely)	2004-05 (Revised Final)	2005-06 (Final)	2006-07 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals	85.03	90.03	81.18	108.19	99.12	123.27
Kharif	63.17	66.77	53.11	46.95	35.89	38.75
Rabi	21.86	23.26	28.07	61.24	63.23	84.52
Pulses	35.76	34.30	34.60	13.44	8.68	18.62
Kharif	24.89	23.17	22.50	5.01	3.56	7.15
Rabi	10.87	11.13	12.10	8.43	5.12	11.47
Foodgrain	120.79	124.33	115.78	121.63	107.80	141.89
Kharif	88.06	89.94	75.61	51.96	39.45	45.90

Rabi	32.73	34.39	40.17	69.67	68.35	95.99
Oil-Seeds	51.53	52.57	43.63	55.61	59.64	57.97
Kharif	14.68	15.89	14.65	15.88	15.45	16.86
Rabi	36.85	36.68	28.98	39.73	44.19	41.11
Sugarcane	0.06	0.07	0.07	2.77	4.83	3.48
Cotton *	4.38	4.72	3.08	7.65	8.80	7.66

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

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2006-07, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 141.89 lakh tonnes which is higher by 31.62 percent as compared to that of 107.80 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The kharif foodgrain production in the year 2006-07 is expected to be at the level of 45.90 lakh tonnes as against 39.45 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing an increase of 16.35 percent. The rabi foodgrain production in the year 2006-07 is expected to be higher at the level of 95.99 lakh tonnes as against 68.35 lakh tonnes during the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 40.44 percent.

Production of kharif cereals for the year 2006-07 is expected to be 38.75 lakh tonnes which is higher by 7.97 percent than that of 35.89 lakh tonnes during the previous year. The main contributors to production of kharif cereals are Bajra and Maize, their respective contribution is estimated to be 25.20 and 9.60 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 against 21.59 lakh and 11.02 lakh tonnes respectively in the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 16.72 percent in Bajra and a decrease of 12.86 percent in Maize.

Production of rabi cereals in the year 2006-07 is expected to be 84.52 lakh tonnes against 63.23 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06. Wheat, the main contributor of rabi cereals, is expected to be 75.53 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 as compared to 58.65 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 28.78 percent. Production of Barley is likely to be 8.98 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 against 4.58 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 96.07 percent.

Pulses, being rich source of energy and minerals, provide an important source of dietary proteins especially for the vegetarians. The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 7.15 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 against 3.56 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 100.84 percent. The production of Gram is likely to be 11.19 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 against 4.79 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 133.61 percent.

Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi

season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2006-07 is estimated at 57.97 lakh tonnes against 59.64 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 showing a decrease of 2.80 percent over the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 16.86 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 as against 15.45 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 showing an increase of 9.13 percent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 41.11 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 as against 44.19 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 showing a decrease of 6.97 percent. The production of Rape & Mustard is likely to be 40.46 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 as against 43.86 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 which registers a decrease of 7.75 percent over the previous year.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 3.48 lakh tonnes in the year 2006-07 as against 4.83 lakh tonnes in the year 2005-06 showing a decrease of 27.95 percent.

Cotton an important cash crop of the State is grown mainly in Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts, its production is likely to be 7.66 lakh bales during the year 2006-07 as against 8.80 lakh bales in the year 2005-06 showing a decrease of 12.96 percent.

5.3 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND INPUT MANAGEMENT

Organised management and the better availability of agriculture inputs including seeds, constitute an essential component for achieving higher level of production. Accordingly, use of high yielding seeds and fertilizers are major components of the strategy aimed at increasing foodgrain production.

Under the agriculture extension and input management programmes, various measures are being taken to reduce the adverse effect of erratic monsoon and hostile weather conditions on agriculture production.

Achievements under agriculture extension and input management programmes during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 are shown in the following table:

Table 5.3.1

Achievements under Agriculture Extension and Input Management

Items	Season	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement [upto Dec. 06]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Distribution of high yielding variety seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtl.	106.54	116.00	113.22
	Rabi	'000 Qtl.	412.42	562.00	490.54
2. Distribution of other improved seeds	Kharif	'000 Qtl.	115.48	171.50	128.75
	Rabi	'000 Qtl.	125.36	160.00	119.53
3. Distribution of fertilizers	Kharif	'000 Ton	321.45	446.84	369.27
	Rabi	'000 Ton	428.10	550.00	427.35

4. Consumption of Fertilizer	Kharif	Kg./Hect	23.04	31.92	30.78
	Rabi	Kg./Hect.	75.03	69.93	55.38
5. Distribution of Rhyzobium Culture packets	Kharif	Packets	1.09	8.75	2.15
	Rabi	in Lakh Nos.	8.06	7.15	6.20
6. Area covered under plant protection measures	Kharif	Lakh Hectare	43.53	42.75	41.18
	Rabi	Lakh Hectare	44.70	39.75	21.00
7. Quality Control					
Sample analysis					
i) Seeds		Number	4659	12000	3511
ii) Fertilizers		Number	4965	12000	3004
iii) Plant Protection		Number	1470	1600	1005
8. Water Management Programme					
i) Pipeline Extension		Kilometer	5700	6000	2761
9. Soil and Water Sample Analysis					
		Lakh Number	2.57	3.50	2.91
10. Land Improvement Programme-Gypsum Distribution					
i) Isopom		MT	63895	60000	41892
ii) Work Plan		MT	9347	15000	5000

5.4 HORTICULTURE

Rajasthan has plenty of scope for horticulture activities; it provides additional employment opportunities to the rural people while diversifying the rural economy to agro processing and other ancillary activities. During the year 2006-07, against the revised budget provision of Rs. 365 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 191.79 lakhs has been utilized upto December 2006. Subsidy based a new scheme of fruit plantation has been launched during the year 2006-07.

Following schemes are also functioning for enhancing horticulture activities:

National Horticulture Mission: To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices, flower and medicinal crops in the selected 14 districts of the state viz. Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore,

Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara and SriGanganagar, a sum of Rs. 1,464.30 lakhs has been spent during the year 2005-06. Government of India approved the annual action plan worth Rs. 7,626.67 lakhs for the year 2006-07 and three more districts viz. Tonk, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur have also been included under NHM. Against the available funds of Rs. 2,295.27 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1,300.00 lakhs has been utilized upto December 2006.

Micro Irrigation Scheme: Water is the most limiting and valuable resource in the State. Drip and sprinkler system of micro irrigation is the efficient water management practice for increasing crop yield with saving of water. To increase the adoptability of the system, Government of India has launched Micro Irrigation Scheme for the year 2006-07 in which 50% subsidy is being provided by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 80:20. During the year 2006-07, it is proposed to install the drip in 5,000 hectare and sprinkler in 76,650 hectare. Upto December 2006, drip and sprinkler have been installed in 1,215 and 23,500 hectare with the expenditure of Rs. 815.18 lakhs against the available funds of Rs. 1,048.02 lakhs.

5.5 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil erosion is a serious threat to productive land as soil suffers heavy moisture loss by quick evaporation. Uncontrolled flow of water not only results in loss of water and damage of fertile topsoil but also damages valuable soil nutrients. Appropriate measures of soil and water conservation can considerably increase fertility of soil in rainfed areas.

Under watershed development and soil conservation scheme, two prevailing approaches are being adopted in the State for agriculture and rural area development: the first, 'Command Area Development' is being implemented for complete development of command area where irrigation water availability has been ensured through dams, rivers, canals, etc. The second approach 'Watershed Area Development' is adopted in the areas where rains are uncertain, erratic and aberrant, also where agriculture fully depends on rains and in the area of mixed farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.

Following schemes are being executed under watershed development and soil conservation:

(i) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA): This programme is being implemented in 201 Panchayat Samities (where irrigation facility is less than 30%) almost in all the districts, except SriGanganagar. There are 1,138 watersheds including 320 pilots watersheds selected during the year 2001-02 and 818 new

watersheds selected during the year 2002-03 . During the year 2006-07, financial target of Rs. 5,278.23 lakhs has been kept, against which an expenditure of Rs. 2,465.01 lakhs is incurred upto December 2006.

(ii) Wasteland Development Programme and Other Schemes: This scheme is being executed in 19 districts of the State. During the year 2006-07, a provision of Rs. 8,321.16 lakhs was kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 2,976.05 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006 and 48,289 hectares of area has been treated.

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP): This programme is being implemented in 16 desert districts. During the year 2006-07, a provision of Rs. 28,325.00 lakhs was kept for development of watersheds against which an expenditure of Rs. 9,839.10 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006 and 1,26,732 hectares of area has been treated.

(iv) Combating Desertification Programme (CDP): This programme is being implemented in 10 desert districts. During the year 2006-07, against the annual target of Rs. 29,138.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 10,603.95 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006 and 62,049 hectares of area has been treated upto December 2006.

(v) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP): This programme is being implemented in 11 districts of the State. During the year 2006-07, a provision of Rs. 9,241.00 lakhs was kept against which an expenditure of Rs. 3,044.07 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006 and 51,673 hectares of area has been treated.

(vi) Bisalpur Jal Vitaran Yojana: Under this programme, 20,222 hectares of area is proposed to be treated upto 2007-08 for which a budget provision of Rs. 1,106.00 lakhs is kept. An expenditure of Rs. 317.00 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006.

(vii) Jal Abhiyan: Under Jal Abhiyan, 27,656 structures were constructed against the target of 25,000.

5.6 AGRICULTURE MARKETING

In order to provide better marketing facilities and adequate returns of farmers produce, the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is functioning to prevent Mandi Tax evasion and to implement 'Mandi Regulation Management' effectively. With the objective of effective mandi management, out of the 125 mandis operating in Rajasthan, 108 have been computerised and made operational; these are also linked with the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing, Marketing Board, Mandi Samitis

and main mandis in the country through internet under the scheme of Market Information Network of Government of India. Under the Agriculture Marketing Department, 8 Agmark Laboratories at different places in the State are also functioning to check food adulteration. Ex-gratia of Rs. 50,000 is being provided to farmers/agricultural labourers in case of death and Rs. 25,000 in case of disability occurring during agriculture work or marketing in mandi yard. During the year 2006-07, financial assistance of Rs. 595.63 lakhs was provided to 1,868 persons upto December 2006.

Income earned from Mandi Taxes has been Rs. 167.00 crores and Rs. 190.97 crores during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively while in the year 2006-07 (upto November 2006), the State earning is Rs.132.64 crores.

Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board is also functioning for developing the agricultural marketing system in the State. One of the main functions of the Board is to construct rural roads and mandi buildings in Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti (KUMS) areas and also upgrade the roads already constructed under the Road Up-gradation Project. During the financial year 2006-07, Rs.135.35 crores have been released upto December 2006 for construction of link roads, mandi development works and other construction activities. In order to promote export of fruits & vegetables from the State and to setup the agro based units in Rajasthan, a terminal market is being developed at Muhana, Jaipur by KUMS F&V. An expenditure of Rs. 25.23 crores has been made on this project upto December 2006. Board is encouraging export of fresh vegetables to Gulf countries. Approximately one tonne fresh vegetable is being exported to Dubai by Air daily.

5.7 STATE WAREHOUSING

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC), a Government undertaking, is undertaking the activities of constructing godowns and warehouses in the State for scientific storage of agricultural produces, fertilizers, seeds, manures, agricultural implements and other notified commodities. It is the public enterprise, which has continuously been in profit for the last 23 years. In the financial year 2006-07, the corporation earned a tentative profit of Rs. 21.31 crores upto December 2006.

The Corporation, with its 91 warehouses in the State has a storage capacity of 10.23 lakh MT. Its average utilisation has been 101 percent. The Corporation is providing 70 percent, 60 percent and 10 percent rebate for storage charges respectively to SC/ST farmers, other farmers and co-operative societies which is highest as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Ware Housing Corporation.

Besides, 7.5 percent rebate is provided to the depositors who reserve more than 15,000 MT storage capacity for three months and it is 12.5 percent in case of co-operative societies.

During the year 2006-07, the Corporation has constructed godowns of 11,700 MT storage capacity upto December 2006 against the target of 42,750 MT. The Corporation has initiated a pledged loan scheme to provide loan assistance to the farmers upto a maximum limit of 75 percent value of their agriculture produce i.e. Mustard, Coriander, Soyabean, Wheat, Taramira, Linseed, Sesamum, Guwar, Methi, Cumin seed and Isabgol stored by them in the warehouses. Initially, the normal term of pledged loan was 90 days extendable in special circumstances upto 150 days. This term of pledge loan has been increased from 90 days to 180 days and thereafter in special circumstances to 270 days on penal interest.

During the season of Rabi 2005-06, the Corporation procured 3.00 MT wheat under the support price scheme at 5 allotted purchase centres. In addition, the Corporation played a vital role in providing warehousing facilities to FCI, RAJFED and NAFED for storage of agricultural commodities procured under the support price scheme.

5.8 IRRIGATION

There are four major sources of irrigation viz. canals, tanks, wells and tube-wells. The gross irrigated area in the State during the year 2004-05 was 70.93 lakh hectares, which is 10.95 percent more than that of 63.93 lakh hectares in the year 2003-04. Out of the gross irrigated area, 70.10 percent was irrigated by wells and tube-wells, 27.60 percent by canals and 2.30 percent by other sources. The area irrigated by different sources in the State during the year 2002-03 to 2004-05 is given in the following table:

Table - 5.8.1
Source-wise Irrigated Area

Source of Irrigation	Net area irrigated			(Area in '000 Hectare) Gross area irrigated		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Canals	960	1314	1458	1348	1906	1958
2. Tanks	8	60	82	8	62	86
3. Wells & Tube-wells	3377	3810	4267	3887	4368	4972
4. Others	27	55	73	29	57	77
Total	4372	5239	5880	5272	6393	7093

The Irrigation Department of the State is striving hard to expand irrigation facilities by harnessing available surface water through various major, medium and minor irrigation projects. By the end of March 2006,

irrigation potential of 33.93 lakh hectares was created in the State through these projects. During the year 2006-07, an additional irrigation potential of 14,670 hectares (excluding IGNP & CAD) has been created upto December 2006 against the target of 55,000 hectares.

For annual plan 2006-07, a revised outlay of Rs. 611.60 crores (excluding IGNP & CAD) was kept which includes Rs. 128.81 crores for Narmada canal project, Rs. 42.62 crores for Mahi Bajaj Sagar project, Rs. 43.00 crores for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 30.00 crores for Bisalpur project and Rs. 185.00 crores for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP). Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 324.32 crores was incurred upto December 2006 which includes Rs. 46.58 crores for Narmada canal project, Rs. 33.50 crores for Mahi, Rs. 24.68 crores for Gang Nahar modernisation, Rs. 24.00 crores for Bisalpur project and Rs. 68.60 crores for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP).

With a view to extend irrigated area in the State, 5 major: Mahi; Bisalpur; Narmada; RWSRP and Ratanpura distributory, one modernisation (Gang Nahar), 3 medium and 91 minor irrigation projects are under construction. District water harvesting work plans have been framed for water harvesting and increasing ground water level. Under this, 47,698 works with an investment of Rs. 2,048 crores have been identified. During the year 2006-07, 1,920 works have been started, out of these 1,750 works have been completed upto December 2006.

Jal Chetna Yatra was conducted during 16th May to 16th June 2006 wherein public made aware about the importance of water utility. The yatra covered more than 18,000 villages. About 37 lakh males and 23 lakh females took part and 1.26 lakh works pertaining to water harvesting/conservation were completed.

Colonisation

Main function of the department is allotment of the land under colonisation, first of all survey of the colonisation area is done. Land falling in the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted under General and Special allotments in equal 50:50 proportion. Under special allotment, 60 percent land is allotted to special allottees and 40 percent by open sale. Since inception to December 2006, 13.12 lakh hectares (7.51 lakh hectares command and 5.61 lakh hectares non-command) land had been allotted to about 1.92 lakh persons. During the year 2006-07, against the target of 35,000 hectares land, 11,531 hectares land was allotted to 2,073 persons upto December 2006.

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP)

The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project aims at utilisation of 7.59 MAF water of Ravi and Beas rivers for irrigation, drinking water and other uses in the

western region of Rajasthan. The project has been taken-up in two stages. The main canal was completed in December 1986. On completion of the project, annual irrigation potential of about 15.17 lakh hectares area would be available. By the end of December 2006, the construction of branches and distributaries of 8,064 km in length was completed as against proposed target of 9,060 km. On this work, an expenditure of Rs. 3,028.32 crores was incurred (Rs. 430.02 crores in first stage and Rs. 2,598.30 crores in the second stage) which brought 15.86 lakh hectares of area under irrigation.

For the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 210.00 crores was sanctioned (including Rs. 21.50 crores to be provided by Government of India as loan assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Rs. 75.00 crores under 12th Finance Commission). An expenditure of Rs. 76.57 crores was incurred upto December 2006 and 29 Km. canals have been constructed.

In addition to irrigation, the project has been providing drinking water in the command area. Kanwar Sain Lift Canal is providing drinking water to Bikaner city and 99 villages situated outside the project area. Gandhelisahawa lift scheme is providing drinking water to 175 villages of Churu district while the main canal via Jodhpur lift scheme is providing drinking water to Jodhpur city and the enroute towns and villages. The Canal is also providing drinking water to Jaisalmer city and Ramgarh village. After completion of the project, 1.80 crore population of eight districts of western Rajasthan will avail drinking water facility. Water will also be available to industries and electricity generating centres.

In the first phase, Kanwar Sain Lift Canal has provided irrigation facilities in 62 thousand hectares area upto March 2005. In the second phase, the target is to provide irrigation facility in 5.37 lakh hectares area from six water-lifting schemes namely Sahwa, Gajner, Bangarsar, Kolayat, Phalodi and Pokaran by lifting water upto a maximum height of 60 meters. Under these schemes, irrigation facility has been made available to 2.79 lakh hectares area upto March 2006 by completing work on 1,464 km of canal including completion of Bangarsar Lift Canal and part work on others. During the year 2006-07, construction of 22 km. of canal length has been completed upto December 2006.

Bisalpur Project

The Bisalpur Project is a multipurpose project i.e. an irrigation-cum-drinking water supply project envisaging construction of a storage dam across the Banas River near Bisalpur village in Tonk district. The main objective of the project is to supply drinking water to Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Beawar, Kishangarh, Kekri and other enroute cities, towns, villages and

also to irrigate 81,800 hectares of agricultural land of Tonk district. The total storage capacity of the dam is 38.70 TMC, out of which 16.2 TMC is reserved for providing drinking water and 8 TMC for irrigation purpose.

The sanctioned original cost of the project was Rs. 309.07 crores which was revised to Rs. 657.91 crores (March 2000 prices). Upto the end of March 2006, an expenditure of Rs. 633.02 crores was incurred on this project. Against a budget provision of Rs. 30.00 crores for the year 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs. 24.18 crores was incurred upto December 2006. Till December 2006, irrigation potential of about 80,500 hectares has been created. For oustees rehabilitation and resettlement, about 111 rehabilitation colonies are proposed to be developed for which site identification work has been done. Out of these 96 colonies have been completely developed and development work of 15 colonies are under progress.

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project

Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project is a Inter State Multipurpose Project of Rajasthan and Gujarat State joint venture of Gujarat and Rajasthan. It aims at development of irrigation and generation of hydroelectric power. The construction of dam and appurtenant works have already been completed under first phase, unit-I, and most of the main canal works have been completed and remaining works of distribution system of canal are in progress. The revised project envisages 80,000 hectares CCA with an estimated cost of Rs. 834.88 crores. Upto March 2006, irrigation facility in 78,484 hectares area has been provided with an expenditure of Rs. 829.83 crores.

During the year 2006-07, additional potential in 4,212 hectares has been created against the target of 4357 hectares. Besides, work of excavation/earth filling to the tune of 1.17 lakh cubic meters, lining work in 2.60 lakh/sq. mtr. and 313 pucca works were completed upto December 2006.

Ground Water

This is a well known fact that water comes on second priority after air in the context of important basic needs of human being. In Rajasthan where drought conditions exist almost in every alternate year, ground water has played an important role in solving water problem to a greater extent. Due to rigorous and successful efforts, availability of fresh drinking water alongwith additional ground water resources for irrigation purpose has increased for desert and rocky districts of the State.

During the year 2006-07, 314 tubewells, 360 Hand Pump Borewells, 34 Piezometers have been constructed upto December 2006. Apart from this, deepening of 1,411 wells has been done under various schemes of Ground water.

5.9 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry Sector plays a vital role in the rural economy of the State. This sector has a significant beneficial impact in generating employment to marginal, sub marginal and landless farmers. Increase in livestock production; milk, mutton, wool and eggs will improve socio economic status of the farmers and contribute in the gross domestic income of the State. As per the livestock census of 2003, there are 491.46 lakh animals and over 61.34 lakh poultry in the State.

In the year 2006-07, 12 polyclinics, 175 Ist grade veterinary hospitals, 1,238 veterinary hospitals, 285 veterinary dispensaries and 1,727 sub-centres are providing veterinary health care and breed improvement facilities to livestock.

10 horse development centres are working at Udaipur, Jhalawar, Pali, Bali (Pali), Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Jalore & Jaipur districts for the improvement of horse breed. For development of goat and fodder production, a goat breeding centre is functioning at village Ramsar in Ajmer district. A sheep breeding farm is also functioning at Fatehpur (Sikar) for the development of sheep. A poultry farm and an intensive poultry development block is also functioning in the State.

For prevention of different diseases, 51.44 lakh animals vaccinated, 92.91 lakh treated, 6.20 lakh castrated and 8.06 lakh artificially inseminated upto December 2006.

Following steps have been taken for development of animal husbandry :

- Inception of cattle and cattle breeder insurance scheme.
- Mobile veterinary unit started .
- Farmers training camps organised under livelihood mission to provide latest technical information to farmers.
- Latest technical information is being made available to farmers through farmers training camps and exhibitions.
- Three veterinary institutes (Baran, Jhalawar and Dholpur) upgraded and 21 new institutions are established.

5.10 SHEEP HUSBANDRY

Sheep rearing is one of the most viable components of the agro-economy in the State. Under the sheep protection programmes, anti-disease dose has been given to 157.71 lakh sheep during the year 2006-07, besides, medicated spray (dusting) was performed on 81.01 lakh sheep, 44.84 lakh sheep were vaccinated, 7.11 lakh unfit rams were castrated and 0.21 lakh wool samples were analysed upto December 2006 by wool analysis laboratory at Bikaner. Under animal improvement programme, artificial insemination, castration and treatment camps have been organised through out the year. Mass vaccination programme is being carried out to prevent animal diseases in the State.

5.11 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented on the lines of world famous 'Amul Pattern' based on cooperation. Under this programme, 9,096 Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies (PDCS) have been registered and affiliated with District Dairy Unions. At present, 16 Districts Dairy Unions are functioning in the State which are affiliated with the Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation' (RCDF).

District Dairy Unions, with their own financial resources have increased their installed milk handling capacity from 9.00 lakh litres to 14.30 lakh litres per day. Apart from this, fodder production capacity has also increased from 400 MT to 600 MT. In the financial year 2006-07 (upto December 2006), District Dairy Unions have procured milk at an average of 13.49 lakh kg. per day and it has been marketed at an average of 12.01 lakh litres per day. During this period, 11,691 MT of ghee has also been marketed. At present, more than 6.20 lakh milk producers are being benefited by co-operative based milk development schemes who are receiving reasonable price of their milk.

Dairies, functioning under the RCDF are providing direct employment to about 3,000 persons and indirect employment to about 30,000 persons through village level co-operative societies. 5,300 Self Help Groups have been constituted in villages to make women self-dependent. The State economy is being strengthened by reimbursing an amount over Rs.1.62 crores per day against milk produced through Co-operative Dairy Institutions. RCDF is providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2006-07, 1.84 lakh MT cattle feed has been marketed upto December 2006. In view of animal health, two Urea Molasses Brick Plants are functioning in the State under co-operative sector.

In order to enhance milk production & milk products and their availability to the consumers, Federation has taken steps for marketing the products outside the State through several outlets of Mother Dairy. New products like Flavoured milk, Ice-cream, Softy, Coffee, SARAS Paneer, Sweet Dahi, Plain Dahi, Alwar Milk cake and Bikaner Saras Rasgulla etc. have been launched for sale. SARAS parlour situated at J.L.N. Marg, Jaipur is being kept open round the clock which generates average sales of Rs. 9.00 crores per annum. In addition to this, Saras products have also been introduced in schools on concessional rates.

