



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Rajasthan

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2018-19

Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Rajasthan, Jaipur



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2018-19

Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Rajasthan, Jaipur



**CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN**



M E S S A G E

The Economic Review is presented regularly in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The Economic Review 2018-19 attempts to present an overview of the State economy as well as developmental programmes being implemented in the State.

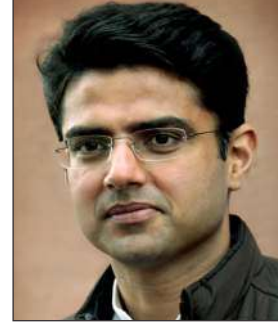
I am sure that this publication will be useful to all those readers who share their interest in the socio-economic development of the State.

(ASHOK GEHLOT)



सत्यमेव जयते

**DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN**



F O R E W O R D

Every year Economic Review of Rajasthan is prepared and published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The Economic Review 2018-19 presents the progress and trends of development in various sectors of the State's economy.

I believe, this publication will be useful for general public, Government Departments, various organizations, economists, academicians and all those who are interested in the analysis of socio-economic scenario of the State.

(SACHIN PILOT)



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

P R E F A C E

The Economic Review 2018-19, presents the recent trends and prospects of State's economy. This publication is divided into descriptive and statistical parts. The descriptive part carries out a comprehensive review of the performance of programmes/schemes and the statistical part contains data pertaining to different sectors of Rajasthan's economy.

It is hoped, that this publication will be useful to all those who are interested in the analysis of the socio-economic scenario of the State.


(ABHAY KUMAR)



Director and Joint Secretary
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Department of Planning

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review attempts to present a bird's eye view of the development of the State under various programmes. The present publication of Economic Review 2018-19 provides the status and progress of socio-economic development of the state.

I would like to express my gratitude to all concerned for extending their support in bringing out this publication on time. I believe this publication will be of immense use to meet the requirement of planners, policy makers and researchers.

(Dr. OM PRAKASH BAIRWA)

CHAPTER	PAGE	CONTENTS
	(i)	Key Indicators of Economic Development
1	1	Rajasthan: An Overview
2	15	Public Finance Fiscal Management Review of Five Year/Annual Plans Schematic Budget Outlay (2018-19) Banking
3	27	Macro-Economic Aggregates State Domestic Product Gross Fixed Capital Formation
4	39	Prices and Public Distribution System Wholesale Price Index Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers Public Distribution System and Protection of Consumer Rights
5	47	Agriculture and Allied Sector Agriculture Scenario Land Utilisation Operational Land Holdings Monsoon Agricultural Production Horticulture Agriculture Marketing Water Resources Colonisation Command Area Development Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP) Ground Water Watershed Development Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan State Warehousing Animal Husbandry Gopalan Dairy Development Fisheries Forestry Co-operative
6	66	Industries Industries Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited (RAJSICO) Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) Department of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Khadi and Village Industries Factories and Boilers

CHAPTER	PAGE	CONTENTS
		Mines and Minerals
		Oil and Gas
		Labour
		Employment
		Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC)
7	86	Infrastructure Development
		Power
		Road and Transport
		Railway
		Postal and Telecommunication Services
8	98	Social Sector Development
		Education
		Medical and Health
		Ayurved and Other Systems of Medicine
		Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESI)
		Family Welfare
		Water Supply
		Urban Development
		Local Self Government
		Social Justice and Empowerment
		Specially Abled Persons
		Minority Affairs
		Upliftment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe
		Tribal Area Development
		Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
		Child Rights
		Women Empowerment
9	135	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
		Rural Development
		Panchayati Raj
		Mid-Day Meal Scheme
10	145	Other Programmes
		Twenty Point Programme
		Information Technology and Communication
		Tourism
		Archaeology and Museums
		Rajasthan Foundation
		Planning (Manpower) Department
		Science and Technology
		Environment Department
		Disaster Management and Relief
		Jawahar Kala Kendra
		Evaluation Organization
		Devasthan Department
11	157	Public-Private-Partnership
12	161	Externally Aided Projects
13	170	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
	A1-A41	Statistical Appendix

KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

S. No.	Particular	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gross State Domestic Product	₹Crore					
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices		521509	563340	595100	632921	679314
	(b) Current Prices		615642	681485	758809	835558	929124
2.	Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Percent					
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices		7.26	8.02	5.64	6.36	7.33
	(b) Current Prices		11.73	10.70	11.35	10.11	11.20
3.	Sectoral Contribution of GSVA at Basic Constant (2011-12) Prices by	Percent					
	(a) Agriculture		27.81	25.88	26.50	25.41	24.42
	(b) Industry		30.54	33.29	33.10	32.89	32.81
	(c) Services		41.65	40.83	40.40	41.70	42.77
4.	Sectoral Contribution of GSVA at Basic Current Prices by	Percent					
	(a) Agriculture		26.23	26.08	28.06	26.30	24.82
	(b) Industry		30.97	30.96	29.55	29.66	30.19
	(c) Services		42.80	42.96	42.39	44.04	44.99
5.	Net State Domestic Product	₹Crore					
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices		465408	501922	527808	560876	602078
	(b) Current Prices		551517	610715	680621	749462	833777
6.	Per Capita Income	₹					
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices		64496	68565	71076	74453	78785
	(b) Current Prices		76429	83427	91654	99487	109105

Note: For the Year 2016-17-Revised Estimates III, Year 2017-18 - Revised Estimates II, and Year 2018-19- Second Advance Estimates (AE-II), GSVA: Gross State Value Added

Figure 1

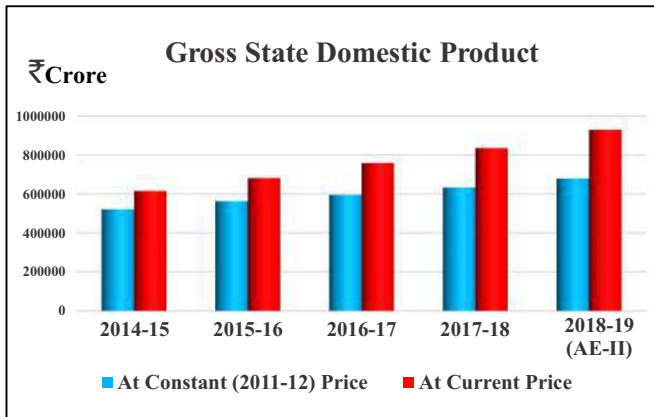


Figure 2

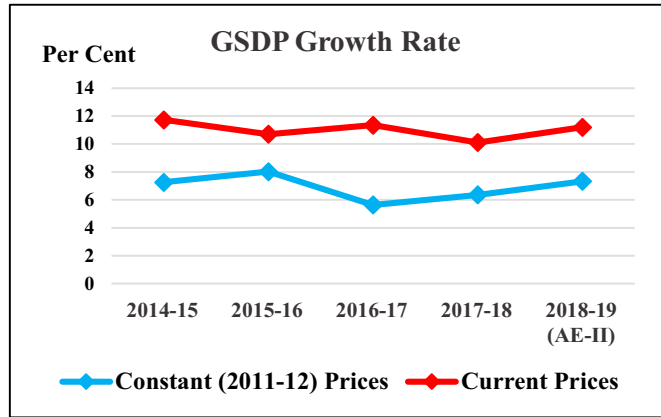


Figure 3

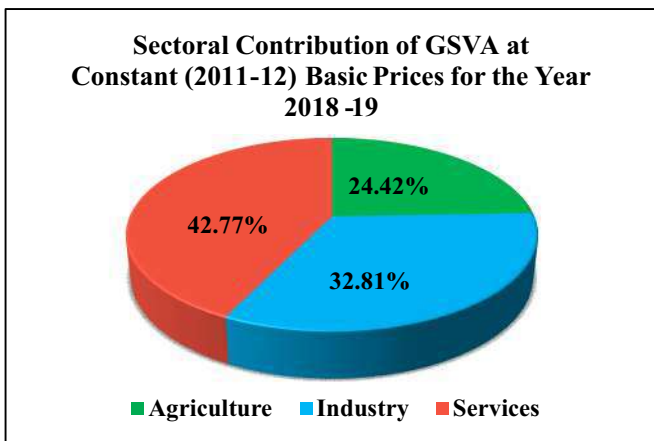


Figure 4

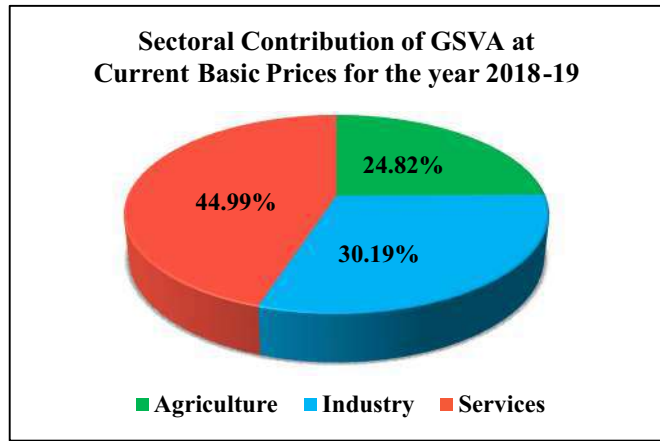


Figure 5

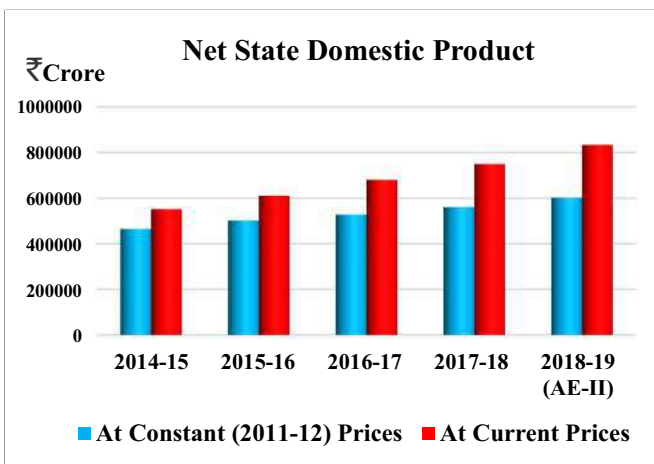
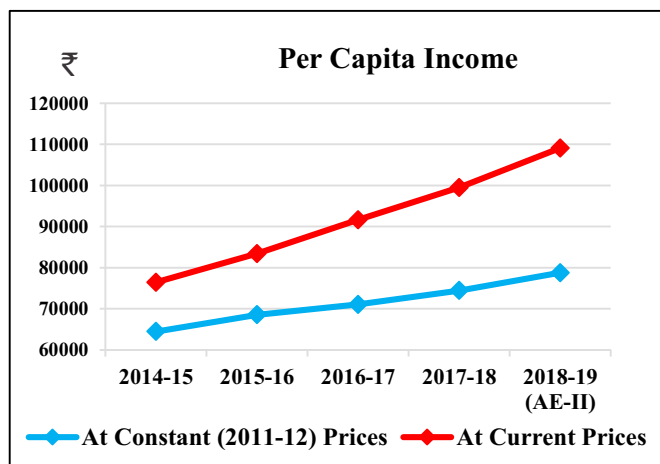


Figure 6



S. No.	Particular	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gross Fixed Capital formation At Current Prices @	₹Crore	200210	203615	215159	235221	-
8.	Index for Agriculture Production * (Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08)=100		143.34	145.62	175.12	169.87+	-
9.	Total Foodgrain Production*	Lakh MT	196.44	182.87	231.40	221.30	218.29@
10.	Index for Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12=100)		117.98	119.25	122.11	133.08	144.41@
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100) Percentage change		267.97 3.11	273.55 2.08	287.24 5.00	292.34 1.78	301.74 3.22
12.	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers ** (Base Year 2001=100) (a) Jaipur Centre (b) Ajmer Centre (c) Bhilwara Centre		 238 240 245	 245 248 259	 257 256 269	 268 260 274	 282 272 278
13.	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	15908	17440	18677	19553	21078
14.	Commercial Bank Credit #	₹Crore	178347	203902	196698	239794	287761

* Relates to Agriculture Year

+ Final

** Relates to calendar year

@ Provisional

As on 30th September for the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 and as on 31st December for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19.

RAJASTHAN: AN OVERVIEW



The new global goals for sustainable development known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) came into effect from January, 2016. The time period for achieving these goals is upto 2030.



Growth in GSDP is expected to reach at 7.33 per cent for the year 2018-19.



Per Capita Income reached at ₹1,09,105 in the year 2018-19 (at current prices).



The installed capacity of power reached to 21,077.64 MW. Total increase during the year 2018-19 is 1,524.87 MW.

INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan is the largest state in the country in terms of geographical area. The geographical area of Rajasthan is 3,42,239 sq. km, which constitutes 10.41 per cent area of the country. The state's population is 5.66 per cent of national population (Census 2011). It is situated in the north-western part of the country and is surrounded by the states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the south-east and Gujarat in the south-west. It shares international border with Pakistan in the west. The Aravalli ranges run from south west to north east through the State. The west and the north west part of the State is either desert or semi desert and is known as the Great Indian Desert, 'Thar'. The State has varied climatic conditions ranging from semi-arid to arid. It is administratively divided into 7 divisions and 33 districts.

The profile of Population in Census 2011

As per Census 2011, the population of Rajasthan is 6.85 crore. The decadal growth rate of the population is 21.3 per cent during 2001-2011 compared to 28.4 per cent in the previous decennial period of 1991-2001. The pace of growth has slowed down, but still it is higher than the all India level. The population density in the State has increased from 165 per sq.km in Census 2001 to 200 in Census 2011. The overall sex-ratio of the population of Rajasthan in terms of number of female per thousand male is 928 compared to 943 of all India. The literacy rate of Rajasthan is 66.1 per cent in total and 79.2 per cent and 52.1 per cent for males and females respectively.

The key indicators of the State vis-à-vis India are given in the table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Key Indicators of the State vis-a-vis India

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
Geographical Area	2011	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.42	32.87
Population	2011	Crore	6.85	121.09
Decadal Growth Rate	2001 -2011	Percentage	21.3	17.7
Population Density	2011	Population Per Sq. Km	200	382
Urban population to total Population	2011	Percentage	24.9	31.1
Scheduled Caste population	2011	Percentage	17.8	16.6
Scheduled Tribe Population	2011	Percentage	13.5	8.6
Sex Ratio	2011	Female Per 1,000 Male	928	943
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Year)	2011	Female Children Per 1,000 Male children	888	919
Literacy Rate	2011	Percentage	66.1	73.0
Literacy Rate (Male)	2011	Percentage	79.2	80.9
Literacy Rate (Female)	2011	Percentage	52.1	64.6
Work Participation Rate	2011	Percentage	43.6	39.8
Birth Rate	2017 *	Per 1,000 Population	24.1	20.2
Death Rate	2017 *	Per 1,000 Population	6.0	6.3
Infant Mortality Rate	2017 *	Per 1,000 Live Birth	38	33
Maternal Mortality Ratio	2014-16*	Per Lakh Live Birth	199	130
Life Expectancy at Birth	2012-16*	Year	68.3	68.7

*SRS bulletin: Office of Registrar General of India

STATE ECONOMY

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) reflect the overall performance of economy of the State. GSDP generally known as 'State Income' is a key measure to assess the economic performance of the state during a specific period of time and it reveals the extent and direction of the changes in the levels of economic development. The Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic product by the mid year's total population of the State. Per Capita income is a pointer for standard of living and well-being of people.

- As per the second advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current

prices is estimated to be ₹9,29,124 crore for the year 2018-19 as compared to ₹8,35,558 crore during the year 2017-18, showing an increase of 11.20 per cent over the previous year.

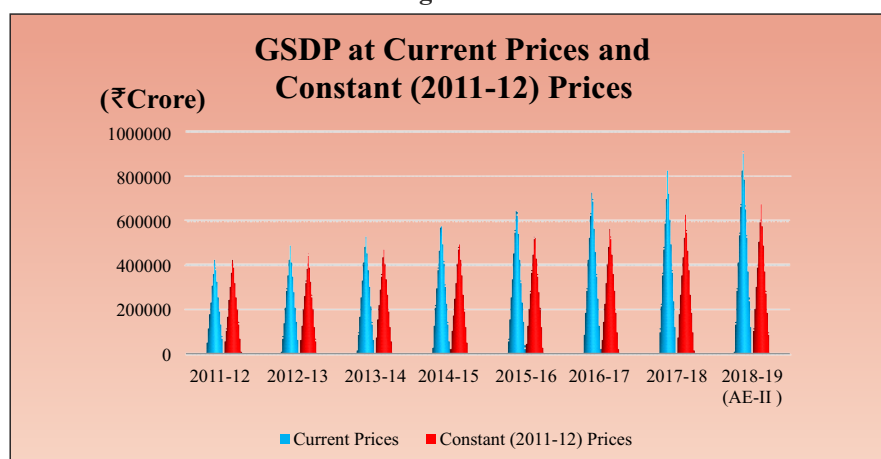
- As per the second advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2018-19 is likely to attain a level of ₹6,79,314 crore, as against the estimates of GSDP for the year 2017-18 of ₹6,32,921 crore, registering an increase of 7.33 per cent over the preceding year. The year-wise estimates of Gross State Domestic Product from the year 2011-12 at current prices and constant (2011-12) prices are given in table 1.2 and figure 1.1

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

Year	Gross State Domestic Product	
	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices
2011-12	434837	434837
2012-13	493551	454564
2013-14	551031	486230
2014-15	615642	521509
2015-16	681485	563340
2016-17	758809	595100
2017-18	835558	632921
2018-19 (AE-II)	929124	679314

For the year 2016-17 - Revised Estimates-III, Year 2017-18- Revised estimates -II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)

- The second advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices are worked out to be ₹8,33,777 crore for the year 2018-19, as compared to ₹7,49,462 crore during the year 2017-18, showing an increase of 11.25 per cent over the previous year.
- As per the second advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices, in the year 2018-19 has been estimated at ₹6,02,078 crore as against ₹5,60,876 crore of the year 2017-18, showing an increase of 7.35 per cent over the previous year. The year-wise estimates of Net State Domestic Product at current and constant (2011-12) prices from the year 2011-12 are given in table 1.3 and figure 1.2.

Figure 1.1

AE-II - Second Advance Estimated

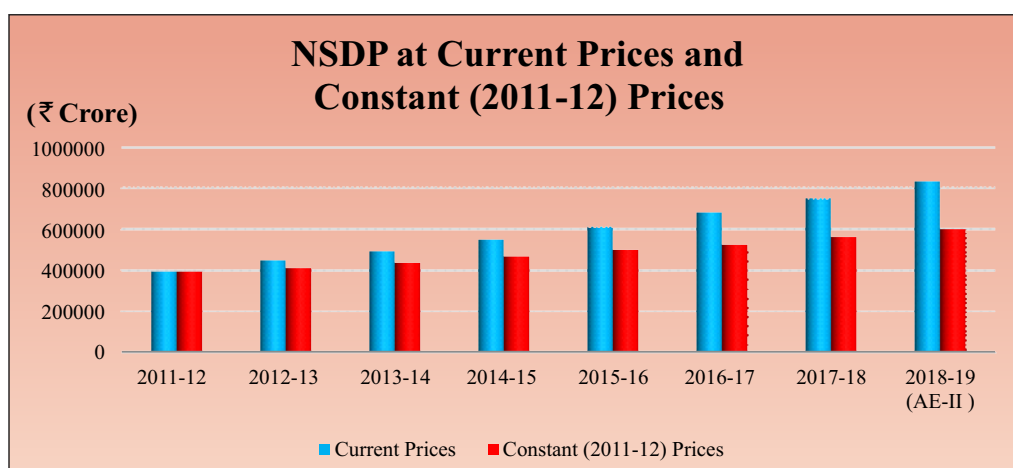
Table 1.3 NSDP at Current Prices and Constant (2011-12) Prices**(₹ Crore)**

Year	Net State Domestic Product	
	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices
2011-12	395331	395331
2012-13	446382	409802
2013-14	494236	434292
2014-15	551517	465408
2015-16	610715	501922
2016-17	680621	527808
2017-18	749462	560876
2018-19(AE-II)	833777	602078

For the year 2016-17 - Revised Estimates-III, Year 2017-18- Revised estimates -II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)

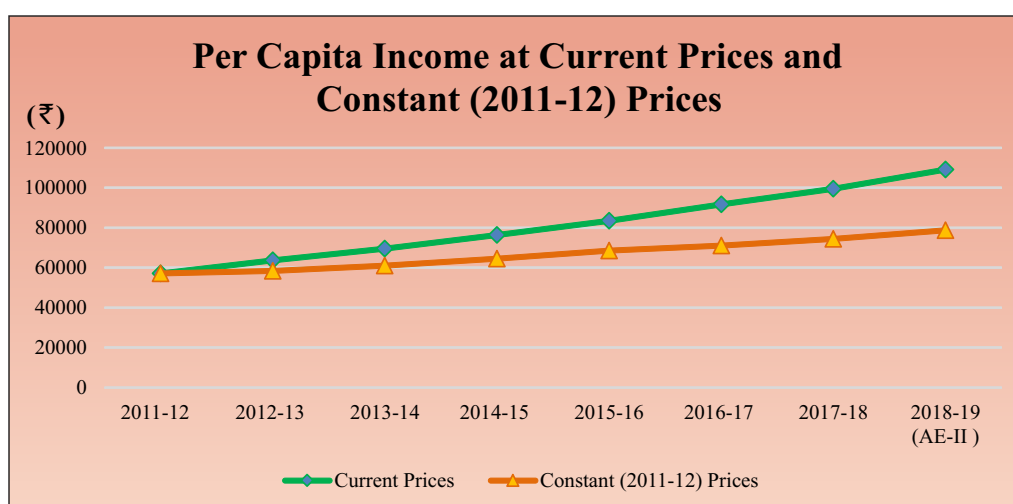
- The per capita income for the year 2018-19 (second advance estimates) at current prices worked out to be ₹1,09,105 as against ₹99,487 during the year 2017-18 registering an increase of 9.67 per cent over the previous year. The per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices during 2018-19 (second advance estimates) is likely to be ₹78,785 as compared to ₹74,453 in the year 2017-18 registering an increase of 5.82 per cent over the previous year. The year wise details of per capita income are given in table 1.4 and figure 1.3.

Figure 1.2



AE-II - Second Advance Estimated

Figure 1.3



AE-II - Second Advance Estimated

Table 1.4 Per Capita Income at Current Prices and Constant (2011-12) Prices (₹)

Year	Per Capita Income	
	Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices
2011-12	57192	57192
2012-13	63658	58441
2013-14	69480	61053
2014-15	76429	64496
2015-16	83427	68565
2016-17	91654	71076
2017-18	99487	74453
2018-19 (AE-II)	109105	78785

For the year 2016-17 - Revised Estimates-III, Year 2017-18- Revised estimates -II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)

WHOLESALE AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The General Index of Wholesale Prices (Base year 1999-2000=100) of the state during the year 2018 stood at 300.27 as against 290.79 in the year 2017, which shows an increase of 3.26 per cent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles Group registered an increase of 1.71 per cent whereas Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group increased by 8.18 per cent and Manufactured Product's Group by 1.71 per cent over the previous year. While at all India level, the General Index of Wholesale Prices (Base year 2011-12=100) increased by 4.21 per cent in the year 2018. A rising trend has also been observed in Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for the year 2018. General Consumer Price Index (IW) (Base year 2001=100) for the year 2018 recorded an increase of 5.22 per cent at Jaipur Centre,

4.62 per cent at Ajmer centre and 1.46 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year.

BANKING & FINANCE

The state has an extensive network of banking and financial system. As on December 2018, there are a total of 7,237 bank offices/branches in the state, out of which 4,329 are Public Sector Banks (including SBI

and its associate banks); 1,538 are regional rural banks; 1,143 are private sector banks; 6 are foreign banks; and 221 are small finance banks.

In Rajasthan, the deposits increased by 13.41 per cent in December 2018 as compared to December 2017, while at all India level deposits increased by 9.29 per cent during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 78.12 per cent in Rajasthan and 77.60 per cent at all India level as on

Table 1.5 Banking Indicators

Indicators	Till December, 2017		Till December, 2018	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
Deposits (₹ in Crore)	324823	11055285	368366	12081892
Credit (₹ in Crore)	239794	8301598	287761	9375117
Credit Deposit Ratio (In%)	73.82	75.09	78.12	77.60

December 2018, whereas it was 73.82 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.09 per cent at all India level as on December 2017. Over the last two years, banking sector has grown well in the state as given in table 1.5.

INDUSTRIES

- Development of industries has vast potential of providing substantial employment, generating income, improving the standard of living and over all well-being of people. The State Government has created a robust institutional framework for attracting investments and fostering industrial growth in Rajasthan. Various departments/ corporations /agencies are functional in the state for promoting industrial development, facilitating establishments and expansion of small, medium and large scale industries and implementing industry reform initiatives to improve the overall industrial environment of the State.
- The General Index for Industrial Production (IIP) registered an annual growth rate of 8.5 per cent in 2018-19 over 2017-18 on the back of strong performance of manufacturing and electricity sectors, with growth rates of 12.4 per cent and 10.2 per cent, respectively.
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

constitute an important segment in the economy as their contribution towards State's industrial production, export, employment and creation of entrepreneurship base is quite significant. Under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme, 1,555 applications were received with investment proposal of ₹39,958.66 crore during the financial year 2018-19. Under Udhog A a d h a r M e m o r a n d u m (U A M) Acknowledgement Act, 1,04,584 industrial units were registered online on UAM portal during the financial year 2018-19. These units can generate potential of direct employment for 4,65,445 persons.

- Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA), an independent agency under Government of Rajasthan strives to promote the rural non-farm sector in the state in areas of skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product development, credit and market facilitation/support through organizing fairs and training camps. In 2018-19, a total of 1,876 artisans benefitted through RUDA against the target of 1,500.
- RIICO has established two Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Gems & Jewellery I & II, at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur. During

financial year 2018-19, export of about ₹1,537.15 crore and employment opportunity to approximately 11,094 persons has been generated.

- Mahindra group has established multiproduct SEZ in partnership with RIICO in Mahindra World City (Jaipur) with an investment of ₹4,406 crore. During the financial year 2018-19, export of around ₹1,552 crore and total employment opportunity to approximately 39,669 persons has been generated.
- A Dedicated Freight Corridor between Dadri (UP) and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port (Mumbai) is being constructed which covers a total length of 1,483 km. About 39 per cent of the Corridor passes through Rajasthan. A band of 150 km has been chosen on both the sides of the Freight Corridor to be developed as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). In first phase, Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR) and Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA) are being developed.

OIL AND GAS

- During the financial year 2018-19, Revenue accrued was ₹3,883.22 crore.
- A total of 103 wells were drilled, out of which Cairn India Ltd drilled 87 wells, Focus Energy Ltd drilled 12 wells, OIL drilled three wells and ONGCL drilled one well during the financial year 2018-19.
- A total to 75.58 lakh metric tons of crude oil was produced during financial year 2018-19, from Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Limited and 783.98 MMSCM Natural Gas has been produced from Jaisalmer & Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Ltd, focus Energy, ONGCL and Oil India Limited.
- The State Government had sanctioned 12 petroleum mining leases for exploitation of crude oil, heavy oil and natural gas. Exploration is underway in 4 blocks for which petroleum exploration licenses were granted.
- A total of about 30 billion cubic meter of lean & rich gas reserves in-place have been proved by OIL, ONGC, Cairn India & focus Energy in Jaisalmer Basin & Barmer-Sanchore Basin.

MINES AND MINERALS

- Rajasthan is one of the richest states in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the country. It has deposits of 81 different types of minerals. Out of these, 57 minerals are being currently mined. Rajasthan is the sole producer of lead & zinc ores, selenite and wollastonite. Almost entire production of silver, calcite and gypsum in the country comes from Rajasthan. Rajasthan is also one of the leading producers of ball clay, phosphorite, ochre, steatite, feldspar and fire clay in the country. It also has prominent position in the country in the production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as marble, sandstone, granite etc. The State is also one of the leading producers of cement grade & steel grade limestone in India.
- There are 187 number of Mining leases for major minerals and 14,915 mining leases of minor minerals and 17,665 quarry licenses exist in the State.
- Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited is one of the premier public sector enterprises of Government of Rajasthan, primarily engaged in mining and marketing of industrial minerals in the State. During the year 2018-19, the estimated gross revenue and pre-tax profit of RSMML were ₹1,14,694.94 lakh and ₹21,712.04 lakh respectively.

POWER

Some of the main features of the power sector in Rajasthan are as follows:

- The state achieved a total increase of 1,524.87 MW in the installed capacity during the year 2018-19. The installed capacity was 19,552.77 MW at the start of financial year 2018-19 which increased to 21,077.64 MW by March 2019.
- Total Extra High Voltage (EHV) Transmission network of the State as on March, 2012 was 28,363.29 Ckt. km (circuit km) which has increased to 41,104.50 Ckt. km upto March 2019.
- The total energy availability in the state increased by 65.24 per cent from 2011-12 to 2018-19. Energy availability was 5,005.38 crore units in the year 2011-12 which increased upto 8,271.08 crore units in the year 2018-19. Likewise, the net energy consumption went up

by 59.38 per cent from 2011-12 to 2018-19.

- The consumer base increased by 7.34 per cent in the year 2018-19. The Number of consumers was 145.61 lakh in March 2018, which increased upto 156.30 lakh in March-2019.

Following points contain some of the achievements of the state in renewable energy sources:

- **Solar Power:** Solar Power plants of 3074.00 MW have been commissioned in the state upto March, 2019. This is facilitated by the unique geographic position of Rajasthan. The state is blessed with maximum solar radiation intensity as it receives sunlight more than 325 days in a year with a very low average rainfall.
- **Wind Power:** A total of 4,310.5 MW wind power capacity have been installed upto March, 2019, out of a total potential of about 18,770 MW (at 100 M hub height).
- **Biomass:** Among various renewable energy sources, Biomass is a versatile and clean energy source, which reduces Greenhouse Gas emissions. A total of 13 biomass power generation plants of 120.45 MW capacity have been established till March, 2019. Three power plants of total 18.8 MW capacity are under installation. The main source for biomass energy in the state of Rajasthan is mustard husk and Julie Flora.

ROADS & TRANSPORT

Following are some of the key features of road and transport sector in the state:

- Total revenue of ₹4,576.32 crore was collected by the transport department in the year 2018-19 against a target of ₹5,000 crore which is 91.53 per cent of the target.
- The total number of motor vehicles registered with transport department increased by 8.78 per cent from 162.80 lakh in 2017-18 to 177.10 lakh in 2018-19.
- As on 31st March, 2018, state has a total road length of 2,36,572.27 km. The road density in the state is 69.12 km per 100 sq. km.

As far as road construction in the state is concerned, following are some of the highlights:

- During the year 2018-19, 2,581 km of Black Top roads were constructed under various programmes like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rajasthan Road Sector

Modernization Projects (RRSMP) etc.

- In year 2018-19, 5 habitations (Dhani/ Majara) having population 250 and above were connected by 52 km BT roads under PMGSY. Under RRSMP, 35 villages having population of 250 to 499 connected by BT roads in year 2018-19. Works of 50 State Highways, 39 District Roads, 15 Urban Roads and 1,783 Rural Roads have also been sanctioned in year 2018-19.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- Phase 1A of Jaipur Metro Rail Project (Mansarovar to Chandpole) has been completed. Phase 1B (Chandpole to Badi Choupar) comprises underground rail infrastructure of about 2.4 kilometers length (Chandpole to Badi Chauper) and 2 Stations, namely Chhoti Choupar and Badi Chouper for which the work is likely to be completed by October 2019.
- “Energy saving Project” has been initiated in the state to save energy in Street Light Sector. The aim of the project is to increase the illumination level on roads and to reduce the electricity consumption. Work of setting up LED lights is almost complete in 188 local bodies and it is under progress in 3 local bodies. 10.55 lakh LED lights have been setup in the Rajasthan upto March 2019.
- Under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 (RERA), the state has also notified the Rules namely Rajasthan Real Estate (Regulation and Development) rules, 2017. Under RERA, a total of 1,035 applications were received for registration of projects, against which 923 projects have been registered, 32 applications have been rejected and remaining 80 applications are under process.
- Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) has constructed 436.88 km roads, 13.86 km drains, 12.18 km sewerage and 29.65 km electric works in the year 2018-19 and an expenditure of ₹1,061.91 crore has been incurred as capital expenditure.
- Smart City Mission was launched by Government of India to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent

quality of life to their citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. The mission will cover 100 cities over a duration of five years. ₹100 crore per city for 5 years are to be given as grant by government of India and an equal amount will be contributed by State/ ULB. A total of 4 cities were shortlisted in Rajasthan to be developed as Smart Cities, namely Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota & Ajmer.

TOURISM

- Rajasthan features among the most attractive tourist destinations of India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has varied tourist attractions for both domestic & international tourists. Some of the unique selling propositions (USPs) of the state include Luxury Trains like Palace-on-Wheels & Heritage Palace-on-Wheels; Forts, Palaces & Havelis; Fairs & Festivals; Handicrafts; Heritage Hotels; Adventure Tourism; Rural and Eco-Tourism; Religious Tourism and Temple Architecture; Folk and Classical Music & Dance etc.
- Significant efforts have been made to develop tourism in the State due to its vast potential to generate employment and income for the people of the Rajasthan. During the calendar year 2018, the number of tourists visiting Rajasthan was 519.90 lakh (502.36 lakh domestic and 17.54 lakh foreign). During the calendar year 2019 (up to March) the number of tourists visiting Rajasthan is 128.94 lakh (122.69 lakh domestic and 6.25 lakh foreign).

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

- In the financial year 2018-19, Conservation and Restoration Work was carried out in monuments across the State. An amount of ₹1,053.08 lakh was spent on the conservation and restoration activities as against the sanctioned amount of ₹1,053.29 lakh.
- Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme of the Tourism Ministry, a number of development works were carried out in the Spiritual Circuit and the Heritage Circuit. An amount of ₹2,908.11 lakh was incurred in the financial

year 2018-19 for the development activities in the Spiritual Circuit and the Heritage Circuit.

- Under State Fund sanctioned through Devasthan Department, the conservation and restoration works at Keshavrai Temple- Kesav Rai Patan (Bundi), Ganga Mandir-Bharatpur, Laxman Mandir- (Bharatpur), Sun temple –Jhalawar were taken up. During the Financial Year 2018-19, an amount of ₹226.03 lakh has been incurred against the sanctioned amount of ₹899.26 lakh.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

- **UID (Aadhar):** Department of Information Technology & Communication, Government of Rajasthan has been appointed as the registrar for the UID Project. Approximately, 7 Crore people have been registered upto March 2019.
- **Start-up Initiatives:** The iStart Portal was started by the government of Rajasthan as a single window for startups as part of the governments' mandate to give a thrust to the State's Start-up Sector. Other initiatives undertaken by the government include Challenge for Change, Rajasthan Stack, QRate Ranking Mechanism and an Incubator iStart Nest (Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur).
- **Rajasthan Sampark Portal:** Rajasthan Sampark Portal is being used as centralized grievance redressal platform. Add-on modules like mobile app, reality check module, GIS integration and applications like advance data analytics have been developed and implemented for enhanced user experience. Reality check module with Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) functionality has been integrated with Rajasthan Sampark Portal. A new toll free number (181) for the CM Helpline has been activated.
- **Digital Government Services: Rajasthan:** Digikit provides a digital kit to all residents which can be used to avail government services digitally. The Digikit facilities include Single Sign On, Raj e-Sign, Raj e-Vault and RajMail.
- **E-Mitra:** Other innovations in terms of providing government services digitally include E-Mitra which is a kiosk providing more than 500 services of government departments /private organisations

electronically. Approximately, 55,250 E-Mitra kiosks are available across the state which can be availed by citizens.

- **E-Mitra Plus:** The E-MitraPlus is revolutionary step ahead in eService delivery. It provides the services directly, without any human interface, just as an ATM does. eMitraPlus is the first of its in India. Through E-Mitra Plus, one can apply for government documents like birth certificate, domicile certificate etc. and get print through in-built printer. E-MitraPlus is also enabled with video conferencing facility to residents for registering their feedback and problems directly to the officials. These kiosks are available at rural and urban areas of the state. More than 13,000 E-MitraPlus kiosks have been installed in the State.
- **IT Infrastructure:** RajNET is an integrated network solution for providing connectivity up to Gram Panchayats through Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN). Under this project, room based video conference facility are being provided to District Collectorate and Block Level offices and software based VC facility at low bandwidth upto Gram Panchayat. WiFi Facility has been provided in all departmental headquarters and district headquarters. The State Data Centre (SDC) provides common infrastructure to different departments and enterprises to host their services and applications.

RAINFALL

The usual date for the arrival of monsoon in the state is 15th June, whereas previous year trends show that it arrives in the state in the last week of June and covers the entire state by the first week of July. The actual rainfall in the period 1st June to 30th September 2018 was 393.6 mm which is 6.06 per cent less than the normal rainfall (419.00 mm) for the same period.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

- As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, the total number of operational land holdings in the State was 76.55 lakh whereas it was 68.88 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 11.14 percent. The operational land holdings owned by

women was 7.75 lakh whereas it was 5.46 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 41.94 percent.

- During the year 2018-19, the total foodgrain production in the State is expected to be 218.29 lakh tonnes as compared to the production of 221.30 lakh tonnes in the agricultural year 2017-18, which shows a decrease of 1.36 percent over the previous year. The total production of pulses is expected to be 40.97 lakh tonnes during 2018-19 which shows an increase of 12.74 percent over the previous year production of 36.34 lakh tonnes.
- To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices and flowers in 24 selected districts under National Horticulture Mission, an expenditure of ₹59.02 crore has been incurred in the financial year 2018-19. Additionally, orchards of fruits have been established in 3,383 hectare of land.
- Under 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana' drips and sprinklers have been installed with an expenditure of ₹168.00 crore and under National Horticulture Mission, an area of 53,981 hectare is covered under drip and sprinkler irrigation systems in the year 2018-19.
- To control diseases in livestock, 564.76 lakh animal vaccinations have been executed in the year 2018-19. For breed improvement, 4.56 lakh large animals and 6.36 lakh small animals have been castrated and 44.40 lakh animals artificially inseminated in the year 2018-19.
- 'Bhamashah Pashu Bima Yojana' is being implemented in the State for the welfare of animal breeders. 37,660 cattle units of 19,285 livestock breeders has been insured in the financial year 2018-19. An amount of ₹319.89 lakh have been utilised as insurance premium subsidy and claims of ₹2,212.67 lakh have been paid by the insurance companies to the breeders on animal death.
- State Government approved "Rajasthan Krishak Rin Mafi Yojana 2019". As per initial estimation 24.44 lakh farmers were indentified for loan waiver with an estimation of ₹9,513 crore. The process of waiving is on going.
- 14,822 Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies

have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers Cooperative Unions spread over in the State under a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur. Presently, 8.3 lakh milk producers are involved in cooperative movement and an average of 27.91 lakh kg milk is produced per day.

IRRIGATION

- During financial year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹2,113.41 crore has been incurred on various irrigation projects. During the same period, 11,576 hectare additional irrigation potential has been created.
- During the year 2018-19, 5 major works (Narmada Canal Project, Parwan, Dholpur lift, RWSRP for desert area, Navnera Barrage), 1 modernization work (Gang Canal), 6 medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Gagrin, Lhasi, Rajgarh and Hatiyadeh) and 45 minor irrigation schemes were under progress.

EDUCATION

- Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education is an essential requirement of economic development. The State Government has made concentrated efforts to provide quality education through a range of measures including providing adequate school facilities, robust educational infrastructure and well qualified teachers among others. In its endeavour to provide quality education, schemes like Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education Programme & Saakshar Bharat Mission etc. are being implemented in the State. As per DISE report 2017-18, there are 34,796 Government Primary Schools (PS), 20,453 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 14,069 Government Secondary/Sr. Secondary Schools with elementary classes in the state.
- Under the Free Text Book distribution scheme, the State Government is providing free text books to the students studying regularly in classes 1 to 8 in all Government schools through the State Text Book Board, Jaipur. In the

Financial Year 2018-19, 1.9 crore books of ₹67.02 crore were distributed successfully in all state government schools.

- Pre metric scholarship is being provided to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes (DTNT) marginal area (OBC). In the financial year 2018-19, ₹3,828.65 lakh was incurred against the allocation ₹4,654.94 lakh under this scheme.
- To promote Girl Child Education, 318 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) are functional in the state in which 37,223 girls are being provided quality education.
- According to Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, 25 percent of seats in private schools are required to be reserved for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. A total of 6.75 lakh children are studying free of cost in private schools that include 1.52 lakh new enrolments that were made during the year 2018-19.
- Secondary Education is a consistent, uniform bridge between elementary and higher education. There are 14,290 senior secondary/secondary government schools and 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools and 15,730 Secondary/ Senior Secondary private schools functional in the state.
- As regards Higher Education, there are 26 State Financed Universities, 52 Private Universities and 7 Deemed Universities functional in the State. Approximately 18 lakh students are enrolled as regular and non-collegiate students in these Education Institutions.
- Engineering/ Management Education: 112 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State out of which 15 are Government aided and 97 are private un-aided with a total admission capacity of around 41,512 students per year. 37 MBA Institutions (02 Government/ Government aided and 35 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 2,870 students per year. In addition to it, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur and Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are functioning in the State. 151

polytechnic colleges with an admission capacity of 35,895 students are functioning in the year 2018-19.

Medical Education: There are 21 Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, out of which 13 Colleges are in the Government sector including one under Government Society, one affiliated to Rajasthan university of Health Science (R.U.H.S.), 5 under Rajasthan Medical Education Society (Raj-MES) and remaining eight are in the private sector. There are 16 Dental colleges in the state, one in Government sector and 15 are in Private sector.

MEDICAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

- State Government has made sustained efforts in implementing major health reforms, public health policy initiatives aimed at providing essential health services for all with special emphasis to weaker sections of society, poor and vulnerable. The total number of medical institutions in the state (upto March 2019) include 103 Hospitals, 606 Community Health Centers (CHCs), 2,090 Primary Health Centers (PHCs), 118 Mother and Child Welfare Centers and 14,378 Sub Centers.
- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana is being implemented in the state to benefit all the patients coming to government hospitals. Essential drugs comprising of 608 medicines, 77 sutures & 147 surgical items are being provided free of cost across Government Hospitals/Public health institutions in the State. Under this scheme, medicines are available for outdoor patients during OPD timings and are available 24 hours for Indoor and Emergency patients. Additionally, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease are also available. In the financial year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 680.74 crore was incurred.
- Nishulk Sanitary Napkins Distribution Scheme is being implemented in the state which provides free distribution of sanitary napkins to all school going girls of class 6 to 12 of rural areas and non-school going girls of 10 to 19 years age. Under this scheme, there is a provision to distribute 12 sanitary napkins free

of cost to each girl per month. During the Financial Year 2018-19, 20.69 lakh adolescent girls were benefitted under the scheme.

- With the objectives of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child deaths, population stabilization and family welfare programmes are being implemented in the state. During the year 2018-19, about 2,60,416 sterilization operations were performed, 4,87,257 Intrauterine devices (IUDs) and 2,41,953 Post Placental IUCDs (PPIUCDs) were inserted. Besides this, services were provided to 3,17,555 users of Oral Pills (OP) and 4,52,647 CC users.
- Bhamashah Swasthaya Bima Yojana is being implemented in the State to provide cashless healthcare services to the poor families of Rajasthan. The budget allocation of the scheme for the financial year 2018-19 was ₹ 1,183.15 crore against which an expenditure of ₹ 1,152.73 crore was incurred.
- To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, Government of Rajasthan is implementing the scheme “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna” in the state. During the year 2018-19, 33.12 lakh pregnant women availed free of cost medicine under the scheme.
- Under the “National AIDS Control Programme”, Blood samples of 27,65,933 persons were tested, out of which 7,121 cases were found to be HIV positive during the financial year 2018-19.
- In year 2018-19, under the 'Revised National TB Control Programme', 1,60,225 patients were treated, against the target of 1,81,839 cases up to December 2018.

WATER SUPPLY

- In order to provide safe drinking water, in the year 2018-19, the department took up the task to cover 2,150 habitations, against which 5,171 habitations have been covered by the end of March, 2019, which includes 1,167 quality affected, 333 SC dominated, 353 ST dominated and 67 Minority habitations.

- During the year 2018-19, 11,381 Hand pumps and 3,062 tube wells have been commissioned and similarly 2,57,871 hand pumps have been repaired.
- A project of Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plant to tackle the problem of salinity as well as multi quality including fluoride in quality affected habitations of the state has been taken up by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). The department has also taken a separate project for providing 3,913 RO plants in quality affected habitations, the work for which is under progress.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMS

- Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), an expenditure of ₹5,681.57 crore have been incurred and 2,942 lakh man-days were generated by providing employment to 56.97 lakh households out of which 5.88 lakh households completed 100 days employment during 2018-19.
- Under Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin, during the year 2018-19, ₹3,166.06 crore have been spent and 3,24,216 new houses have been constructed.
- Under Border Area Development Programme, 993 works have been completed and an expenditure of ₹275.06 crore have been incurred in 2018-19. Similarly, in MLA local area development fund, 12,102 works have been completed and an expenditure of ₹810.14 crore have been incurred. Under MP Local Area development fund, 3,145 works have been completed and ₹295.38 crore have been incurred during the year 2018-19. Under various development programme, amount has been utilized for the development of various backward areas like Mewat Area development fund ₹92.77 crore, under Magra Area development fund ₹70.29 crore, under Dang Area development fund ₹92.38 crore, under Swa-vivek Zila Vikas Yojana ₹7.06 crore.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

In September 2015, UN Member States adopted a new ambitious agenda, Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This agenda established 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), that are required to be achieved by all countries and stakeholders by 2030. These global goals have been developed after intensive public consultation and engagement with national government, Civil Societies and stakeholders around the world. These Goals have been built on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas of concern such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The 17 SDGs comprise of 169 associated targets, which are interconnected in nature. Each target has defined monitorable indicators to measure progress towards reaching the targets. In total, there are 244 indicators listed in the SDG global indicator framework for monitoring the progress at global level.

India's Commitment to SDGs: Strengthening its commitment to Agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals, India has already taken significant strides towards the achievement of SDGs. In the light of the global SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has developed a national indicators framework with inputs from Central Ministries and various other stakeholders and have already published the baseline report on SDG indicators titled “Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16”. MoSPI has identified 306 indicators for the 17 SDGs which will be used to report country level progress. NITI Aayog, the key institution responsible to coordinate the SDG implementation in India has carried out a detailed mapping of the 17 Goals and 169 targets to Nodal Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and major government initiatives. A set of schematic indicators are also developed by NITI Aayog to monitor the schemes with respect to the Sustainable Development Goals. In the month of December 2018, the NITI Aayog came out with the first “SDG India Index Baseline report 2018”. This Index aimed to

measures the progress of all the States and UTs across a set of 62 Priority Indicators. As per the Report, Rajasthan has been ranked as 'performer' on Composite SDG India Index with an Index Score of 59.

Rajasthan Commitment to SDGs:

On the lines of central Government, Rajasthan has also undertaken significant initiatives towards achieving the target of SDGs. A state level implementation and monitoring committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan has been set up to decide states' SDG agenda, developing the institutional framework at state level, assigning roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in the state and review the progress made in the State. Seven sectoral working groups have been constituted to suggest strategy, monitorable indicators and implementation process to state level committee.