Key activities in Dairy Development Sector are given in the following table:

Table 5.11.1

S. No.	Activity	Unit	Target 2006-07	Achievement upto Dec. 06
1.	Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg. per day	17.54	13.49
2.	Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt. per day	11.77	12.01
3.	Cattle Feed Marketing	'000' MT	233	184
4.	Revived Societies	Number	377	348
5.	New Societies	Number	625	222
6.	Artificial and Natural Insemination	'000 Number	428	349

5.12 FISHERIES

Rajasthan, although a land of desert and sand dunes, has an estimated 3.30 lakh hectares of water area for fishing in form of major, medium reservoirs (1.20 lakh ha.), tanks & ponds (1.80 lakh ha.), and rivers & canals (0.30 lakh ha.). The prime objective of fisheries development in the State is to increase fish production and thereby to raise nutritional standard of population, generate employment opportunities and additional source of income in rural areas. Priority has been given to produce quality fish seed in the State, which is the major input for fish production. During the year 2006-07, 12,000 MT of fish and 303 million fish seed were produced upto December 2006 against the respective target of 20,000 MT and 300 million.

Water bodies are being developed by stocking of quality fish seed and conservations of fish stock. Water bodies are leased out for fish

production to earn revenue during the year 2006-07, a revenue Rs 264 lakhs was earned by leasing out water bodies upto December 2006, against the target of Rs.565 lakhs.

5.13 FORESTRY

Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the State's economy. As per report of the Forest Survey of India, during bi-annual survey, 1999-2001, Rajasthan registered an increase of 2,496 sq. km. in forest area. Prior to this, there was an increase of 982 sq. km. in forest area as per three bi-annual surveys 1993-95, 1995-97 and 1997-99. Rajasthan is the only State in the country registering spontaneous hike in forest cover during last four consecutive bi-annual surveys.

The State Government issued new directives with regard to policy formation for improvement of forest development schemes with consultation of Panchyati Raj Institutions. With a view to ensure public participation in formation of various programmes related with afforestation, 4,691 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) have been constituted under Joint Forest Management Programme. These committees are protecting and managing 7.69 lakh hectares of forest land. This programme lays emphasis on participation of women and persons belonging to backward classes. The State Government has recently constituted state level, divisional and district level committees to emphasize Joint Forest Management and Forest Development Agencies.

A target of plantation in an area of 60,000 hectares and distribution of 200 lakh seedlings was kept under the Twenty Point Programme during the year 2006-07. Plantation on 83,550 hectares of land has been completed and 111.63 lakh seedlings were distributed by December 2006.

During the year 2006-07, a financial target of Rs. 15,896.48 lakhs was kept under various centrally sponsored schemes. Major activities include ecological development, minor forest produce development, soil conservation, development of sanctuaries, national parks and zoo etc. Against the target, Rs. 6,840.89 lakhs have been spent upto December 2006.

5.14 WILD LIFE CONSERVATION

The State of Rajasthan is popular for its rich biodiversity all over the country. The forest department is making all out efforts to conserve protect and manage the wildlife of the state despite adverse climatic conditions and limited forestry resources. There are two national parks

viz. Ranthambhore National Park, Sawai Madhopur and Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur and 25 wild life sanctuaries. There are 33 closed places spread in 14,865 sq. km. of area in the State. The lakhs of Indians and foreign tourists visit these sanctuaries and National Parks every year, which directly and indirectly implies that these protected areas are being effectively managed by forest department. In this regards, the funds are being made available by the state government under state plan and by the central government under the centrally sponsored scheme.

Rajasthan is rich in wild life because of its size and geographical location. The State provides a variety of habitat that support a number of rare and endangered animal and bird species viz. Great Indian Bustard, Tiger, Leopard, Chinkara, Sloth Bear, Wolf, Black Necked Storks etc. The State offers ample opportunities for eco-tourism.

Following tiger reserves are also functioning for tiger protection:

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve: Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is conserved, managed, protected and maintained out of the funds released by the Central Government. Under CSS for non recurring items, cent percent funding is met by the Central Government and for recurring items, 50% matching share is provided by the State Government and 50% by the Central. In this regard, every year an annual plan of operations (APO) is submitted to the Government of India. After the sanction of APO, items/activities like construction of wall, construction of roads, anicuts & other water devices, construction of buildings and maintenance of wireless sets, maintenance of vehicles, training courses, workshops and seminars, fire control measures, census of wild animals and intensive patrolling etc. have been carried out.

Sariska Tiger Reserve: Sariska Tiger Reserve is also managed, conserved and protected out of the funds released by the Central and State Government. Under CSS for non-recurring items hundred percent funding is met by the Central Government and for recurring items 50% matching share is met by the State Government and 50% by the Central. In this reserve the activities like maintenance of buildings, roads, nakas, chowkies, vehicles and wireless sets etc. are carried out. In addition to these, the activities like conduct of wildlife census, fire protection measures, construction of anicuts, construction of buildings and roads and construction of protection wall, training courses like conduct of workshops and seminars and intensive patrolling etc. have been carried out.

5.15 CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in Rajasthan is playing vital role in the social and economic development of the State, particularly in rural areas. Initially, this movement was confined to agricultural credit; later on, it rapidly spread to other fields like agro-processing, agro-marketing, milk production and distribution, rural industries, consumer stores, social services etc. 90 percent credit loans and 30 percent of total agricultural inputs are being provided to farmers by co-operative institutions in the State.

At present there are 20 State Level Federations, 28 Central Cooperative Banks, 16 Milk Unions, 32 Upbhokta Wholesale Bhandars, 36 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB), 5,244 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and 212 Kraya-Vikraya Sahakari Samitis (KVSS). Thus a total of about 23,727 co-operative societies are registered in the State including above societies. These societies are functioning with a share capital of about Rs. 1,235.64 crores and working capital of Rs. 16,264 crores.

Besides, co-operative institutions are functioning for providing agricultural loans and other inputs like fertilizers, seeds and pesticides to the farmers. During the year 2006-07, against a target of Rs. 2,800 crores of short-term loans, cooperative banks have distributed loans worth Rs. 2,127.48 crores (provisional) till December 2006. Similarly, during the year 2006-07, PLDBs have distributed loans worth Rs. 137.04 crores (provisional) upto November 2006 under long-term loans against a target of Rs. 275.00 crores. In order to streamline the loan procedure, 27.52 lakh Kisan Credit Cards have been provided to the farmers so far.

Following Programmes are also functioning under cooperative movement:

Co-operative Consumer System: In order to protect consumers from black marketing and artificial scarcity of commodities and also maintaining the public distribution proper, co-operative Institutions have been functioning effectively. For this 32 Sahakari Wholesale Bhandars and Rajasthan Rajya Shakari Upghokta Sangh Ltd., as apex institutions are in operation.

Women Co-operative societies: For upliftment of women and including them in main stream of development particularly women of weaker sections, 2,485 Bachat Ghar Yojna with 1,24,867 members have been constituted.

Co-operative Dwelling: Under this scheme, individual loans are being provided for building construction, repairs & maintenance and fulfilling the dream of self house. Individual loan upto a maximum limit of Rs.10 lakhs for a term of 15 years is provided on 10 percent per annum interest for house construction, house extension, purchase of house & land.

Tilam Sangh: Tilam Sangh is functioning in the State for enhancing oil seed production and providing edible oil to consumers on proper prices. Oil seed revolution has been begun in the State by virtue of Tilam Sangh.

Samgra Sahakari Vikas Pariyojna: This scheme is to be implemented in 7 districts of the State. Under this, financial assistance is provided to all cooperative institutions in the districts. Presently, the scheme is running in four districts namely Alwar, Tonk, Jhalawar and Jodhpur.

Besides, a number of useful schemes in co-operative sector like Gyan Sagar Loan Yojna, Self Help Loan Facility, Sahkar Sugam Credit Card Yojna, Avika Credit Card Yojna, Kaya Kalp Yojna, Phasal Bima Yojna, Krishak Mitra Yojna, Byaktigat Durghatna Bima Yojna, Asfal Kua Compensation Yojna etc. are also functioning in the State.

6. BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1 POWER

In the power sector, following five companies, one each for generation and transmission alongwith three for distribution are functioning for providing better supply of electricity to the consumers in the State:

1. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.,
2. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.,
3. Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.,
4. Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.,
5. Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.,

The main sources of power generation in the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Power Plants, Mahi Hydrel Project, Bhakra, Beas, Chambal and Satpura Projects. Besides, the State also gets power from wind energy, Central Sector's Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Singrauli, Rihand, Anta, Auraiya, Narora, Dadari Gas, Unchahar Thermal and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Urri hydrel Projects.

The Installed Capacity as on March 2006 (Owned, Partnership and Central allocation) was 5,453.885 MW. The increase in installed capacity during the year 2006-07, upto December 2006 was 194.00 MW, which includes 90.50 MW through wind power, 16.00 MW through Biomass and 87.50 MW from Central Sector.

Projectwise Installed Capacity in the State as on March 2006 is given in the table below:

Table 6.1.1

S.No.	Project	As on March 2006
1.	Suratgarh Thermal	1250.000 MW
2.	Kota Thermal	1045.000 MW
3.	Ramgarh Gas	113.500 MW
4.	Mahi and other Projects	163.850 MW
5.	Satpura	125.000 MW
6.	Chambal	193.000 MW
7.	Bhakra	225.300 MW
8.	Beas Hydrel	429.660 MW
9.	Central Projects	1541.180 MW
10.	Other Projects	367.395 MW
	Total	5453.885 MW

Generation, purchase and consumption of electricity in the State during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been shown in the following table:

Table - 6.1.2
Energy - Generation, Purchase and Consumption

Item	2005-06	(In crores unit)
		2006-07 (upto Dec. 06)
1	2	3
1. Generation (Partnership projects)	325.99	240.093
2. Purchase (Utpadan Nigam, Central Projects and Others)	2844.92	2356.337
Total (1+2)	3170.91	2596.430
3. Consumption (Sale out side State, Common Pool and BBMB)	44.59	NA
4. Distribution to Consumers of Rajasthan through companies at:	3000.592	2265.893
(i) Jaipur	1102.096	864.861
(ii) Ajmer	994.843	732.174
(iii) Jodhpur	903.653	668.858

Power consumption is likely to be 2,265.893 crore units upto December 2006 during the year 2006-07 as against 3,000.592 crore units consumed during the last year.

Under Rural Electrification Programme, out of total 39,810 villages (Census 1991) in the State, 35,084 villages have been electrified and about 7.47 lakh wells energised by the end of December 2006.

Transmission: By the end of March 2006, 620.18 Km. of 400 KV lines & four sub-stations of 2,955 MVA capacity, 8270.44 Km. of 220 KV lines & 52 sub-stations of 9855 MVA capacity and 11789.011 Km. of 132 KV lines & 249 sub-stations of 10886.5 MVA has already been installed. During the year 2006-07, against the target of laying 350.00 Km. of 220 KV lines and 300 Km. of 132 KV lines, 69.42 Km. of 132 KV lines have been laid upto December 2006. Similarly, against the provision of 2 sub-stations (220 KV) of 200 MVA capacity & 12 sub-stations (132KV) of 275 MVA capacity for the year 2006-07, 100 MVA capacity augmented of 220 KV sub-station and three sub-stations installed one in all capacity 132 KV sub-station increased upto 653 MVA at the end of December 2006. A feeder renovation programme has been launched for bringing down the transmission and distribution losses to 20% and to improve the distribution efficiency of electricity. All 8475 rural distribution feeders will be covered by 2008-09 with a capital investment

of Rs.3914 crores. The initial results are encouraging; T&D loss reduced from 43% in 2003-04 to 40% in 2005-06.

Sub-Transmission: Till the end of March 2006, 31,560 Km. of 33 KV lines and 2,366 sub-stations of 10,332 MVA capacity had been installed. For the year 2006-07, against the target of 1,208 Km. of 33 KV lines, the work on 717 Km. lines has been completed upto December 2006. Similarly, against the provision of 979 sub-stations of 1647 MVA capacity of 33 KV for the year 2006-07, 110 sub-stations of 562 MVA capacity have been installed upto December 2006.

6.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY

Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA) has been merged with the new company Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RREC). Progress under key activities of RREC is as under:

Wind Power Projects: Wind projects with a total capacity of 450 MW have been installed in the state. To promote investments in wind energy sector, amendments in the NCES Policy 2004, are envisaged. A total of 800 MW wind power capacity is expected to be installed in the next 18 months.

Biomass Project: 46.3 MW capacity of power project based on biomass has been installed in the State and another 2 projects based on biomass totaling to 15.5 MW are under implementation.

Domestic Lighting System: RREC is installing Domestic lighting system under State Plan head. Till date, 72,491 DLS have been installed in more than 2000 villages of the State. During the year 2006-07, a target of 3,356 DLS installation have been fixed, out of which 1,000 DLS have been installed upto January 2007.

6.3 TRANSPORT

Roads

Transport and Communication is an indicative of economic health and development of a State. Roads play effective role in all-round development of a region. A strong road network helps in promoting developmental activities being in the sphere of agriculture, trade & commerce, education, health, and even in maintenance of law and order situation.

On 31st March 2006, total road length in the State was 1,67,128 km. During the year 2006-07, 6,200 km. road length is likely to be added. Thus, the total road length is expected to reach a level of 1,73,328 km. by the end of March 2007. The road density in the State is 48.83 km. per 100 sq. km. upto the end of 2005-06 which is expected to be 50.64 Km.

per 100 Sq.Km. upto the end of 2006-07, still it is much below the national average of 102.92 Km.

Table - 6.3.1

Road Length in the State as on 31st March 2007 (Tentative)

S. No.	Item	(Length in km)				
		BT	WBM	GR	FW	Total
1	National Highways	5603	0	0	52	5655
2	State Highways	11542	4	23	25	11594
3	Major District Roads	7180	30	49	69	7328
4	Other District Roads	19290	131	1991	0	21412
5	Village Roads	76086	5515	41670	4068	127339
	Total	119701	5680	43733	4214	173328

BT-Black Top, WBM-Water Bound Macadam, GR-Graveled, FW- Fair Weather.

During the year 2006-07, about 4837 km BT roads have been constructed upto December 2006 under PMGSY, NABARD RIDF-XI,XII & Rural Roads & Missing link project.

There are 39,753 villages in the State as per 2001 census. Out of these, 24,010 villages were connected by the end of March 2006, which is expected to reach 25,570 by the end of March 2007. Besides, 9,031 Panchayat Headquarters have also been connected by BT roads upto December 2006.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY): was launched on 25th December 2000 with the objective of providing road connectivity with all weather roads to villages having population 500 and above as per 2001 census. Up to December 2006, a sanction of Rs. 4,549.49 crores for connecting 9169 villages with a BT road length of 30,223 kms has been received from Government of India. Against which, 5,368 villages have been connected by constructing 18,092 km. BT road. Rajasthan is the leading state in the country in implementation of PMGSY.

Central Road Fund (CRF): Strengthening, Widening and Renewal of State Highways (SHW's) and Major District Roads (MDR's) is being done under CRF. A sanction amounting to Rs.694.42 crores for 497 works in 8,366 km. road length was received up to December 2006 from MORTH, Government of India. Against this, an expenditure of Rs 517.76 crores

has been incurred and 7,314 kms roads have been strengthened and renewed up to December 2006.

Missing Link Project : A Missing Link project amounting to Rs.287.79 crores, which revised to Rs. 309. 80 crores was launched during 2003-04 covering a missing length of 2,715 Kms. Works in 22 districts and 10 districts are being executed by PWD and RSAMB respectively. Earthwork on these roads was done under famine relief and an expenditure of Rs 261.53 crores have been incurred up to December 2006.

Four/six laning of National Highways: Work of four /six laning of National Highways is being executed by National Highway Authority (NHAI) of India. The following National Highways are being made four/six lanned in the State:-

1. National Highways Development Project-First (Golden Quadrilateral)-

- State Border–Jaipur-Kishangarh-Nasirabad-Chittaurgarh-Udaipur- State Border (NH-8, 76, 79 & 79A) Total Length- 677 km.
- Except Chittaurgarh bypass all works completed.

2. National Highways Development Project-Second Part-I (East-West Corridor)

- State Border–Pindwara-Udaipur-Chittaurgarh-Kota-Baran-State Border (NH-14 & 76) Total Length- 528 km.
- All works are in progress.

3. National Highways Development Project-Second Part-II (North-South Corridor)

- State Border–Dholpur - State Border (NH-3) Total Length- 28 km.
- Works completed in 20 km..
- Work in progress in 8 km.

4. National Highways Development Project-Third – Third-A-

- State Border -Jaipur NH-11 Total km 185.50 km – Work in progress.
- DPR of 4 laning of 54 km Jaipur Reengus NH-11 finalized
- Reengus-Sikar road NH-11 in the identified list of 4 laning.

Third-B-

- DPR of 4 laning of 82 km Kishangarh – Ajmer – Beawar NH-8 finalized.
- Detailed Project Report for 4 laning of Jaipur-Tonk awarded.

- Beawer-Pali-Sirohi-Pindwara road(NH-14) in identified list.
- Tonk-Deoli-Kota-Jhalawar road (NH-12) in identified list.

The State Government provides help for land acquisition, removal of encroachment and shifting of utilities for timely implementation of the project.

Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojana: Mukhya Manti Sarak Yojana was launched on 7th October 2005. The salient features of the yojna are :-

1. Improvement/Up-gradation of 5 State Highways north-south corridor with length 1,053 km. with an estimated cost of Rs.1,500 crores under Mega Highway Project-I. This includes widening and up-gradation of roads up to international standards and construction of 11 ROBs and 28 bypasses. Works commenced in January 2006 and are under progress.
2. Construction of ROBs on 16 railway crossings having TVU more than two lakh with estimated cost of Rs. 100 crore in the next three years. 9 ROB's sanctioned in 8 districts and work of one ROB started.
3. The of road portions passing through habitation areas are damaged due to poor drainage. To overcome such problem, construction works have been completed in 106 km. with cement concrete/ stone kharunja roads and works in 132 km. length are in progress.
4. Upgrading of existing 4,500 km. damaged WBM roads constructed in various labour oriented schemes up to bituminous stage. 2,372 km. WBM roads have been up-graded to BT road and remaining works are in progress.
5. Construction of 1,000 km. roads for connecting important places of religious and tourism importance in the State. Sanctions issued for connecting 57 places of religious and tourism importance out of which, 11 places have been connected and remaining are in progress.
6. Development of one model road in every district of the State. Sanctions are issued for development of one model road in 32 districts and works are in progress.

Road Transport

RSRTC has managed to run a total of 4,568 vehicles, including 113 private vehicles, covering a total road length of 40.37 crores km. upto November, 2006 against the target of 60.25 crores km. for the

year 2006-07. The fleet utilisation of the corporation is 96 percent. There was a target of replacing 625 old buses by new ones during the year 2006-07 against which chassis of 305 buses have been purchased upto November 2006.

The total number of motor vehicles registered with the Transport Department of the State was 46.29 lakh upto the year 2005, which has reached 52.06 lakh by the end of the year 2006, showing an increase of 12.49 percent.

Details of various category of vehicles registered upto the end of December for the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 are given below:

Table 6.3.2
Motor Vehicles Registered in the State

Type of Vehicles	Cumulative Numbers in the Year		
	2004	2005	2006
1	2	3	4
1. Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90
2. Two Wheelers	2940515	3302263	3744732
3. Auto Rickshaws	59443	66155	73673
4. Tempos:			
(i) For carrying goods	16426	21308	27761
(ii) For carrying passengers	10292	11549	12551
5. Car & Station Wagons	226329	259423	297597
6. Jeeps	134441	145134	155137
7. Tractors	426235	455400	493277
8. Trailers	57875	59128	61148
9. Taxies	36520	41220	46349
10. Buses & Mini-buses	57542	60343	62832
11. Trucks	186431	201691	224361
12. Miscellaneous	4738	5402	6761
Total	4156877	4629106	5206269

Against a target of Rs. 860.00 crores to be earned as revenue during the year 2005-06, the achievement was of Rs. 908.18 crores which is 108.00 percent of the target. During the year 2006-07, the revenue-

earning target was kept at Rs 950.00 crores against which a revenue of Rs. 616.02 crores was earned upto December 2006.

6.4 RAILWAYS

The length of railway routes in the State at the end of March 2004 was 5,835.00 km. which is 9.23 percent of the total route of 63,221 km. in the country. Out of the total railway route of 5,835.00 km. in the State, 3,335.00 km. (57.16 percent) was covered under broad gauge, 2,413.00 km. (41.35 percent) under meter gauge and 87.00 km. (1.49 percent) under narrow gauge; the corresponding percentage for all India was 74.04 percent, 21.02 percent and 4.94 percent in respective gauges. As on 31st March 2004, the railway route length per 1000 sq. km. of geographical area was 17.05 km. in the State, as against 19.23 km. for the country.

6.5 POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Postal and telecommunication facilities in the country are growing speedily. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,450 including 9,648 in the rural areas and 802 in urban areas at the end of 2005-06. Thus, the average area and population served by each post office was 33 sq. km. and 5,404 persons respectively. Telegraph facilities are also provided by 559 offices during the year 2005-06.

The number of Telephone Exchanges in the State stood at 2,347 at the end of March 2006 as against 2,341 at the end of March 2005. Thus, the number of new Telephone Exchanges set up during the year 2005-06 was 6. The details of the Post Offices and Telecommunication facilities in the State as on March 2005 to 2006 are given below:

Table 6.5.1

Post Offices and Telecommunication Facilities in the State

S.No.	Item	Unit	As on March	
			2005	2006
1.	Post Offices	Number	10450	10450
2.	Telegraph Offices	Number	702	559
3.	Telephone Exchanges	Number	2341	2347
4.	Public Call Offices	Number	89420	96476
	(i) Local PCO	Number	7906	7899
	(ii) STD / PCO	Number	56561	58784
	(iii) Village PT	Number	24953	29793
5.	New Services			
	(i) Internet Connections	Number	80242	98787
	(ii) ISDN Connections	Number	2293	3032
	(iii) Internet Dhabas	Number	205	214

6.6 RAJASTHAN URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (RUIDP)

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project aims at socio-economic development of population in major cities of the State. Currently, the project covers six Principal Towns namely Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Ajmer and Bikaner. Initial cost of the project in Indian Rupee was estimated at Rs. 1,529 crores which was revised to Rs. 1,629 crores due to depreciation in the value of rupee vis-à-vis dollar. The Asian Development Bank is financing this project by sharing 69 percent (Rs. 1,124 crores) of the project cost as a loan. Out of the remaining cost of Rs. 505 crores (31 percent) is the share of the State Government and Urban Local Bodies.

It is proposed to upgrade and expand the infrastructure facilities of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, drainage, urban roads traffic management and fire services, etc. in six cities covered under the project. Besides, project also aims to strengthen the functional capacity of Urban Local Bodies by training the staff, increasing revenue resources and computerisation etc.

For the civil works of the project, 201 bids worth Rs. 1,620 crores have been invited upto December 2006 through competitive international bidding process. Out of this, orders worth Rs. 1,583.00 crores for 197 works have been issued and 138 works have been completed. Construction work of 10 ROB's and fly-overs, 93 km. roads, 108 tanks for water supply, 1,616 km. of water supply pipelines, 25 pumping stations for water supply, 202 tube wells, 1116 km. sewer lines, sewage treatment plant and one pumping station, improvement in 132 slums, 63 km. drains, 10 fire stations and 13 works of heritage conservation was completed upto December 2006.

The ADB has agreed to take up the first Phase of the Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply Project (BWSP) as a part of the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP). Phase I of the BWSP has been designed to supply a total of 360 MLD of treated water to Jaipur City, plus 40 MLD of treated water for rural areas, the total estimated cost of this part is Rs. 556 crores; of this amount, \$60 million (about Rs. 276 crores) is to be provided by the ADB and the remaining Rs. 280 crores by the State Government.

Phase I works comprise of:

- Supply and installation of new vertical turbine raw water pumps (420 mld) in the existing pumping station at the Bisalpur headworks.

- Supply and installation of 8.4 Km. of 2400 mm diameter MS raw water pipeline from Bisalpur up to Surajpura.
- Construction of a 400 mld potable water treatment plant at Surajpura.
- Construction of a 400 mld capacity clear water pumping station at Surajpura, with 360 mld to be delivered to Jaipur and 40 mld for Malpura.
- Supply and installation of 97.4 Km. of 2300 mm diameter MS clear water pipeline from Surajpura up to the reservoir at Balawala.
- Construction of related power supply works.

7. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Social and economic status of people in the State is improving. As per the 2001 Census, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 60.4 percent which is quite significant as it was only 38.6 percent in 1991. Thus, the State has registered a net increase of 21.8 percent in literacy rate during last 1991-2001 decade. Male literacy rate is 75.7 percent in the State while it is 43.9 percent in case of Female. Efforts are being made to bring larger number of children to schools and reduce the drop-out rate. The State Government is endeavouring to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes/schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) and Continuing Literacy programme etc.

Elementary Education and Literacy

In the National Education Policy, priority has been given to the universalisation of elementary education. A centrally sponsored scheme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is being implemented in the State to provide useful and essential education to children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. This also includes activities to bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the help of public participation in school management. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is aimed to enable children to learn about mastering their natural environment in a manner that allows the fullest harnessing of their human potential both spiritually and materially.

At present, there are 43,593 Government Primary Schools (PS) and 20,768 government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) are functioning in the State and a total number of enrollment in these schools in the age group of 6-14 years is 124.76 lakh (upto September 2006).

Literacy Programmes

The literacy programme is time bound, voluntary and devotional which is implemented in three phases. In the first phase, illiterates are identified through area survey, thereafter illiterates in the age group of 15-35 years are enrolled for TLC. Three primers in local language are taught within about 200 teaching hours to provide them basic knowledge of literacy. On completion of first phase, it is supposed that learners have gained skill to read and write in their own language and do simple mathematics. Thereafter, the Post Literacy Programmed (PLP) of second phase starts wherein the neo-literates are made to put acquired skill into practice and to increase the knowledge gained during the previous stage. The duration of this programme is about one year. Dropout learners and the illiterates,

who could not attend the TLC programme, participate in the residual illiterate programme. In the last and third phase, the programme of Continuing Education (CE) is taken up and learners are provided with the facility of continuing their learning habits and using them in their routine life.

Rajasthan has completed TLC and PLP. At present, CE programmes: programme for residual illiterates; equivalency programme; income generating programme; quality of life improvement programme; individual interest promotion programme and future oriented programme are running in all the 32 districts.

Under the total literacy and CE Programmed, 90.70 lakh illiterates have been identified. Out of these 80.57 lakh have been enrolled. Amongst the total enrolled persons 53.78 lakh are female, 15.86 lakh belong to scheduled castes and 15.84 lakh scheduled tribes. So far, 65.37 lakh persons have been made neo literate. Under the Post Literacy Programme, 54.45 lakh persons have been enrolled; of these, 38.87 lakh neo literates have completed Primer 1 of PLP and have participated in skill development programme through continuing education centres. Upto December 2006, 74.43 lakh persons have been benefited; of these 11.26 lakh persons belong to scheduled castes and 8.50 lakh scheduled tribes. Under Central Sponsored Scheme for the residual and neo-literates, Post Residual Illiterates (PRI) programme is being implemented in 11 districts.

For the empowerment of women 231 Vocational training camps have been organised. In Jhalawar and Jalore districts, special residential camps for 180 women are being organized to make them literates and build their vocational skill.

Secondary Education

At present, 8,463 secondary and 4,498 Senior Secondary schools are running in the State. Out of these, 3,802 Secondary and 2,714 Senior Secondary schools are in Government sector. A total of 20.07 lakh students including 6.56 lakh girls are studying in these schools.

To promote girl education in the State, 'Gargi Award' is being provided. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 1,000 per year is provided to girls who secure 75% or more marks in class X of secondary board examination and highest marks in VIII class Board examination at every Panchayat Samiti as well as at District Headquarter for continuing their study in next classes. This incentive is provided for regular students for two years who continue their study regularly.

In tribal area GRACE scheme has been initiated in 200 senior secondary schools. Free of cost bi-cycles are provided to the girls studying in IX & X classes.

Free transport facility is also provided to girls who are studying in IX to XII classes. Under this, 18,038 girls are benefited.

The State Open Schools (SOS) have also been set up for catering the educational needs of the students who do not devote full time in regular school. Under SOS, about 50,000 students have been registered.

In order to promote girl education and to ensure adequate enrollment and retention of children in government schools, free text books are being provided to all boys and girls in I to XII classes. In the year 2006-07, free text books of about Rs. 55 crores have been distributed to boys and girls.

Under Shiksha Karmi Project, 3,646 day schools (PS/UPS) are functioning in 3,646 villages of 150 blocks covering 31 districts with 8,532 Shiksha Karmis (teachers).

In view of achieving the goal of cent percent enrollment and retention of children in the age group of 6-14 in schools. Child Tracking System has been introduced. Mid-day meal is being provided to all school children studying in classes 1 to 5.

Following measures have also been taken to promote education:

- Residential bridge courses have been conducted in the current year. The bridge courses are being run for girls (who are out of school and drop out category) for a duration ranging from three to six months and efforts are being made to get them mainstreamed also.
- Apart from exempting the tuition fees and computer fees for girls in I to XII classes, boys fund has also been exempted in government schools.
- 3,877 Mahila Shikshan Shivirs have been organized for benefiting illiterate women.
- 186 additional Kasturba Gandhi Balika schools have been sanctioned in the State, out of which 56 are already functioning.

- Education satellite is being set up in the State with the help of ISRO.
- Aapki Beti Scheme has been introduced for the girl belonging to BPL families whose one or both parents have died. Under this scheme, a scholarship of Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 1,500 is being given to girls studying in VIII and IX-XII classes respectively.
- Construction of additional classrooms, toilets, ramps and drinking water facilities have been provided in 1,374 secondary/Sr. secondary schools under RIDF XII Project.

Higher Education

At present, there are 898 colleges, out of which 117 are government colleges, 71 aided, 701 private un-aided and 9 self-financing colleges are functioning in the State. Two institutions namely 'Rajasthan School of Art' and 'Rajasthan Sangeet Sansthan' are also running in Rajasthan.

In the country as a whole, there is one college on population of 77,000 while in Rajasthan, there is one college on population of 63,000 only. Thus, Rajasthan is quite ahead from National Average in the Higher Education Sector.

In the academic session 2006-07, three new government colleges have been started; one each at Kotda, Pokran and Sojat city. A provision of Rs. 115.89 lakhs was sanctioned for these new colleges against this, an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has been incurred upto December 2006. In Government colleges, 23 new subjects were introduced for which Rs. 78.20 lakhs were sanctioned against this, Rs. 30.00 lakhs have been spent upto December 2006.

The concept of Public Private Partnership has been introduced in the field of higher education in the following areas:-

- (i) establishment of new colleges including colleges for women
- (ii) establishment of knowledge centres
- (iii) introduction of vocational courses.

Technical Education

Polytechnic: At present, 26 government polytechnic colleges including 7 women polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 3,300 students are functioning in the public sector. Besides, 2 private polytechnic colleges namely Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur and Birla Institute, Pilani with intake capacity of 390 students are also running. An amount of

Rs. 2700 lakhs has been sanctioned under various schemes out of this Rs. 612.26 lakhs have been spent upto December 2006.

Public Private Partnership initiatives are being promoted to strengthen and expand technical education in the State. Efforts are being made to establish polytechnic in 12 districts which do not have a polytechnic through public private partnership. Government will be providing free land for such institutes.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI): At present 126 ITIs (including eight for women) with 12,352 seats in the public sector and 140 ITIs with 10,373 seats in the private sector are functioning in the State which are providing vocational training in engineering courses and non-engineering courses of 1 to 3 years duration. An amount of Rs. 1,600 lakhs has been sanctioned under various schemes of ITI, out of this, Rs. 1,144.69 lakhs have been spent upto December 2006.

The construction of first phase of ITI building at Arnod has been completed and Trade Courses of Driver cum Mechanic and Diesel Mechanic have been introduced at ITI Kotda and Khairwara, besides construction of Technical University is under process.

There are 113 Panchayat Samitees which do not have ITIs. Government will be providing free land for establishing ITIs through public private partnership. In case of polytechnics for women, government would construct the building and hand over to the private partner for management and running of the institution.

Details of Institutions for Technical Education are as follows:

Table- 7.1.1
Institutions and sanctioned seats

Course	2006-07					
	Institutions			Seats		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
Engineering	7	41	48	2050	13905	15955
M.C.A.	5	21	26	270	1260	1530
M.B.A.	5	48	53	250	3075	3325
B-Pharmacy	1	24	25	40	1390	1430
D-Pharmacy	1	19	20	60	1140	1200
Para Medical Diploma	4	2	6	335	480	815

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit language is an emblem of our rich and prosperous cultural heritage. The Directorate of Sanskrit Education was established in the year 1958 with the onerous responsibility of expanding and spreading the Sanskrit language in the State. Presently 10 Acharya, 18 Shastri, 91 Varisth Upadhyay, 88 Praveshika and 1,289 upper Primary schools are functioning to provide Sanskrit education.

7.2 MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The State is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases and for providing curative and preventive services to the people. Medical and health services are being provided in the State through a network of government as well as private institutions at various levels.

Position of government allopathic medical institutions at the end of

December 2006 is shown in the table given below:

Table - 7.2.1

Allopathic Medical Institutions

Institution	Number
1. Hospitals	121
2. Dispensaries	202
3. Primary Health Centres – Rural	1499
4. Primary Health Centres – Urban	31
5. Community Health Centres	337
6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	118
7. Aid Posts (Urban)	13
8. Sub-Health Centres	10612
9. In-patient Beds	41185

During the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, 950 leprosy cases were detected under the Leprosy Eradication Programme. Under the 'National TB Eradication Programme', about 1,07,658 new cases were detected upto December 2006 against the target of 94,271 cases. Under the Blindness Eradication Programme, about 1.66 lakh eye operations were performed upto December 2006 against the target of 2.30 lakh eye operations and 1341 eye camps organised. Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, about 84.30 lakh blood slides were collected and examined upto December 2006 against the target of 68.86 lakhs. Under the 'National Aids Control Programme', blood of 2.89 lakh persons was tested of which 626 cases were found HIV positive.

Swasthya Chetna Yatra was conducted during the month of December 2006. Under this, 9,205 shivirs organized wherein treatment was provided to 31.05 lakh patients including 19.02 lakh and 12.03 lakh under allopathy and ayurved respectively. Pathology diagnosis was also done on 2.85 lakh patients. Besides, treatment was also provided to 1.50 lakh children. Immunisation facilities were also made available to the children of 0-1 year age group.

In order to control Infant Mortality Rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an Intensive Immunisation Programme has been launched in the State. Progress during the year 2006-07 is given in the table below: -

Table - 7.2.2

Progress under Immunisation Programme

Items	Unit	Target	Achievements (upto Dec. 06)
1. DPT Inoculations	Lakh No.	17.70	11.42
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	17.70	12.37
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	17.70	11.24
4. Tetanus Injections	Lakh No.	20.14	11.96
5. OPV	Lakh No.	17.70	11.43

To attain the national goal of complete eradication of the Polio, special Pulse Polio campaign was conducted at four National Immunization Days (NID) and one Sub-National Immunization Days (SNID). SNID was conducted in three districts namely Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur during the year 2006-07 upto January 2007. Progress is given as under:

Table - 7.2.3

Progress under Pulse Polio Campaign

Round	Date	Estimated number of children in the target age group	Number of children benefited	Percent
NID	09.04.06	11294788	10967047	97.10
	21.05.06	11294788	10987120	97.28
	12.11.06	11294788	10938831	96.85
	07.01.07	11294788	10951989	84.58
SNID				
Alwar	10.09.06	612001	604163	98.72
Bharatpur	10.09.06	424569	417079	98.24
Dholpur	10.09.06	222098	227448	102.41

Following two welfare schemes for the people living below poverty line are also being implemented in the State:

1. Chief Minister's Jeevan Raksha Kosh: This scheme was launched to provide financial assistance to those living below poverty line and suffering from serious diseases such as heart disease, cancer, kidney etc. During the year 2006-07 (upto January 2007), an assistance of Rs. 779.11 lakhs has been sanctioned to 2421 patients. Financial assistance is also provided to non-card holder of BPL whose annual income is not more than Rs. 24,000. Against this, an amount of Rs. 469.55 lakhs has been reimbursed to 1817 persons of non-BPL families.

2. Pannadhay Jeevan Amrit Yojana (Janshri Bima Yojana) : This scheme has been introduced from 14th August, 2006 to provide financial assistance to BPL families for different kind of disabilities in the following manner:-

Kind of disability to head of the family	Financial assistance
1. Normal death	Rs.30000
2. Accidental death	Rs.75000
3. Permanent due to accident	Rs.75000
4. Partial but permanent due to accident	Rs.37500

3. Medicare Relief Card: Medicare Relief Cards are given to identified families living below poverty line both in rural and urban areas. Card holders are entitled to free medical facilities. During the year 2006-07 (upto December 2006), Rs. 1.99 crores have been spent on free treatment provided to 7.08 lakh card holders.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

Employees State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme which is functioning in the State, since 1956 with the objective to provide ideal medical facilities to the insured labourers of various industries and factories etc. and their family members during sickness. Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme, four allopathic hospitals, one each at Kota, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali, 62 ESI dispensaries at various places, and one homeopathic dispensary at Jaipur are functioning in the State. Apart from the medical aid to labourers, the Employees State Insurance Scheme is also undertaking other programmes such as National Family Welfare and Immunisation Programme. During the year 2006-07, about 15.80 lakh outdoor and 7,738 indoor patients were treated upto November 2006. Specialised facilities are provided to the insured persons and their family members. Cases are also referred to the government hospitals having such specialised services which are not available in ESI hospitals. Besides, where necessary, patients are also referred to hospitals outside the State for special treatment, a revolving fund of Rs. 221.00 lakhs has been created and Rs. 22.25 lakhs have

been provided to insured persons as advance and Rs. 134.02 lakhs as reimbursement upto December 2006.

Ayurved and Other Systems of Medicine

An outlay of Rs. 958.72 lakhs was kept under Annual Plan 2006-07 for Ayurved Department. Apart from this, Rs. 1757.51 lakhs have been kept under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. At present, 3,845 Ayurved/other hospitals/dispensaries are functioning in the State as depicted in the table below:

Table - 7.2.4

Name of Pathy	Position of Ayurved and other Institution						(Number)
	Hospital (beded)		Dispensary		Total		Grand Total
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1. Ayurved	32	67	3323	173	3355	240	3595
2. Homeo-Pathy	-	2	60	87	60	89	149
3. Unani	-	3	46	46	46	49	95
4. Naturo-Pathy	-	2	1	3	1	5	6

7.3 FAMILY WELFARE

The main aim of the Family Welfare Programme is to control population, IMR, MMR and to make available necessary services at nearest place. With the co-operation of various departments and mass public participation, efforts are being made for population stabilization and mother & child health services. For the qualitative improvement in Family Welfare Programme, the Community Need Assessment Approach (CNAA) has been implemented.

During the year 2006-07 (upto December 2006), about 1.63 lakh sterilisation operations were performed and 2.31 lakh IUDs were inserted. Besides, 4.68 lakh new users under Oral Pills (OP) and 5.51 lakh Conventional Contraceptive (CC) users were motivated. The innovative scheme Jan Mangal Yojana has been implemented for community based distribution of contraceptive to control IMR, MMR and population stabilisation. 38,000 trained Jan Mangal couples are working.

7.4 NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched during 2005-06 in the State to provide effective health care to the poor, the vulnerable and marginalised sections of the society. A state level mission has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister to provide policy direction for various activities to be carried out by the mission, its goal is to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and ensuring population stabilisation. The core strategy of NRHM is to increase community ownership by vesting responsibility with PRIs.

24 Hours delivery services are provided towards improving delivery services and increasing institutional deliveries in the State and curbing IMR and MMR. 24 hours facility is being provided on 971 PHCs and 231 CHCs, 44270 night deliveries have been conducted in the year 2006-07 upto December 2006. The CHCs and PHCs with low delivery services are covered under the scheme. Dai Training Programmes are being implemented in rural areas of all 32 districts. Upto December 2006, 3,908 Dais have been trained. RCH Camps have also been started in all the districts, against the target of 3,840 for the financial year 2006-07, total 1884 camps have been organised upto December 2006.

Selection of a social woman worker "ASHA" recognized by the community out of the population more than one thousand is a main component of the NHRM. 31147 Asha Sahyoginis have been selected. Besides, selection of additional 15 thousand is under process, there is provision of 23 days training to Asha Sahyoginis. In first phase, 23,753 Ashas have been trained upto to December 2006.

Janani Suraksha Yojna has been started for safe and institutional delivery. There is a provision to provide Rs. 1,400 to rural woman and Rs. 1,000 to urban woman under this yojna, upto December 2006, 2,00,091 woman are benefited during year 2006-07.

All health worker of AYUSH (Ayurved, Yoga, Unani, Sidh and Homeopathic) has been integrated. The services of Ayush at 286 PHCs are being provided.

7.5 WATER SUPPLY

The problem of clean and safe drinking water in the State is very complex for the reason of geographical diversities and limited availability of ground and surface water. Due to vigorous efforts of the Public Health and Engineering Department of State, water problem is being solved gradually.

The present status of villages/habitations covered with drinking water facility is as under:

Table - 7.5.1

	Unit	To be covered	Covered (fully/partially) upto December 2006
Main Habitation (Villages)	Number	39753	39718
Habitation Partly covered to fully covered	Number	82372	18395

During the financial year 2006-07, 5,706 habitations have been benefited upto December 2006 against a target of 10,291 habitations which include 5,472 partially covered habitations that have been fully covered now.

7.6 HOUSING

Rajasthan Housing Board has been functioning to provide houses for economically weaker sections and the people of low, middle and high income groups.

Activities of the Rajasthan Housing Board are given in the following table:

Table -7.6.1

Activities	Unit	2005-06 Achievement	2006-07	
			Target	Achievement (upto Dec. 2006)
1	2	3	4	5
1. New houses taken up for construction	Number	5152	7662	4316
2. Houses to be completed	Number	6212	5039	2377
3. Houses to be allotted	Number	7135	6520	2703
4. Possession to be given	Number	5041	8676	6368
5. Expenditure on construction	Crore Rs.	119.79	218.64	92.79
6. Recoveries	Crore Rs.	266.02	385.18	349.37

An unique scheme "Gharonda" for the economically weaker section of the State was launched in the year 2004-05 in 13 cities/towns which was further extended to 17 more cities/towns in the year 2005-06. During the year 2006-07 (upto December, 2006), 4,280 houses were taken up for construction in 24 cities, out of which 3,130 houses were completed;

3,111 allotted out of these 1,943 houses were given in possession of eligible persons.

Another scheme named "Virangana" also been launched during the financial year 2006-07 to provide houses to war widows. Under this scheme, 288 LIG and 288 MIG-A multistory flats are to be constructed in Pratap Nagar, Sanganer.

7.7 SOCIAL WELFARE

The contribution of Social Welfare Department of the State has been valuable in providing momentum to development of weaker sections through efficient implementation of various programmes/schemes related to educational and economic development, social up-liftment of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other deprived sections of the society. The provisions for social welfare activity under plan, non-plan and CSS were kept to the tune of Rs. 103.97 crores, Rs. 180.97 crores and Rs.132.40 crores respectively for the year 2006-07.

During the financial year 2006-07, 602 government and 94 aided hostels are running with the facility of free residence, food, uniform and stationery to boys and girls of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Under post-metric scholarship scheme for these castes, about 52,228 boys/girls have been benefited by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 70.04 crores upto December 2006.

In order to provide qualitative education to boys and girls in far flung villages of the State; 10 residential schools under external aided programme with German Aid and two State Aided under non plan are functioning in the State wherein 3,345 students are being benefited. Expenditure incurred on education, food, residence, uniform, course books, stationery and medical facilities of these schools is born by the State government. During the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs. 3.67 crores was spent upto December 2006.

During the financial year 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs. 14.32 crores has been incurred upto December 2006 by SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation, Rajasthan to benefit 21,990 identified families of scheduled caste for making them self dependent by providing economic resources and for benefiting marginal farmers of these castes with improved variety of seeds and modern agricultural implements & irrigation facilities.

Financial assistance has also been provided to Gardia Luhar community for construction of houses. During the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 37.17 lakhs is provided as assistance to 814 Gardia Luhar families upto December 2006.

Social Security

Under Social Upliftment and Protection Scheme, during the year 2006-07 (upto December 2006), economic assistance of Rs. 37.31 lakhs has been provided to 1,333 handicapped. Polio sufferers are benefited by free operation facility made available in polio correction camps.

Up-liftment of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

Upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families living below poverty line is an important component of the State policy. Under social upliftment and protection, economic assistance of Rs. 143.78 lakhs has been provided to 647 victims of social evils belonging to SC/ST classes.

The State Government is committed to safe guard the economic and social interests of these classes through Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation.

The progress of programmes is given in the following table:

Table- 7.7.1

Progress of Scheme under Special Central Assistance

(Numbers)			
S. No.	Name of Scheme	Target	Achievements upto December 2006
(a) Banking Schemes			
1.	Package of Programme (Urabn)	8000	3743
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	17475	7244
3.	Auto Riksha	25	8
4.	Improved Milch Cattles	2000	910
5.	Individual Pump Sets	500	173
	TOTAL	28000	12078
(b) Non Banking Schemes			
1.	Blasting of Wells	700	165
2.	Electrification of Wells	1000	377
3.	Work-shed Plan	3500	1248
4.	Agriculture Equipments	5000	1319
5.	Kutir Jyoti Scheme	10000	6500
6.	Bhoomi Avantan Yojna	35	3
7.	NSFDC & NSKFDC	700	300

7.8 TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

The State Government is carrying the responsibility of promoting the economic and educational levels of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

- i) To narrow the developmental gap between the tribal and other areas of the State.
- ii) To improve living standard of the tribal and tribal communities.

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for overall development of tribals. During the year 2006-07, provision of Rs.130.88 crores, including Rs.75.80 crores, Rs. 32.84 crores, Rs. 0.24 crores and 22.00 crores were kept under State plan, Special central assistance, Centrally sponsored schemes and scheme under Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India, respectively for development of tribals against which a respective sum of Rs. 39.36 crores, Rs.16.28 crores, Rs. 0.41 crore and 10.00 crore has been utilised upto December 2006.

Target and achievement under various schemes of tribal area development during the year 2006-07 is given in the following table:

Table – 7.8.1
Progress under Tribal Area Development

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	2006-07
			Achievement (upto Dec. 06)
1	2	3	4
1.	Deepening of wells	Farmer benefited	1015
2.	Diesel pumpset	Farmer benefited	314
3.	Sprinklers sets	Farmer benefited	64
4.	Horticulture	Families benefited	4975
5.	Sericulture	Families benefited	625
6.	Handpump installed	Number	101
7.	ST Dwellings (Bastis) electrification	Number	17
8.	Scholarship to brilliant ST students	Number	1228
9.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Higher education	Number	1410
10.	Nutrient food to children of 6-11 years of age	Number	638600
11.	Distribution of Iodised Salt	Families benefited	563317
12.	Treatment of TB Patients	Number	2189
13.	Distribution of Cycles to ST girl students.	Beneficiary Number	6600

7.9 DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

Woman and Child Development Department of the State is functioning for the welfare of women and children. Details of the programme/schemes implemented by the department are given below:

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

At present 274 ICDS projects are functioning in the State. Out of these 37 projects have been implementing in urban area having one lakh or more population, 28 in tribal area and rest 209 in rural areas. In all 46,862 anganwari centres (AWCs) are sanctioned under these projects, 40,616 anganwari centres have become functional till January 2007, registering 86.67 percent achievement.

17 new ICDS projects have been sanctioned and 11,041 anganwari centres during financial year 2005-06 under Universalisation of ICDS programme, out of these 50% anganwari centres have become functional. Efforts have been made to operationalise remaining anganwaris. Approximately 50% AWCs are running in rented buildings where proper space for play and other activities for children is not available. During last two years around 7000 AWC buildings were constructed by providing matching share or dovetailing these works with famine relief works.

Achievements under ICDS during financial year 2006-07 (January 07) are given below:

Table- 7.9.1

S.No.	Activities	Unit	Fixed for 2006-07		
			Target	Achiv.	%
A-Integrated Child Development Services Scheme					
1	Functioning of ICDS Projects	Nos.	274	274	100.00
2	Functioning of AWCs	Nos.	46862	40616	86.67
3	Selection of AWWs	Nos.	46862	41364	88.27
4	Selection of AWHs	Nos.	46862	40266	85.92
5	Selection of Sahyoginies	Nos.	46862	37000	78.96
6	Training of Sahyoginies	Nos.	37000	33000	89.19
7	MCHN Day at AWCs	Nos.	40616	30088	74.08
8	SNP Beneficiaries	in Lakh	44.66	33.56	75.15
9	PSE Beneficiaries	in Lakh	18.19	12.12	66.63
10	SNP Commodity Distribution	In MTs	94689	62431	65.96
B.New Activities					
1	Opening of new ICDS Project	Nos.	17	17	100.00
2	Opening of new AWCs	Nos.	11041	4797	43.45
3	Finalisation of Locations for AWCs.	Nos.	11041	10400	94.19

Brief details of innovations introduced during 2006 are as under:-

- Now MCHN (Maternal Child Health and Nutrition) day is organized on 75-80% anganwari centres regularly with the close coordination of Medical and Health department once in a month on a fixed day to increase immunization coverage and strengthen health services at AWCs.
- Hot cooked nutrition is being distributed among 3-6 year children at anganwaris through Women self help groups/mother's committees and annapurna women cooperative societies. It is implemented at all anganwaris of 29 districts. Unit cost of nutrition has been increased to Rs. 2.48 per day/ beneficiary.
- Two rounds of Vitamin-A supplementation have been organized during this year with the object to improve micronutrient deficiencies.
- Benevolent fund with group saving and insurance scheme has been created with the association of LIC for honorary workers employed at anganwari centres. State Government is contributing 25% amount against the annual contribution of members. Annual subscription of Rs. 600/- for Anganwari Worker and 300/- each for Helper and Sahyoginy has been fixed.
- Hot cooked nutrition is being distributed to pregnant and nourishing mothers of 10 urban ICDS projects under "Janani Kalewa" of SURAJ scheme.
- Impact of innovations launched during last 3 years has shown results. Reduction of 15 points in IMR and 232 in MMR (SRS 97-98 & 2002-03) has been registered as per NFHS-3 survey in comparison to NFHS-2. Mal nutrition and Anaemia among 0-3 year children has been reduced by 7 and 3 percent respectively. An increase of 9% and 10% has been registered in complete immunization and institutional deliveries respectively.

Women Development Programme (WDP)

Women Development Programme was started in the year 1984. Presently, this programme is being implemented in all the 32 districts of the State. The main and sole objective of this programme is to empower women socially and economically in every sphere. For effective implementation of this programme, against the target of 9,189 Sathins, one at each Gram Panchayat, 7,811 Sathins have been selected upto December 2006 out of which 6,743 have been trained. An amount of Rs. 500 per month is being paid to each Sathin against honorarium, travel expenditure etc.. For this,

a provision of Rs. 552.74 lakhs has been kept against which Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been spent upto December 2006.

Self Help Groups (SHGs): Women SHGs are formed for their economic empowerment. Now, this programme is emerging as a movement in the State. So far, a total of 1,22,546 groups have been formed till December 2006. Out of these 72,103 Groups have been provided by a loan of Rs. 131.27 crores from Functional Institutions and thus these groups have been linked with self employment activities. During current financial year 14,569 groups have been constituted under a target of 20,000 and bank loan of Rs. 28.83 crores has been made available to 16,541 groups against target of 15,000.

Balika Samridhhi Yojana: This scheme came into existence to encourage survival of the girl child. A financial assistance of Rs. 500 is provided per girls upto the limit of maximum two girls in a family below poverty line. During the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 2.53 lakhs has been provided to 505 girls upto December 2006.

Group Marriage Scheme: Under this scheme Rs. 3750 are deposited by a organization of Group Marriage in post office or in a Nationalised Bank for a minimum period of three years in the name of per married woman as 'Stridhan'. For every single organization, Government provides Rs. 5,000 per couple to a limit of 20 couples, thus government aid per organization is maximum to Rs. one lakh. During the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 29.59 lakhs has been spent on 592 couple upto December 2006.

Kishori Shakti Yojna: This Yojna is being implemented in 274 ICDS blocks of the State for improvement in the health and personality development of non-school going adolescent girls. During the year 2006-07 upto November 2006, a sum of Rs. 13.83 lakhs has been spent against a target of Rs. 150.70 lakhs.

Creche Scheme: Presently, 313 creaches are functioning in the State. An amount of Rs. 28.50 lakhs has been spent on this scheme against a budget provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

7.10 OTHER WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The Department of Local Self Government is implementing the following important programmes/activities:

1. Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna: This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented from 1st December, 1997 in place of earlier Urban Poverty Alleviation schemes namely NRY, UBSP and PMI-UPEP with the Centre and State share in the ratio of 75:25. The

basic objective of this programme is to provide self-employment opportunities and to develop various basic and physical amenities and social services for the socio/economic up-liftment of BPL families. This programme has two components namely Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).

(a) Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP): During the year 2006-07 (upto December 2006), 2,875 persons were benefited against the target of 5,000 under Self Employment and 810 persons were trained against the target of 4,000 under Skill Development Training. During the year 2006-07, 313 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been constituted upto December 2006 and revolving fund was provided to 9 Thrift and Credit Societies (T & Cs).

(b) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP): This programme is aimed at creation and development of useful assets pertaining to the basic amenities by providing employment to the persons living below poverty line in urban areas. It is applicable to the urban local bodies having a population of less than 5 lakhs (1991 census). Under this programme, 0.34 lakh man-days have been generated upto December 2006 against the target of one lakh man-days in the financial year 2006-07.

2. Octroi grant: After the abolition of Octroi, the State Government is providing grants to ULBs by the rate of 10% increase per annum on the income earned in 1997-98. Budget provision for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 544.46 crores out of which Rs. 408.34 crores have been allotted to ULBs upto December, 2006.

3. Human resources Development Plan (HRD) Department has prepared a Human Resource Development Plan costing Rs. 1.83 crores under which training is being imparted to public representatives/officials through the State level training institute as well as at district level. Training has been imparted to 2,042 participants upto October 2006, out of which 1,668 are public representatives and 374 are officers.

4. Low Cost Sanitation Programme (LCS): This programme is aimed at achieving minimum basic sanitation requirement and liberation of scavengers. Under this scheme, a survey was conducted by all the ULBs of the State for existing dry latrines and the scavengers working. ULBs have converted all 12,691 dry latrines to flush latrines and liberated all 638 scavengers.

5. Heritage Conservation: 31 cities of heritage and tourism importance are selected for heritage conservation & development. A sum of Rs. 5.50 crores has been kept during the year 2006-07 and the whole amount was released to 12 ULBs.

6. Other Activities: Following new schemes with an objective to improve the urban infrastructure facilities and basic services to urban poor have also been introduced.

a. Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM): Under JNNURM, Bus Rapid Transit System Project (BRTS) of Rs. 469.00 crores and urban renewal project of Rs. 12.00 crores have approved by the Government of India. Bisalpur Drinking Water Project amounting to Rs. 188.00 crores for Ajmer City has also been sanctioned by Government of India.

b. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): For the development of infrastructure in small and medium towns under UIDSSMT, the Government of India has sanctioned 12 various schemes of worth Rs. 34.59 crores. Six projects of worth Rs. 44.00 crores have been approved.

8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

8.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The main goal of the Rural Development Programmes is to reduce poverty, involuntary unemployment and underemployment to zero, increase assets of the families belonging to the lowest income deciles, improve access of the poor to social services and develop infrastructure in the rural areas.

Rural Development Programmes are being implemented through rural development department at State level and by the Zila Parishads at district level. Presently, 32 Zila Parishads, 237 Panchayat Samitis and 9,188 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State. Most of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other Government executive agencies (PWD, PHED, Forest, Soil Conservation, etc.) and NGOs. The Rural Development Department is implementing following schemes in the rural areas of the State:

1. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY)

The Government of India launched SGSY w.e.f. 1.4.1999 by amalgamating the erstwhile IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS. It is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The closing balance of the above-mentioned schemes excluding Million Wells Scheme (MWS), formed part of the opening balance of SGSY. The objective of SGSY is to provide sustainable income to the rural poor. It is envisaged that every BPL family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty line. The yojna aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas; benefits are extended to both individuals and self-help groups, emphasis is laid on the latter. The approach adopted is to identify 'key-activities' in an area and develop capacities of the rural poor (BPL) towards the activities in 'cluster' so as to maximize self-employment.

Subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500, subsidy under SGSY is 30 percent of the project cost for activity to be taken up, in case of SC/ST, it is 50 percent subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. For self-help groups, the subsidy is 50 percent of scheme cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. In case of minor irrigation projects for self-help groups, there is no monetary limit on subsidy. In the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, Rs. 25.08 crores have been spent to benefit 18,025 families. Besides, Rs. 5.73 crores have also been utilised in Special Projects sanctioned under SGSY.

2. Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna (SGRY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme, launched by the Government of India on 15th August 2001 by merging two erstwhile schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojna (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). This is funded by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The objective of SGRY is to provide wage employment and food security in rural areas along with creation of durable community assets, social and economic assets and infrastructure development. Generally, labour intensive works related to soil and moisture conservation, watershed development, afforestation and creation of village infrastructure are taken up. In the year 2006-07, against the release of Rs. 164.96 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 118.42 crores has been incurred upto December 2006 and 99.57 lakh mandays were generated. In addition to this, 46,981.75 MT wheat has also been distributed to labours in the form of wages.

3. Desert Development Programme and Drought Prone Area Programme

Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) are being implemented in affected districts on 'watershed approach' according to the guidelines issued by the Government of India. Presently, DDP covers 85 Blocks of 16 districts: Ajmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar and Udaipur. While 31 Block of 11 districts-Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karauli, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Udaipur are covered under DPAP. From 1st April 1999, funding pattern is changed, 75 percent funding is from the Government of India and the State share is 25 percent.

To ensure transparency in the works of the project, it has been made mandatory to transfer the created assets to the concerned Gram Panchayat. Under DDP, during the year 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs. 197.63 crores was incurred upto December 2006. Similarly, under DPAP, Rs. 29.69 crores were utilised upto December 2006.

4. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

Under IWDP, 88 projects have been sanctioned from 1997-98 to 2006-07, out of these 82 projects are in progress. In the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, Rs. 29.29 crores have been spent on these projects.

5. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS): This programme is initiated from February, 2006 in six districts viz. Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Karauli, Sirohi and Jhalawar in accordance with the NREGA. The main objective of the programme is to provide wage employment to every rural household for 100 days in a financial year. NREGA came into force w.e.f. 2nd February 2006. National Food for Work Programme has been merged in NREGS.

In the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, a total of 708.78 lakh mandays have been generated by spending Rs. 449.12 crores.

6. Indira Awas Yojna (IAY)

Indira Awas Yojna was introduced by the Government of India in the year 1985-86 with the aim of providing shelter to the rural poor living below poverty line as a sub-scheme of RLEGP and JRY; since 1.1.1996, it is being implemented as an independent scheme with 75 percent funding from the Government of India and 25 percent of the State government.

The primary objective of IAY is to provide housing facility to the members of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes, freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST below poverty line by providing them grant in-aid. In the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, Rs. 36.37 crores have been spent for the construction of 4,488 new houses and upgradation of 1,865 houses.

7. Credit cum Subsidy Scheme

During the year 1999-2000, the Government of India launched the 'Credit cum Subsidy Scheme' for rural housing under which funds are shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. Under the scheme, families having annual income below Rs. 32,000 and not covered in IAY, are to be benefitted. A sum of Rs. 12,500 (75 percent by the Government of India and 25 percent by the Government of Rajasthan) is to be provided as subsidy and remaining cost of house through loan from commercial banks repayable by the beneficiaries. The maximum limit of the loan is Rs. 50,000. During the year 2006-07, 44 houses have been constructed upto December 2006.

8. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

Under this scheme, each MP has the choice to recommend works in his/her constituency to the tune of Rs. 2 crores per year to the head of the district. Elected members of Rajya Sabha may suggest works in one or more districts. During the year 2006-07, an expenditure of Rs. 49.74 crores has been incurred upto December 2006 and

3,717 works completed. Under the scheme, various works for well being of the common people, including community works like construction of school buildings, community halls, library buildings, roads, hospital buildings, drinking water facilities, ambulance for government hospitals, etc. have been taken up.

9. Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objective of the scheme is to develop local need based infrastructure, creating assets of public utility and removing regional imbalances of development. Under this, works recommended by an MLA are sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 60.00 lakhs per year for his constituency. The scheme is being implemented in the rural as well as urban areas of the State. Twenty percent of the allocation is proposed for the maintenance of community assets already created in the constituency. NGOs/Trusts/Registered Societies may be included as implementing agencies on the condition that at least 30 percent of the amount of the proposed work will have to be contributed by such agencies. In the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, Rs. 95.40 crores have been spent and 6592 works have been completed.

10. Mewat Area Development Programme

The Meo community is concentrated in 8 blocks of Alwar and 3 blocks of Bharatpur. The Meo dominated area known as Mewat area is economically backward. The objective of the Government is to include creation of necessary infrastructure facilities and generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in Mewat area. Under this scheme, during the year 2006-07, 70 works have been completed upto December 2006 by spending Rs. 1.12 crores.

11. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP), is a cent percent Centrally Sponsored programme being implemented with the objective of infusing a sense of security among the people and building essential social and physical infrastructure to accelerate the normal development activities. BADP is to be seen as a Central Government intervention strategy to bring out balanced development of border areas which encounter area-specific problems like inaccessibility, remoteness, sense of insecurity arising out of threat perception from external aggression, cross-border terrorism and unlawful activities. Presently, the programme is being implemented in 13 Blocks of 4 border districts. During the year 2006-07, 372 works costing Rs. 25.62 crores have been completed upto December 2006.

12. Dang Area Development Programme

Ravine area known as Dang Area is dacoits infested and backward area, which needs infrastructure facilities for faster pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme is restarted in 2004-05 by the State Government. The programme covers 357 Gram Panchayats of 21 Panchayat Samitis under 8 districts; SawaiMadhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi. A provision of Rs. 5.00 crores has been made for the year 2006-07 and 365 works have been completed by spending Rs. 3.77 crores upto December 2006.

13. Magra Area Development Programme

Central Southern part of Rajasthan specially Ajmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Pali and Rajsamand surrounded by hills and not covered under TAD is locally known as "Magra". The development rate in this area is slow, thus to improve social and economical status of the residents; it is proposed to launch "Magra Area Development Programme". Programme includes the activities viz. Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation Scheme, Animal Husbandry, Drinking Water, Education, Electrification, Health and Road Construction for the development of area. Under the scheme, a provision of Rs. 4.00 crores has been fixed for the year 2006-07 and 223 works have been completed by spending Rs. 2.30 crores upto December 2006.

14. Special Employment Programme for Sahariya ST Families

The State Government has started a new programme known as Special Employment Programme for Sahariya ST families in 2004-05 for providing minimum 100 days employment in a year to each Sahariya Tribal family of Baran District. The main objective of the programme is to create infrastructure and community assets in ST area for development and providing sustainable employment. The programme is only for Sahariya tribal families residing in Shahbad and Kishangarh blocks of Baran.

During 2006-07 upto December 2006, Rs. 2.32 crores have been spent against the total available funds of Rs. 2.50 crores and 1.35 lakh mandays have been generated.

15. Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA)

Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA) Scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India with an aim to fill in the gap of physical and social infrastructure in the identified rural clusters consisting of 10-15 villages within a radius of 3-10 Km. around towns. The identified area of intervention will include

Road and Transport, Power and Electronic connectivity in the form of reliable Telecom, Internet and IT Services, knowledge connectivity in the form of good Educational and Training Institutions, Market connectivity, Drinking Water Supply and Health Facilities of basic quality and standard.

The State Government submitted proposals for 3 clusters to the Government of India, these include Shahpura (Bhilwara), Fatehnagar (Udaipur) and Jhalawar; Government of India has approved a project for Shahpura cluster on pilot basis. During the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, Rs.1.08 crores have been spent under these schemes.

16. Guru Golwalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojna: Yojna was initiated during 2004-05 by the State Government in all the 32 districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation and for construction and maintenance of community assests. Under the scheme, 70% funds in general areas and 80% funds in SC/ST areas are provided by the State Government. Remaining funds are collected from the public in the form of labour or material or cash.

In the year 2006-07 upto December 2006, Rs. 10.27 crores have been spent out of which Rs. 7.65 crores are of State share and Rs. 2.62 crores are of public contribution. Under the scheme, 457 works have been completed.

8.2 PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Panchayati Raj in the State is a three-tier set up; Gram Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Zila Parishad at the District level.

Panchayati Raj department bears the responsibility of implementing the different developmental activities in rural areas and exercises administrative control over the PRI's. With the 73rd amendment in the Constitution, the role of Panchayats has increased manifold.

Schemes/Programmes implemented by Panchayati Raj department are as follows:

Allotment of Plots at nominal rates: During the year 2006-07, Rural Shelter-less 19,806 poor families have been given House Sites wherein 6,526 Scheduled caste families and 6,669 Scheduled Tribe families are benefited.

Twelfth Finance Commission Grant to PRIs: First installment of Rs. 12300 lakhs transferred to PRIs in year 2006-07. The grant made available to improve the service delivery in the rural area in respect of water supply and sanitation.

Third State Finance Commission Grant to PRIs: First Installment of Rs. 9002.00 lakhs transferred to PRIs in year 2006-07. The grant is made available for maintenance of various services in rural area.

District Planning: The decentralized district planning process initiated for the preparation of the 11th five year plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08. The Village/ Ward plans were prepared for 13 sectors taking in to account the local endowments and their needs of the people projected in the meeting of the Gram/Ward Sabhas. Annual plan so prepared from the grass root level have been duly approved by the District Planning Committies in all districts. This process has ensured participation of local people in planning process itself. It will pave the way for meeting the felt needs of people. For the first time, the social development indicators have been discussed at Village/Urban Local Bodies level as part of the planning process.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Adarsh Gram Yojna: In the first phase, 50 Village have been selected to develop them as Adarsh Grams. The priorities have been given to unopposed Gram Panchayats and having less number of FIR's during last three years for selection of such villages.

Mid-day Meal programme(MDM): The mid-day meal programme is being implemented in 74,500 Government, Government aided, Education Guarantee Centres and Alternative and Innovative Education Centres located in rural and urban areas of Rajasthan.

It covers more than 69.00 lakh students studying in classes 1 to 5. There is a total provision of Rs. 500 crores for the year 2006-07 including Government of Rajasthan contribution of Rs. 180 crores. Presently, 4.12 lakh children in more than 2062 schools are being supplied hot cooked meals prepared under hygienic conditions in mechanized centralized kitchens set up by charitable trusts and NGOs. Proposals for feeding an additional 2.55 lakh children by means mechanized centralized kitchens are in the pipeline and in various stages of implementation. The expectation is to supply hot meals cooked through mechanized kitchens under extremely hygienic conditions to about 6.5 lakh children by the end of March 2007.

During the Finacial Year 2006-07, Government of India had allotted 1,33,312 MT food grains and Rs. 190 crores for implementation of MDM programme.

Community participation has also been ensured by formation of local level village committees and by involvement of mothers of school going children for supervision on a rotational basis.

Government of India has allotted Rs. 28.16 crores for construction of 4694 kitchen-cum-store and Rs. 6.39 crores for purchasing kitchen equipments and eating /cooking utensils in 6787 schools.

Special arrangements were made to supply mid-day meal in nearly 30,000 schools and to 27 lakh children in drought affected areas in summer vacations. This tends a very positive impact as a welfare measure of the government in times of adversity.

Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities are successfully supplying hot cooked meals to nearly 3.45 lakh children in more than 3200 schools spread over all the districts.

9. OTHER PROGRAMMES

9.1 TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (TPP)

Twenty Point Programme aimed at implementation of the schemes which are of the utmost importance to reduce poverty and enhance developmental activities to promote human well being and welfare. TPP covers programmes including employment to rural labour, drinking water facilities, health to all, upliftment of SC & ST, public housing, slum improvement, environment protection, electrification of villages and energisation of wells for agricultural and allied activities. At all India level, the State stood first in implementation of TPP in the year 2005-06 by virtue of strict monitoring.

Details of performance under TPP are shown in the following table:

Table 9.1.1

Achievements under Twenty Point Programme

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target 2006-07	Achievement (upto Dec. 06)	
				Actual	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	SGRY				
	(a) Employment Generation	Man-days (in lakh)	-	106.89	-
	(b) Creation of Assets	Number	-	18940	-
2.	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	500.00	262.59	52.52
3.	Safe Drinking Water	No. of Villages	2853	5706	200.00
4.	Community Health Centres	Number	12	12	100.00
5.	Primary Health Centres	Number	22	22	100.00
6.	Immunisation				
	(a) DPT	'000 No.	1770.00	1141.85	64.51
	(b) Polio	'000 No.	1770.00	1142.41	64.54
	(c) BCG	'000 No.	1770.00	1236.74	69.87
7.	ICDS Blocks	Cum. No.	274	266	97.08

S. No.	Item	Unit	Target 2006-07	Achievement (upto Dec. 06)	
				Actual	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Anganwaris	Cum. No.	46862	39857	85.05
9.	SC Families assisted	Number	260000	214366	82.45
10.	ST Families assisted	Number	75000	49058	65.41
11.	Indira Awas Yojana (new construction)	Number	34094	6397	18.76
12.	EWS Houses	Number	1650	651	39.45
13.	LIG Houses	Number	110	96	87.27
14.	Slum Improvement (Population)	Number	50000	42052	84.10
15.	Trees Plantation On Private Land	Lakh Number	200.00	111.64	55.82
16.	Area Covered Public & Forest Lands	Hectare	60000	83550	139.25
17.	Villages Electrified	Number	250	269	107.60
18.	Pump Sets Energised	Number	10000	14060	140.60
19.	Improved Chullahs	Number	-	-	-
20.	Bio-Gas Plants	Number	25	16	64.00

9.2 DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

The State government by a notification of 7.12.2005 declared 15,778 villages of 22 districts as drought affected, in addition 161 villages were declared under hail storm. Relief works were carried out in these villages on a 10 days rotation basis from 01.01.2006 to 10.7.2006 and 13.30 crore man-days were generated. For providing relief in flood affected villages, a memorandum of Rs.3,284.22 crores has been sent to Government of India against which an amount of Rs. 100.00 crores has been received. To save Live Stock from famine, 94320.15 MT of fodder was provided on subsidised rates through 872 fodder depots. 4.41 lakh animals have also been benefited through Gaushalas/Animal Shivers under animal fodder scheme. Drinking water was provided through 4,117 tanker trips per day in 6,172 drought affected villages.

During June 2006 to August 2006, the rainfall in the state was mild to medium. After 15th August 2006, Monsoon activated again and there was a heavy rains in South-Western districts which created flood situation in those districts. 8814 villages of 12 districts were badly affected by flood and 67.44 lakh population was severely hit. Due to flood, crops were damaged in 17.36 lakh hectares, 148 persons were lost their lives and 59,822 animals were dead. During prevalence of flood, 1,79,242 Kutcha houses and 4581 pucca houses were damaged. Against these damages, an assistance of Rs. 1,000 per hectare, Rs. 50,000 per person and Rs. 5,000 per animal was provided respectively. The Government has made available an amount of Rs. 23,230.90 lakhs for the flood affected areas during the season.

Under flood relief and rehabilitation programme, 4,154 lives were saved in various places. Moreover, food was provided to 1.50 lakh persons in shelter houses and villages surrounded by floods through boats and helicopter services.

9.3 SMALL SAVINGS

Small savings play a vital role in the State's economy as cent-percent of the net collections can be taken back in the form of long-term loan from the Government of India. Small Savings, thus form a significant part of the financial resources of the State. The State Government has been implementing various special incentive schemes to encourage small savings.

A target of Rs. 3,400 crores has been fixed for net collections for the year 2006-07. Against the target, an amount of Rs. 1,131.18 crores have been collected upto December 2006 which is 33.27 percent of the target.

As against the target of central loan assistance of Rs. 1,820.84 crores in the year 2006-07, the State Government already availed central loan assistance of Rs.1,404.84 crores upto January, 2007 against net small saving collections.

Collections under various small saving schemes during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the following table:

Table 9.3.1

Small Saving Deposits

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
S.No.	Name of Security	Year 2005-06 (April to November)		Year 2006-07 (April to November)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Saving Certificates VIII Issue	16334.24	4526.50	16974.14	-1100.06
2.	Post Office Saving Bank Accounts	92556.26	4641.50	116011.04	4997.39
3.	Recurring Deposit	128680.29	60726.16	142683.56	63889.43
4.	Time Deposit	63419.44	12456.87	51334.67	-2831.94
5.	Indira Vikas Patra	-	-25417.98	-	-552.59
6.	Kisan Vikas Patra	61541.29	11794.06	41548.69	10661.70
7.	Monthly Income Scheme	117878.92	79963.69	65071.80	13194.64
8.	National Saving Schemes	-	-747.54	-	-749.56
9.	P.P.F. (Post Office)	9150.88	2309.07	8334.22	-401.11
10.	P.P.F. (Bank)	5355.26	3126.60	4135.52	1414.59
11.	Senior Citizen Scheme	17537.26	17253.85	23718.39	22719.49
Total		512455.84	170632.78	469812.03	111241.95

It is revealed from the above table that National Saving Certificate VIIIth issue, Recurring deposits, Kisan Vikas Patra, and Senior Citizen Savings Scheme are the most popular schemes. These schemes accounted for Rs. 2,875.13 crores in the financial year 2005-06 which was 56.10 percent of gross collections and in the financial year 2006-07 the

gross collection in these schemes is Rs.2,762.59 crores which is 58.10 percent.