For SDGs implementation & monitoring, Planning Department has been declared as nodal department in the state. Similarly, a dedicated cell has been established in Directorate of Economics & Statistics for collection of data on Targets/National Indicators and review of progress. Keeping in view localisation of SDGs, better planning and implementation at grassroot level, and build enabling environment at District and Block level, a District level SDGs implementation and monitoring committee has been also constituted under the chairmanship of District Collector.

OTHER IMPORTANT INITIATIVES

State government is committed for public welfare. Government has initiated concrete steps to fulfill commitment and aspirations of common man. Following are some of the main decisions and policies:

- Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana :** Under this scheme, the unemployment allowance for educated unemployed youth has been increased. As per the revised allowance, the male eligible beneficiaries will get an allowance of ₹ 3000 per month where as female and specially abled eligible beneficiaries will get an amount of ₹3,500 per month. The revised allowance has been made effective from February 2019.
- Strengthening MSMEs:** The government is committed towards creating an investor friendly atmosphere in the state. Many steps have been taken to promote investment and make Rajasthan an investor friendly state. Promulgation of 'The Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Ordinance, 2019' and the launching of MSME web portal are the revolutionary steps taken in this direction. This initiative will be beneficial for the youth and more employment opportunities will be created. To ensure that entrepreneurs are not made to run pillar and post for approvals and clearances, the state government has put in place a robust mechanism whereby just filling 'Declaration of Intent' on the portal, the entrepreneur will immediately get acknowledgement certificate online. The enterprise will be exempted from the approvals and clearances for three years.
- Increasing minimum daily wage rates:** The State Government has taken a decision to increase minimum daily wage rates for all categories of labourers with effect from 1st May 2019. The increased wage rate for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and high skilled labourers are ₹225, ₹ 237, ₹ 249 and ₹299 respectively.
- Mukhyamantri Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana:** A bonus of ₹2 per litre is being provided to breeders of milch animals who supplies milk to Cooperative milk producer unions. This initiative is expected to benefit more than 5 lakh breeders with an additional income of ₹220 crore per year.
- Increase in Old age Pension:** Old age pension amount has been increased since 1st January 2019. Old age pensioners below 75 years of age are now getting a pension of ₹750 per month and pensioners of more than 75 years of age are getting a pension of ₹1,000 per month.
- Subsidised Wheat:** Government has decided to provide wheat at the rate of ₹1 per kg to BPL, State BPL and Antyodaya beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA) list. Total 1.74 crore poor families will be benefitted by this decision.

Aligning the development priorities with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the state is implementing a comprehensive strategy to implement reforms across sectors for the robust economic development of the State. In Health Sector, concerted efforts have been made by the state government to ensure that people of Rajasthan enjoy a level of health that enables them to lead a socially and economically productive life.

In the education sector, Rajasthan has taken vast strides towards building and upgrading education facilities to provide effective learning. This is reflective from the fact that Rajasthan is one of the front runner states in the SDG India index 2018.

Providing Livelihood is one of the prime focus areas of the State. Government has promulgated Rajasthan MSME ordinance 2019 to create a conducive environment for MSMEs and other small businesses (such as Handicraft sector, Khadi and Village Industries) for attracting private investments and to generate livelihood and sustained employment. The comprehensive approach to social and economic development banked on good governance, ICT favourable environment, accelerated technological progress and evidence based policy making shall help overcome the socio economic development gaps and make the state a healthy, prosperous and green Rajasthan.



PUBLIC FINANCE



Fiscal Deficit to GSDP in 2016-17 was 3.16 per cent (without UDAY) and it reduced to 3.03 per cent in the year 2017-18.



Rate of growth of revenue receipts in 2017-18 was 16.77 per cent.



Debt & other liabilities of GSDP in 2017-18 was 33.65 per cent



The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 78.12 per cent in Rajasthan and 77.60 per cent at all India level, as on December, 2018.

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The performance of the State during 2017-18 in terms of key fiscal targets remains as under:-

Table 2.1 Fiscal Variables 2017-18

Fiscal Variables	Target under FRBM Act	As per MTFPS (Revised)	Actual
Revenue Surplus (+) / Deficits (-) (₹ crore)	Revenue Surplus or Zero Deficit	(-)20166	(-)18534
Revenue Surplus /Deficit to Revenue Receipts ratio (Per cent)	-	(-)14.97	(-)14.56
Fiscal Deficit (₹ crore)	-	29092	25342
Fiscal Deficit to GSDP Ratio	3.0% or Below	3.46%	3.03%*
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP	Not more than 35.50%	33.30%	33.65%*

* GDP based on 2011-12 series - ₹8,35,558 crore.

MTFPS - Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement

Fiscal Deficit:- The fiscal deficit remains ₹25,342 crore in 2017-18, as against ₹29,092 crore assumed in Revised Estimates 2017-18. Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product ratio remains 3.03 per cent in 2017-18, whereas it was projected 3.46 per cent in Revised Estimates 2017-18.

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

Table 2.2 Fiscal Position / Parameters

(₹ crore)

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Revenue Receipts	74471	91327	100285	109026	127307
(i) Own Taxes	33478	38673	42713	44372	50605
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	13575	13230	10928	11615	15734
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	18673	19817	27916	33556	37028
(iv) Union Grant	8745	19607	18728	19483	23940
2. Non Debt Capital Receipts	326	1019	1472	1741	15150
of which - UDAY scheme					15000
3. Total Receipts (Revenue Receipt + Non Debt Capital Receipts)	74797	92346	101757	110767	142457
4. Total Expenditure	89986	111346	164827	157085	167799
of which - UDAY scheme			40050	22372	15000
(i) Revenue Expenditure	75510	94542	106239	127140	145841
of which					
(a) UDAY Scheme				9000	12000
(b) Interest payment	9063	10463	12008	17677	19720
(ii) Capital Outlay	13665	16103	21986	16980	20624
of which - UDAY scheme			5700	3000	3000
(iii) Loans & Advances	811	701	36602	12965	1334
of which - UDAY scheme			34350	10372	0
5. Gross State Domestic Product (At current prices on 2011-12 series)	551031	615642	681485	758809	835558
6. Revenue surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-1039	-3215	-5954	-18114	-18534
6(a). Revenue surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (Without UDAY Scheme)				-9114	-6534
7. Fiscal Deficit	15189	19000	63070	46318	25342
7(a).Fiscal Deficit (Without UDAY scheme)			23020	23946	25342
8. Primary surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-6126	-8537	-51062	-28641	-5622
8(a).Primary surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (Without UDAY scheme)			-11012	-6269	-5622
9. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%)	2.76	3.09	9.25	6.10	3.03
9(a).Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%) (Without UDAY scheme)			3.38	3.16	3.03
10. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)	11.30	22.63	9.81	8.72	16.77
11. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (%)	9.75	15.52	10.45	3.88	14.05
12. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (%)	13.51	14.83	14.72	14.37	15.24
13. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (%)	6.08	6.28	6.27	5.85	6.06
14. Expenditure on Salary & Wages	20604	23498	25872	30016	37611
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	27.67	25.73	25.80	27.53	29.54
(ii) as % of Revenue Exp. (net of interest Payments & Pension)	35.13	31.56	31.03	30.89	33.52
15. Expenditure on Interest Payments	9063	10463	12008	17677	19720
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	12.17	11.46	11.97	16.21	15.49
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure	12.00	11.07	11.30	13.90	13.52
16. Debt & Other Liabilities	129910	147609	209386	255002	281182
as % of GSDP	23.58	23.98	30.72	33.61	33.65

Figure 2.1

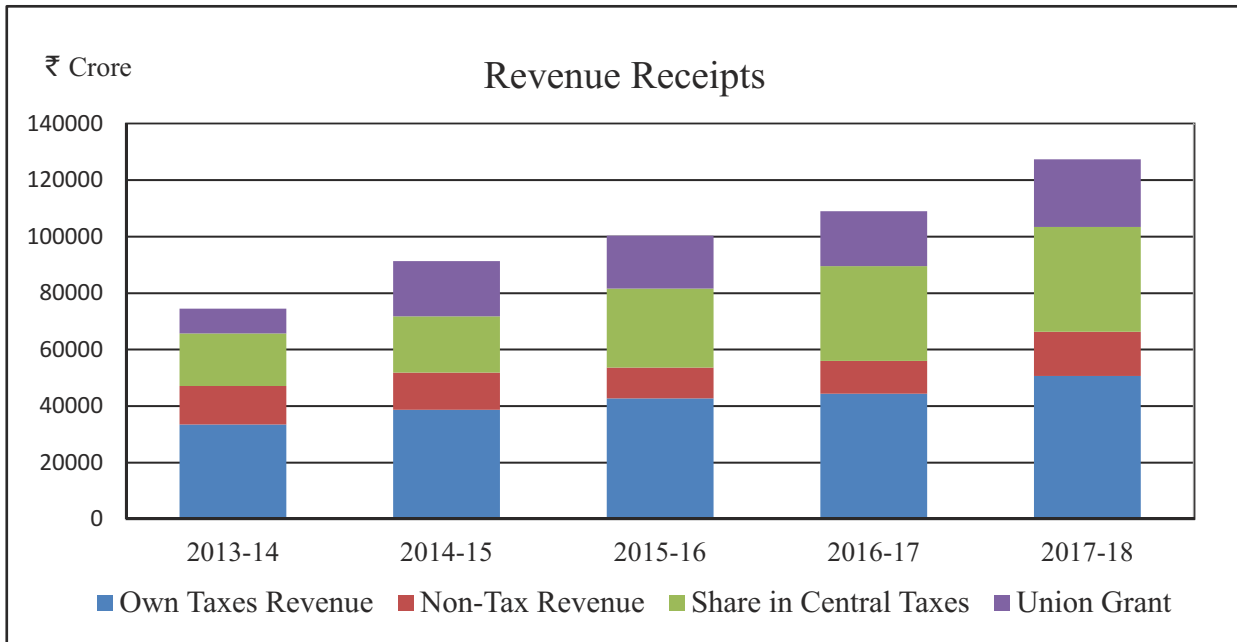


Figure 2.2

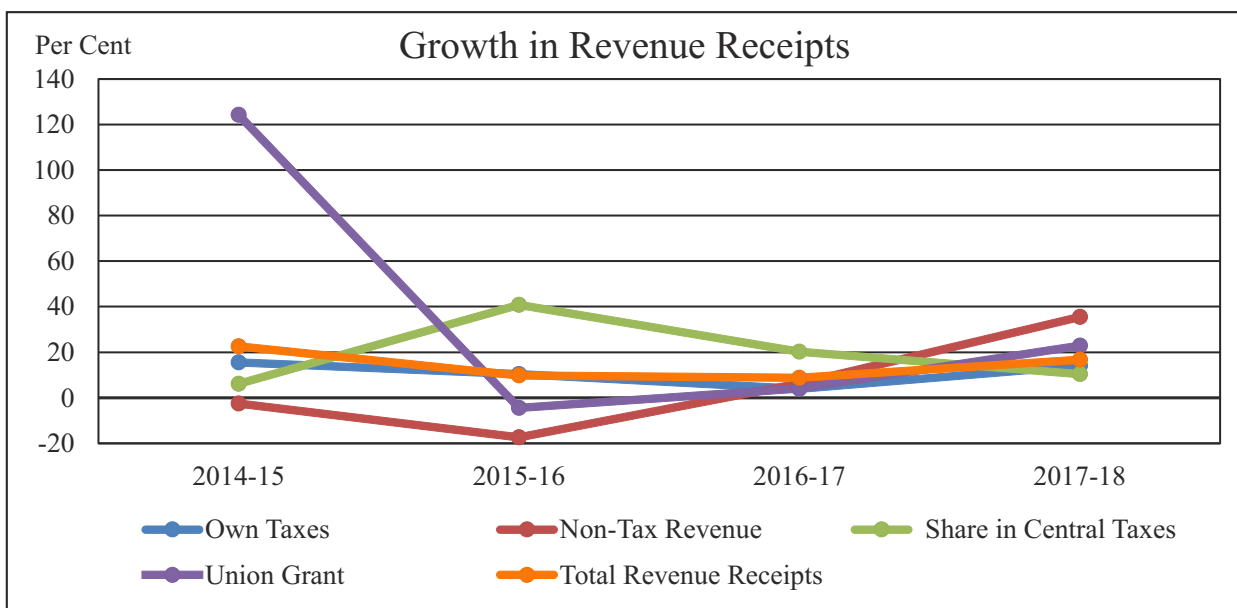


Figure 2.3

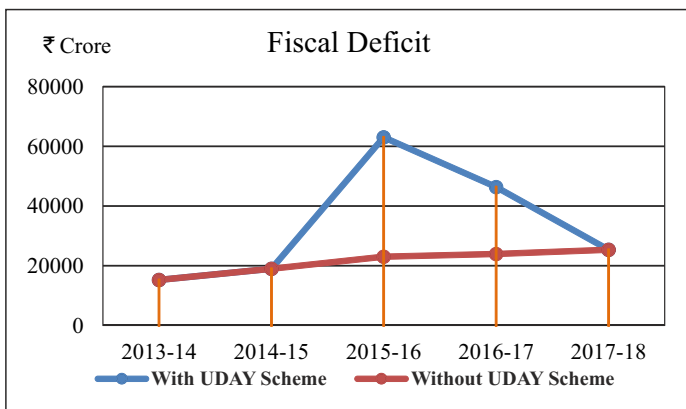


Figure 2.4

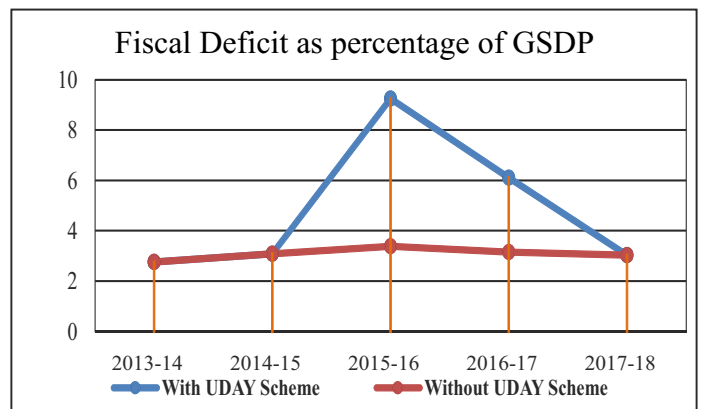


Figure 2.5

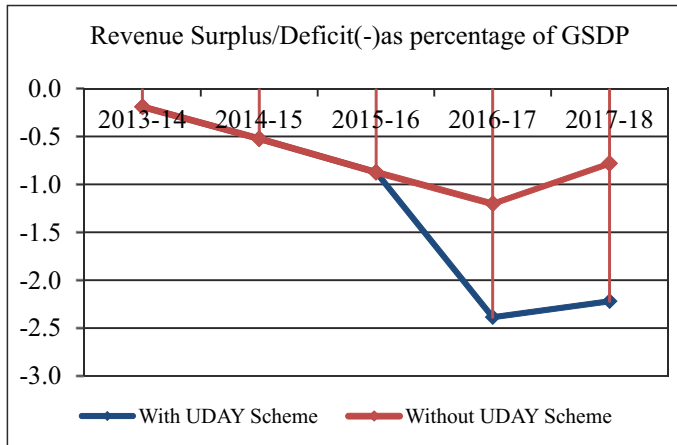


Figure 2.6

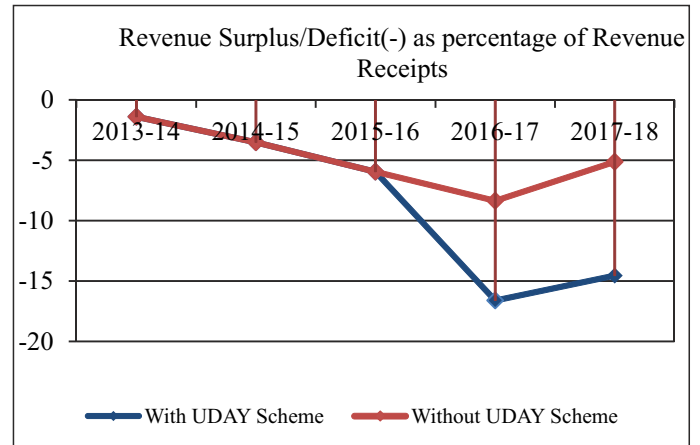


Figure 2.7

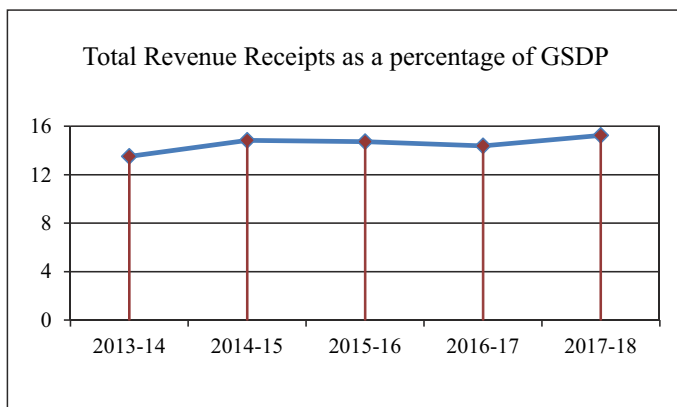


Figure 2.8

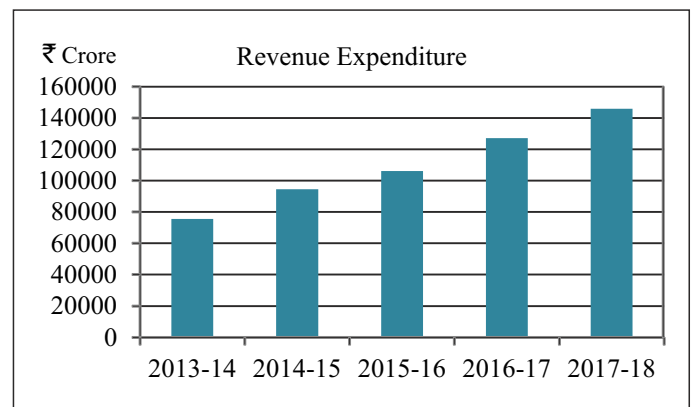


Figure 2.9

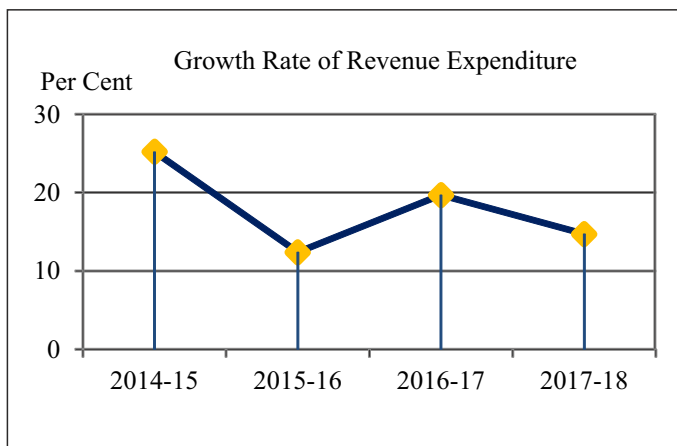


Figure 2.10

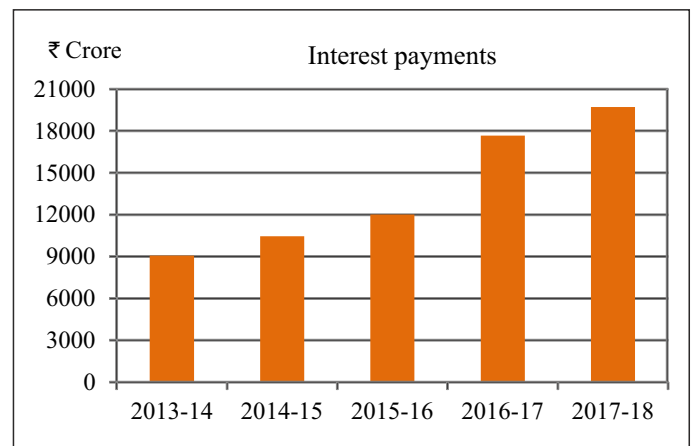
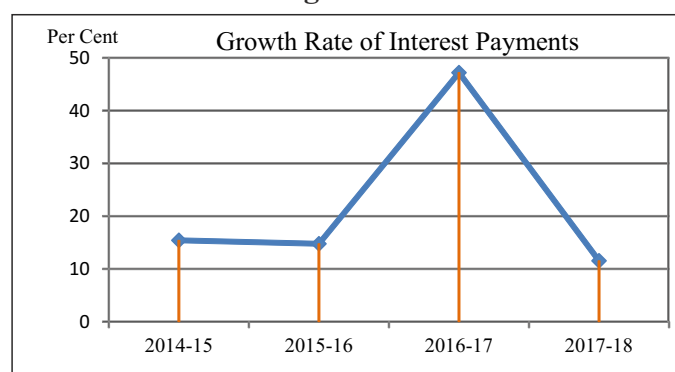


Figure 2.11



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

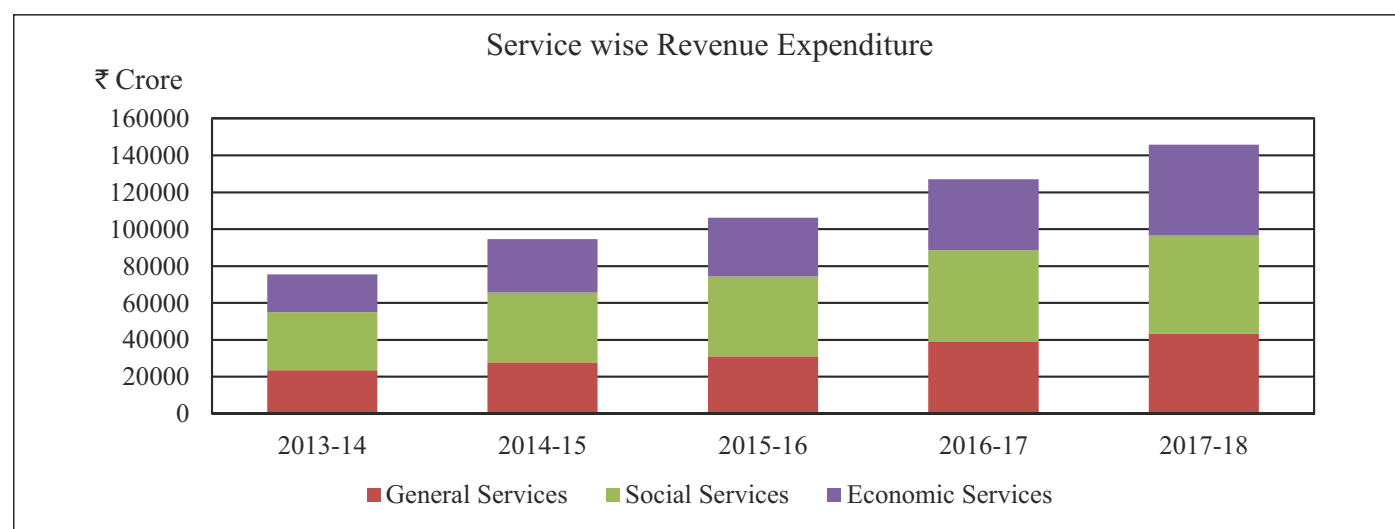
Table 2.3 Details of Service-wise Revenue Expenditure

(₹ crore)

Item	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18
Total Revenue Expenditure	75510	94542	106239	127140	145841
General Services (including Grant-in-Aid & Contribution)	23588 (31.24)	27868 (29.48)	31016 (29.20)	39203 (30.84)	43450 (29.79)
Social Services	31486 (41.70)	37754 (39.93)	43349 (40.80)	49372 (38.83)	53064 (36.39)
Economic Services	20436 (27.06)	28920 (30.59)	31874 (30.00)	38565 (30.33)	49327 (33.82)

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

Figure 2.12



Salient features of fiscal position are as under:-

Trends of Receipts:- During the year 2017-18, the revenue receipts have increased by 16.77 per cent over previous year. The growth rate of own tax revenue is 14.05 per cent which is mainly due to growth of 357.39 per cent in Electricity Duty, 20.43 per cent in Vehicle Tax, 20.36 per cent in Stamps and Registration, 15.62 per cent in Land Revenue, 3.15 per cent in State Excise and neutralized by growth of (-)33.44 per cent in Sales Tax, (-)57.58 per cent in Taxes on Goods & Passenger Tax, (-)70.95 per cent in Entertainment & Luxury Tax over the previous year.

Trends of Expenditure:- During the year 2017-18, 83.32 per cent of total expenditure excluding UDAY scheme was met from revenue receipts in comparison

to 80.93 per cent in the year 2016-17 and the remaining from capital receipts and borrowed funds. The budgeted scheme expenditure during the year 2017-18 remains ₹63,119 crore without UDAY Scheme which is 41.31 per cent of total expenditure. The expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2017-18 is 33.52 per cent of total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payments). The increase in expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2017-18 is 25.30 per cent over previous year. The developmental expenditure which comprises expenditure on Economic and Social Services was ₹1,23,821 crore including UDAY scheme during the year 2017-18, which is 73.8 per cent of aggregate expenditure. Details of Developmental Expenditure are given in table 2.4

Table 2.4 Details of Development Expenditure

	(₹ crore)				
Details	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Social Services	36341	43866	49531	55805	60495
Economic Services	29722	39078	83839	61641	63326
of which UDAY Scheme			40050	22372	15000
Total Developmental Expenditure	66063	82944	133370	117446	123821
Total Expenditure	89986	111346	164827	157085	167799
Development expenditure as percentage to total expenditure	73.4%	74.5%	80.9%	74.8%	73.8%

Capital Outlay:- The capital outlay during the year 2017-18 are ₹20,624 crore and ₹17,624 crore with UDAY Scheme and without UDAY Scheme, respectively.

Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities):- The quantum of fiscal liabilities was ₹2,55,002 crore at the end of 2016-17, which increased to ₹2,81,182 crore as on 31st March 2018, showing an increase of ₹26,180 crore over previous year. The components of fiscal liabilities are:- (i) internal loan of ₹2,00,244 crore, (ii) loan of ₹12,063 crore from Central Government, (iii) liabilities of Provident Fund & State Insurance of ₹42,095 crore and (iv) other liabilities of Reserve Funds & Deposits of ₹26,780 crore. The growth of fiscal liabilities is 10.27 per cent during the year 2017-18 over the year 2016-17.

The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts is 220.87 per cent during the year 2017-18. The fiscal liabilities stood at 4.24 times of own (tax and non-tax) revenue at the end of the year 2017-18. The fiscal

liabilities as percentage of GSDP in the year 2017-18 is 33.65 per cent which is lower than the ceiling of 35.50 per cent as mentioned in FRBM Act, 2005.

Fiscal Consolidation:- State remains into Revenue Deficit during the year 2017-18 amounting to ₹18,534 crore. Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP has been reduced during the year 2017-18 with comparison to the year 2016-17. Fiscal Deficit remains to ₹25,342 crore during the year 2017-18, which is 3.03 per cent of GSDP. Fiscal Deficit was ₹46,318 crore with UDAY scheme during the year 2016-17, which was 6.10 per cent of GSDP and fiscal deficit without UDAY scheme was ₹23,946 crore which was 3.16 per cent of GSDP.

REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR / ANNUAL PLANS

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

Table 2.5 Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Five Year /Annual Plans

	(₹ crore)	
Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
First Five Year Plan (1951-1956)	64.50	54.15
Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961)	105.27	102.74
Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966)	236.00	212.70
Annual Plan (1966 -1967)	48.87	48.90
Annual Plan (1967-1968)	43.65	39.88
Annual Plan (1968 -1969)	40.08	47.98
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974)	306.21	308.79
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979)	847.16	857.62

(₹ crore)

Plan Period	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
Annual Plan (1979 -1980)	275.00	290.19
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985)	2025.00	2120.45
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990)	3000.00	3106.18
Annual Plan (1990 -1991)	961.53	975.57
Annual Plan (1991 -1992)	1166.00	1184.41
Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997)	11500.00	11998.97
Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	27650.00	19566.82
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)	31831.75	33951.21
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007 -2012)	71731.98	93954.34
Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 -2017)	196992.00	318118.47
Schematic Budget (2017-18)	81157.97	78057.60*
Schematic Budget (2018-19)	107865.40	100198.54*

*Tentative Expenditure

TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-17)

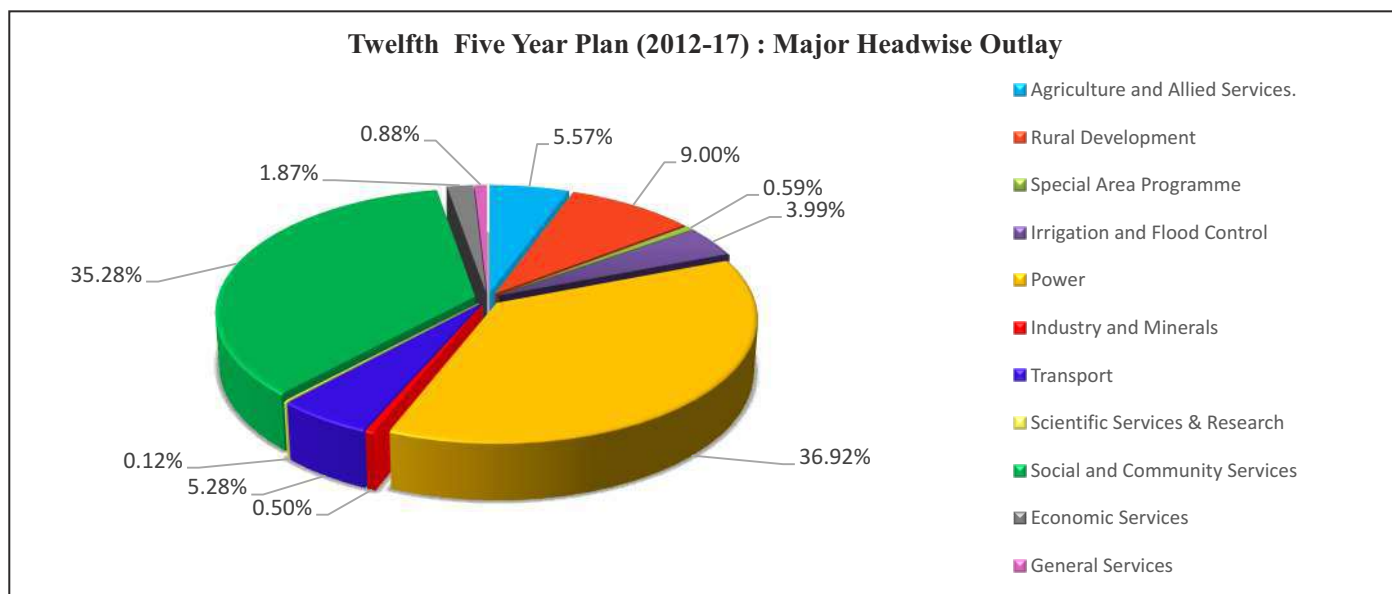
An outlay of ₹1,96,992 crore was approved for Twelfth Five Year Plan. The major head-wise approved allocations are given in table 2.6 and figure 2.13

Table 2.6 Approved Outlay of 12th Five Year Plan

(₹ crore)

Head of Development/ Sector	Twelfth Plan Approved Outlay (2012-17)	Per cent to Total Outlay
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	10977.13	5.57
2. Rural Development	17738.39	9.00
3. Special Area Programme	1151.94	0.59
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	7853.91	3.99
5. Power	72723.25	36.92
6. Industry & Minerals	993.52	0.50
7. Transport	10408.22	5.28
8. Scientific Services and Research	242.07	0.12
9. Social & Community Services	69490.58	35.28
10. Economic Services	3673.83	1.87
11. General Services	1739.16	0.88
Total	196992.00	100.00

Figure 2.13



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

which is 174.62 per cent higher than Eleventh Five Year Plan's approved outlay. The targeted economic growth and socio-economic monitorable targets are given in table 2.7 and 2.8.

Table 2.7 Economic Growth Targets

(Per cent)

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

Table 2.8 Socio-Economic Monitorable Targets

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

SCHEMATIC BUDGET OUTLAY (2018-19)

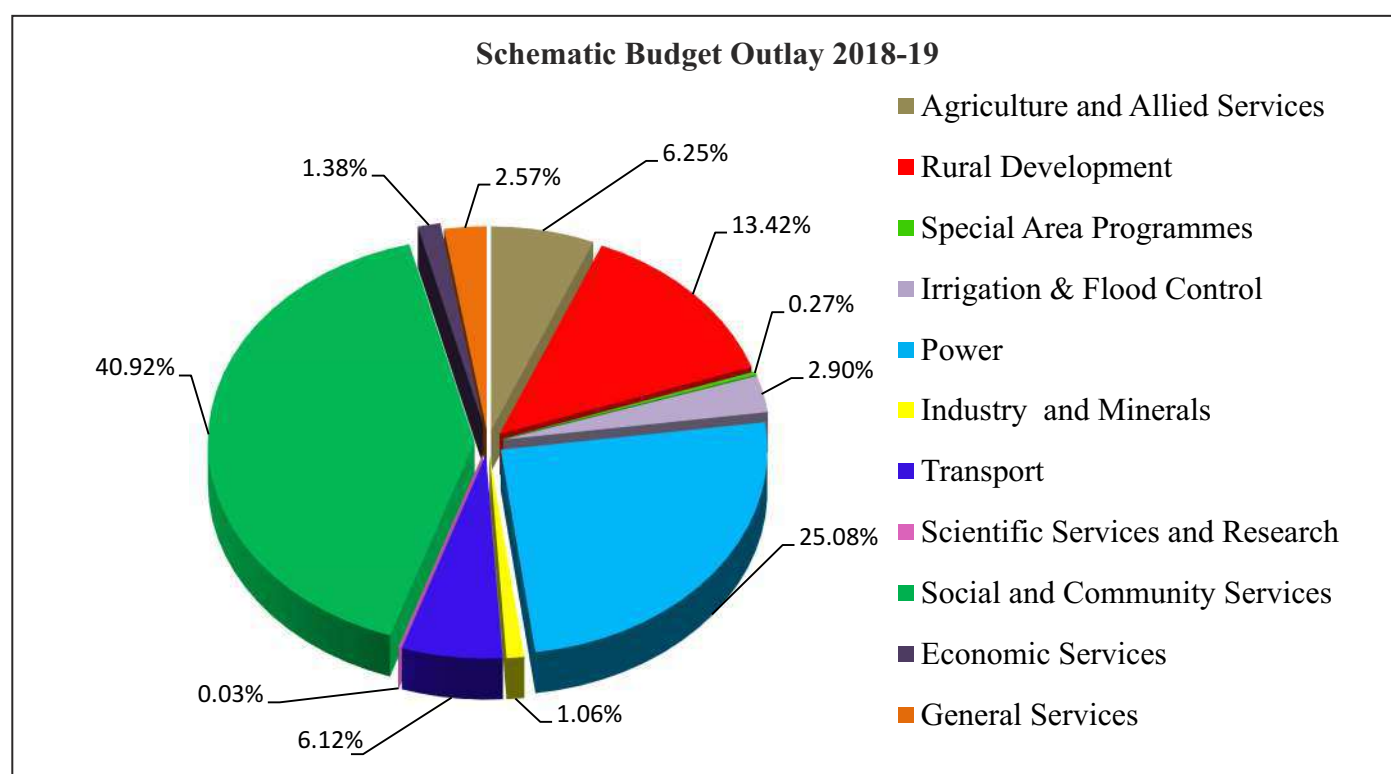
The Schematic Budget outlay for the year 2018-19 is ₹107865.40 crore. The major head wise allocations for 2018-19 are given in table 2.9 and figure 2.14.

Table 2.9 Schematic Budget Outlay 2018-19

(₹ crore)

Major head/ Sector	Schematic Budget Outlay 2018-19
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	6744.84
2. Rural Development	14473.29
3. Special Area Programme	293.33
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	3126.54
5. Power	27053.42
6. Industry & Minerals	1148.20
7. Transport	6601.88
8. Scientific Services	35.64
9. Social & Community Services	44135.20
10. Economic Services	1486.83
11. General Services	2766.23
Total	107865.40

Figure 2.14



The progress under Schematic Budget 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Progress under Schematic Budget 2017-18 and 2018-19

(₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Major Head	Expenditure	
		2017-18*	2018-19*
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	386541.42	724517.18
2	Rural Development	1218845.88	1041390.55
3	Special Area Programme	29791.17	18921.03
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	230202.00	251606.65
5	Power	1619933.55	2518382.00
6	Industry & Minerals	34299.94	38885.81
7	Transport	595567.08	633188.13
8	Scientific Services	1643.58	1550.54
9	Social & Community Services	3427447.73	4211175.72
10	Economic Services	176957.27	242823.43
11	General Services	84530.50	337412.84
	Grand Total	7805760.12	10019853.88

*Tentative Expenditure

BANKING

Financial Institutions are playing an important role in economic development of the State by mobilization of deposits and credit disbursement to various sectors. In view of the need to supplement plan financing, the Government has begun to tap institutional finance from banks and other term lending institutions for financing various developmental programmes in the State. Banks/Financial institutions have an important role in this regard. However, credit should be utilized in optimum manner to maximize returns and spread the benefit over a wider section of the population.

Credit through banks is an important source of investment for development in the State. Various credit-based programmes, like; National Rural Livelihood Mission- National Urban Livelihood Mission- Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY), Prime Minister Employment Generation programme and schemes for development of SC/ST and other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of the weaker sections of the society with the active involvement of the banks. The banks including the Regional Rural Banks, have helped in execution of various rural development schemes by providing credit support and thus they are fulfilling

the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections living below the poverty line.

The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis at national level, as on December, 2017 and December, 2018 is presented in table 2.11.

It is observed from the above table that the total deposits and credits have increased in December, 2018 in comparison to previous year December, 2017 in Rajasthan. The deposits have increased by 13.41 percent in Rajasthan in December, 2018 over December, 2017, while this increase was 09.29 percent at all India level during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 78.12 percent in Rajasthan and 77.60 percent at all India level, as on December, 2018, whereas it was 73.82 percent in Rajasthan and 75.09 percent at all India level in December, 2017. Total credit percentage in Rajasthan up to December, 2018, over corresponding period of 2017 has increased by 20.00 percent while the credit increased by 12.93 percent at the all India level. One bank branch in Rajasthan is catering to the needs of 10,453 persons on an average, as per estimated population of 756.50 lakh (as on 1 October, 2018) and covers an average area of 47 sq.km. of the State.

Table 2.11 Comparative data of Bank Branches, Deposits & Credits

S.No.	Item	Rajasthan		India	
		December, 2017	December, 2018	December, 2017	December, 2018
1	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	1505	1538	21470	21748
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	21546	24972	375442	403580
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	16751	18959	240471	272743
2	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	6	6	287	286
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	798	765	458767	537217
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	938	1052	353975	395787
3	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	1100	1143	25294	26497
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	55231	67333	2640786	3169552
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	60592	74470	2413681	2945060
4	Public Sector Banks *				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	4309	4329	91320	90816
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	245979	269722	7570064	7941540
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	155567	182306	5265983	5709854
5	Small Finance Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	223	221	1104	1853
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	1269	5574	10226	30003
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	5946	10974	27488	51673
Total	All Scheduled Commercial Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	7143	7237	139475	141200
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	324823	368366	11055285	12081892
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	239794	287761	8301598	9375117

Note:- * Includes SBI & Associate and Nationalized Banks.

Rajasthan Public Welfare Benefits Delivery Scheme - Bhamashah Yojana

Bhamashah Scheme, envisaged for women empowerment, financial inclusion and doorstep delivery of the public welfare benefits, was launched to create a family database by declaring woman as the head of the family. As this unique database comprises a unique ID to each family, Aadhaar and bank account of the head of the family as well as the beneficiary members of the family; it served as ideal platform for transparent and leakage-proof transfer of the public welfare benefits by the Government. Till 31st March,

2019, 1.70 crore families and more than 6.32 crore individuals have been enrolled into the Bhamashah database.

Business Correspondent

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

by the formal financial system at the door step of the poor. Banks are providing banking services through brick and mortar branches, banking outlets and business correspondents under financial inclusion in the state. Currently, more than 53,000 BC/Additional BC/E-mitra Pay Points (Kiosks) are working with the continuous support/efforts of the State Government. Out of these State Government has provided free of cost 4,018 Micro ATM Machines to BC/Additional BC/E-mitra Pay Points.

Stand Up India Scheme

Stand Up India scheme was envisaged for promoting entrepreneurship among SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs. The overall intent of scheme is to leverage institutional credit structure to reach out to the underserved of the population by facilitating bank loans between ₹10 lakh and ₹1 crore which is repayable up to 7 years for green field enterprises in the non-farm sector set up by SC/ST and Women Entrepreneurs.

To facilitate operation under the Scheme, SIDBI has set up a portal i.e. <http://www.standupmitra.in>, with a view to promote wider propagation of the scheme and operations of the portal as well as to address any queries, etc.

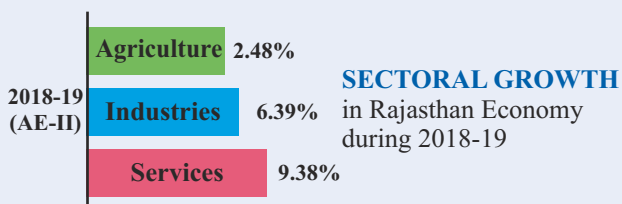
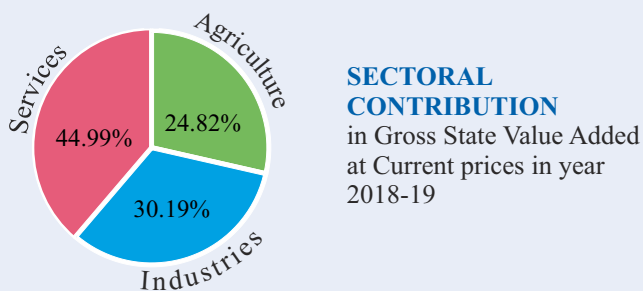
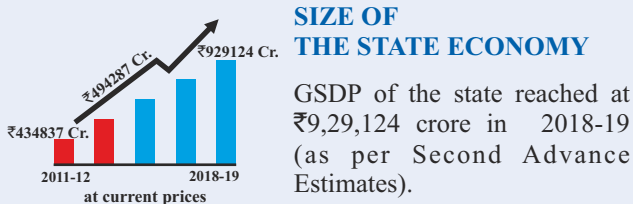
Under the scheme, ₹790.29 crore has been sanctioned to 3,714 entrepreneurs and ₹442.63 crore has been disbursed upto 31st March, 2019.

Others

- Under the scheme “**Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**” in Rajasthan, Jan Dhan Yojana has been linked with Bhamashah scheme and Co-branded cards have been issued in the state. 2.49 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 86.28 per cent accounts have been completed upto 31st March, 2019.
- In the State under the “**Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana (PMJJBY)**”, total 17.07 lakh persons and in “**Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana**”, total 57.33 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 31st March, 2019.
- **Atal Pension Yojana (APY)** is a pension scheme for citizens of India focused on the unorganized sector workers. Under the scheme, guaranteed minimum pension is being given from the age of 60 years, depending on the contribution by the subscriber. In the state, under this scheme total 6.26 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 31st March, 2019.



MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES



GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

GFCF in 2017-18 is 28.15 per cent of the GSDP at current prices.

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

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

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (SDP)

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

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

Gross State Domestic Product is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of volume of all the goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during the given period of time, accounted without duplication. The estimates of GSDP are

prepared on current as well as constant prices.

GSDP at Current Prices:

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

As per the second advance estimates, the nominal GSDP or GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2018-19 is likely to attain a level of ₹9.29 lakh crore, as against ₹8.36 lakh crore in the year 2017-18 showing an increase of 11.20 per cent in 2018-19 against 10.11 per cent in the year 2017-18.

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

GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices:

In order to eliminate the effect of price changes/inflation, the estimates of GSDP are also prepared by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing in the fixed year known as base year and are known as the estimates of Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices.

As per the second advance estimates, the real GSDP or GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2018-19 is likely to attain a level of ₹6.79 lakh crore, as against ₹6.33 lakh crore in the year 2017-18 showing an increase of 7.33 per cent in the year

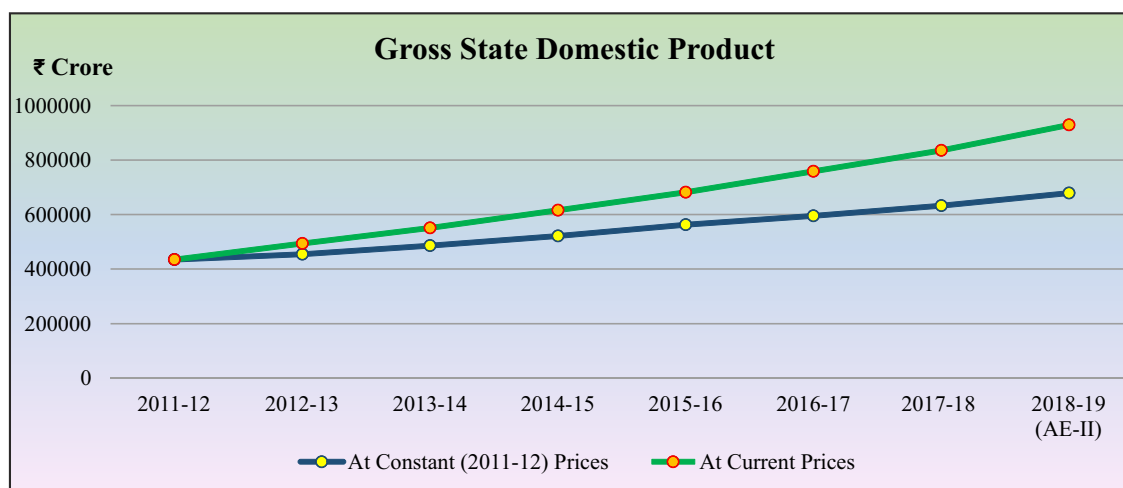
Table: 3.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Rajasthan

(₹Crore)

Year	At Constant (2011-12) Prices		At Current Prices	
	GSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	GSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2011 -12	434837		434837	
2012 -13	454564	4.54	493551	13.50
2013 -14	486230	6.97	551031	11.65
2014 -15	521509	7.26	615642	11.73
2015 -16	563340	8.02	681485	10.70
2016 -17	595100	5.64	758809	11.35
2017 -18	632921	6.36	835558	10.11
2018 -19 (AE-II)	679314	7.33	929124	11.20

Note : For the Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)

Figure 3.1



AE-II - Second Advance Estimates

2018-19 against the growth of 6.36 per cent in the year 2017-18.

GSDP OF RAJASTHAN AND GDP OF INDIA

At current prices the share of GSDP of Rajasthan to

All India GDP is expected to reach at 4.89 per cent in the year 2018-19. Table 3.2 and 3.3 shows the share of GSDP of Rajasthan to GDP of All India at current prices and constant (2011-12) prices respectively and figure 3.2 shows growth in Gross Domestic Product of Rajasthan and All India at constant (2011-12) prices.