9.4 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (S & T)

Science and Technology department is functioning for meaningful contribution in all round development of the State by adopting application oriented research and various developmental projects relating to transfer of technology, popularisation of science and application of modern technology of remote sensing. For effective implementation of projects and strengthening the administrative structure, "Rajasthan State Council of Science & Technology" provides advisory support for promoting departmental activities.

Activities under Science & Technology aims at; providing financial assistance to research and developmental projects for exploration of existing resources, implementation of entrepreneurship development programmes to motivate youth for self employment, organisation of need based shivirs for creating awareness and interest among rural folk about Science & Technology, assisting for planning of schemes through remote sensing technique, developing scientific approach in rural areas, particularly for students and women, developing managerial information system for collection, evaluation and transmission.

Achievements of Science and Technology are summarised as given below:

Remote Sensing Application Centre: Data base readily available on RSA centre is of utmost importance and utility for development schemes of natural resources. The data base includes Watershed Atlas of Rajasthan, Water Harvesting Structure Master Plan, Ravenous Area Characterisation, Ground Water Atlas of Rajasthan, Waste Land Mapping, National Resource Information, Resource Atlas of Rajasthan, Inputs for Drought Mitigation.

Research and Development: Under this programme, financial assistance is provided to institutions for organising workshop/seminars/conferences/meetings.

Science and Social Division: The schemes like pilot/special project, Vigyan Gram Yojna, Technology Demonstration & Training, Technology Procurement and Development of Software, Bio-Technology and Entrepreneurship Development Programmes are being implemented under this component.

9.5 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION (IT & C)

The Department of Information Technology & Communication (DoIT & C) is working as the nodal agency of the State Government with key objective for overall growth of Information Technology sector in the State. The activities of DoIT & C are ranging from formulating the policies, creating IT awareness, providing technical consultancy to the State Government Department & assisting in IT, enabling their activities especially towards use of IT in governance etc.

Important projects/schemes implemented relating to Information Technology have been described below:-

Dissemination of information under Right to Information Act: A Right to Information (RTI) Portal is being developed to create an e-platform for inculcating right to information amongst the citizens. The Citizen Charters of various State Government Departments / PSUs and other organizations are already available on the website of Government of Rajasthan.

Geographical Information System (GIS) 'Vikas Darpan' for decentralized planning: GIS project 'Vikas Darpan' is a tool for decentralized planning. It covers digitization of maps and collection of spatial and nonspatial data Web based GIS application WEBGIS has been developed. Maps of 32 districts, 241 tehsils and 41000 villages have been prepared and are linked to socio-economic profiles and demographic data of Census 2001.

IT for Urban Governance: Base maps of six Divisional Headquarters are being digitized for master and zonal development plan preparation. For this, digitization of Property Tax maps of 47 cities is being taken up.

State Data Centre (SDC): A Central repository of information & application for major Departments of the State Government has been operationalized at State HQ. This center was inaugurated by Hon'ble CM on 08.12.2005. District Data Centers (DDCs) have been set up in all the 32 Districts.

Currently, SDC hosts websites of some Government departments, GIS project, e-procurement project and several other e-Governance projects. Upcoming websites as well as new e-Governance projects are also to be hosted at SDC.

Secretariat Networking (SecLAN): 1000+ nodes Secretariat Local Area Network (SecLAN) has been operationalized. Computer systems, Printers and IP phones have been made available to Ministers and senior functionaries. Metropolitan Area Network (M.A.N) of over 30 Government buildings in Jaipur city has been set up and made operational.

Document Management System (DMS): As part of SecLAN, DMA has been implemented for the departments within Secretariat premises. Under this, files are to be archived in digital format that would facilitate easy retrieval and reference.

Registration & Stamps Department project (SAARTHI): State-wide all the 259 Sub-Registrar offices and Stamps department have been IT enabled. It has reduced service delivery time to citizens from several hours to mere 20 minutes. The project for 'Anytime, Anywhere Registry' system has been successfully launched in 11 SR offices of Jaipur on pilot basis.

Swasthya Mitra – Telemedicine: For extending specialized health care services to far-flung areas of the State, a Telemedicine network has been set up by the Government in collaboration with ISRO. Under the project, Telemedicine services between District Hospital Jhalawar and SMS Hospital Jaipur were inaugurated on 14.02.2006 by Hon'ble CM. It is proposed to establish this facility amongst 6 Medical Colleges and 31 District Hospitals. At 13 places, the Telemedicine centers have already been made operational.

e-Procurement: To bring about transparency and reduce time constraint in procurement procedures in Government Departments, e-Procurement system is under implementation. It is envisaged that the project is to be completed by the end of current financial year and e-Procurement is to be made mandatory for all the Government Departments by the beginning of the next financial year (2007-2008).

Litigation Information Tracking & Evaluation System: The project has been implemented across most of the Government Departments through out the State with an objective to monitor progress of litigation in those cases where the State is a Party. It has greatly enhanced the efficiency in handling the cases while reducing time and cost involved in monitoring. As of date more than 1.03 Lakh cases are being monitored through the System.

Aarakshi – Online F.I.R: Electronic complaint lodging system / filing of First Information Report (F.I.R.) system ('Aarakshi') has been launched successfully in about 70 Police Stations and S.P. offices of Jaipur City. Now it is being implemented across the State in phased manner.

Police Paramarsh Kendra: Project for setting up 'Police Paramarsh Kendra' is in progress. The 'community service – cum – information centers' are being set up at 6 Divisional Headquarters on pilot basis to maintain a repository of Arms licenses, Passports details, register public grievances, monitor redressal status and to provide other similar services.

State Government's Employee Portal: A comprehensive State Government Employee Portal is being developed with a view to provide an efficient Government – Employee Interface.

Human Resource Development: The State Government has laid emphasis on Talent Development of trained manpower, specifically for IT & ITeS sector. M/s Hewitt Associates, globally reputed HR consultant is assisting in preparation of the Talent Development Road Map of the State.

- **NASSCOM Assessment of Competance (NAC)**

To enhance the scope of Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Sector in Rajasthan, assessment of Soft Skills has been launched in association with NASSCOM under the project NASSCOM. Assessment of Competance (NAC) thus making Rajasthan the first State to launch NASSCOM's NAC. First test was held successfully on November 18, 2006. More than 2500 candidates took the test.

- **Women empowerment**

Training for IT skills enhancement and entrepreneurship, especially for running e-Mitra Kiosks is being provided to women across the State. Nearly 1500 women were trained in the first phase. Government of Rajasthan is partnering with Bansthali Vidyapeeth to provide I.T. and entrepreneurship training to about 3000 women across the State in next one year.

- **Capacity building within Government domain**

The intent of the State Government is to ensure that all the government employees are trained for the use of IT so as to derive the envisaged benefits from various e-Governance projects. Training programs targeted to develop talent within the Government are being conducted at all the 32 districts of the State. Total of 4000 government personnel have been trained in the current financial year.

9.6 TOURISM

The State with its rich historical, cultural and environmental heritage, coupled with colourful fairs, festivals and popular tourist products has become one of the important destination for both domestic and international tourists in India. Fairs and festivals are matchless examples of vibrant cultural heritage of Rajasthan. Some of the tourist attractions such as Palace on Wheels, Heritage Hotels, Camel Riding, Colourful Fairs and Festivals, Thar Desert, Hilly Tourist Spots, Handicrafts, Wild Life Sanctuaries/National Parks, are internationally famous and popular.

A Comprehensive Tourism Policy is being implemented to ensure optimum utilisation of the rich tourism potential of the State, generate employment opportunities especially in rural areas, develop a ready market for rich and varied handicrafts and preserve and accelerate the contribution of tourism towards socio-economic development of the State.

The Government is striving to promote the quality of the product and services made available for tourists. Efforts are being made for providing necessary information regarding facilities to connect tourist places and suitable accommodation to the visitors. The Tourism Department is undertaking the important activities for development and conservation of tourist sites and also to develop infrastructural facilities around the tourist places.

During the year 2006-07, an amount of Rs.1,521.81 lakhs has been utilised upto December 2006 against the budget provision of Rs. 2,200.01 lakhs. Developmental works have been executed under various schemes to attract tourism activities and provide infrastructure facilities around tourist sites. During the year 2005, the number of tourist in Rajasthan was 199.18 lakhs (187.87 lakhs domestic and 11.31 lakhs foreigner), while this number of tourists in the year 2006 was 247.03 lakhs including 234.83 lakhs domestic and 12.20 lakhs foreigner. Thus, the increase in total number of tourists in the year 2006 has been 24.02 percent over the previous year; the increase in domestic and foreign tourist has been 24.99 and 7.87 percent respectively.

In the current year, Rajasthan Tourism has received many awards in various tourism marts including Rajasthan as most favorite destination in Asia. Through renowned and international level travel publications, cities and resorts of Rajasthan have got highest place in a World wide survey.

9.7 Rajasthan Foundation

Rajasthan Foundation was established formally on 30.03.2001 with the following objectives:

- To strengthen and renew the bonds between the Non-Resident Rajasthanis (NRRs) and the State of their origin, Rajasthan.
- To facilitate participation of Rajasthani Diaspora in the development of the State of Rajasthan and the welfare of its people.
- To promote the wellbeing of NRRs living in different parts of the country and the world.

- To provide a forum for and facilitate a process of continuous communication and interaction with the NRRs, the State of Rajasthan, and its various agencies.

Towards these objectives, various programmes and activities aimed at encouraging the non-resident community's participation in the Government schemes and soliciting their initiative and support in State building are undertaken. The Rajasthan Foundation has motivated and facilitated involvement and contribution from NRRs/NRIs in the fields of education, medical & health, tourism and social infrastructure to promote the socio-economic development of the State.

9.8 DISTRICT POVERTY INITIATIVE PROJECT

District Poverty Initiative Project was launched in July 2000 with the financial assistance of World Bank in seven districts of the State namely Baran, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Rajsamand and Tonk for up-liftment of rural poor in 7,039 villages. About one lakh BPL families are targeted to be benefited under this project. Total project cost of Rs. 643.63 crores is shared between World Bank (80%) as loan, State counterpart funding (15%) and Beneficiary Contribution of 5%.

The long term goal of the project is to reduce poverty in seven selected districts. The project is being implemented through Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) by forming Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and allowing them to select a sub-project to benefit poor sections. These sub-projects may be in the nature of community infrastructure, land based social services and income generating.

Up to December 2006, 94 NGOs in 5,885 villages and RCDF in 2,190 villages are facilitating implementation of DPIP. About 2.46 lakh poor families (including 1.12 lakh Women) have formed 22,837 common Interest Groups (including 8,052 women CIGs). 19,774 Sub-Projects with a total cost of Rs. 581.25 crores have been sanctioned including Rs. 491.21 crores as DPIP component and Rs. 90.04 crores as beneficiary component.

10. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Human Development (HD) is the process of enlarging people's choices to lead a long and healthy life, acquire knowledge and have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living while preserving it for future generations, protecting personal securities and achieving equality for all women and men. Human development reflects and addresses the social concerns while recognizing the local constraints and aspirations of the people.

Rajasthan vis-a-vis Human Development

The computation of human development index, and ranking on that basis, has been a regular feature of measuring human development. Human development index (HDI) for 2001 has been estimated for 15 selected states by the Planning Commission, Government of India in its National Human Development Report 2001. Out of these 15 states, Rajasthan stood at 9th rank which was 12th in 1981 and 11th in 1991. The contributing factors in the improvement of HDI have been different in both the decades. During 1981-91, growth in incomes was the main contributor while growth in education and literacy was the contributing factor during 1991-2001.

Education

Education, in the present context, is the single most important component to improve personal endowments, build capability overcome social and other constraints, and for enlarging set of opportunities and choices for a sustainable improvement in well-being.

As per the Census 2001 Rajasthan recorded a literacy rate of 60.4 percent as compared to 38.6 percent in the year 1991, thus, it registered a net increase of 21.8 percent during the decade 1991-2001. Literacy rates for male and female as per census 2001 are 75.7 and 43.9 percent respectively.

The State Government is endeavored to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes/schemes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, District Primary Education Programme, and Continuing Literacy Programme. Apki Beti Scheme has been introduced for the girl child belonging to BPL families whose one or both parents have died. A scholarship is made available under the scheme. Special bridge courses have been started for physically challenged children.

For improving the learning ability of students, a new quality assurance programme has been undertaken. Under this programme, achievement levels of students are being tested and feedback obtained is used to strengthen techniques and capacity building of teachers. To promote girls secondary education, the State government is providing free transport facilities through Roadways buses and free distribution of bicycles in tribal areas.

Health and Nutrition

The health status of a population is assessed on the basis of indicators such as life expectancy at birth, infant, child and maternal mortality rates, as well as incidence of morbidity and mal-nutrition.

As per SRS, 1997 MMR was 677 per lakh live births which declined to 445 (SRS-2003). The IMR declined from 80 in 2001 to 67 in 2004 (SRS Bulletin, April 2006). Since, infant mortality occurs during the neo-natal period i.e. within a short period after birth, thus medical care is mainly required during that period.

In order to achieve further improvements in health scenario, the state government is adopting new measures. Some of the most prominent initiatives taken recently, involve – Panchamrit Programme and Janani Suraksha Yojana intending to address issues of safe motherhood. Janmangal Programme is also being implemented in the State to promote family welfare methods of birth spacing and birth control. National Immunisation Programme is being implemented in the State to protect children below one year of age and pregnant women.

Livelihood

Rajasthan is characterized by sharp variations in terrain, livelihood, settlement pattern, and social identity. Distribution of income and assets is also highly uneven in the State. Agriculture and animal husbandry constitute major sources of livelihood. However, due to vagaries of monsoon, agricultural output in the State suffers a wide range of fluctuations.

Per Capita Income during 2001-02 to 2006-07.

Year	Current Prices		Constant (1999-00) Prices	
	Per Capita Income (Rs)	Variation (Percent)	Per Capita Income (Rs)	Variation (Percent)
2001-02	13903	9.75	13686	9.76
2002-03	12798	-7.95	11720	-14.37
2003-04	16231	26.82	15280	30.37
2004-05 P	16593	2.23	14766	-3.36
2005-06 Q	17863	7.65	15219	3.07
2006-07 A	19920	11.52	16215	6.55

P- Provisional, Q – Quick, A- Advance

Source – Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt of Rajasthan

During the period 2001-07 per capita income at current prices increased from Rs. 13,903 to Rs. 19,920, recording an increase of 43.28 percent. In case of per capita income at constant prices (1999-2000), the rise during the period 2001-07 was from Rs. 13,686 to Rs. 16,215 registering an increase of 18.48 percent.

Status of women

During 2006, an exercise on gender responsive budgeting in the State had been under taken for six departments viz., Women & Child Development, Agriculture, Social Welfare, Medical and Health, Registration and Stamps, and Education. Eight more departments: animal husbandry; forest; horticulture, tribal area development; rural development; cooperation; industries and local self government have been under taken in the year 2007. An urgent need is felt to ensure that all the concerned departments should collect gender disaggregated data from the schemes implemented by them.

Department of Women and Child Development itself has formed more than 1.22 lakh Self Help Groups. ICDS has been linked with Kishori Shakti programme for betterment of female's future. State Government has provided Sathin's at each Gram Panchayat who help to generate awareness among rural women about their social, economic and political rights.

Activities under taken for H.D. improvement

- Two sensitisation work shops (one day duration) were conducted for senior level officers wherein 65 participants

including Secretaries and HODs of line departments participated.

- For awareness on HD, Divisional level work shops were organised at 4 divisions out of the 7, wherein 181 participants took part.
- A five days programme on Training of Trainers (ToT) was organised during 9-13th October, 2006 wherein 37 senior and middle level officers from Planning, DES, UNDP nominee, HCM RIPA & IDS, Jaipur participated.
- At RBI-CAB, Pune 18 officers have been trained on financing for Human Development.
- By IIPS Mumbai, 9 officers have been trained on vital statistics.
- A one day Training/Workshop was organised at Pali on 23.11.2006 wherein 45 participants including District Collector, Zila Pramukh, Pradhans, DLOs, BDOs and District Planning Committee members participated. Training was imparted by the officers trained under ToT.
- A module for advocacy of HD, MDGs, Gender related issues and decentralized planning has been prepared on the basis of ToT experience for fulfilling the requirement of district and sub-district level training programmes.

11. ECONOMIC REFORMS IN RAJASTHAN

The State Government has embarked on the path of economic reforms that encompass all major infrastructure sectors of the State's economy. Details of some of the reforms undertaken in various economic sectors are given below:

11.1 FISCAL MANAGEMENT

In the beginning of 10th Plan, the State faced fiscal stress. Revenue and Fiscal Deficits as percentage of GSDP were 4.56 and 7.09 respectively in the year 2002-03. State Government made efforts to improve State's Own Revenues (Tax and Non-tax) and to contain Revenue Expenditure. This has resulted in containing Revenue Deficit. Revenue Deficit has been brought down to 0.53 as percentage of GSDP in the year 2005-06. Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP is estimated to be 4.15 percent for the year 2005-06 and is likely to be less than 4 percent in the year 2006-07. It has been possible due to sizeable reduction in revenue deficit year after year. (Table No. 1)

Table No. 1 Trends in Deficit of State Government

Year	Fiscal Deficit	GSDP	FD as percentage of GSDP	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Deficit	(Rs. in crore)		
						RD as percentage of Revenue	RD as percentage of GSDP	Revenue deficit as percent of fiscal deficit
2002-03	6114.02	86293.21	7.09	13081.86	3933.92	30.07	4.56	64.34
2003-04	7367.13	108321.64	6.80	15423.85	3424.44	22.20	3.16	46.48
2004-05	6145.98	113402.52	5.42	17763.59	2142.60	12.06	1.89	34.86
2005-06	5150.27	124198.64	4.15	20839.19	660.01	3.17	0.53	12.82
2006-07 (BE)	5140.59	139928.35	3.67	23991.35	43.00	0.18	0.03	0.84

Measures Taken

In place of regular scales of pay the fresh recruits are being paid consolidated emoluments for a period of two years since 20.01.2006.

In place of un-funded pension, new appointees from 1.1.2004 have been shifted to contributory pension scheme.

In place of the facility of medical reimbursement, the new recruits are being provided with the facility of medical insurance cover since 01.01.2004.

House building advance, conveyance loan etc., are also being provided through banking institutions in stead of State's Own Funds since 01.01.2004.

The Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended a scheme of granting debt relief linked to quantum of reduction of revenue deficit and to eliminate it by 2008-09. During the past two years, the State Government has been able to substantially reduce revenue deficit. State is expected to generate Revenue surplus in place of Deficit in the year 2007-08 itself.

The State has enacted the Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005 and the same has been made applicable in the State w.e.f. 3rd May, 2005. It is now obligatory on the State to eliminate its revenue deficit in the year 2008-09 by following a path of average annual reduction of 3 percent in the ratio of revenue deficit to revenue receipts. Similarly the State has to reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent of Gross State Domestic Product by following a path of minimum average annual reduction of 0.4 percent in the ratio of fiscal deficit to estimated Gross State Domestic Product. This has made State Government entitled to get the relief of consolidation of central loans whereby liability of repayment of principal and interest has been reduced. The FRBM Act has provided a strong institutional mechanism for making sustained progress and fiscal consolidation. It is hoped that the State will meet its target of bringing down Fiscal Deficit to 3 percent of GSDP in the year 2008-09.

The State Government has also received benefit of debt relief amounting to Rs. 309 crores as per TFC award, on achieving the requisite target of reduction in revenue deficit in the year 2004-05. The State Government has become entitled for debt relief amounting to Rs. 308 crores in the current financial year also, on achieving the requisite target of reduction in revenue deficit in the year 2005-06.

Trends in Receipts, Expenditure and Deficits

Revenue receipts have increased from 7.64 percent in 2002-03 over previous year to 17.31 percent in 2005-06. Revenue expenditure has, however, increased from 6.69 percent in 2002-03 over previous year to 8.00 percent in 2005-06 over previous year due to filling up of vacancies. Growth in revenue receipts is more in comparison to growth in revenue expenditure, which has led to reduction in the revenue deficit, from year after year. Due to reduction in revenue deficit the fiscal deficit has also

decreased in absolute amount in 2005-06 over 2004-05 and 2003-04.
(Table No. 2)

Table No. 2 Trends in Receipts, Expenditure and Deficits

(Rs. in crores)

	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07 (BE)	
	Amount	%age Increase over previous Year	Amount	%age Increase over previous Year	Amount	%age Increase over previous Year	Amount	%age Increase over previous Year	Amount	%age Increase over previous Year
A. Revenue Receipts										
State's Own Tax Revenue	6253.34	10.27	7246.19	15.88	8414.82	16.13	9880.23	17.41	10932.12	10.65
Share in Central Taxes	3063.10	6.27	3602.21	17.60	4305.61	19.53	5300.08	23.10	6370.93	20.20
State's Own Non Tax Revenue	1569.00	4.01	2071.65	32.04	2146.15	3.60	2737.67	27.56	2701.89	-1.31
Union Grants	2196.42	5.03	2503.80	13.99	2897.01	15.70	2921.21	0.84	3986.41	36.46
Total	13081.86	7.64	15423.85	17.90	17763.59	15.17	20839.19	17.31	23991.35	15.13
B. Revenue Expenditure										
Non Plan	14743.64	7.13	16617.12	12.71	17164.22	3.29	18367.68	7.01	20295.09	10.49
Plan	1793.46	8.20	1698.15	-5.31	2236.68	31.71	2430.25	8.65	2762.90	13.69
CSS	478.68	-9.49	533.02	11.35	505.28	-5.20	701.28	38.79	976.36	39.23
Total	17015.78	6.69	18848.29	10.77	19906.18	5.61	21499.21	8.00	24034.35	11.79
C. Revenue Deficit	-3933.92	3.64	-3424.44	-12.95	-2142.59	-37.43	-660.02	-69.20	-43.00	-93.49
D. Recovery of Loans	125.24	80.88	158.98	26.94	124.63	-21.61	237.61	90.65	107.83	-54.62
E. Other Capital Receipts			4.68				0.81			
F. Capital Expenditure	2027.54	11.54	3180.99	56.89	3488.30	9.66	4294.49	23.11	5024.07	16.99
G. Loans and Advances	277.80	36.10	925.36	233.10	639.72	-30.87	434.18	-32.13	181.35	-58.23
H. Gross Fiscal Deficit	6114.02	6.36	7367.13	20.50	6145.98	-16.58	5150.27	-16.20	5140.59	-0.19

Tax Reforms and Administration

The tax reforms in the State are under way and as a results of this the growth in State's own tax revenue increased from 10.27 percent in 2002-03 over the previous year to 17.41 percent in 2005-06 over 2004-05. This growth is highest since 1996-97. The Sales tax/VAT continues to contribute more than 50 percent of the total own tax revenue. Due to reforms undertaken in the State, the Own Tax to GSDP

ratio increased from 6.30 percent in 2001-02 to 7.96 in the year 2005-06 as compared to 7.42 in 2004-05. (Table NO. 3)

Table No. 3 Sources of Tax Revenue*(Rs. in crore)*

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Sales Tax / VAT	3069.03	3437.90	3985.43	4797.53	5593.64
Excise	1110.27	1142.34	1163.15	1276.07	1521.81
Vehicle Tax	566.33	646.14	904.31	817.21	908.18
Stamps & Registration	478.89	515.73	611.77	817.83	1031.80
Others	446.66	511.23	581.52	706.19	824.80
Total	5671.18	6253.34	7246.18	8414.83	9880.23
Percentage increase over previous year	7.00	10.27	15.88	16.12	17.41

Tax revenue as percentage of own tax revenue

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Sales Tax	54.12	54.98	55.00	57.01	56.61
Excise	19.58	18.27	16.05	15.16	15.40
Vehicle Tax	9.99	10.33	12.48	9.71	9.19
Stamps & Registration	8.44	8.25	8.44	9.72	10.44
Others	7.88	8.18	8.03	8.39	8.35
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Tax revenue as percentage of GSDP

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Sales Tax	3.41	3.99	3.68	4.23	4.50
Excise	1.23	1.32	1.07	1.13	1.23
Vehicle Tax	0.63	0.75	0.84	0.72	0.73
Stamps & Registration	0.53	0.60	0.56	0.72	0.83
Others	0.50	0.59	0.54	0.62	0.67
Total	6.30	7.25	6.69	7.42	7.96
Gross State Domestic Product	90045.21	86293.21	108321.64	113402.52	124198.64

Interest Payment Liability

Persistent and high deficits seriously impair the counter cyclical ability of fiscal policy, lead to unsustainable debt built up and affect the composition of expenditure through larger and larger interest outgo. By containing revenue and fiscal deficits, and by aggressively following debt swap, State has arrested increasing trend in interest payments. The increase in interest payments in 1999-2000 was 25.96 percent over previous year, which is now around 0.74 percent in 2005-06 as compared to 8.27 percent increase in 2004-05 over previous year. The average cost of borrowing has been brought down from 9.86 percent in 2000-2001 to 7.85 percent in 2005-06. (Table No.4)

Table No. 4 Interest on outstanding Debt of State Government

(Rs. In crore)

Year	Outstanding Debt	Interest payments	Increase of Interest payment over previous year	Average cost of borrowings (percent per annum)
1998-99	24169.97	2242.92	18.26	9.28
1999-2000	30010.86	2825.21	25.96	9.41
2000-01	33873.87	3339.26	18.20	9.86
2001-02	39969.91	3877.99	16.13	9.70
2002-03	45871.39	4300.14	10.89	9.37
2003-04	53361.21	4777.15	11.09	8.95
2004-05	60134.40	5172.00	8.27	8.60
2005-06	66406.75	5210.20	0.74	7.85

Capital Outlay:

Despite containing gross fiscal deficit below the level of 2004-05, there has been substantial increase in capital outlay. During the year 2005-06, more than 68% amount of the net borrowings was utilised for capital outlay, whereas in the year 2002-03 only 34% of the net borrowings was utilised towards capital outlay. (Table No. 5)

Table No. 5 Capital Outlay as percent of net borrowings

(Rs. In crore)

Year	Capital Outlay	Net increases in Debt	Capital Outlay as percent of Net increases in Debt
1998-99	1792.03	4908.22	36.51
1999-2000	1517.28	5840.89	25.98
2000-01	1384.07	3863.01	35.83
2001-02	1817.81	6096.04	29.82
2002-03	2027.54	5901.48	34.36
2003-04	3180.99	7489.82	42.47
2004-05	3488.30	6773.19	51.50
2005-06	4294.49	6272.35	68.47

Projections of Eleventh Five Year Plan

The estimates of resources for Eleventh Five Year Plan has been submitted to Planning Commission amounting to Rs.68422.16 crore. The approval of the Planning Commission is yet to be received. The significant improvement in the estimated resources of Eleventh Five Year Plan is that the balance from current revenues is estimated to be of

Rs. 15076.07 crores in place of minus balance of Rs. 10353.94 crores for the Tenth Five Year Plan. State's Own borrowings (including loan component of central assistance) is estimated as Rs. 25948.55 crores in comparison to Rs. 31563.82 crores in Tenth plan estimates. The overall State's own resources have increased from Rs.22446.31 crore in Tenth Plan to Rs.41901.79 crores in Eleventh Five Year Plan.