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

(₹Crore)

Year	Rajasthan		All India		Share in All India (Per cent)
	GSDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)	GDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)	
2011 -12	434837		8736329		4.98
2012 -13	493551	13.50	9944013	13.82	4.96
2013 -14	551031	11.65	11233522	12.97	4.91
2014 -15	615642	11.73	12467959	10.99	4.94
2015 -16	681485	10.70	13771874	10.46	4.95
2016 -17	758809	11.35	15362386	11.55	4.94
2017 -18	835558	10.11	17095005	11.28	4.89
2018 -19	929124	11.20	19010164	11.20	4.89

Note : For the Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II) For All India Year 2015-16 Revised Estimates III, Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-II, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2018-19 Provisional Estimates (PE)

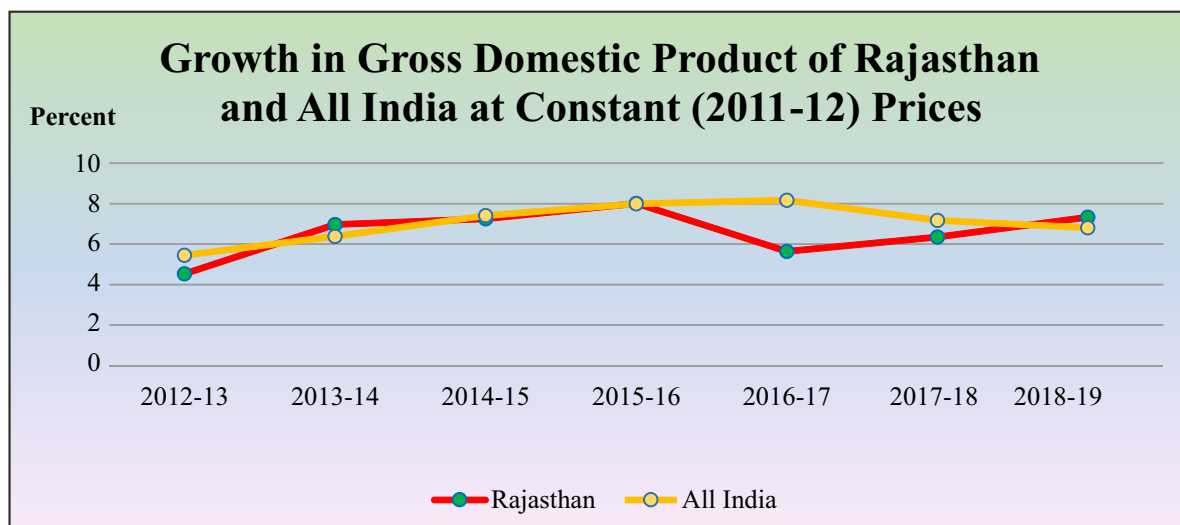
Table: 3.3 GSDP of Rajasthan to GDP of All India Ratio at Constant (2011-12) Prices

(₹Crore)

Year	Rajasthan		All India		Share in All India (Per cent)
	GSDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)	GDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)	
2011 -12	434837		8736329		4.98
2012 -13	454564	4.54	9213017	5.46	4.93
2013 -14	486230	6.97	9801370	6.39	4.96
2014 -15	521509	7.26	10527674	7.41	4.95
2015 -16	563340	8.02	11369493	8.00	4.95
2016 -17	595100	5.64	12298327	8.17	4.84
2017 -18	632921	6.36	13179857	7.17	4.80
2018 -19	679314	7.33	14077586	6.81	4.83

Note : For the Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II) For All India Year 2015-16 Revised Estimates III, Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-II, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2018-19 Provisional Estimates (PE)

Figure 3.2



Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

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

NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices:

As per the second advance estimates of the year 2018-19, the real NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices is likely to attain a level of ₹6.02 lakh crore, as against ₹5.61 lakh crore in the year 2017-18 showing an

increase of 7.35 per cent in the year 2018-19 against the growth 6.27 per cent in 2017-18.

NSDP at Current Prices:

As per the second advance estimates, the nominal NSDP at Current Prices for the year 2018-19 is likely to attain a level of ₹8.34 lakh crore, as against ₹7.49 lakh crore in the year 2017-18 showing an increase of 11.25 per cent in the year 2018-19 against 10.11 per cent in the year 2017-18.

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

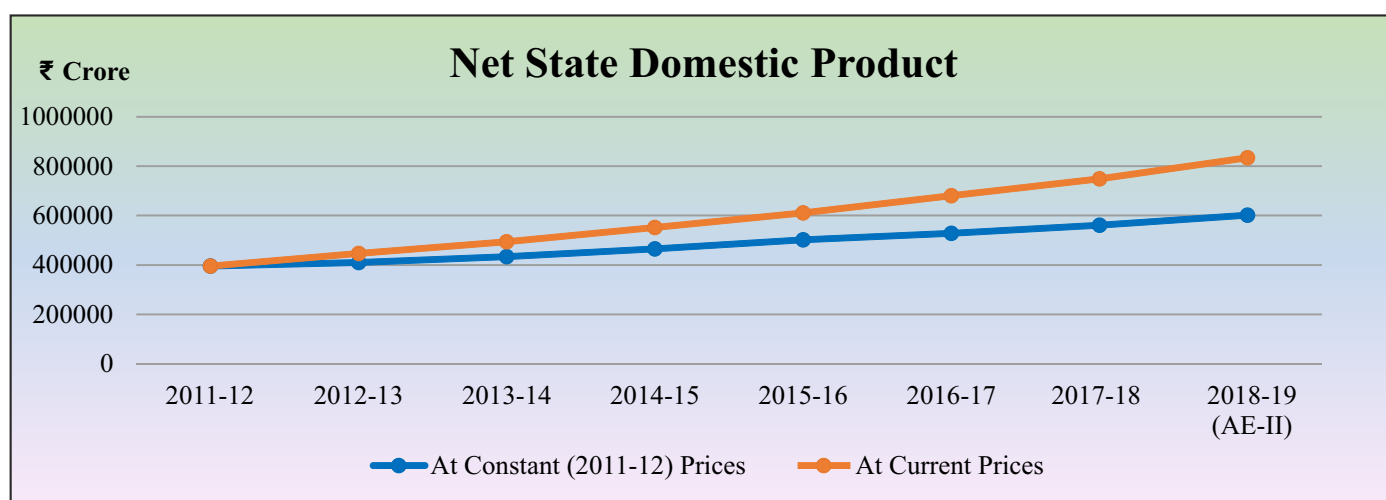
Table: 3.4 Net State Domestic Product of Rajasthan

(₹Crore)

Year	At Constant (2011-12) Prices		At Current Prices	
	NSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	NSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2011 -12	395331		395331	
2012 -13	409802	3.66	446382	12.91
2013 -14	434292	5.98	494236	10.72
2014 -15	465408	7.16	551517	11.59
2015 -16	501922	7.85	610715	10.73
2016 -17	527808	5.16	680621	11.45
2017 -18	560876	6.27	749462	10.11
2018 -19 (AE-II)	602078	7.35	833777	11.25

For the Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)

Figure:3.3



AE-II - Second Advance Estimates

Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

GSVA at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices:

The real GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2018-19 is likely to attain a level of ₹6.35 lakh crore, as against ₹5.95 lakh crore for the year 2017-18 showing an increase of 6.64 per cent in 2018-19 against the growth 6.00 per cent in 2017-18.

The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 2.48 per

cent in Agriculture, 6.39 per cent in Industry and 9.38 per cent in Service sector in the year 2018-19 over 2017-18.

The composition of Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) basic prices by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2011-12 onwards, is given in the following table 3.5 and for the 2011-12 and 2018-19 in figure 3.4.

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

(₹Crore)

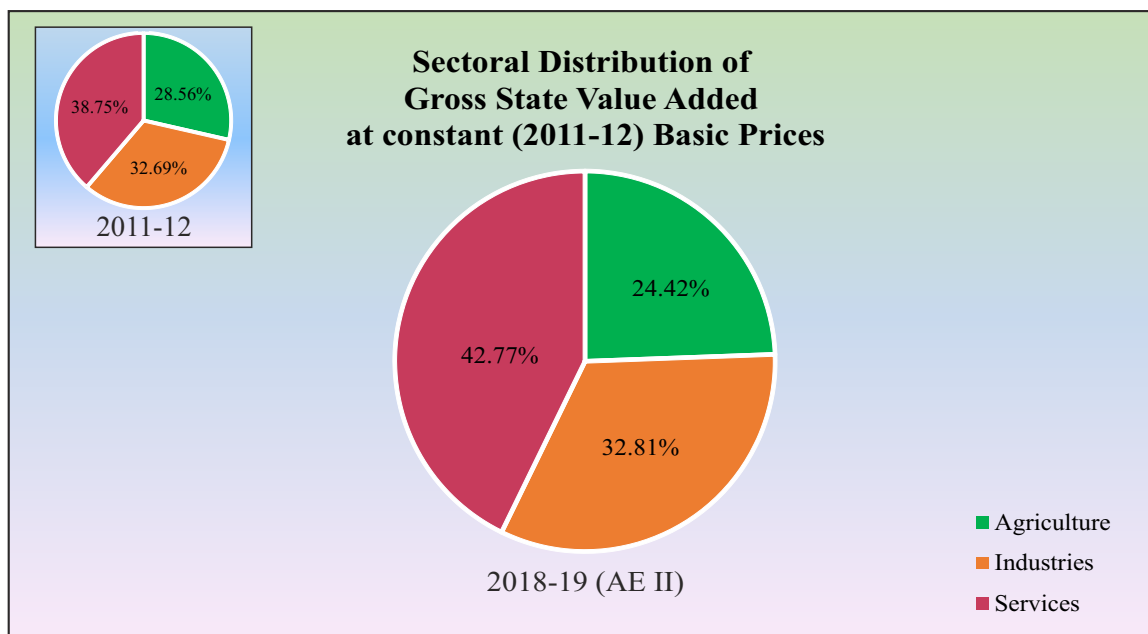
Years/Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	GSVA
2011 - 12	119103.03	136305.79	161574.72	416983.54
	(28.56)	(32.69)	(38.75)	(100)
2012 - 13	122642.17	136357.93	175520.92	434521.02
	(28.22)	(31.39)	(40.39)	(100)
2013 - 14	133604.26	137361.74	190804.58	461770.58
	(28.93)	(29.75)	(41.32)	(100)
2014 - 15	137305.89	150760.43	205637.44	493703.77
	(27.81)	(30.54)	(41.65)	(100)
2015 - 16	136858.50	176053.37	215985.00	528896.87
	(25.88)	(33.29)	(40.83)	(100)
2016 - 17	148778.14	185825.21	226853.59	561456.93
	(26.50)	(33.10)	(40.40)	(100)
2017 - 18	151203.09	195775.09	248178.43	595156.61
	(25.41)	(32.89)	(41.70)	(100)
2018 - 19 (AE - II)	154953.41	208284.41	271458.09	634695.91
	(24.42)	(32.81)	(42.77)	(100)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Gross Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices.

For the Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)

Figure 3.4



AE-II - Second Advance Estimate

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

The contribution of agriculture sector, which includes Crops, livestock, forestry, and fishing sector decreased to 24.42 per cent in the year 2018-19 from 27.33 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2017-18. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹1,54,953.41 crore in the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 2.48 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of industries sector which includes mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & remedial services and construction sector increased to 32.81 per cent in the year 2018-19 from 31.95 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2017-18. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2,08,284.41 crore in the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 6.39 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of Service sectors which includes railways, other transport, storage, communication, trade, hotels & restaurant, real estate, ownership of dwellings, public administration, financial and other services sectors increased to 42.77 per cent in the year 2018-19 from 40.72 per cent, the average of 2011-12 to 2017-18. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2,71,458.09 crore in the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 9.38 per cent over previous year. Service Sector, with its consistently surging share in the GSVA, is to act as the engine for pushing overall growth in the State.

GSVA at Current Basic Prices

The nominal GSVA at Current Basic Prices for the year 2018-19 is likely to attain a level of ₹8.79 lakh crore, as against ₹7.91 lakh crore in the year 2017-18 showing an increase of 11.14 per cent in the year 2018-19 against 9.82 per cent in the year 2017-18. The corresponding sectoral growth are 4.88 per cent in Agriculture, 13.13 per cent in Industry and 13.53 per cent in Service sector in the year 2018-19 over the year 2017-18.

The composition of Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Current Basic prices from the year 2011-12 onwards is given in the following table 3.6.

The analysis of sectoral composition of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices reveals that the progressive decline in the contribution of Agricultural Sector in the economy of Rajasthan (viz: Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing) has become a regular feature. The contribution of the Agriculture Sector, which was 28.56 per cent during 2011-12, is likely to be declined to 24.82 per cent in 2018-19. The Industry Sector comprising of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction contributed 32.69 per cent in the total GSVA in the year 2011-12 which is likely to decline to 30.19 per cent during 2018-19. The Service Sector, comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication, Financial Services, Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services,

Public Administration and Other Services is the major contributor in the economy of Rajasthan with the contribution of 38.75 per cent in the total GSVA during 2011-12 and its contribution is expected to be 44.99 per cent during 2018-19.

The sectoral distribution of Agriculture, Industry and service sector for the year 2018-19 is shown in fig 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7.

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

(₹Crore)

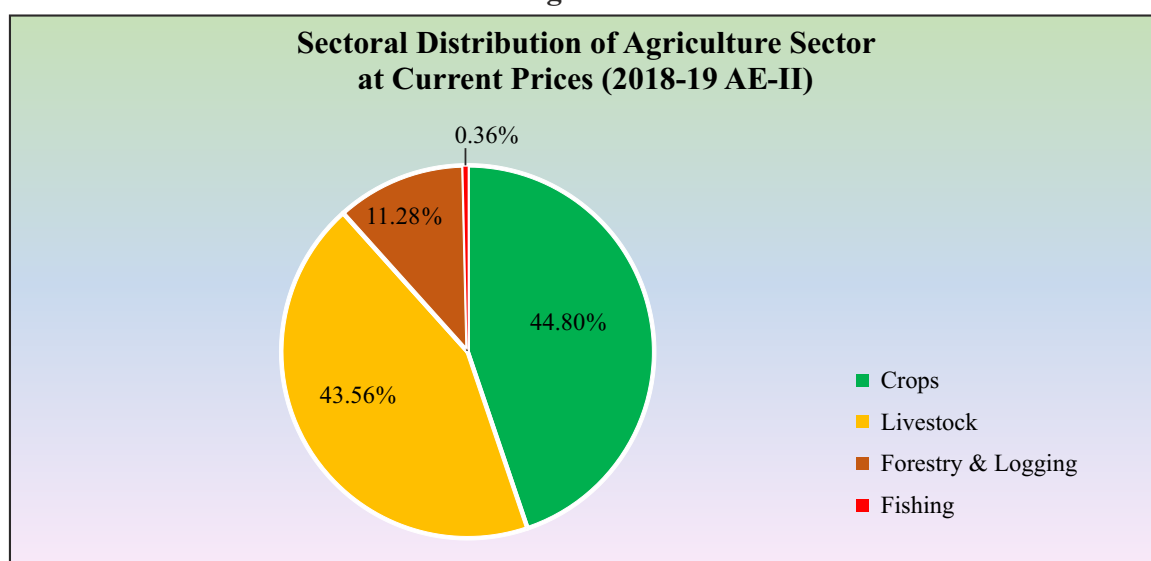
Years/Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	GSVA
2011 -12	119103.03	136305.79	161574.72	416983.54
	(28.56)	(32.69)	(38.75)	(100)
2012 -13	136410.13	146513.44	189139.77	472063.34
	(28.90)	(31.41)	(40.06)	(100)
2013 -14	147798.47	156229.05	219321.28	523348.81
	(28.24)	(29.84)	(41.42)	(100)
2014 -15	153061.97	180781.03	249802.73	583645.73
	(26.23)	(30.97)	(42.80)	(100)
2015 -16	167708.16	199053.59	276201.34	642963.09
	(26.08)	(30.96)	(42.96)	(100)
2016 -17	202094.32	212785.42	305319.29	720199.04
	(28.06)	(29.55)	(42.39)	(100)
2017 -18	208063.06	234562.06	348333.40	790958.52
	(26.30)	(29.66)	(44.04)	(100)
2018 -19 (AE-II)	218216.10	265364.41	395467.42	879047.93
	(24.82)	(30.19)	(44.99)	(100)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

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

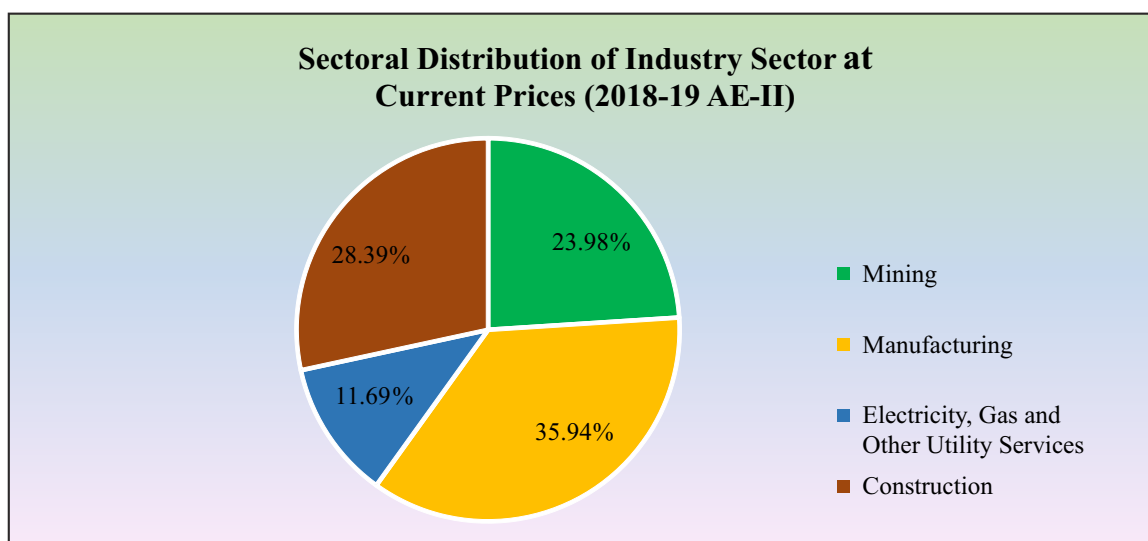
For the Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)

Figure 3.5



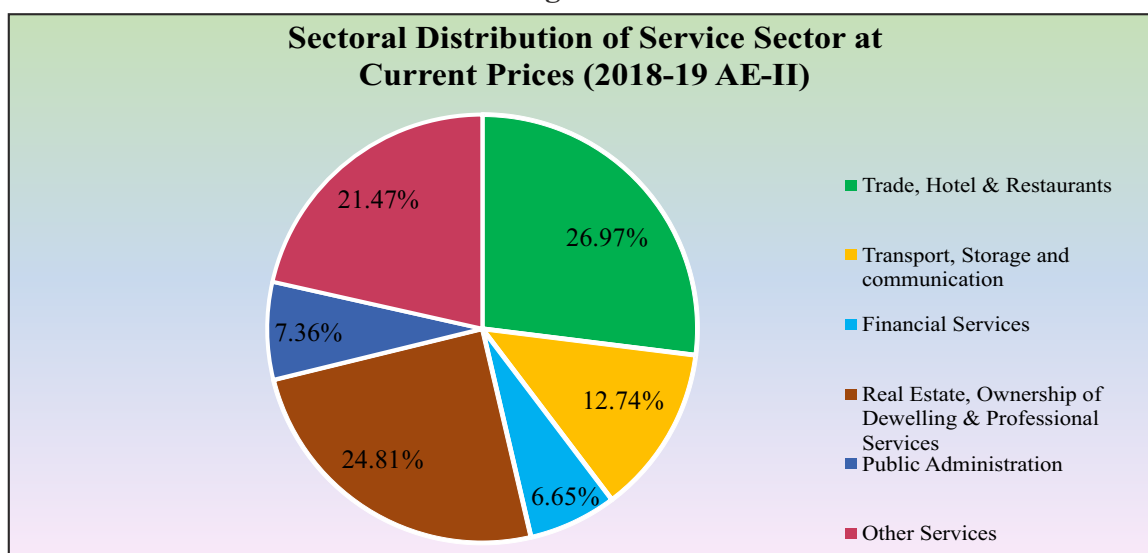
AE-II - Second Advance Estimate

Figure 3.6



AE-II - Second Advance Estimates

Figure 3.7



AE-II - Second Advance Estimates

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

The real NSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2018-19 is likely to attain a level of ₹5.57 lakh crore, as against ₹5.23 lakh crore for the year 2017-18 showing an increase of 6.57 per cent in 2018-19 against the growth 5.86 per cent in the year 2017-18. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 2.53 per cent in Agriculture, 6.21 per cent in Industry and 9.44 per cent in Service sector in the year 2018-19 over 2017-18.

The composition of Net Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2011-12 onwards, is given in the following table 3.7

Net Value State Added at Current Basic Prices

The nominal NSVA at Current Basic Prices for the year 2018-19 is likely to attain a level of ₹7.84 lakh crore, as against ₹7.05 lakh crore for the year 2017-18 showing an increase of 11.18 per cent in the year 2018-19 against 9.79 per cent in the year 2017-18. The corresponding sectoral growth are 4.90 per cent in Agriculture, 13.17 per cent in Industry and 13.84 per cent in Service sector in the year 2018-19 over 2017-18.

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

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

Years/Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	NSVA
2011 -12	112057.81	119684.61	145735.42	377477.84
	(29.69)	(31.70)	(38.61)	(100)
2012 -13	115080.44	116384.63	158294.10	389759.17
	(29.53)	(29.86)	(40.61)	(100)
2013 -14	125303.95	114733.14	169795.53	409832.62
	(30.57)	(28.00)	(41.43)	(100)
2014 -15	128324.20	125362.50	183915.86	437602.57
	(29.32)	(28.65)	(42.03)	(100)
2015 -16	127538.77	148664.29	191275.79	467478.85
	(27.28)	(31.80)	(40.92)	(100)
2016 -17	138966.90	155791.87	199406.00	494164.76
	(28.12)	(31.53)	(40.35)	(100)
2017 -18	140933.10	164022.40	218155.91	523111.41
	(26.94)	(31.36)	(41.70)	(100)
2018 -19 (AE-II)	144499.69	174200.95	238759.11	557459.74
	(25.92)	(31.25)	(42.83)	(100)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Net Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices.

For the Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)

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

(₹ Crore)

Years/Sector	Agriculture	Industries	Services	NSVA
2011-12	112057.81	119684.61	145735.42	377477.84
	(29.69)	(31.70)	(38.61)	(100)
2012-13	128257.97	125674.68	170961.61	424894.26
	(30.19)	(29.57)	(40.24)	(100)
2013-14	138147.92	131911.13	196494.52	466553.58
	(29.61)	(28.27)	(42.12)	(100)
2014-15	142126.94	152278.58	225115.70	519521.22
	(27.36)	(29.31)	(43.33)	(100)
2015-16	155958.70	168127.04	248107.88	572193.62
	(27.26)	(29.38)	(43.36)	(100)
2016-17	189299.46	178853.11	273858.96	642011.54
	(29.49)	(27.86)	(42.65)	(100)
2017-18	194315.74	197875.90	312671.21	704862.85
	(27.57)	(28.07)	(44.36)	(100)
2018-19 (AE-II)	203838.49	223929.43	355932.61	783700.53
	(26.01)	(28.57)	(45.42)	(100)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

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

For the Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)

PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI)

The Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic product by the mid year's total population of the State. Per capita Income is a pointer for standard of living and the well-being of people. As per the second advance estimates, the per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2018-19 is estimated to be ₹78,785 as compared to ₹74,453 for the year 2017-18, registering a growth of

5.82 per cent in 2018-19 over the previous year 2017-18. As per the second advance estimates, the per capita income at current prices for the year 2018-19 is estimated to be ₹1,09,105 as compared to ₹99,487 for the year 2017-18 registering a growth of 9.67 per cent in 2018-19 over the previous year 2017-18.

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

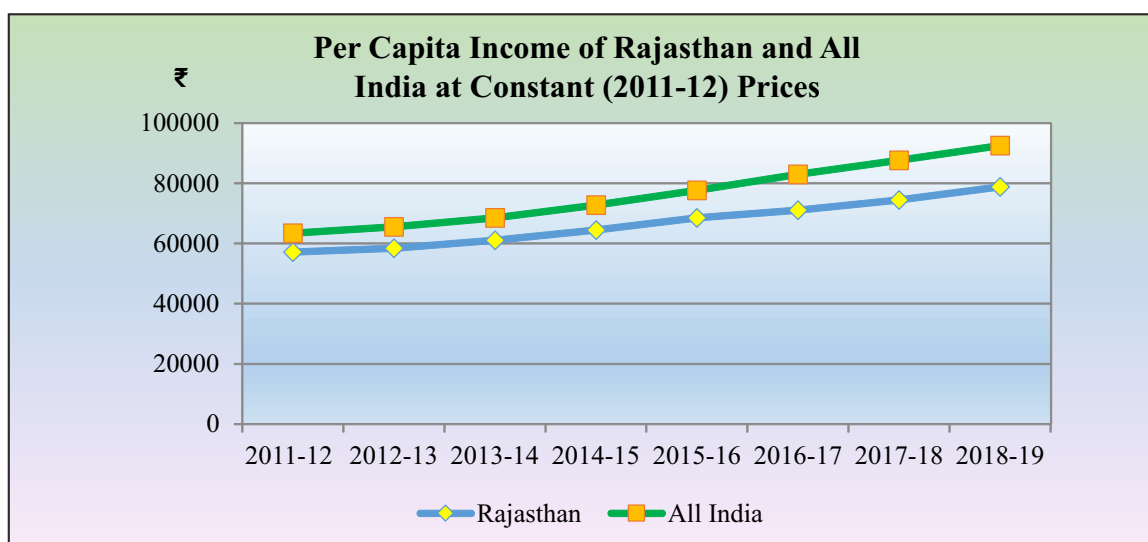
Table: 3.9 Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at constant (2011-12) Prices

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2011 -12	57192		63462	
2012 -13	58441	2.19	65538	3.27
2013 -14	61053	4.47	68572	4.63
2014 -15	64496	5.64	72805	6.17
2015 -16	68565	6.31	77659	6.67
2016 -17	71076	3.66	82931	6.79
2017 -18	74453	4.75	87623	5.66
2018 -19	78785	5.82	92565	5.64

(₹)

For the Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II)
For All India Year 2015-16 Revised Estimates III, Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-II, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2018-19 Provisional Estimates (PE)

Figure 3.8



The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at Current Prices are depicted in table 3.10 and figure 3.9.

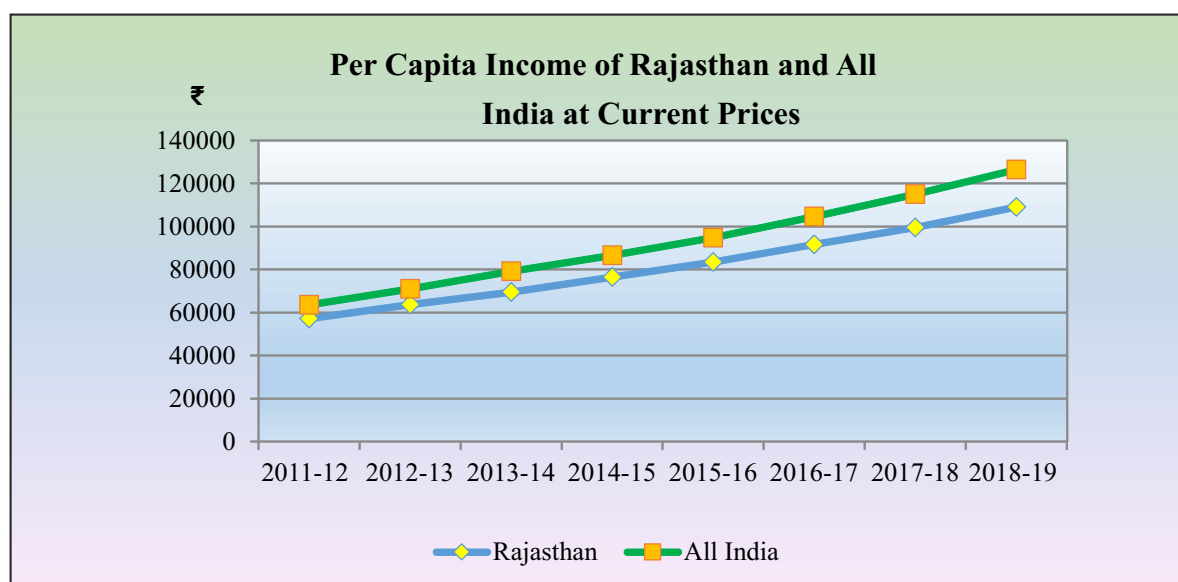
Table 3.10 Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at Current Prices

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2011-12	57192		63462	
2012-13	63658	11.31	70983	11.85
2013-14	69480	9.15	79118	11.46
2014-15	76429	10.00	86647	9.52
2015-16	83427	9.16	94797	9.41
2016-17	91654	9.86	104659	10.40
2017-18	99487	8.55	114958	9.84
2018-19	109105	9.67	126406	9.96

(₹)

For the Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-II and Year 2018-19 Second Advance Estimates (AE-II) For All India Year 2015-16 Revised Estimates III, Year 2016-17 Revised Estimate-II, Year 2017-18- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2018-19 Provisional Estimates (PE)

Figure 3.9



GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

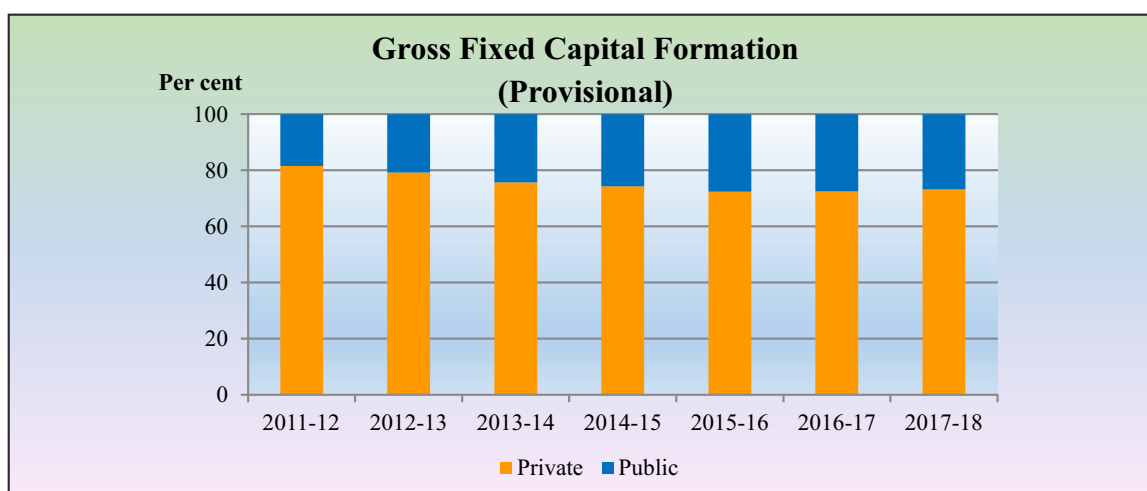
The Gross Fixed Capital Formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisition less disposal, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

At the end of the year 2017-18, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹2,35,221 crore, which is 28.15 per cent of the GSDP (₹8,35,558 crore). The GFCF in the year 2017-18 increased by 9.32 per cent over the previous year 2016-17. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2011-12 has been shown table 3.11 and figure 3.10.

Table-3.11 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)

(₹ Crore)

Sector/Year	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18
Public	27257	33395	47062	51480	56170	59158	62981
Private	120689	127761	146949	148730	147445	156001	172240
Total GFCF	147946	161156	194011	200210	203615	215159	235221

Figure 3.10

The contribution of Private sector and Public sector in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the year 2017-18 are on an average 73.22 and 26.78 per cent respectively. Sector wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation since 2011-12 is shown in the table 3.12.

Table-3.12 Sector-wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)

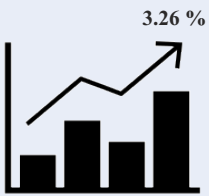
(₹ Crore)

S.No.	Industry/Years	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Agriculture	5162	5948	6528	7679	7836	8994	9876
2	Forestry	74	53	269	226	205	195	155
3	Fishing	1	1	3	4	1	4	5
4	Mining	1445	2442	2479	2655	2619	2648	2750
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	12271	12291	11769	12940	11033	12156	13249
6	Construction	63675	63070	72588	75543	67769	70729	80032
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	8498	10217	12816	16757	18458	17942	16553
8	Railways	1153	780	1699	1169	1269	1071	1071
9	Communication	2655	3334	10242	3416	8406	10868	10868
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Services	4540	5374	7542	7841	11169	8430	10074
11	Banking & Insurance	859	1063	904	871	1047	761	761
12	Residential Building	36431	42545	45159	48965	50999	52843	57911
13	Public Administration	11184	14037	22012	22144	22806	28518	31917
	Total	147946	161156	194011	200210	203615	215159	235221

Total may not tally due to rounding off.



PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM



WHOLE SALE PRICE INDEX (WPI)

The Wholesale Price Index for all commodities moved from 290.79 in the year 2017 to 300.27 in the year 2018, registering an increase of 3.26 per cent.



FOOD SECURITY

Provided wheat at ₹1 per Kg to BPL, State BPL and Antyodaya beneficiaries under NFSA



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-IW)

The General index of consumer price for the year 2018 recorded an increase of 5.22 per cent, 4.62 per cent and 1.46 per cent at Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara Centre respectively over the previous year.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

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

INTRODUCTION

Prices do not remain constant as they tend to change due to various economic, social and political factors. Thus, monitoring price change is extremely important as they have direct bearing on economic policy and planning. Government conducts regular and periodic checks on the movement of prices of essential commodities, since a change in the price level impacts the pattern of consumption of the consumer. Price index numbers are one of the important economic tools that help in monitoring and analysing the change in price levels. Price Index measures relative change in the price levels of commodities or services in a region during a given period of time. Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI), are the two key important indices which measure the prices and monitor inflation at wholesale and retail level respectively.

PRICE STATISTICS IN RAJASTHAN

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

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

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

Wholesale Price Index (WPI - Base Year 1999-2000=100) serves as an important determinant in the formulation of trade, fiscal, monetary and other economic policies by the government. It is also widely used by the banks, industries and business circles. It is released on monthly basis. It covers 154

commodities, of which 75 are from 'Primary Articles' group, 69 from 'Manufactured Products' group and 10 from 'Fuel and Power' group. The weight assigned to the 'Primary Articles' group is 33.894, to 'Manufactured Products' group is 49.853 and for the 'Fuel and Power' group, is 16.253.

The Wholesale Price Index for 'All Commodities' moved from 290.79 in the year 2017 to 300.27 in the year of 2018, registered an increase of 3.26 per cent. It increased from 294.05 to 299.08 for Primary Articles, from 428.71 to 463.78 for Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants and from 243.61 to 247.78 for 'Manufactured Products group during the year.

The index of Primary Articles, Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants and 'Manufactured Products' Group registered an increase of 1.71, 8.18 and 1.71 per cent respectively over the previous year. The all India index of WPI moved from 114.1 in the year 2017 to 118.9 in the year 2018, registered an average increase of 4.21 per cent.

The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2014 to 2019 and the percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following tables 4.1 & 4.2 and figure 4.1 & 4.2 respectively.

Table 4.1 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

Major Groups		Annual Average Index					
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1	Primary Articles	270.77	286.93	301.94	294.05	299.08	305.82
(a)	Agricultural Articles	272.00	287.50	303.29	292.40	295.87	302.04
(b)	Minerals	261.49	282.62	291.72	306.55	314.95	334.39
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	377.13	374.32	391.74	428.71	463.78	454.93
3	Manufactured Products	228.17	229.99	233.89	243.61	247.78	249.39
All Commodities		266.82	272.75	282.61	290.79	300.27	301.92

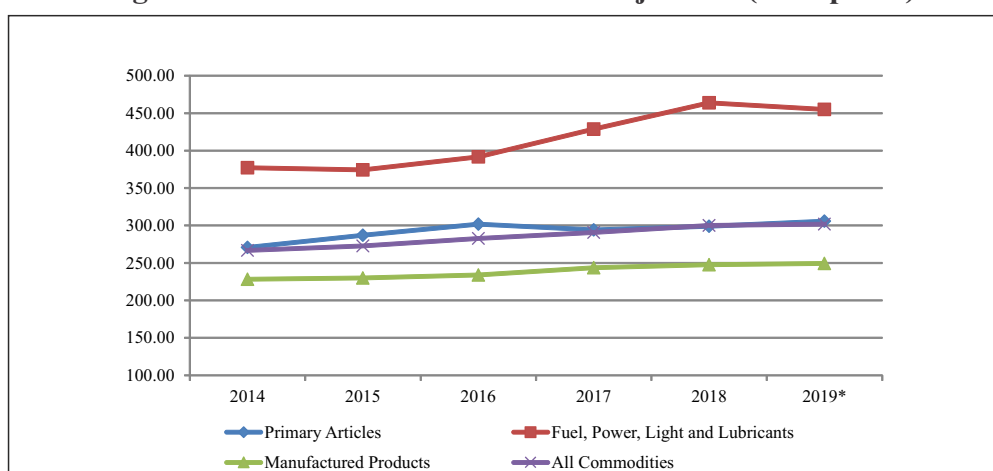
* Average of Month (Jan.2019 to Apr.2019)

Table 4.2 Group wise Wholesale Price Index variations in the State
(Base year 1999-2000=100)

Major Groups		Annual Average Per cent Variation (Year to Year basis)					
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1	Primary Articles	1.53	5.97	5.23	-2.61	1.71	2.25
(a)	Agricultural Articles	1.10	5.70	5.49	-3.59	1.19	2.09
(b)	Minerals	5.03	8.08	3.22	5.08	5.46	3.43
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	8.68	-0.75	4.65	9.44	8.18	-1.91
3	Manufactured Products	2.72	0.80	1.70	4.16	1.71	0.65
All Commodities		3.60	2.22	3.62	2.89	3.26	0.55

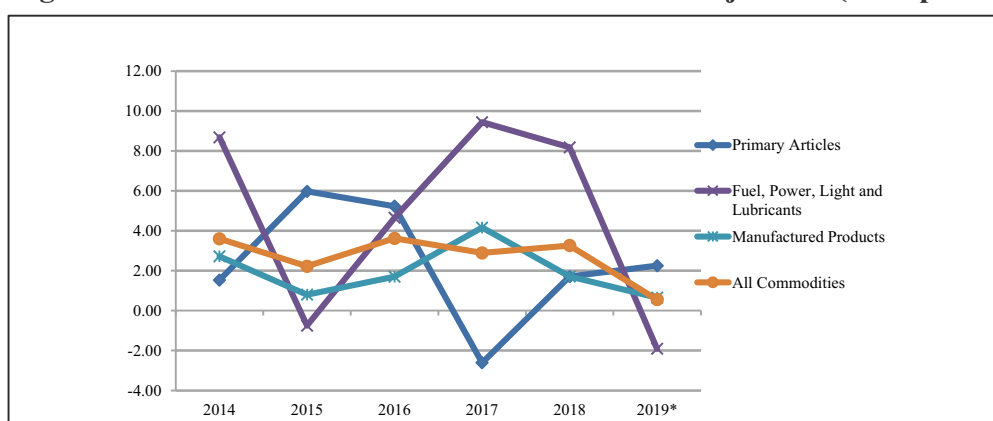
* Average of Month (Jan.2019 to Apr.2019)

Figure 4.1 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan (Groupwise)



* Average of Month (Jan.2019 to Apr.2019)

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



* Month (Jan.2019 to Apr.2019)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

Now a days, much more attention is given to Consumer Price Index (CPI), earlier Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation remains in much focus. WPI series has a wider commodity basket with commodity weights reflecting the underlying economy-wide inflation better. The Governments however, prefer to target CPI rather than the WPI, because the CPI affects each and every consumer. To study the changes in the retail prices of a basket of selected groups consumed and services utilized by a selected group of the population, four different types of Consumers Price Indices are being constructed every month. They are Consumer Price Index for (a) Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (b) Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) (c) Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and (d) Rural and Urban (CPI-R&U). The first three indices are constructed and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla and the fourth by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), New Delhi.

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

The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) measures the temporal change in the retail prices of fixed basket of goods and services being consumed by an average working class family and

thus, is an important indicator of the change in consumption level of average industrial worker in the country. The target group of CPI-IW is workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor-transport, docks, railways and electricity production and distribution. This Index mainly used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) for the employees in both the public and private sectors. At the national level, CPI (IW) for central series is constructed for 78 selected industrially developed centres across the country, with three of these centers based in Rajasthan (Jaipur, Ajmer & Bhilwara). The Base year CPI (IW) is 2001=100. The consumer price indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centre of the State.

A rising trend in consumer prices continued to be observed during the year 2018. At the all India level annualized CPI (IW) moved to 295 in the year 2018 from 281 of the year 2017. The annual average rate of inflation in the year 2018 was 4.98 per cent whereas it was 2.55 per cent in previous year. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2018 recorded an increase of 5.22 per cent at Jaipur centre, 4.62 per cent at Ajmer centre and 1.46 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year. Consumer Price Indices for all the commodity groups for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres are summarized in the table 4.3

Table 4.3 Groupwise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base Year 2001 = 100)

S. N.	Group	Jaipur Centre		% Variation over 2017	Ajmer Centre		% Variation over 2017	Bhilwara Centre		% Variation over 2017
		2017	2018		2017	2018		2017	2018	
1	Food	293	292	-0.34	304	301	-0.99	299	296	-1.00
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	339	366	7.96	395	417	5.57	371	394	6.20
3	Fuel & Light	211	222	5.21	228	253	10.96	292	319	9.25
4	Housing	256	298	16.41	287	349	21.60	220	232	5.45
5	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	214	219	2.34	208	221	6.25	190	198	4.21
6	Miscellaneous	253	266	5.14	196	203	3.57	249	254	2.01
General Index		268	282	5.22	260	272	4.62	274	278	1.46

It is revealed from the above table that the general index registered an increase in the year 2018 over the year 2017 at all the 3 centres. The average year wise General Consumer Price Indices (Base year

2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India for industrial worker since year 2014 are given in table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Year wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2001 = 100)

Year	Jaipur		Ajmer		Bhilwara		All India	
	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year	Index	% variation over previous year
2014	238	3.48	240	3.00	245	3.81	247	6.47
2015	245	2.94	248	3.33	259	5.71	261	5.67
2016	257	4.90	256	3.23	269	3.86	274	4.98
2017	268	4.28	260	1.56	274	1.86	281	2.55
2018	282	5.22	272	4.62	278	1.46	295	4.98
2019*	299	6.03	285	4.78	284	2.16	308	4.41

*Average of months (Jan.19 to Mar.19)

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

The Consumer Price Index for the Agricultural Labourers & Rural Labourers is also prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87 as the base year. The indices for Rajasthan and All India, since year 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given in table 4.5 and figure 4.3.

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

The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation releases General Consumer Price Indices (CPI) at base year 2012 for all India and States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and Combined every month since January, 2011. The details of general index from year 2015 to 2019 are given in the table 4.6.

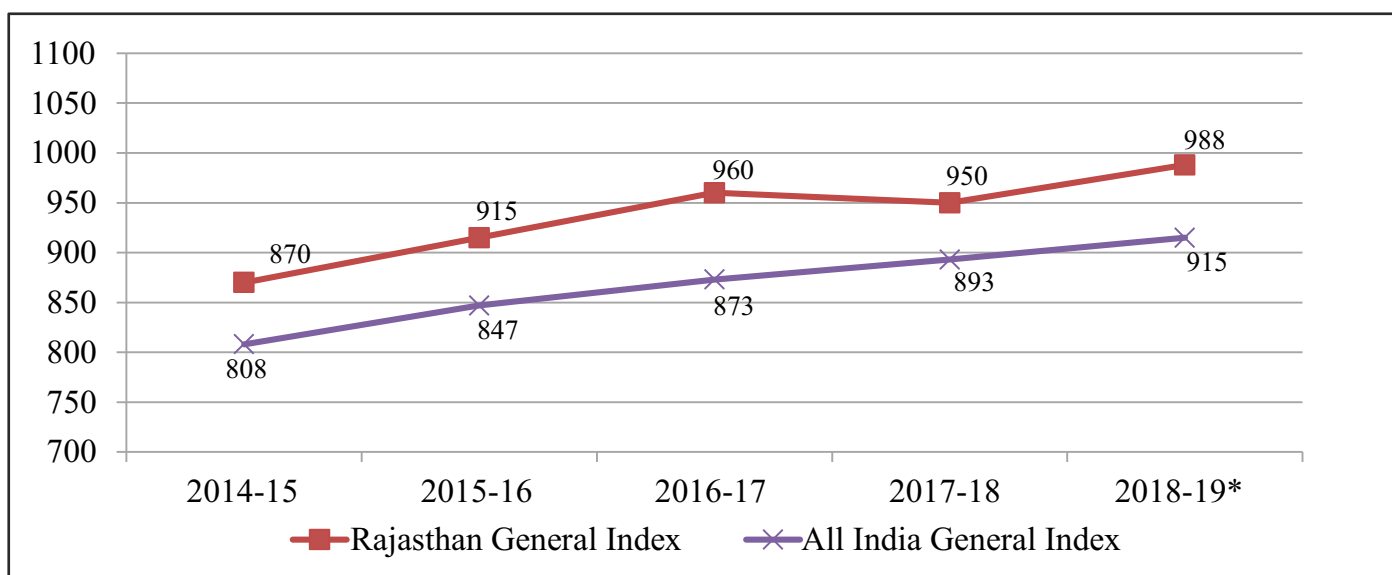
Table 4.5 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

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

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
2014-15	832	870	783	808
2015-16	887	915	820	847
2016-17	938	960	841	873
2017-18	899	950	846	893
2018-19*	942	988	857	915

* Provisional and based on average of months (July 2018 to April 2019)

Figure 4.3 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers



* Provisional and based on average of months (July 2018 to April 2019)

Table 4.6 General Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban & Combined
(Base year 2012=100)

S. No.	Year	Rajasthan			All India		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2015	125.58	121.55	124.14	124.31	121.69	123.11
2	2016	132.79	127.92	131.07	131.28	126.83	129.20
3	2017	137.29	132.96	135.73	135.63	131.03	133.50
4	2018	139.33	138.56	139.05	140.73	136.50	138.77
5	2019*	140.97	139.93	140.60	141.07	138.70	139.97

* Average of months (Jan. to March, 2019)

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS) AND PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS

The primary objective of the Department of Food, Civil Supply & Consumer Affairs is to ensure food security for the state through timely and efficient procurement and distribution of food grains. This involves procurement of various food grains, building up and maintenance of food stocks, their storage, movement and delivery to the distributing agencies and monitoring of production, stock and price levels of food grains. The focus is on incentivizing the farmer's fair value of their produces through Minimum Support Price mechanism, distribution of food grains to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and covering poor households at the risk of hunger, establishing grain banks in food scarce areas and involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Public Distribution System (PDS).

The Public Distribution System (PDS) was institutionalized in the state to achieve multiple objectives, such as ensuring stability of prices, rationing of essential commodities in case of shortage in supplies and ensuring availability of basic commodities to the poor & needy sections of the society at affordable prices. The responsibilities of creating the network of fair price shops, allocation and distribution of food grains, identification of families Below Poverty Line (BPL), issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of fair price shops, etc. lies with the State Government. Essential commodities like Wheat, Rice, Sugar and Kerosene are distributed regularly on monthly basis through a network of fair price shops.