The plan size for Annual Plan 2007-08 has been approved by Planning Commission of Rs.11638.67 crore. (Table No. 6)

Table No. 6 Details of Total Resources for Tenth Five Year Plan and Eleventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Items	Tenth Plan Projections at current prices	Eleventh Plan Projections at current prices
A. State's Own Funds (SOF)		
Balance from Current Revenue	-10353.94	15076.07
Misc. Capital Receipts (Net) (Excluding repayment of loans)	-366.45	227.17
Plan Grants	826.64	650.00
Additional Resources Mobilisation	776.24	
Adjustment of Opening Balance		
Total	-9117.51	15953.24
B. State's Own Borrowings (SOB)		
Small Savings Loan (Net)	16037.47	5717.62
Market Borrowings (Net)	4196.85	5326.50
State Insurance & Provident Fund (Net)	5964.90	7627.76
Negotiated Loans (Net)	1026.90	1183.84
Other loans (net)	-472.46	-364.41
Loan component of NCA, ACA for EAP & ACA for Others (Net)	4810.16	6457.24
Total	31563.82	25948.55
Total State's Own Resources	22446.31	41901.79
SOB as %age of SOR	140.62	61.93
C. Central Assistance		
Grant Component		
Formula based	1030.26	2418.97
ACA for EAP	1336.55	412.20
ACA for Other Assistance	1455.13	3027.15
Total	3821.94	5858.32
Total of Central Support	3821.94	5858.32
D. Public Sector Enterprises		
Internal Generation	873.11	3239.60
Extra Budgetary Resources	4690.39	17422.45
Total	5563.50	20662.05
Total Resources	31831.75	68422.16
Total Borrowings	36254.21	43371.00

Total Borrowings as %age of total resources	113.89	63.39
Non-plan Revenue Receipts	75773.80	156390.84
Non-plan Revenue Expenditure	86127.74	141314.77
Balance from Current Revenues	-10353.94	15076.07

11.2 TAXATION

The Commercial Taxes Department has a vital role in revenue receipts of the State Government. The Department has collected Rs. 5,706.23 crores as tax revenue during the current financial year upto January 2007, showing an increase of 21.08 percent over corresponding period of previous year, which is 82.58 percent of revised annual target. Details of tax revenue collection are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Tax	Revised Annual Target 2006-07	Tax Revenue Collection	
			Year 2005-06	Year 2006 - 07 Up to Jan.07
1.	Sales Tax/Vat	6,650.00	5,593.64	5,464.61
2.	Entry Tax	225.00	236.71	207.81
3.	Entertainment Tax & Luxury Tax-Hotel	35.00	31.70	33.81
	Total	6,910.00	5,862.05	5,706.23

As a measure of Economic Reforms in indirect taxation system, VAT was introduced in the State with effect from April 1, 2006. In this system tax is levied at every point of sale and set off the tax paid in the State is given.

The VAT regime makes tax system more transparent and the consumer is able to know the quantum of tax paid by him. It gives relief to manufactures by giving credit of tax paid on raw material and capital goods and the exporters are getting refund of the tax paid on their purchases. Thus, the goods manufactured in the State and the goods to be exported are more competitive in the country and abroad.

The successful implementation of VAT and to redress the problems faced by the dealers, Grievance Redressal Committees were constituted at the State and District Level and problems of trade and industrial organizations were redressed. To educate the public at large regarding VAT, a massive I.E.C. campaign was carried out through audio and visual methods. Advertisements were given in news papers and F.M. Radio. Publicity material was published and distributed on different aspects of VAT. The department organised several rounds of meetings

and seminars to educate the dealers and stakeholders at district & divisional headquarter level.

A telephonic helpline was set up in Kar Bhawan, Jaipur. Another helpline manned by senior departmental was started at the CII centre in Jaipur. Teams of departmental officers were sent to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Orissa, Pubjab and Kerala to study the best practices adopted by these States for VAT implementation. Departmental website was updated with VAT Act Rules, notifications, FAQ's and other related information. Extensive training programmes were organised for departmental officers and staff to familiarise them with the new tax system.

The efforts made resulted in successful implementation of VAT in the State. As a result, there has been 21.39 percent growth in revenue up to January 2007 over the corresponding period of preceding year.

Registration process of property transactions has been streamlined, due to which revenue of Rs. 1,041 crores has been earned which is Rs. 214.26 crores more as compared to same period of previous year.

Introduction of eight step system in registration of urban and rural property transactions, transparency as to why a particular document/step is necessary vis a vis relevant Act and Rules. It has been made clear to all the Registering Authorities that they will not go beyond eight steps of the newly introduced system. Thus, quick and hassle-free registration of documents has been ensured by the Department.

Pre-inspection of immovable properties has been abolished to facilitate immediate registration of documents and registrations are done at the prevailing District Level Committee rates.

ANY WHERE REGISTRATION scheme has been started in Jaipur City including Amer and Sanganer Tehsils. Under this, documents pertaining to property can be registered in any office of registrar/sub-registrar Jaipur city. The scheme is only one of its kind in the country.

In order to provide relief to common man, the rate of Stamp Duty has been reduced to 6.5 from 8 percent.

In order to provide social security to women, the rate of Stamp Duty has been reduced to 5 percent in case of agriculture land. Under this, 3.77 lakh women have been benefited.

Under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme (D.R.I.) of the Central Government and Self Help Group Scheme of women & Child development

department, Loans are provided to the small and marginal handicraft workers & women. The documents executed for the taking loans under this scheme have been exempted from Stamp Duty.

Regarding stamp related cases pending in court of collector (Stamps), a special campaign was initiated during September to December 2006 for disposing of such cases up to June 2006. Out of 9,009 cases pending upto June 2006, 8,011 cases have been disposed.

11.3 INDUSTRY

In the financial year 2006-07, a total of 10,640 small and artisan units were registered with the total investment of Rs. 449.51 crores upto December 2006.

During the year 2006-07, Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum (IEM) for establishment of 100 major and medium industries with an investment of Rs. 5,630 crores were submitted to the Government of India.

Eight rural and two urban Haats have been established for marketing the products of artisans and small industries. Through these Haats, 306 fairs and exhibitions were organised where in 44,000 craftsmen were benefited.

Promoting the skill, capability design development and marketing facility of Small and Kutir, Handicrafts, Hathkargha and Khadi Industries 1,20,000 opportunities for self employment were created upto January 2007.

Training was imparted to 25,000 un-employed youth to develop their skill for establishing their own industrial units.

There are ample possibilities of employment in Khadi Sector, keeping this in view, emphasis has been given on Khadi Products; their design development and quality improvement. Besides, renovation of Khadi showrooms is being done for assisting the marketing of products. During the year 2006-07, 20 small/major showrooms have been renovated.

For providing financial assistance to industries, loans amounting to Rs. 256.68 crores were distributed by RFC and RIICO during the year 2006-07 (upto January 2007). Under industrial infrastructure development, a Integrated Textile Park is being established at Kishangarh and a sanction of Rs. 40.00 crores as subsidy has been received from Government of India for establishing another park. This year, RIICO has developed two new industrial area at Neemrana and Newai Phase-II.

From July 2006, Bharatiya Shilp Sansthan has started new sessions for graduation and post graduation in Craft and Design.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation is constructing a big mall at M.I. Road, Jaipur for marketing of products of Craft and Handicrafts, which is likely to be commenced from March 2007.

11.4 POWER

Rajasthan is at the forefront in India in terms of electricity reforms, the State Government has taken up capacity augmentation programme which resulted in addition of over 1775 MW capacity.

125 MW Unit-1 Giral Lignite based Thermal Power Project has been synchronized on 28th February 2007.

Work on 3x110 MW Gas Power Project, Dholpur is in progress and generation is likely to be commenced from March 2007, April 2007 and August 2007 respectively.

Work on 250 MW Unit VI of STPS is in progress and generation is likely to be commenced from September 2008.

Work on 195 MW Unit-VII of Kota Thermal Power Station is also in progress and generation is likely to be commenced from October 2008.

Works on 500 MW Unit-1&2, Stage-1 of Chhabra Thermal Power Project is in progress and generation is likely to be commenced by August 2008 and November 2008 respectively.

KTPS and STPS recorded Plant Load Factor of over 90.60 percent and 90.88 percent respectively in 2005-06 which is the highest in the country.

For promoting generation of electricity through non-conventional energy sources, necessary amendments have been made in the Policy 2004. Between December 2003 to January 2007, 332.525 MW capacity has been added through wind power projects. Similarly, 38.5 MW capacity has been added through installing bio-mass projects.

A massive expansion of the grid sub-station network is being undertaken. Between December 2003 to January 2007, 2 GSS of 400 KV, 7 GSS of 220 KV, 35 GSS of 132 KV and 557 GSS of 33 KV have been established.

24 hours rural domestic supply has been ensured for such villages where feeder renovation work has been completed and T&D losses have come down to 15 percent.

11.5 IRRIGATION

The Government has taken a massive programme for constructing Water Harvesting Structures during water campaign launched during 16th May to 15th June 2006 wherein a record number of small 1,40,000 Water Harvesting Structures like farm, ponds, etc. have been taken up.

11.6 ROADS AND TRANSPORT

The State Government has initiated several reforms in the road sector. **Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojana** amounting to Rs. 2,300 crores was launched on 7th October 2005 by dovetailing resources from Central Road Fund, State Plan including State Road Fund and XII Finance Commission Grant.

Strengthening, widening and renewal of State Highways (SHW) and Major District (MDR) are being carried out under Central Road Fund.

Under East-West Corridor and North-South Corridor of National Highways Development Project, work of 4 laning of National Highways is in progress. Under National Highways Development Project-Phase-III, work of 4 laning of National Highway No.11 Agra-Jaipur is also in progress.

DPRs of 4 laning of 54 km Jaipur-Reengus road (NH-11) and 82 km Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar have been finalized.

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna (PMGSY), all villages having population 500 & above are to be connected by all weather roads wherein sanction for Rs. 4,549.49 crores have been received to construct 30,223 km roads covering 9,169 villages. Till date, an expenditure of Rs. 2,734.73 crores has been incurred and 5,538 villages connected by constructing 18,660 km of BT roads.

Under State Road Development Fund, sanction of 1,062 works for construction/renewal of roads/CD works/CC roads etc. amounting to Rs. 403.57 crores have been issued and works are in progress.

Mega Highways Project-II for widening and strengthening of 7 State Highways amount to Rs. 1,258 crores with total length of 1,267 km have been cleared by Ministry of Economic Affairs, Government of India.

Under the Four Year Road Development Programme, renewal backlog of 20,000 km of roads are to be completed by the end of 2007-08.

One Time Road Tax deposit facility has been provided to quarterly/half yearly and annually tax payers of transport vehicle. Under this facility, vehicles owners are exempted from late fee/penalty.

आर्थिक स्थिति की तालिकाएं
TABLES OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

1. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन—प्रचलित कीमतों पर

1. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CURRENT PRICES

(लाख रु.)

(Lakh Rs.)

Sector क्षेत्र	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
			P	Q	A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित) Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	% 1577348	2844641	2569828	2694487	3415656
2 वानिकी Forestry	% 1.94	1.68	1.71	1.66	1.61
3 मत्स्य पालन Fisheries	% 0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08
4 खनन Mining	% 2.55	2.20	2.46	2.69	2.61
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Registered)	% 7.31	6.30	6.71	6.14	5.51
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत) Manufacturing (Un-registered)	% 6.40	5.77	6.15	5.62	5.33
7 निर्माण Construction	% 10.35	10.06	12.08	14.28	14.67
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	% 5.16	3.98	4.02	3.83	3.59
9 रेलवे Railways	% 1.50	1.29	1.39	1.43	1.43
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण Other Transport & Storage	% 3.34	3.05	3.13	3.40	3.33
11 संचार Communication	% 1.90	1.78	1.92	2.02	2.07
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	% 13.47	13.64	13.64	13.11	12.31
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा Banking & Insurance	% 4.59	4.00	3.91	4.03	4.02
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्यें Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	% 8.62	7.32	7.47	7.31	7.04
15 लोक प्रशासन Public Administration	% 4.79	4.24	4.40	4.33	4.11
16 अन्य सेवार्यें Other Services	% 9.73	8.37	8.28	8.37	7.88
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद Gross State Domestic Product	8629321	10832164	11340252	12419864	13992835
	% 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P—प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q—त्वरित अनुमान, A—अग्रिम अनुमान

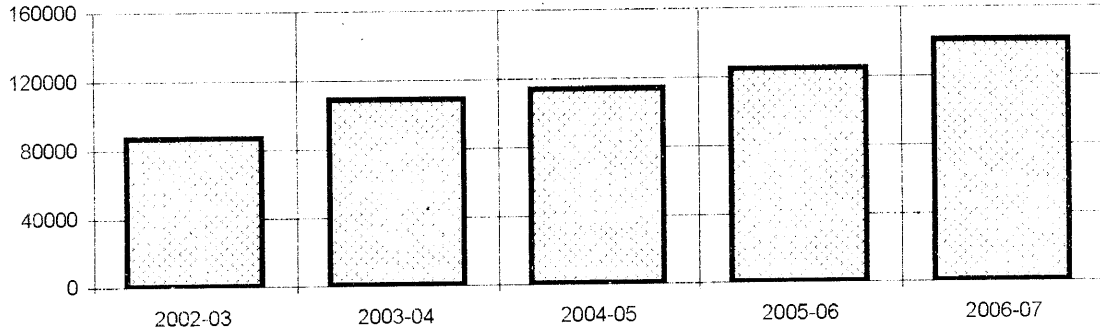
P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर

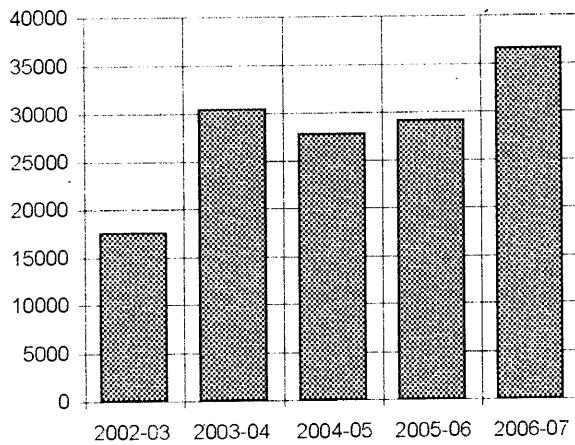
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

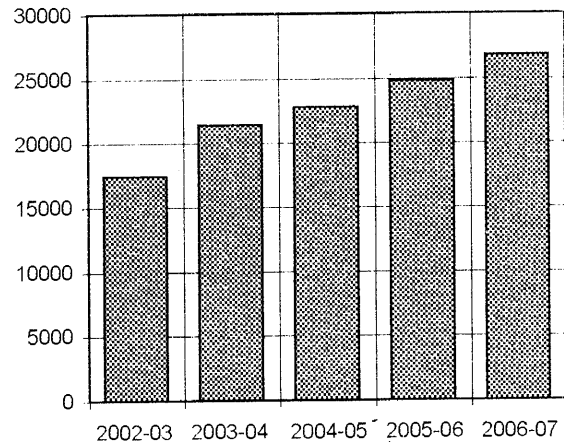
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
Gross State Domestic Product



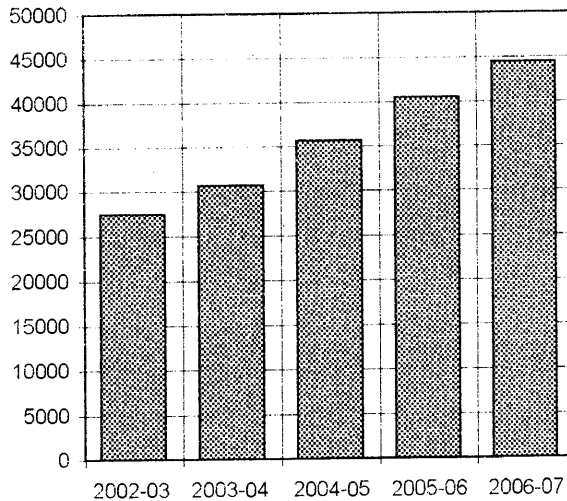
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



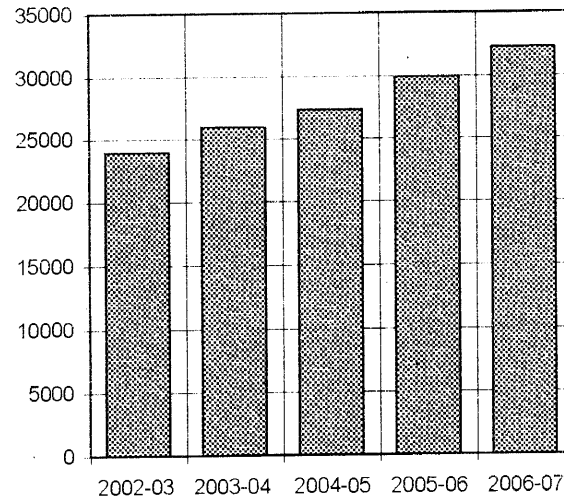
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र
MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र
OTHER SECTORS

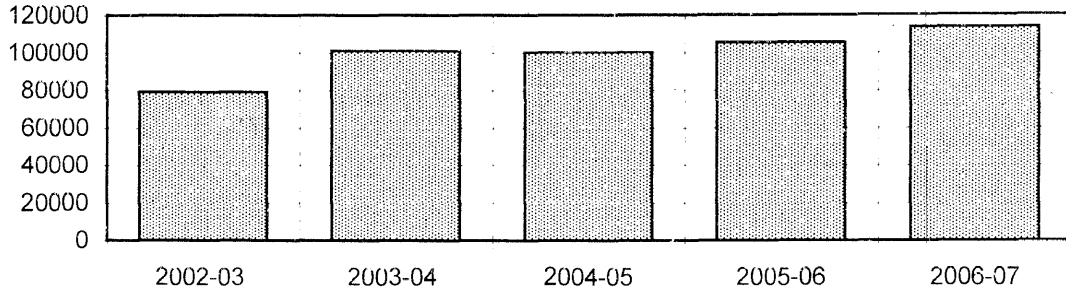


औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - स्थिर (1999-2000) कीमतों पर

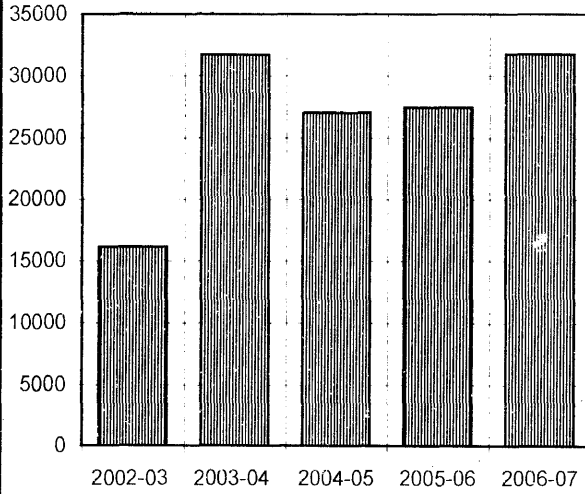
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT(1999-2000) PRICES

करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

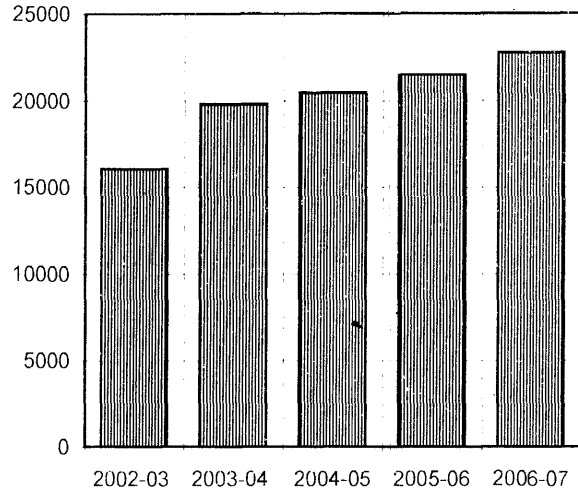
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
Gross State Domestic Product



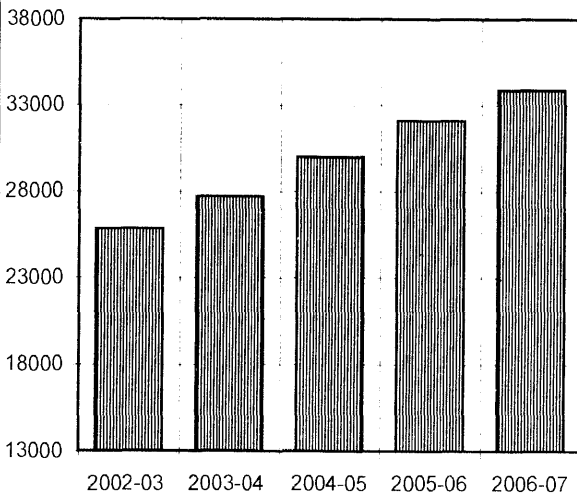
कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र
AGRI. & ALLIED SERVICES



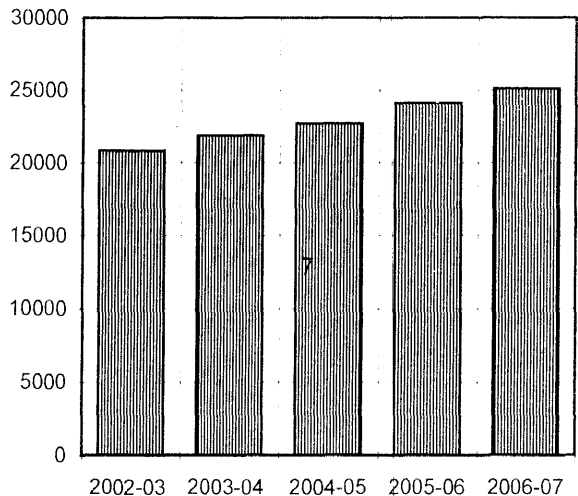
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र
MINING & MANUFACTURING



अन्य क्षेत्र
OTHER SECTORS



2. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन-स्थिर (1999-2000) कीमतों पर

2. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

		(लाख रु.)				
		(Lakh Rs.)				
Sector		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
क्षेत्र				P	Q	A
1		2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)		1457447	3007394	2529661	2561236	2979538
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	%	18.50	29.76	25.26	24.36	26.25
2 वानिकी		147404	157034	166756	176922	188558
Forestry	%	1.87	1.55	1.67	1.68	1.66
3 मत्स्य पालन		5681	6081	7186	7831	8303
Fisheries	%	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07
4 खनन		231681	266371	279624	275521	292179
Mining	%	2.94	2.64	2.79	2.62	2.57
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)		584437	598367	634188	624057	611506
Manufacturing (Registered)	%	7.42	5.92	6.33	5.94	5.39
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)		515149	550291	583218	573895	593374
Manufacturing (Un-registered)	%	6.54	5.44	5.82	5.46	5.23
7 निर्माण		860455	986386	1124912	1357045	1503466
Construction	%	10.92	9.76	11.23	12.91	13.25
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति		390429	367799	373819	379035	385554
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	%	4.96	3.64	3.73	3.61	3.40
9 रेलवे		121722	127573	136813	148340	163102
Railways	%	1.54	1.26	1.37	1.41	1.44
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण		252985	282679	291276	336305	358020
Other Transport & Storage	%	3.21	2.80	2.91	3.20	3.15
11 संचार		188898	228404	263287	293539	347420
Communication	%	2.40	2.26	2.63	2.79	3.06
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह		1039905	1342001	1352906	1369613	1407823
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	%	13.20	13.28	13.51	13.03	12.40
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा		344159	346571	378583	410473	445886
Banking & Insurance	%	4.37	3.43	3.78	3.90	3.93
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवार्ये		627433	657382	687003	721572	753008
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	%	7.96	6.50	6.86	6.86	6.63
15 लोक प्रशासन		362270	391311	408921	427100	439937
Public Administration	%	4.60	3.87	4.08	4.06	3.88
16 अन्य सेवार्ये		748190	791474	797470	851004	873264
Other Services	%	9.50	7.83	7.96	8.09	7.69
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद		7878245	10107118	10015623	10513488	11350938
Gross State Domestic Product	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P- प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q- त्वरित अनुमान, A- अग्रिम अनुमान

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

3. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन-प्रचलित कीमतों पर

3. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CURRENT PRICES

(लाख रु.)