Implementation of National Food Security Act 2013

National Food Security Act, 2013 provides quality food grain at fair price to common man and ensures food and nutrition security. Latest notification issued

on 27th September, 2018 after reviewing of NFSA beneficiaries norms. At present, there are 32 categories of beneficiaries in the inclusion list of NFSA, out of which following 8 categories had been added in the year 2018-19 :-

- ✓ Person and Families affected by H.I.V. Disease.
- ✓ Person and Families affected by Silicosis Disease.
- ✓ Person with multiple disability and mental disability (21 Categories).
- ✓ Beneficiary Children and families of Palanhar Scheme.
- ✓ Women affected by 'The Rajasthan Prevention of Witch-hunting Act, 2015'.

- ✓ Old aged couple who have no children.
- ✓ Old aged couple who have only children with disability.
- ✓ Transgender.

Food Security to Saharia, Khairwa and Kathodi Tribes

In order to ensure food security, 35 kg of wheat per month per family is being provided free of cost to 30,651 Saharia; 2,303 Khairwa tribes of Baran and 754 Kathodi tribes of Udaipur district with an annual expenditure of ₹3.00 crore. The year wise allotment and lifting of wheat under NFSA (including AAY) is shown in table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Year wise Allotment and Lifting of wheat under NFSA (including AAY)

Year	Allotment Qty. (M.T.)	Lifting Qty. (M.T.)	Lifting Percentage
2013-14 (10/13 to 3/14)	1347905	1323859	98.21
2014-15	2789423	2767955	99.23
2015-16	2734287	2701887	98.81
2016-17	2730753	2572768	94.21
2017-18	2311837	2210741	95.62
2018-19	2610851	2552092	97.74

Deployment of PoS machines at Fair Price Shops

Point of Sale (PoS) machine have been deployed on every Fair Price Shop after procurement in phased manner. PoS machines have been deployed in the all districts and distribution of PDS commodities through PoS after biometric authentication has been started. Record of distribution of PDS commodities has become online, so it is possible to verify stock position of the FPS dealer. Black-marketing of PDS commodities is curbed and reach of ration to the targeted beneficiaries is ensured after distribution of PDS commodity through PoS after bio-metric verification.

There is provision of sending an OTP (One Time Password) at registered mobile no. of beneficiary in case of finger print mismatch of beneficiary or otherwise there is a system of bypass i.e. verification of beneficiary by the authorized officer. The department had started facility of 'District Portability' according to which a beneficiary can get his ration entitlement from any Fair Price Shop within the district. So that a common man can be apprised of "Portability" facility provided by the State Government.

State Level Portability is started in the State from 1st September, 2018. 8.70 crore transactions of wheat have been done through PoS in the year 2017-18. A detail of month wise transactions of wheat done through PoS during 2018-19 is given in the table 4.8

Measures to Control the Prices of Essential Commodities

Imposition of stock limits on Essential Commodities:- Price Monitoring Cells have been established in four divisional districts of state viz. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur for control on essential commodities. Daily Prices of essential commodities are collected and are being sent to Government of India, Chief Minister Office, Chief Secretary Office and Agriculture Department. Three new Price Monitoring Cells are being established in three other divisional districts viz. Ajmer, Bharatpur and Bikaner in order to make price control on Essential commodities more comprehensive.

In case of any increase in prices of essential commodities, the State Government imposes stock limits on various essential commodities.

Table 4.8 No. of Transactions through PoS

S. No.	Month	No. of Transactions (In Crore)
1	April, 2018	0.78
2	May, 2018	0.89
3	June, 2018	0.82
4	July, 2018	0.89
5	August, 2018	0.87
6	September, 2018	0.86
7	October, 2018	0.89
8	November, 2018	0.83
9	December, 2018	0.92
10	January, 2019	0.91
11	February, 2019	0.89
12	March, 2019	0.90

Distribution of wheat under National Food Security Act (NFSA)

Scheme of distribution of wheat under National Food Security Act (NFSA) to 28 lakh Antyodaya, 1.17 crore BPL and 29 lakh State BPL, total 1.74 crore NFSA beneficiaries (As on January 2019) at the rate ₹1.00 per kg has been started on 1st March, 2019. A quantity of 35 kg wheat per Ration Card to Antyodaya Families and 5 kg wheat per unit to BPL and State BPL families are being distributed under the scheme. Under NFSA, wheat is being provided at the rate of ₹2 per kg by GoI. A difference of ₹1.00 per kg will be borne by the State Government with an annual expenditure of ₹115 crore for state existing users.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Under the implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 1986, State Commission at state level and District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums at district level have been formed in all districts. Four Forums in Jaipur district and two Forums in Jodhpur district are in working. Total 37 District Forums and 7 circuit benches (Divisional Headquarter) are working in the State. In all, 5.37 lakh cases have been registered in state commission and district forum, out of which 4.95 lakhs cases have been disposed of till March, 2019.

From 1st October, 2016 Legal Metrology was brought under the Department of Consumer Affairs. Consumer Helpline (1800-180-6030) is being operated in the state. Online complaints are also being lodged by the consumers at www.consumeradvice.in. At present, more than 42 thousand complaints have been disposed of through help line.

RAJASTHAN STATE FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION (RSFCSC)

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

- To ensure effective and smooth lifting, transportation and distribution of PDS Commodities to the targeted groups.
- To make available non-PDS items of daily use at reasonable price, in right quantity and of good quality to the consumers through FPS.
- Supply of food grains to all Fair Price Shops in the state by lifting the food grains allotted by Central Government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).
- Hiring of warehouse facilities/godowns at Tehsil level, where godown facilities of central / state warehousing corporation are not available/existing.
- Acts as a wholesaler of wheat and sugar and as the nodal agency of the State for decentralized procurement of wheat.
- Market intervention to provide the essential goods at reasonable prices to the consumers.
- Corporation is currently taking care of distribution of PDS items like- wheat, sugar through the Fair Price Shops (FPS) established across the state.

Annapurna Bhandar Yojana

Annapurna Bhandar Yojana is being implemented in the state for providing better quality, multi brand consumer goods at fair and competitive prices to the general public through Fair Price Shops in the State of Rajasthan under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. Total 6,715 Annapurna Bhandhars have been opened.



AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The percentage share of Agriculture sector in GSVA at Current prices for the year 2018-19 is 24.82%



OIL SEED PRODUCTION

Production of oil seed 69.65 lakh tonnes is expected in the year 2018-19



RAJASTHAN KRISHAK RIN MAFIYOJANA 2019

As per initial estimation 24.44 lakh farmers were identified for loan waiver with an estimation of ₹9,513.00 crore.



MILK PRODUCTION

Milk Production in the State increased by 15.77 lakh tonnes during last one year.

AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Agriculture and allied sector play an important role in the State's economy. Agriculture and allied sector activities primarily refers to cultivation of Crops, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry. A large segment of the population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for its livelihood. Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed. The period of monsoon is short. Its onset is late and withdrawal is early, in comparison to other States. There is a variation in the time spread of the rainfall. Cultivation is dependent on rainfall, which mostly remain scanty, low and irregular. The level of ground water in the State is rapidly going down. Despite this, agriculture and allied sector continues to be the backbone of the State's economy and continues to be a large contributor to the state's GSDP.

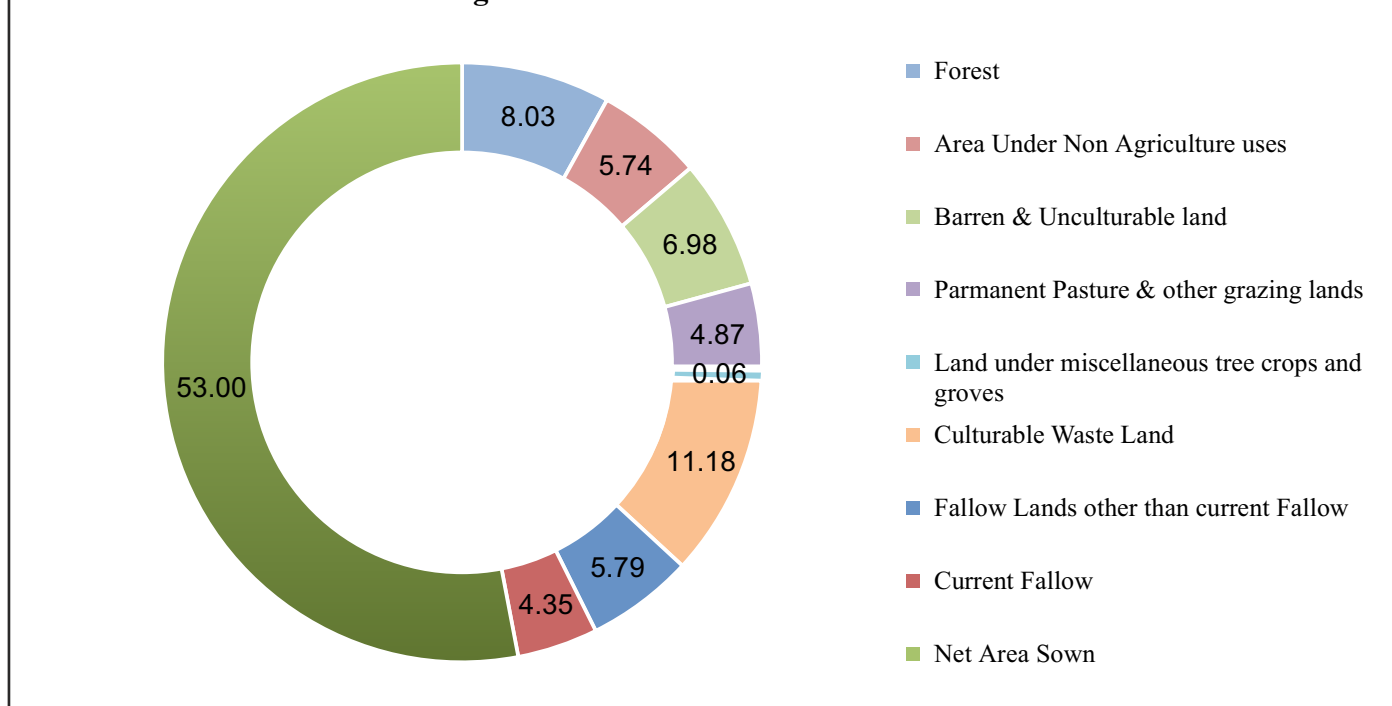
LAND UTILISATION

The total reporting area of the State is 342.79 lakh hectare during the year 2016-17. Out of this, 8.03 per cent is under forests (27.53 lakh hectare), 5.74 per cent area is under non-agriculture use (19.69 lakh hectare), 6.98 per cent under barren and uncultivable land (23.91 lakh hectare), 4.87 per cent under permanent pastures (16.70 lakh hectare), 0.06 per cent land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (0.22 lakh hectare), 11.18 per cent under culturable waste land (38.31 lakh hectare), 5.79 per cent under fallow land other than current fallow (19.83 lakh hectare), 4.35 per cent under current fallow (14.91 lakh hectare) and 53 per cent area is under net area sown (181.69 lakh hectare) shown in figure 5.1.

OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDING

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State was 76.55 lakh whereas it was 68.88 lakh in 2010-11, showing a

Figure 5.1 Land Use Statistics 2016-17



growth of 11.14 per cent (Table 5.1). The ratio of classified land holdings to total land holdings of marginal, small, semi medium, medium and large categories is 40.12 per cent, 21.90 per cent, 18.50 per cent, 14.79 per cent, and 4.69 per cent respectively. It is evident that there is an increase in the number of marginal, small, semi medium and medium land holdings and a decrease in number of large land holding in the year 2015-16 in comparison to the year 2010-11. Large land holdings have seen a significant decline of 11.14 per cent. This indicates that there is an increase in land fragmentation due to splitting of joint families.

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

The area under marginal, small and semi-medium land holding categories in the year 2015-16 has recorded an increase of 19.79 per cent, 10.50 per cent, and 5.67 per cent respectively in comparison to the year 2010-11 (Table 5.1). On the other hand, total area under medium and large land holdings has recorded a decrease of 0.27 per cent and 13.20 per cent respectively.

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, average size of operational land holdings in the State was 2.73 hectare whereas it was 3.07 hectare in 2010-11, showing a decline of 11.07 per cent.

FEMALE OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDING

As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of female operational land holdings in the State was 7.75 lakh whereas it was 5.46 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 41.94 per cent (Table 5.1). The ratio of classified female land holdings of marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large categories to total female land holdings is 49.55 per cent, 20.77 per cent, 14.97 per cent, 11.74 per cent and 2.97 per cent respectively. It is evident from the Table 5.1 that there is an increase in all the categories in the year 2015-16 comparison to the year 2010-11.

Total area under female land holdings has increased to 16.55 lakh hectare in the year 2015-16 in comparison to 13.30 lakh hectare in the year 2010-11, thus registering a growth of 24.44 per cent in total female land holding area (Table 5.1).

MONSOON

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed and the period of monsoon is short. Due to unstable weather conditions, farmers depend on both rainwater as well as ground water for farming. Although, several remarkable efforts have been made in the State for development of agriculture, it still continues to depend upon the mercy of the monsoon in most parts of the State.

The trend of rainfall makes it clear that the normal date

Table 5.1 Agriculture Census 2015-16

Number of operational land holdings & area operated by size Class/Group & Gender (All Social Groups)								
S. N.	Size class (in hectare)	Sex	No. of operational land holdings (000)			Area operated (000' hectare)		
			2010-11	2015-16	% Variation	2010-11	2015-16	% Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Marginal (Below 1.0 hectare)	Male	2268	2683	18.30	1120	1304	16.43
		Female	239	384	60.67	116	177	52.59
		Institutional	4	4	0.00	2	2	0.00
Total			2511	3071	22.30	1238	1483	19.79
2	Small (1.0 - 2.0 hectare)	Male	1389	1514	9.00	1988	2158	8.55
		Female	120	161	34.17	171	227	32.75
		Institutional	2	2	0.00	3	4	33.33
Total			1511	1677	10.99	2162	2389	10.50
3	Semi-Medium (2.0 - 4.0 hectare)	Male	1240	1297	4.60	3509	3655	4.16
		Female	92	116	26.09	258	325	25.97
		Institutional	3	3	0.00	7	8	14.29
Total			1335	1416	6.07	3774	3988	5.67
4	Medium (4.0 - 10.0 hectare)	Male	1051	1038	-1.24	6459	6334	-1.94
		Female	74	91	22.97	445	549	23.37
		Institutional	2	3	50.00	14	16	14.29
Total			1127	1132	0.44	6918	6899	-0.27
5	Large (Above 10.0 hectare)	Male	381	334	-12.34	6621	5657	-14.56
		Female	21	23	9.52	340	377	10.88
		Institutional	2	2	0.00	83	80	-3.61
Total			404	359	-11.14	7044	6114	-13.20
All Classes		Male	6329	6866	8.48	19697	19108	-2.99
		Female	546	775	41.94	1330	1655	24.44
		Institutional	13	14	7.69	109	110	0.92
Total			6888	7655	11.14	21136	20873	-1.24

for the arrival of monsoon in the state is 15th June, whereas admission in the state usually starts in the last week of June and it is active in the entire state by the first week of July. The actual rainfall in the period 1st June to 30th September, 2018 in the state was 393.6mm which is 6.06 per cent less than the normal rainfall (419.00mm) for the same period. The rainfall during the monsoon season has been normal or below normal in the entire state with the exception of Baran, Bharatpur, Dungarpur, Sawai-madhopur and Sikar districts where more than normal rainfall has been recorded.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture production in the State largely depend on timely arrival of monsoon. During kharif season,

production and productivity not only depend upon the quantum of rainfall but also on proper and even distribution of rain over an adequate time span and its intensity.

The detailed position of the area and production under kharif and rabi crops for the last three years is shown in table 5.2 and figure 5.2.

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2018-19, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 218.29 lakh tonnes which is a decrease of 1.36 per cent as compared to production of 221.30 lakh tonnes for the previous year.

The kharif food grain production in the year 2018-19 is expected to be at the level of 84.54 lakh tonnes as against 81.19 lakh tonnes during the previous year

Table 5.2 Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

Crops	Area in Lakh Hectare			Production in Lakh Tonnes		
	2016 -17	2017 -18 (Final)	2018 -19 (Advance)	2016 -17	2017 -18 (Final)	2018 -19 (Advance)
(A) Cereals	95.32	91.47	88.85	197.21	184.96	177.32
Kharif	59.03	58.07	57.69	63.77	62.49	65.87
Rabi	36.29	33.40	31.16	133.44	122.47	111.45
(B) Pulses	57.45	58.61	57.57	34.19	36.34	40.97
Kharif	41.00	42.40	42.75	18.79	18.70	18.67
Rabi	16.45	16.21	14.82	15.40	17.64	22.30
(A+B) Food Grains	152.77	150.08	146.42	231.40	221.30	218.29
Kharif	100.03	100.47	100.44	82.56	81.19	84.54
Rabi	52.74	49.61	45.98	148.84	140.11	133.75
(C) Oil Seeds	48.27	41.37	44.54	65.19	61.11	69.65
Kharif	20.26	19.21	19.72	25.63	25.65	28.16
Rabi	28.01	22.16	24.82	39.56	35.46	41.49
(D) Sugarcane	0.07	0.05	0.05	4.89	3.82	2.73
(E) Cotton (Lint)*	4.71	5.84	6.29	15.60	18.93	20.27

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

showing an increase of 4.13 per cent. The rabi food grain production in the year 2018-19 is expected to be 133.75 lakh tonnes as against 140.11 lakh tonnes during the year 2017-18, showing a decrease of 4.54 per cent.

Production of kharif cereals during the year 2018-19 is expected to be 65.87 lakh tonnes as compared to 62.49 lakh tonnes during the previous year representing a growth of 5.41 per cent. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2018-19 is expected to be 111.45 lakh tonnes against 122.47 lakh tonnes during the year 2017-18 showing a decrease of 9.00 per cent.

The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 18.67 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19 against 18.70 lakh tonnes in the year 2017-18, showing a decrease of 0.16 per cent.

Oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Soyabean and Castor seed in kharif season and Rape & Mustard, Taramira and Linseed in rabi season. The production of oilseeds in the year 2018-19 is estimated at 69.65 lakh tonnes against 61.11 lakh tonnes in the year 2017-18, showing an increase of 13.97 per cent as compared to the previous year.

The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 28.16 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19 as against 25.65

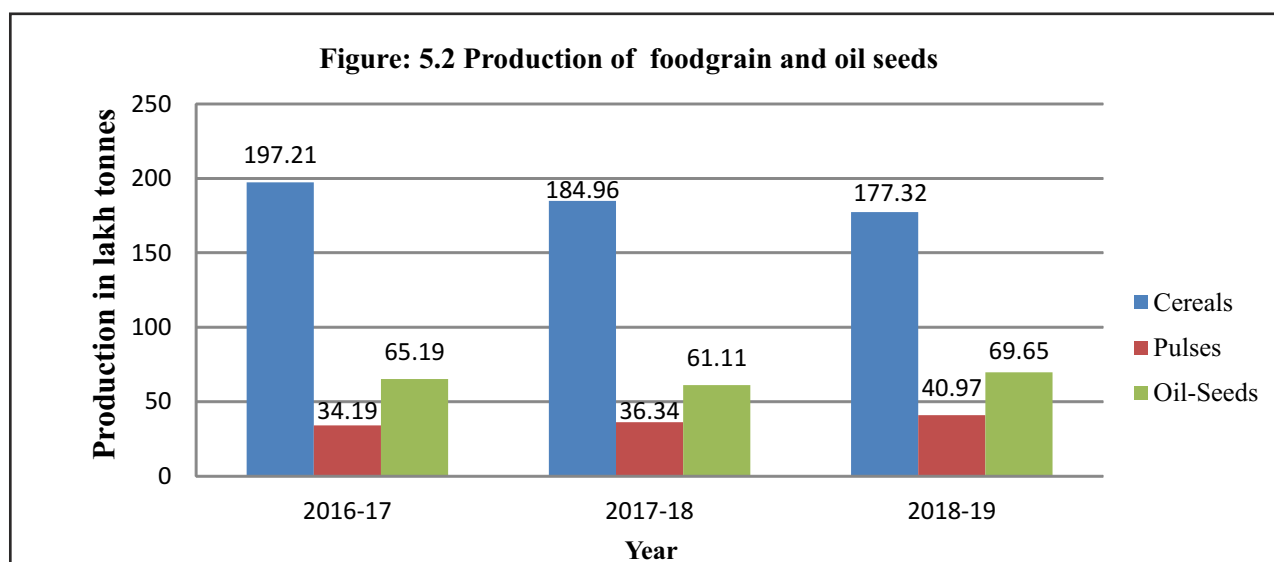
lakh tonnes in the year 2017-18, showing an increase of 9.79 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 41.49 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19 as against 35.46 lakh tonnes during the year 2017-18, showing an increase of 17.01 per cent.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.73 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19 as against 3.82 lakh tonnes in the year 2017-18, showing a decrease of 28.53 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 20.27 lakh bales during the year 2018-19 as against 18.93 lakh bales in the year 2017-18, showing an increase of 7.08 per cent.

The major schemes and programmes implemented by Agriculture Department are:

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSM)

- National Food Security Mission on Wheat and Pulses was launched in Rajasthan in the year 2007-08 as a centrally sponsored scheme of the Central Government. During the year 2015-16, Government of India has changed the funding pattern and now the ratio of GoI & GoR is 60:40.



- The major interventions of NFSM-Wheat and Pulses relates to distribution of certified seeds, demonstration on improved production technology, support to farmers by providing bio-fertilizers, micronutrients, gypsum, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), agricultural implements, sprinklers, pump sets, pipe line for carrying irrigation water and cropping system based training.
- NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in 14 districts of the State viz Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sawai-Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk and Udaipur.
- NFSM- Coarse Cereal, which includes Maize and Barley is being implemented in 11 Districts of the State viz Ajmer, Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Ganganagar, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Nagaur, Sikar and Udaipur.
- NFSM- Commercial Crops include front line demonstration and distribution plant protection chemicals for cotton crop.
- NFSM- Nutri-Cereals mission was launched in Rajasthan in 2018-19 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Major interventions in NFSM-Nutri-Cereals relates to distribution of certified seeds, production of certified seed, demonstration on improved production technology, support to bio-fertilizer, micronutrients, integrated Pest Management (IPM) and cropping system based training for farmers. The Crops involved are Bajra & Jowar. The districts are divided crop-wise under this mission. The 10 districts for Jowar are Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Tonk. The 21

districts for Bajra are Ajmer, Alwar, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi and Tonk.

During the year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹95.41 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹117.67 crore.

NFSM on Oil seed & TBOs

This mission envisages increase in production of vegetable oil sourced from Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs), and self-sufficiency in food grains and food security. Mission consists of 2 mini-missions - MM-I on Oilseeds and MM-III on TBOs.

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

During the year 2015-16, GoI has changed the funding pattern and now the funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40. During the year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹25.06 crore has been incurred, against the provision of ₹29.43 crore.

National Mission On Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)

The aim of the Mission is to restructure and strengthen agriculture extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practice to the farmers. In the year 2015-16, GoI changed the funding pattern between GoI and GoR to

60:40. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET) Consists of 5 sub missions:

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

During the year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹33.27 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹40.32 crore.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

NMSA is one of the restructured schemes subsuming National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Project on Organic Farming, National Project on Management of Soil health and Fertility and Rain fed Area Development Programme to focus on Climate change adaptation. This mission is being implemented since the year 2014-15. The funding pattern since 2015-16 is 60 per cent Central share and 40 per cent State share. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) consists of 4 sub missions:

- **Rainfed Area Development (RAD)**

The scheme is implemented in cluster mode where clusters of 100 hectare each are chosen to popularise integrated farming system along with livestock, dairy, poultry, horticulture, trees & bee-keeping activities.

- **Soil Health Management and soil health card**

- **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)**

Organic agriculture is production of agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticide residues, by adopting eco-friendly low cost technologies. Under PKVY, Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) certification. PKVY funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40. Clusters of 20 hectare each are formed and assistance is given to selected farmers from 0.4 to 2.0 hectare for 3 years for different activities. During 2018-19, 5000 new clusters have been

formed covering 1 lakh hectare area. During the year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹11.20 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹12.00 crore.