(Lakh Rs.)

Sector क्षेत्र	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 P	2005-06 Q	2006-07 A
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	1359185	2614403	2326846	2438057	3145033
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry) %	18.18	27.01	23.06	22.03	25.03
2 वानिकी	162514	177540	188579	200434	219053
Forestry %	2.17	1.83	1.87	1.81	1.74
3 मत्स्य पालन	5156	5609	6950	7907	8631
Fisheries %	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
4 खनन	184088	198707	234988	286412	313122
Mining %	2.46	2.05	2.33	2.59	2.49
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)	433976	470863	534895	519000	510823
Manufacturing (Registered) %	5.80	4.87	5.30	4.69	4.06
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)	485874	549688	612654	602144	636935
Manufacturing (Un-registered) %	6.50	5.68	6.07	5.44	5.07
7 निर्माण	867720	1060613	1337500	1736133	2010600
Construction %	11.60	10.96	13.26	15.69	16.00
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	220382	279042	295535	307975	324901
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply %	2.95	2.88	2.93	2.78	2.59
9 रेलवे	102769	108896	119976	135798	154427
Railways %	1.38	1.13	1.19	1.23	1.23
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	226155	262432	279595	340176	376533
Other Transport & Storage %	3.02	2.71	2.77	3.08	3.00
11 संचार	133657	166063	190787	224759	263328
Communication %	1.79	1.72	1.89	2.03	2.09
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	1135416	1448187	1514523	1592841	1682418
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants %	15.18	14.96	15.01	14.39	13.39
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा	389490	425999	435344	491295	551577
Banking & Insurance %	5.21	4.40	4.32	4.44	4.39
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवायें	600774	634086	670418	712322	766629
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services %	8.03	6.55	6.64	6.44	6.10
15 लोक प्रशासन	357332	398634	433445	467256	538939
Public Administration %	4.78	4.12	4.30	4.22	4.29
16 अन्य सेवायें	813363	877529	907041	1004000	1062625
Other Services %	10.88	9.07	8.99	9.07	8.46
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	7477851	9678291	10089076	11066509	12565574
Net State Domestic Product %	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)	12798	16231	16593	17863	19920
Per Capita Income(Rs.)					

P-प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q-त्वरित अनुमान, A-अग्रिम अनुमान

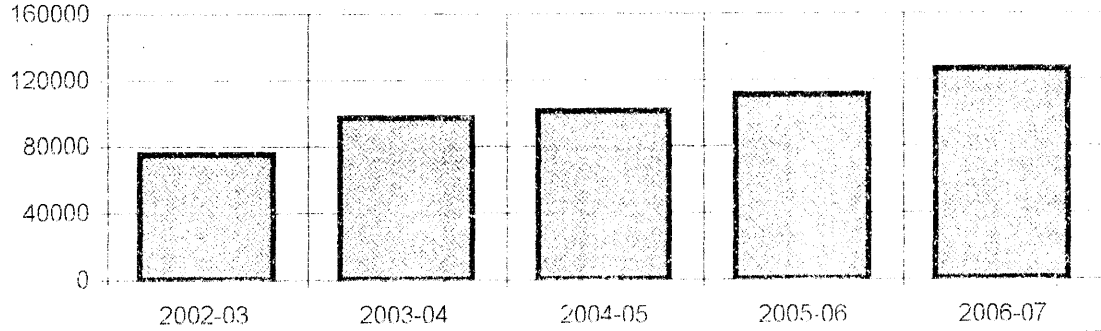
P- Provisional Estimates, Q- Quick Estimates, A-Advance Estimates

औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद - प्रचलित कीमतों पर

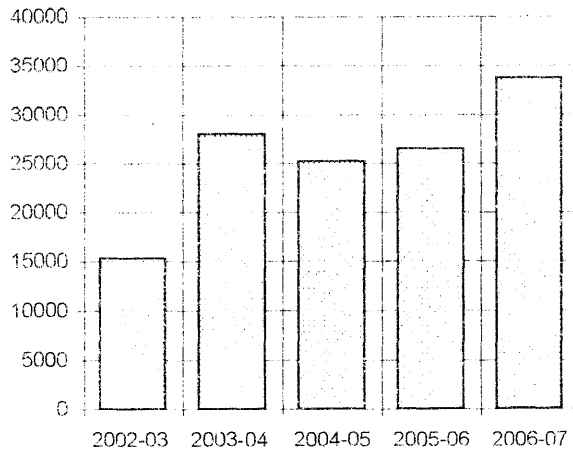
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.

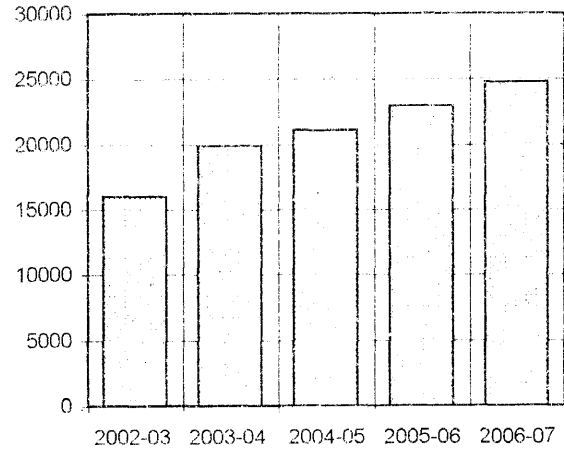
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
Net State Domestic Product



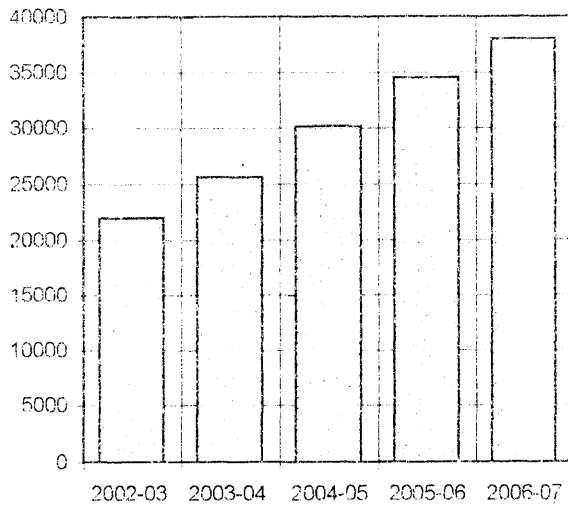
कृषि एवं सम्बन्ध क्षेत्र
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



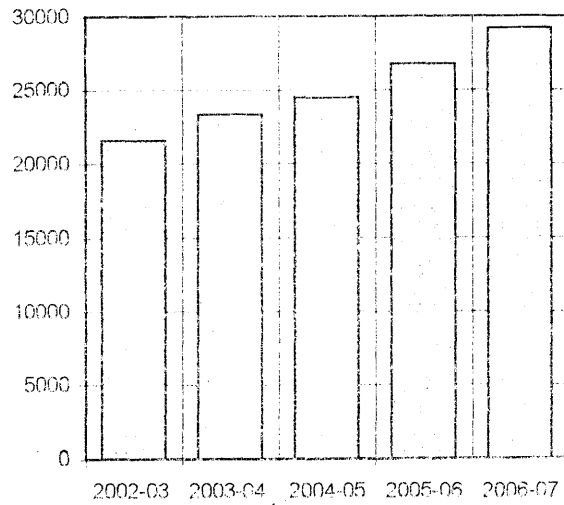
परिवहन एवं संचार क्षेत्र
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



खनन एवं विनिर्माण क्षेत्र
MINING & MANUFACTURING



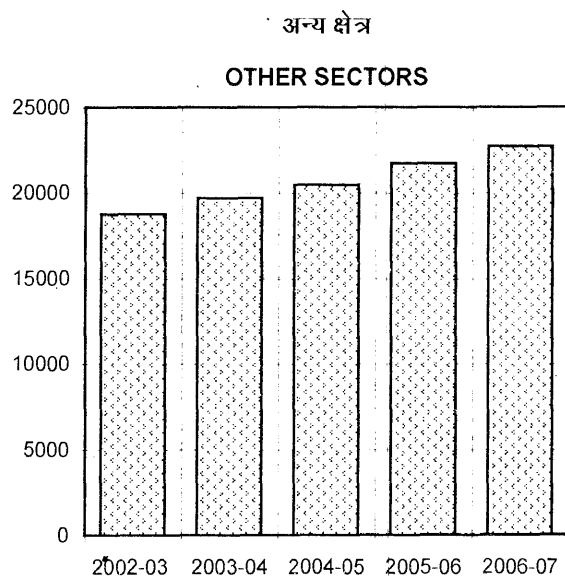
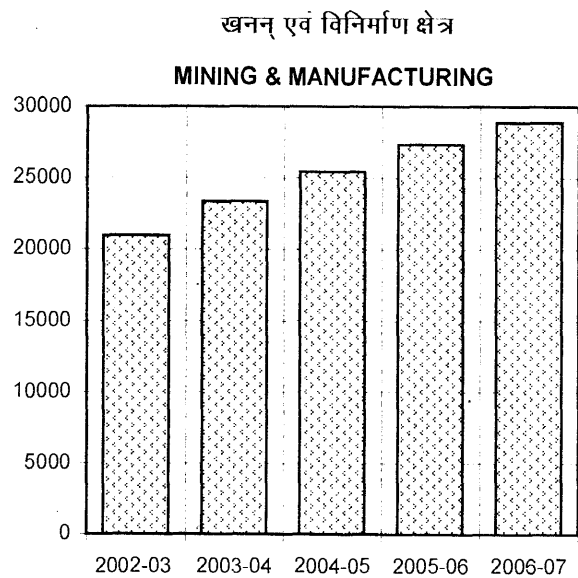
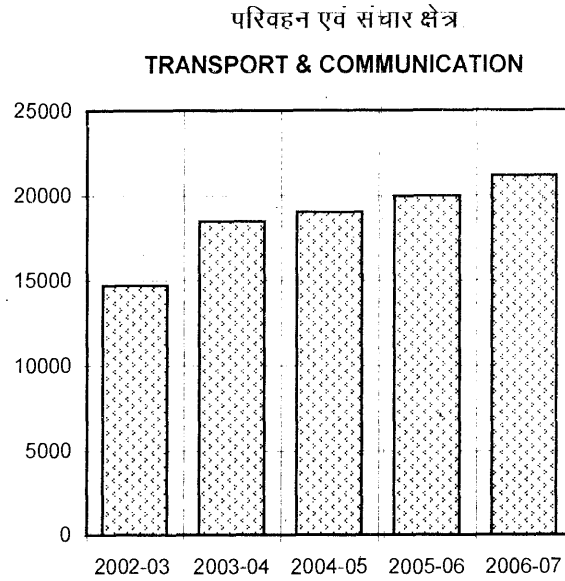
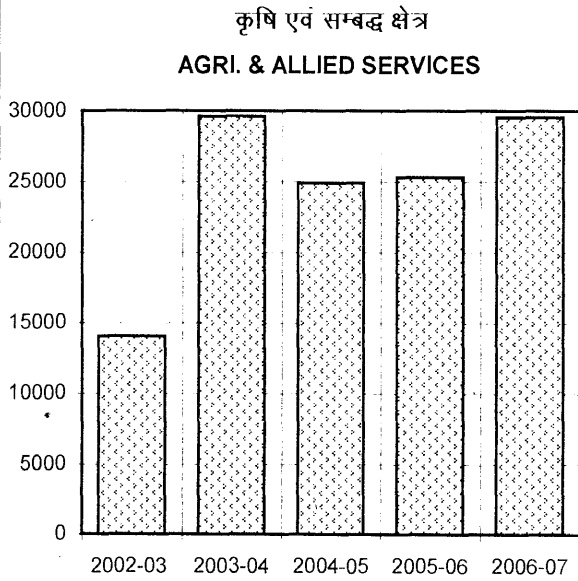
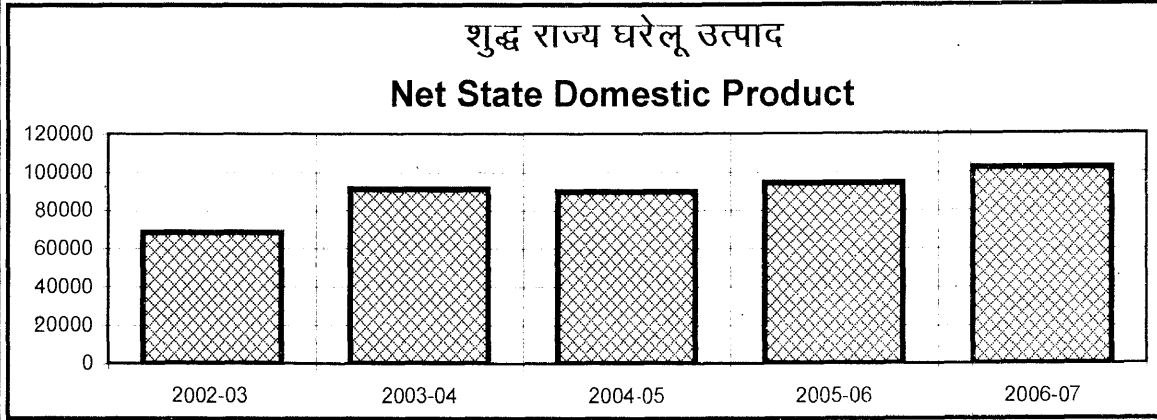
अन्य क्षेत्र
OTHER SECTORS



औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद – स्थिर (1999-2000) कीमतों पर

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT(1999-2000) PRICES

करोड़ रु० Crore Rs.



4. औद्योगिक उद्भव पर शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रतिशत विभाजन-स्थिर (1999-2000) कीमतों पर

4. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

Sector क्षेत्र		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	(लाख रु.) 2006-07
				P	Q	A
1		2	3	4	5	6
1 कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)		1257851	2803687	2321758	2349051	2762983
Agriculture (Including Animal Husbandry)	%	18.37	30.77	25.86	24.91	27.01
2 वानिकी		143251	152682	162196	172144	183550
Forestry	%	2.09	1.68	1.81	1.83	1.79
3 मत्स्य पालन		4600	4911	5919	6461	6820
Fisheries	%	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07
4 खनन		199867	232451	243456	236958	251062
Mining	%	2.92	2.55	2.71	2.51	2.45
5 विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत)		408404	414754	442668	424291	403137
Manufacturing (Registered)	%	5.96	4.55	4.93	4.50	3.95
6 विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत)		456454	487726	516528	502807	517600
Manufacturing (Un-registered)	%	6.67	5.35	5.75	5.33	5.06
7 निर्माण		837688	961096	1096820	1325839	1468803
Construction	%	12.23	10.55	12.22	14.06	14.36
8 विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति		190673	237421	241375	244240	248210
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	%	2.78	2.61	2.69	2.59	2.43
9 रेलवे		97079	102392	111086	120894	133832
Railways	%	1.42	1.12	1.24	1.28	1.31
10 अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण		196030	220907	224243	263519	278936
Other Transport & Storage	%	2.86	2.43	2.50	2.79	2.73
11 संचार		161967	205379	240262	270514	324395
Communication	%	2.37	2.26	2.67	2.87	3.17
12 व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह		1016024	1316711	1326124	1341250	1377787
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	%	14.84	14.45	14.77	14.23	13.47
13 बैंकिंग एवं बीमा		338356	340385	371983	403323	438140
Banking & Insurance	%	4.94	3.74	4.14	4.28	4.28
14 स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का						
स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवायें		503334	525810	547508	573677	596207
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services	%	7.35	5.77	6.10	6.08	5.83
15 लोक प्रशासन		311737	338378	355370	371103	394250
Public Administration	%	4.55	3.71	3.96	3.94	3.85
16 अन्य सेवायें		724838	766589	770954	822748	843154
Other Services	%	10.58	8.41	8.59	8.73	8.24
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद		6848153	9111279	8978250	9428819	10228866
Net State Domestic Product	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)						
Per Capita Income(Rs.)		11720	15280	14766	15219	16215

P-प्रावधानिक अनुमान, Q-त्वरित अनुमान, A- अग्रिम अनुमान

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

5. राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार (1979-80 से 1981-82=100)

Base (1979-80 to 1981-82=100)

फसल Crop	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अ- खाद्य फसलें						
A- Food Crops	147.48	208.23	110.30	268.82	182.20	159.80
1 अनाज						
Cereals	183.74	245.02	139.73	299.87	211.09	195.29
रबी						
Rabi	188.98	217.04	168.49	199.55	194.33	200.54
खरीफ						
Kharif	174.51	294.81	88.75	478.12	240.96	186.05
2 दलहन						
Pulses	61.99	121.45	40.90	195.54	114.04	76.13
ब- अखाद्य फसलें						
B- Non Food Crops	286.23	404.36	234.07	548.82	755.94	832.22
1 तिलहन +						
Oilseed	363.60	555.69	320.43	763.72	1068.10	1179.83
2 रेशे (कपास एवं सण)						
Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	180.31	64.01	56.58	159.35	171.34	197.17
3 मसाले (लाल मिर्च एवं अदरक)						
Spices & condiments (Dry Chillies & Ginger)	229.71	333.84	103.61	212.73	218.09	118.07
4 तरकारियां (आलू)						
Vegetables (Potato)	849.39	843.40	826.15	817.10	1462.98	1673.24
5 अन्य फसलें *						
Other Crops	44.80	35.26	34.25	25.06	22.62	37.79
समस्त फसलें						
All Crops	173.45	244.94	133.47	321.24	289.60	285.68

* गन्ना एवं तम्बाकू सम्मिलित है।

Includes Sugarcane and Tobacco

+ तिल, मूंगफली, अरण्डी, अलसी, राई एवं सरसों सम्मिलित है।

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

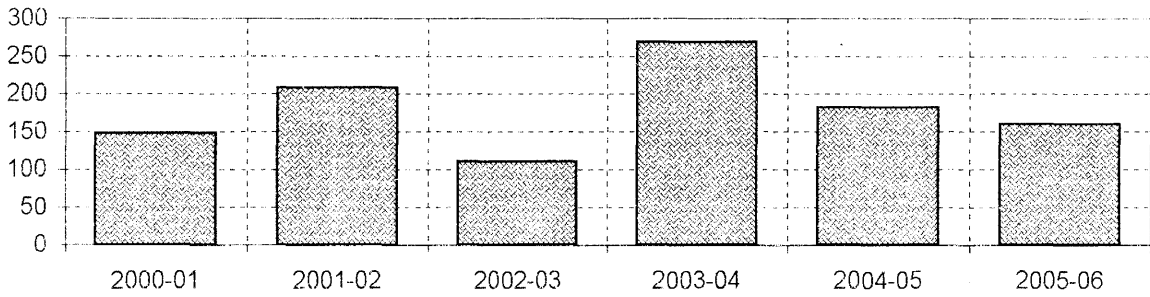
प्रावधानिक Provisional

राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

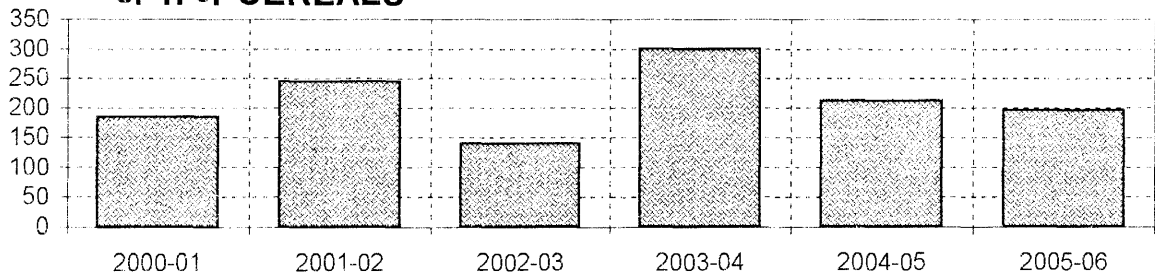
INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

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

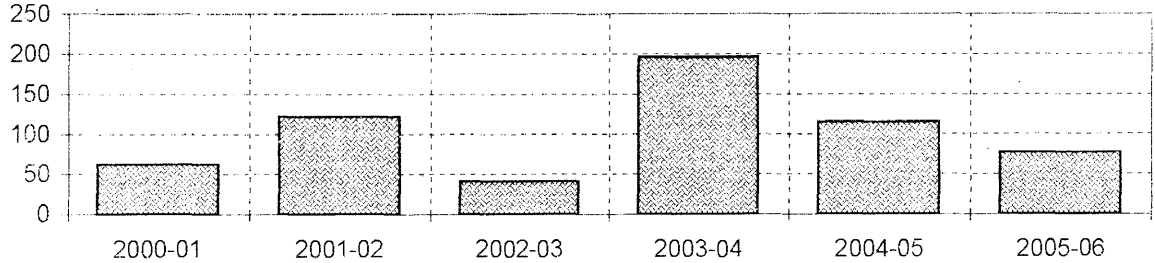
खाद्य फसलें FOOD CROPS



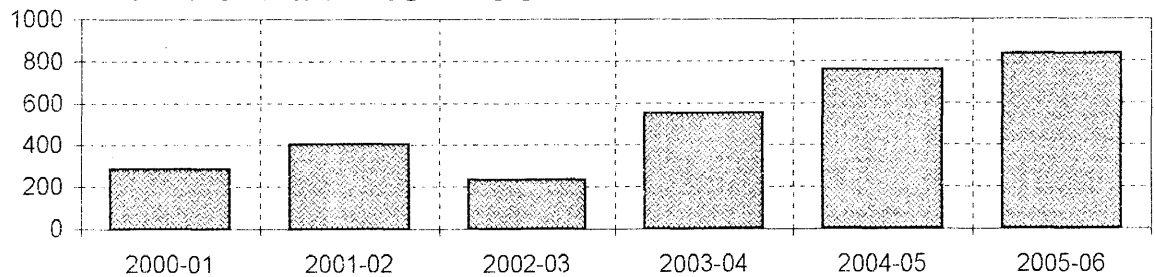
अनाज CEREALS



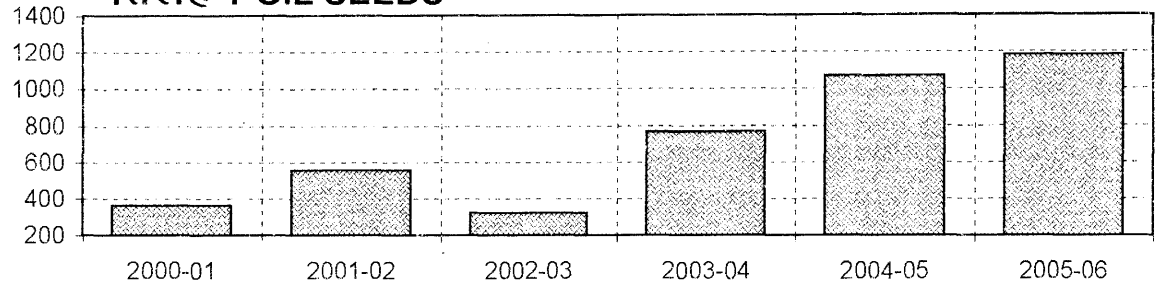
दलहन PULSES



अखाद्य फसलें NON-FOOD CROPS



तिलहन OIL SEEDS

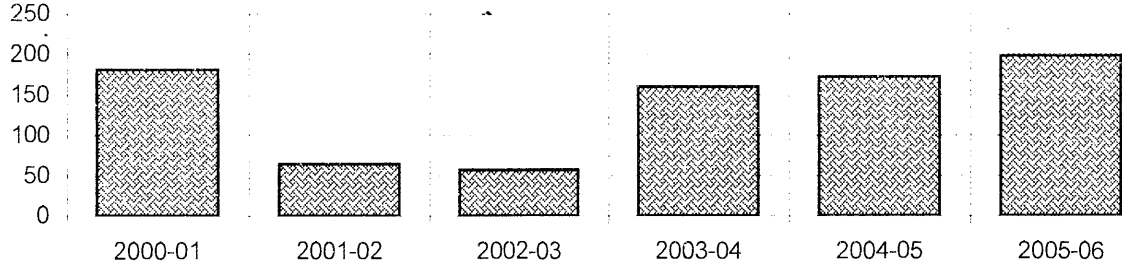


राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक

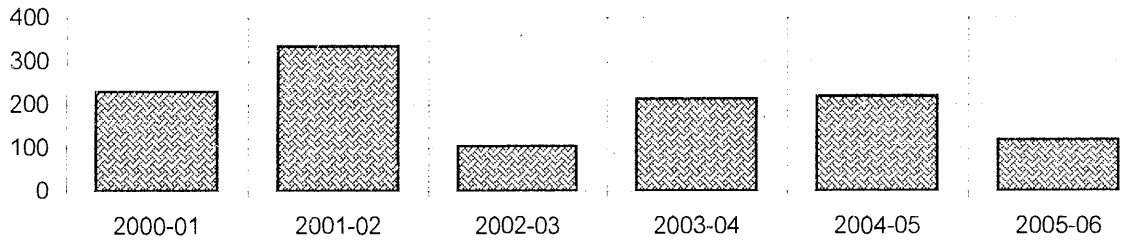
INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

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

रेशे (कपास एवं सण) FIBRES (COTTON & SANHEMP)



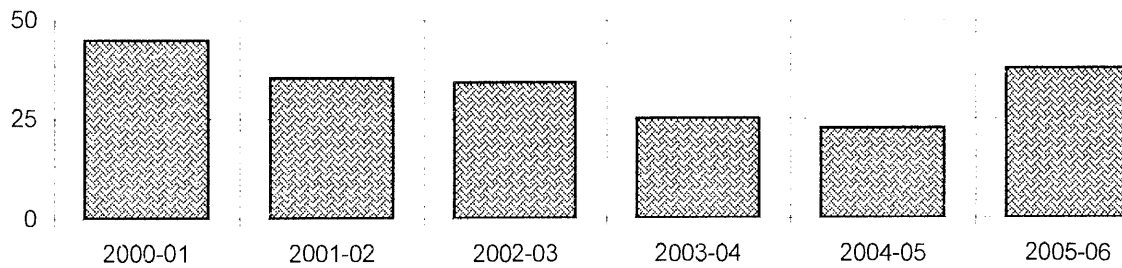
मसाले SPICES & CONDIMENTS



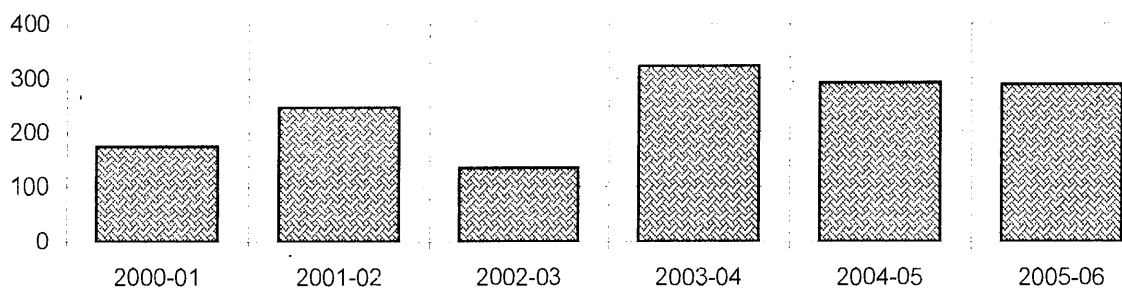
तरकारियां VEGETABLES



अन्य फसलें OTHER CROPS



समस्त फसलें ALL CROPS



राजस्थान के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

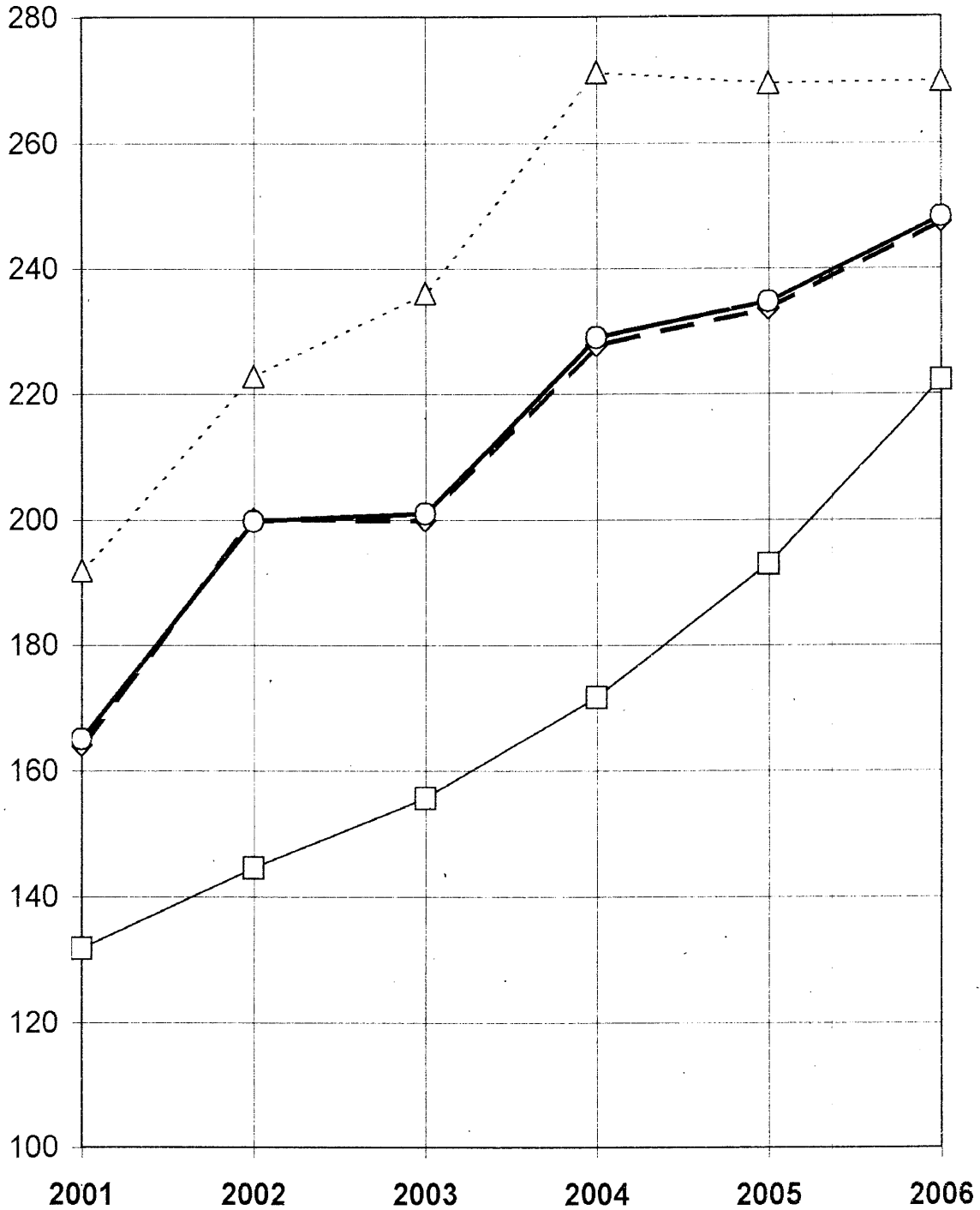
आधार वर्ष / BASE YEAR 1993-94=100

—◇— विनिर्माण
MANUFACTURING

—□— खनन
MINING

---△--- विद्युत
ELECTRICITY

—○— सामान्य
GENERAL



6. राजस्थान के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF RAJASTHAN

आधार 1993-94=100

Base 1993-94=100

वर्ग Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005#	2006#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 विनिर्माण Manufacturing	164.10	199.97	199.84	227.69	233.46	247.50
2 खनन Mining	131.80	144.56	155.70	171.59	192.87	222.10
3 विद्युत Electricity	191.81	222.73	236.00	271.07	269.38	269.72
सामान्य General	164.99	199.71	200.93	228.88	234.62	248.22

प्रावधानिक

Provisional

7. राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार 1999-2000=100

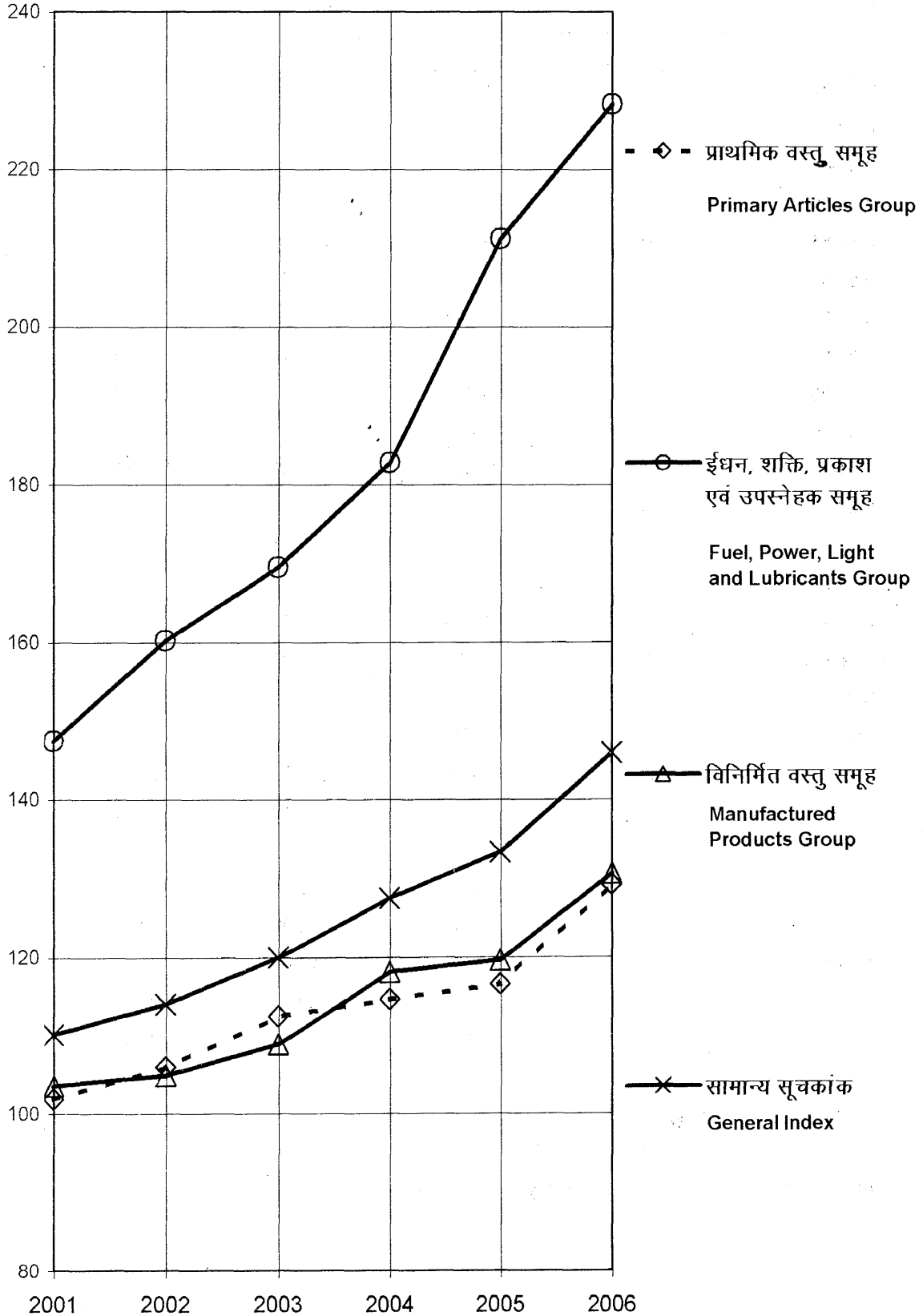
Base 1999-2000=100

वर्ग Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 प्राथमिक वस्तु समूह Primary Articles Group	101.86	105.96	112.45	114.58	116.51	129.10
(अ) कृषि वस्तु (A) Agricultural Articles	102.25	106.23	114.13	115.36	116.53	127.21
(ब) खनिज (B) Minerals	99.55	97.95	99.77	108.73	116.42	143.44
2 ईंधन, शक्ति, प्रकाश एवं उपस्नेहक समूह Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group	147.40	160.16	169.40	182.73	211.13	228.18
3 विनिर्मित वस्तु समूह Manufactured Products Group	103.57	104.85	108.85	118.07	119.54	130.49
समस्त वस्तुएँ All Commodities	110.14	113.98	119.91	127.39	133.25	145.91

राजस्थान के थोक भाव सूचकांक

INDEX OF WHOLE SALE PRICES OF RAJASTHAN

आधार BASE YEAR 1999-2000 = 100



8. राजस्थान में अकाल / अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति

LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of District Affected	प्रभावित ग्रामों की संख्या No. of Villages Affected	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में) Population Affected (In Lakh)	भू-राजस्व * निलंबित (लाख रु.) Land Revenue Suspended (Lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	26	23246	200.12	646.15
1982-83	26	22606	171.62	515.68
1983-84	-	-	-	-
1984-85	21	10276	92.02	237.19
1985-86	26	26859	219.80	559.76
1986-87	27	31936	252.70	702.62
1987-88	27	36252	317.37	753.81
1988-89	17	4497	43.45	127.02
1989-90	25	14024	120.67	255.62
1990-91	-	-	-	-
1991-92	30	30041	289.00	325.87
1992-93	12	4376	34.66	29.06
1993-94	25	22586	246.81	491.36
1994-95	-	-	-	-
1995-96	29	25478	273.82	209.12
1996-97	21	5905	55.29	28.88
1997-98	24	4633	14.91 #	2.79 #
1998-99	20	20069	215.07	168.52
1999-00	26	23406	261.79	227.95
2000-01	31	30583	330.41	310.48
2001-02	18	7964	69.70	45.84
2002-03	32	40990	447.80	429.26
2003-04	3	649	5.82	8.80
2004-05	31	19814	227.65	167.77
2005-06	22	15778	198.44	123.21
2006-07	22	10529	136.73	36.49

*वित्तीय वर्ष के समक

Figures for financial year

तूफान एवं चक्रवात से प्रभावित 1865ग्रामों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

1865 Cyclone & hailstorm affected villages not included.

9. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल का प्रतिशत	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मी.	नगरीय जनसंख्या का कुल जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत	साक्षरता का प्रतिशत	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार)
STATE	Percentage of Area to total area of the country	Percentage of Population to total Population of India 2001	Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2001	Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2001	Literacy Percentage 2001	Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand) 2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	8.37	7.4	277	27.3	60.5	59
2 आसाम Assam	2.39	2.6	340	12.9	63.3	66
3 बिहार Bihar	2.86	8.1	881	10.5	47.0	61
4 गुजरात Gujarat	5.96	4.9	258	37.4	69.1	53
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1.34	2.1	478	28.9	67.9	61
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.69	0.6	109	9.8	76.5	51
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	6.76	1.0	100	24.8	55.5	49
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	5.83	5.1	276	34.0	66.6	49
9 केरल Kerala	1.18	3.1	819	26.0	90.9	12
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	9.38	5.9	196	26.5	63.7	79
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	9.36	9.4	315	42.4	76.9	36
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	4.74	3.6	236	15.0	63.1	77
13 पंजाब Punjab	1.53	2.4	484	33.9	69.7	45
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10.41	5.5	165	23.4	60.4	67
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	3.96	6.1	480	44.0	73.5	41
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	7.33	16.2	690	20.8	56.3	72
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	2.70	7.8	903	28.0	68.6	40
अखिल भारत All India	100.00	100.0	325	27.8	64.8	58

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

राज्य	औसत कृषि जोत (हेक्टेयर)	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.)	बोये गये क्षेत्रफल का प्रति हेक्टेयर खाद का उपभोग (कि. ग्राम)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर श्रमिकों का दैनिक औसत रोजगार (संख्या)	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति मूल्य संवर्धन (रूपये)
STATE	Average size of holdings (Hect.) 1995-96	Geographical Area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare of cropped area (Kg.) 2002-03	Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of Population (No.) 2001*	Per Capita value added in industries (Rs.) 2003-04*
1	8	9	10	11	12
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1.36	2.75	128.44	948	1717
2 आसाम Assam	1.17	0.78	42.73	370	1341
3 बिहार Bihar	0.75	0.94	87.15	N.A.	65
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2.62	1.96	79.75	1789+	8203
5 हरियाणा Haryana	2.13	0.44	152.79	N.A.	4153
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1.16	0.56	41.51	1447 +	3122
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	0.76	2.22	60.12	N.A.	174
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.95	1.92	90.90	1859 +	2571
9 केरल Kerala	0.27	0.39	68.17	N.A.	1277
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	2.28	3.08	36.44	674	910
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1.87	3.08	73.80	1285	4164
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	1.30	1.56	34.08	369	978
13 पंजाब Punjab	3.79	0.50	174.99	1902	2111
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.96	3.42	28.95	663	862
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	0.91	1.30	114.00	N.A.	3011
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	0.86	2.41	126.51	970	729
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.85	0.89	122.32	N.A.	952
अखिल भारत All India	1.41	32.87	84.82	1119	2051

* प्रावधानिक Provisional

+ गत वर्ष समक Previous Year Data

9.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक (क्रमशः)

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population 31.03.03	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) Total Road Length Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (K.M.) 31.3.2002	दसवीं योजना अनुमानित उद्व्यय स्थिर कीमतों (2001-02) पर (करोड़ रुपये) 10th Plan projected Outlay at constant 2001-02 prices (Rs. in Crore)
STATE	Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2004-05	31.03.03	31.3.2002	(Rs. in Crore)
1	13	14	15	16
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	543.14	6443	71	46614.00
2 आसाम Assam	85.27	2380	115	8315.24
3 बिहार Bihar	44.56	1298	81	21000.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	908.12	12415	70	40007.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	658.00	10388	64	10285.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	484.04	4302	53	10300.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	348.74	3744	11	14500.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	504.69	6899	79	43558.23
9 केरल Kerala	296.07	7845	387	24000.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	308.40	5487	52	26189.93
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	585.35	8140	87	66632.00
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	394.89	3605	152	19000.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	907.30	13218	123	18657.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	328.09	5908	39	27318.00
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	713.26	12622	128	40000.00
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	202.03	3417	103	59708.00
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	247.54	2866	103	28641.00
अखिल भारत All India	411.04	6302	75	590948.35

* उपयोगिता और अनुपयोगिता

Utilities and Non-Utilities

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

राज्य	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या	प्रतिव्यक्ति बैंक जमा (रुपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (रुपये)	शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (करोड़ रुपये)	प्रतिव्यक्ति शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर (रुपये)
STATE	No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population Sept, 2006	Per Capita Bank Deposit (Rs.) Sept, 2006	Per Capita Bank credit (Rs.) Sept, 2006	Net State Domestic Product (at current prices) (Crore Rs.) 2004-05	Per Capita NSDP (at current prices) (Rs.) 2004-05
1	17	18	19	20	21
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	6.8	15609	13164	183123	23153
2 आसाम Assam	4.3	7684	3379	38624	13633
3 बिहार Bihar	3.9	5324	1613	51194	5772
4 गुजरात Gujarat	6.8	19861	11387	152516	28355
5 हरियाणा Haryana	7.6	22830	13591	73645	32712
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	12.7	23942	9166	17884	27486
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	7.3	16873	7634	18009	16190
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	9.0	25373	20251	132198	23945
9 केरल Kerala	10.6	25210	15766	89452	27048
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	5.2	8690	5196	91432	14069
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	6.2	53444	52948	328451	32170
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	5.8	9058	5601	52240	13601
13 पंजाब Punjab	10.7	29713	17125	79010	30701
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	5.5	8445	6597	100891#	16593#
15 तामिलनाडु Tamilnadu	7.5	21777	23693	167183	25965
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	4.5	8769	3664	205249	11477
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	5.3	15420	9117	189489	22497
अखिल भारत All India	6.2	20361	14861	2523442	22946*

* प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद(नई श्रृंखला 1999-2000) – Per capita Net National Product (New series 1999-2000)

नई श्रृंखला 1999-2000 – New series 1999-2000

9.राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व (रुपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति कर राजस्व (रुपये)	केन्द्रीय करों का प्रति व्यक्ति अंश (रुपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति राजस्व व्यय (रुपये)	प्रति व्यक्ति विकास पर राजस्व व्यय (रुपये)
STATE	Per Capita Revenue (Rs.) 2006-07 (B.E.)	Per Capita Tax Revenue (Rs.) 2006-07 (B.E.)	Per Capita Share in Central Taxes (Rs.) 2006-07 (B.E.)	Per Capita Revenue Expenditure (Rs.) 2006-07 (B.E.)	Per Capita Development Expenditure Rev. (Rs.) 2006-07 (B.E.)
1	22	23	24	25	26
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	5476.70	3917.07	993.12	5599.73	3593.16
2 आसाम Assam	5349.40	2562.31	1255.18	5497.91	3333.08
3 बिहार Bihar	2441.53	1818.72	1325.56	2374.88	1262.57
4 गुजरात Gujarat	4754.23	3619.28	680.82	4753.09	2545.52
5 हरियाणा Haryana	5911.01	4594.88	474.52	6048.62	3800.59
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	10091.66	3097.52	767.56	10484.88	5735.47
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	10632.35	2867.34	1259.38	8148.59	4715.38
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	6348.67	4803.33	815.62	6077.11	3507.98
9 केरल Kerala	5668.94	4350.88	896.51	7272.70	3428.29
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	3477.31	2524.23	1038.92	3333.63	1787.53
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	5637.07	4491.86	540.95	5607.92	2894.51
12 उड़ीसा Orissa	3934.83	2646.49	1353.08	4055.64	2007.93
13 पंजाब Punjab	7661.47	4317.75	567.07	8199.05	3516.07
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3803.26	2742.99	1009.96	3810.08	2186.10
15 तामिलनाडू Tamilnadu	5904.48	5036.24	918.57	6076.62	3340.35
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	3020.07	2395.63	1132.41	2959.66	1525.22
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	3090.82	2400.91	927.80	4056.07	1934.69