- **Submission on Agro-forestry (SMAF)**

Agro-forestry has been practiced as a traditional farming system which will be helpful in expanding the tree coverage on farmer fields along with locally grown crops. Under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture a sub mission on agro-forestry was launched in 2017-18 with the objective to encourage and expand tree plantation in agriculture and allied sectors, ensure availability of quality planting material and popularizing various agro-forestry practices and models for different agro climatic zones and land use conditions. It also includes creation of database and information knowledge support in the area of agro-forestry. The central and state government expenditure division is in 60:40 ratio.

During the year 2018-19, under NMSA an expenditure of ₹19.07 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹24.56 crore.

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

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

To achieve the 4 per cent growth rate in Agriculture and allied sector during 11th five year plan Government of India started RKVY in the year 2007-08 in all the States of the country including Rajasthan. Under this scheme, Government of India provides 100 per cent assistance from 2007-08 to 2014-15. Project base assistance is provided to prepare Integrated District Agriculture plan in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Poultry, Horticulture and Dairy, considering the agro climatic conditions and natural resources of the State. In the year 2015-16, GoI reduced the funding pattern to 60:40 (GoI:GoR). During the year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹120.70 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹138.03 crore.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

PMKSY has been conceived as an amalgamation of ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM). PMKSY is being implemented in the state, since 2015-16. PMKSY

funding pattern between GoI:GoR is 60:40. During the year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹70.77 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹104.64 crore.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) were restructured and combined into PMFBY during 2016-17. Premium subsidy for kharif crops is 2 per cent, rabi crops is 1.5 per cent and for annual horticulture and commercial crops is 5 per cent for farmers under this scheme. This scheme is being implemented since kharif 2016.

During the year 2018-19, the major physical progress of important components of Agriculture Department is showing in Table 5.3:

PRODUCTIVITY

Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity in major crops. The sincere efforts by the State Government and financial assistance from the Central Government attained the new height in agriculture productivity. Table 5.4 shows the comparative position of productivity of agricultural crops.

Table 5.4 shows that productivity of cereals has been increased by 142.17 per cent between the years 1991-92 to 2017-18. Productivity of pulses and oilseeds has been increased by 91.37 and 93.85 per cent respectively between the years 1991-92 to 2017-18. Productivity of cotton has been increased by 81.86 per cent from 303 kg per hectare in 1991-92 to 551 kg per hectare in the year 2017-18.

Table 5.3 Physical Progress of Important Components during the year 2018-19

Name of Component	Unit	Target	Achievement
Pipe Line	Km	8747	9992
Diggi	No	8500	6280
Farm Pond	No	7500	3555
Water Tank	No	2000	1646
Agriculture Implements	No	13852	13406
PP Equipments	No	102746	51261
Gypsum Distribution	MT	125000	84208
Olive Area Increase	Hectare	200	50
Crop Demonstration	No	313896	315950
Crop Mini kit Distribution	No	862228	859327
IPM Demonstration	No	594	384
Farmer's Training (1and 2 days)	No	14031	12850
Soil Health Cards/Samples	No	3810000	8164936

Table 5.4 Productivity (kg/ha) of Agricultural crops

Crops	1991-92	1997-98 to 2001-02	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08 to 2011-12	2016-17	2017-18 Final
		(Average)	(Average)	(Average)		
Cereals	835	1189	1294	1617	2069	2022
Pulses	324	472	407	481	595	620
Food grains	707	991	1058	1291	1515	1475
Oilseeds	762	866	1086	1144	1351	1477
Sugarcane	43871	46184	51707	61432	71294	70364
Cotton (Lint)	303	337	286	428	563	551
Gaur seed	131	221	277	409	398	363

HORTICULTURE

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

During the year 2018-19, an amount of ₹401.75 crore was proposed, against which a sum of ₹341.27 crore has been incurred. Establishment of fruit orchards in 80 hectare, plant protection measures in 2,783 hectare and 2,437 demonstrations of vegetables have been laid out under the schemes. The following schemes are also being implemented to promote horticulture activities in the State:

National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

To increase the area, production and productivity of different horticulture crops like fruits, spices and flowers, this scheme is being implemented in selected 24 districts namely Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota, Baran, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Banswara, Tonk, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sri-Ganganagar. Under this scheme a provision of ₹78.43 crore (₹47.06 crore as central share and ₹31.37 crore as state share) was made during 2018-19 against which an expenditure of ₹59.02 crore (₹35.41 crore as central share and ₹23.61 crore as state share) has been incurred. Orchards of fruits have been established in 3,383 hectares during this period. During the year 2018-19, a total of 111 hectare has been covered under Integrated Pest Management Programme, 3.54 lakh square meters area has been covered under green houses, 0.24 lakh square meters area has been covered under shade net, 1.18 lakh square meters area has been covered under plastic tunnels, 701 hectare area covered under plastic mulching, 164 vermi compost units have been established, 1,172 low cost onion storage structures constructed, 106 pack houses have been established and 196 water harvesting structure have been built.

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

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

with water saving. To increase the adoptability of the system, during 2015-16, Government of India launched Micro Irrigation Scheme under PMKSY. The ratio of central share and state share for all categories of the farmers is 60:40. For the year 2018-19 a provision of ₹110.27 crore (₹65.20 crore as central share and ₹45.07 crore as state share) was made. As additional subsidy on drip and sprinkler irrigation, an amount of ₹20.94 crore was kept from state plan. During the year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹97.23 crore (₹57.38 crore as central share and ₹39.85 crore as state share) and additional subsidy of ₹17.44 crore has been incurred. Under Drip and Sprinkler irrigation an area of 16,378 hectare and 37,603 hectare has been covered respectively.

National Agro-Forestry and Bamboo Mission (NABM)

Under this scheme the districts of Karauli, Sawai-Madhupur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Baran, Jhalawar, Bhilwara, Rajasmand and Pratapgarh were taken up for promoting bamboo cultivation.

National Ayush Mission (NAM)

To promote cultivation of medicinal plants, make raw materials easily available to pharmacy sector in sufficient quantity along with several other objectives the Government of India launched this mission in the State in 2009-10. The mission is being implemented in all districts of the State, since its inception. Government of India has renamed the mission as National Ayush Mission and designated the Ayush Department of Rajasthan as nodal agency for implementing the scheme.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Looking at the consistent decrease in investments in agriculture and allied sectors the Central Government introduced RKVY to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology. Under this scheme, the State level sanctioning committee sanctioned the horticulture development project worth ₹91.02 crore during the year 2018-19. Under this scheme, for date palm cultivation, horticulture development programme in non NHM districts, vegetable cluster in urban areas, establishment of center of excellences at Jhalawar, Dholpur, Tonk, Bundi, Chittorgarh and Sawai-Madhupur, strengthening of center of excellence of pomegranate in Bassi (Jaipur) and Nanta (Kota), promotion of protected cultivation; skill up-gradation in citrus production, an expenditure of ₹38.11 crore has been incurred After setting up of Directorate of Horticulture in the State, area, production and

Table 5.5 Area, Production and Productivity of Fruits, Vegetables and Spices

Year	Fruits			Vegetables			Spices		
	Area in Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area in Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare	Area in Hectare	Production in mt	Productivity in kg per hectare
1992-93 to 1996-97 (Average)	20460	220390	10772	70615	340819	4826	429517	305320	711
2002-03 to 2006-07 (Average)	24503	297563	12144	115388	606632	5257	453719	416021	917
2007-08 to 2011-12 (Average)	31936	473238	14818	145183	890147	6131	668692	653742	978
2012-13 to 2016-17 (Average)	41726	712658	16987	160320	1450711	8870	891384	916568	1006
2017-18	54207	736350	13584	166234	1699584	10224	902650	1392301	1542

productivity have increased tremendously.

Table 5.5 shows the details of area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetable and spices:

AGRICULTURE MARKETING

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

"Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Sahayata Yojana" provides financial assistance for agriculture marketing to agriculturist, agricultural labourer and hamals. Under this scheme financial assistance have been increased from ₹1 lakh to ₹2 lakh in case of work side accidental death. ₹35.41 crore have been distributed to 2,581 farmers during the year 2018-19. "Kisan Kaleva Yojana" has been introduced for farmers to provide them quality food on subsidized rates in 'Super', 'A' and 'B' class krishi upaj mandi samities of the State (except in fruit and vegetable mandi yards). During the year 2018-19, subsidised food has been made available to 30.72 lakh farmers and labourers in the market yards at subsidized rate during the year 2018-19 with an expenditure of ₹7.19 crore.

In the year 2018-19, two exporters were benefitted under the Fruits, Vegetables and Flower Export Promotion Scheme 2016 and ₹7.62 lakh were disbursed; two exporters were benefitted under

Rajasthan Spices Export Promotion Scheme 2015 and a subsidy amount ₹5.98 lakh was disbursed; and a project cost of ₹36.78 lakh was sanctioned for one farmer with subsidy of amount ₹18.39 lakh under Agro-processing and Marketing Promotion Farmgate Scheme 2017.

During the year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹434.90 crore has been incurred on construction of mandi yards and roads etc., out of which ₹292.19 crore have been spent on construction of mandi yards and building works and ₹142.71 crore on road construction.

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

- **Pregnancy Assistance**
- **Marriage Assistance**
- **Scholarship/Merit Award for students**
- **Medical Assistance**
- **Parental Leave**

WATER RESOURCES

Water Resources Department of Rajasthan has made significant contribution to the state economy by utilizing, managing and exploiting state's meagre water resources in the form of major, medium and

minor irrigation projects. With consistent efforts, irrigation potential created by 2017-18 is 38.59 lakh hectare against 4 lakh hectare at the time of Independence. During financial year 2018-19, additional irrigation potential of 11,576 hectare has been created up to March, 2019.

Besides, management of irrigated agriculture, construction works of important irrigation schemes were executed. Looking to the importance of irrigation schemes, in addition to IGNP allocations, a revised provision of ₹2,154.62 crore has been made during 2018-19. The revised provisions include provision of ₹829.21 crore for Parwan Major Irrigation project, ₹60.38 crore for Dholpur Lift Irrigation project, ₹293.48 crore for Narmada Canal Project and ₹2.03 crore for Gang Canal Modernization. An expenditure of ₹2,113.41 crore has been incurred up to March, 2019 which includes expenditure of ₹829.21 crore for Parwan, ₹60.38 crore for Dholpur Lift Irrigation, ₹264.90 crore for Narmada Canal Project and ₹2.02 crore on Gang Canal Modernization Project.

During the year 2018-19, 5 major [Narmada Canal Project, Parwan, Dholpur lift, RWSRP for desert area, Navnera Barrage (ERCP)], one Modernization work (Gang Canal), 6 Medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Gagrin, Lhasi, Rajgarh and Hatiyadeh) and 45 minor irrigation schemes are under progress.

A multipurpose irrigation project "Parwan" is under execution in district Jhalawar on Parwan river. Revised administrative and financial sanction amounting to ₹7,355.23 crore has been issued for the project. Along with drinking water to 1821 villages, this project will provide irrigation facility in 2,01,400 hectare CCA in 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota district. The project will also provide 79 million cubic meters of water to the Thermal Power Project, which will produce 2,970 Megawatt electricity.

For the first time, sprinkler irrigation system has been made compulsory in Narmada Canal Project. Revised cost of this project is ₹3,124.00 crore. Under this project, 2.458 lakh hectare additional irrigation potential has been created up to March, 2019.

In Ganganagar District, Gang Canal Modernization work is under progress. Since inception, ₹740.83 crore has been spent on this project. On completion of this project, water losses of 710.45 cusec shall be saved and irrigation efficiency shall be increased. By March 2019, additional irrigation potential of 96,510 hectare has been created.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) has been sanctioned for getting loan assistance from JICA for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Project in 25 districts. Total CCA to be treated under this project is 4.70 lakh hectare. Project period will be 08 year. The estimated cost of the project is ₹2,348.87 crore (35,468 Million Yen) out of which ₹1,971.06 crore (29,763 Million Yen) will be funded by JICA (85 per cent) and State contribution (15 per cent) will be ₹3,77.81 crore (5,705 Million Yen).

The proposed 137 irrigation project includes Bhakra Canal System, Gurgaon Canal System, medium & minor irrigation project of 25 district (Ajmer, Alwar, Sikar, Karauli, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Kota, Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Pali, Sirohi, Dausa, Jaipur, Hanumangarh, and Sri-Ganganagar).

Loan agreement with JICA for 13,725 Million Yen was signed on March 31, 2017. JICA has effectuated the loan agreement from October 26, 2017.

This project will be implemented in three stages. 34 sub projects will be rehabilitated under stage-1, work orders of 31 sub projects have been issued and rehabilitation works are in progress. Tender for rehabilitation of remaining 03 sub projects have been invited.

Expenditure of ₹20.03 crore has been incurred on project up to March, 2018. In the financial year 2018-19, expenditure of ₹124.16 crore has been incurred up to March, 2019 against revised budget provision of ₹125.19 crore.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area (RWSRPD)

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area (RWSRPD) has been financed by New Development Bank for utilization of flood waters of Rabi, Beas, Sutlej & Ghaggar Rivers flowing waste into Pakistan and thereby restructuring of existing IGNP system. It will benefit Sri-Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts. Revamping of IGNP system will reclaim 22,831 hectare of water logged area. The project cost has been estimated USD 491.29 Million (₹3,291.63 crore) out of which USD 350 Million (₹2,345.00 crore) will be funded by NDB and

state contribution will be USD 141.29 Million (₹946.63 crore) & will be financed in 3 tranches. Loan agreement of Tranche-I with NDB for 100.00 Million USD (₹670.60 crore) has been signed on 13.02.2018. 92 Works under Tranche -1 amounting to ₹863.83 crore has been awarded and out of 92 works, 72 works have been completed and remaining are in progress. Expenditure of ₹350.04 crore has been incurred up to March 2019.

National Hydrology Project

This Project is funded by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India (World Bank Project). Total project cost is ₹128 crore (100 per cent grant in aid from GoI) and duration is 8 years (2016-17 to 2023-24). This project will help in availability of real-time meteorological and water related data for water resources management in the state. It will help in development of real time decision support system for flood, drought management, improved water use efficiency and IWRM. This will also help in availability & transmission of water related information and meteorological forecast to the public through public domain of Water Resources Information System (WRIS). Work amounting to ₹75 lakh related to establishment of SPMU building is completed. Work order has been issued to bids amounting to ₹19.77 crore related to Installation of SCADA at Bisalpur dam, installation of Hydromet stations at various locations of the state. In financial year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹1.50 crore have been made.

Relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder (Punjab Portion) & Sirhind Feeder

The Indira Gandhi canal system is in operation since its inception way back in 1960's. With the time, the conditions of canal system is deteriorated and needs rehabilitation and restoration. A MoU has been signed with Government of India and Punjab Government on 23rd January, 2019 for relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder (IGF). Total cost of the project is ₹1,976 crore and works will be carried out in 3 working seasons in coming three years. The work will enable restoration of original capacity of IGF from present 11,500 cusecs to its designed capacity of 18,500 cusecs, reduction of seepage losses and reclamation of water logged area and part utilization of water which is presently going as waste to Pakistan. Against share cost of state, ₹52.36 crore has already been paid to Punjab.

COLONISATION

Land covered in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area is allotted by Colonization Department under general and special allotments in 50:50 proportion. Since inception, 14.54 lakh hectare of land have been allotted up to March, 2019. During the year 2018-19, Colonization Department has collected ₹31.14 crore of revenue, and khatadari sanad have been issued to 1,976 allottees.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme of Ministry of Water Resources, GoI, works of construction of pucca water courses for land development works, have been taken up in Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project, Amar Singh Sub Branch, Gang Canal Phase I and II and Bhakhra Canal Project, Bisalpur Project and Chambal Project. Government of India has stopped central assistance from April 1, 2017 for these projects except Gang Canal-II project. However, construction of pucca water courses have been completed in 30,642 hectare at a cost of ₹94.88 crore under these projects during 2018-19 with the state funds.

In the budget speech 2012-13, the work of Revamping project of Chambal canal system amounting to ₹1,274.42 crore under NABARD funding was announced. The expenditure incurred in the above works during 2018-19 is ₹57.98 crore to achieve 51.09 Km lining of canals.

DPRs of 7 ongoing projects having balance Culturable Command Area (CCA) 6,83,656 hectare amounting to ₹4,423.74 crore and DPRs of 8 new projects having CCA 3,05,862 hectare amounting to ₹1,760.28 crore have been submitted to Government of India for sanction under new "Incentivization Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap" (ISBIG) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

INDIRA GANDHI NAHAR PROJECT (IGNP)

Indira Gandhi Nahar Project better known as the life line of Western Rajasthan is an example of courageous battle of man against odds of nature. The aim of this ambitious project was to transform the desolate barren desert land of Western Rajasthan into lush green fields with Himalayas water and provide drinking water to crore of inhabitants widely spread in 9 districts. Looking at the availability of water, the State Government in 2005 decided to complete the

canal construction works in a CCA of 16.17 lakh hectare. Expenditure of ₹5,451.93 crore has been incurred by state on project up to March 2019. Annual income worth ₹3,800 crore approximately is being achieved by farmers in project.

For efficient and optimum use of water available in the project, it has been decided to establish sprinkler irrigation system in lift schemes of IGNP Stage-II. A Pilot Project of sprinkler irrigation was taken up in 27,449 hectare in the year 2007-08 on which upto March 2019 all departmental works have been completed and in 25,721 hectare sprinkler irrigation has been started. Out of the remaining 3.20 lakh hectare CCA of stage-II of Lift Area, work in 1.68 lakh hectare have been awarded. During year 2018-19, ₹30.57 crore were spent on these works and construction of 132 diggiss and laying of 380 km pipeline has been completed. Apart from these, works for extension of SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system and 1.80 km long channel has been constructed in Jaisalmer during 2018-19, along with operation maintenance and repair of canal system.

For the year 2018-19, ₹236 crore under State plan had been sanctioned to Indira Gandhi Nahar Department in which ₹1.0 crore was kept for Kanwarsain Lift scheme and ₹235 crore allotted for establishment, operation, maintenance and other necessary works of canals of Stage-II in Bikaner and Jaisalmer zone. Out of this ₹233.81 crore have been spent in 2018-19.

GROUND WATER

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

- Design of tube wells and Piezometer for investigation, assessment and development of water resources under Survey and Research Programme;
- Construction of tube wells and hand pumps for drinking and other purposes;
- Deepening of wells by rock drilling and blasting under various individual beneficiary schemes of the Government.

During the year 2018-19, 175 Tube wells, 70 Hand pump Bore wells and 301 Piezometer were established. Apart from this, under survey and research programme, 16,633 well survey, collection of 12,737 water samples, chemical analysis of 12,598 water samples and 684 geophysical soundings were completed.

To provide technical inputs for drought management by using seasonal yield data for forecasting crop production and providing information on ground water conditions, NHP has been approved by the World Bank and Central Government. The Water resource Department, Rajasthan is a nodal department and Ground Water Department is associate department in this project.

Under this scheme, provision for construction of 150 Piezometers with Telemetric Digital Water Level Recorder (D.W.L.R) and construction of 50 deep Piezometers has been kept. Similarly, provision for purchase of equipment for chemical laboratories has been earmarked.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

The name of IWMP has been changed to “Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component). Government of India provides 60 per cent funds and balance 40 per cent is provided by the state.

Mukhyamantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA)

Rajasthan is a water starved State with meagre and non-perennial surface water resources and extremely critical state of groundwater. The dismal water sector scenario is further aggravated and intensified by geographical, climatic and demographic vagaries. MJSA has been launched on 27th January, 2016 with the objective to make rural areas of Rajasthan self-reliant in basic water needs thereby pacifying miseries of water woes and obviating the abuses & menace of drought that had been a fait-accompli for rural populace at large. Under this, State Government has decided to initiate MJSA by covering various line department activities and funds as well as by providing separate budget form State. In the first phase of MJSA 3,529 villages were covered and 95,192 works were executed. For the second phase which was launched on 9th December, 2016 in 4,213 villages, 1,30,393 water conservation works have been completed. In the third phase of MJSA covering 4314 villages, 1,56,152 water conservation works have been completed. So far three phases covering 12,056 villages with representation of each block of

the State in every phase was accomplished executing 3,81,737 water conservation works and 148 lakh plantation. The planning process for fourth phase involving 3,963 villages is already in progress and so far about 1.80 lakh works have been identified. This phase has been initiated from 3rd October, 2018.

STATE WAREHOUSING

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

The Corporation is operating 93 warehouses in 31 districts of the State with the total storage capacity of 14.16 lakh metric tonnes. During the year 2018-19, its average utilization remain 15.36 lakh metric tonnes which is 103 per cent of the total average utilization of storage capacity up to March, 2019. The Corporation is providing 70 per cent, 60 per cent and 10 per cent rebate for storage charges to SC/ST farmers, general farmers and co-operative societies respectively, which is the highest rebate as compared to all other State Warehousing Corporations and Central Warehousing Corporation. In the year 2018-19, the Corporation has constructed 21,600 metric tonnes storage capacity and capacity of 4.66 lakh metric tonnes is under construction. Achievements of RSWC are summarized in Table 5.6.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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

The State is endowed with finest drought tolerant milch breeds (Rathi, Gir, Sahiwal and Tharparkar), dual purpose breeds (Kankrej and Haryana) and the famous drafts breeds of Nagori and Malvi. The State of Rajasthan is rich in livestock wealth. State is blessed with the best breeds of cattle, sheep and camels of the country.

The livestock Census-2012 has placed total livestock population at 577.32 lakh and poultry birds at 80.24 lakh. The State has about 11.27 per cent of the livestock of the country. The State accounts for about 6.98 per cent of cattle, 11.94 per cent of buffaloes, 16.03 per cent of goats, 13.95 per cent of sheep and 81.37 per cent of camels of the country. The State contributed 12 per cent of milk and 33 per cent of wool to the nation's production in the year 2017-18.

Efforts of the Animal Husbandry Department are focused on increasing the outreach through creation of

Table 5.6 Achievement made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation

S. N.	Items	Achievements				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	12.02	10.99	11.03	11.93	14.84
2.	Average Utilization (Lakh MT)	11.32	8.68	9.17	10.47	15.36
3.	Per centage of Average Utilization	94%	79%	83%	88%	103%
4.	Constructed Storage Capacity (MT)	47700	60600	43050	57500	21600
5.	No. of Warehouses	91	91	93	93	93
	Total Income (in lakh ₹)	11105.14	7537.01	9111.10	12343.41	24127.83 (Tentative)

institutions and infrastructure to provide an integrated package of services for efficient health care and genetic improvement of livestock along with awareness building programmes to ensure better participation of the livestock owners. Expansion of veterinary institutions in the State has been quite remarkable, as provided in Table 5.7.

In Table 5.8 the production level of various animal husbandry products has been depicted. The production of milk has been increased from 13,900 thousand tonnes in the year 2010-11 to 22,427 thousand tonnes in the year 2017-18, showing an increase of 61.35 per cent. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has been increased from 670 million in 2010-11 to 1,455 million in 2017-18.

Same trend is visible in meat production. Meat production was estimated at 107 thousand tonnes in 2010-11 and it has increased up to 188 thousand tonnes in 2017-18. However, the production of wool has been increased from 123 lakh kilograms in the year 2010-11 to 143 lakh kilograms in the year 2017-18.

In order to control diseases of livestock, 564.76 lakh vaccinations have been executed. For breed improvement, 4.56 lakh large animals and 6.36 lakh

small animals have been castrated and 44.40 lakh artificial inseminations have been executed during the year 2018-19.

Major initiatives taken by Animal Husbandry Department during the year 2018-19:

- **Bhamashah Pashu Bima Yojana** is being implemented in the State for the welfare of livestock breeders. Under this insurance scheme, 70 per cent subsidy on premium of cattle insurance for SC/ST/BPL livestock breeders and 50 per cent subsidy on premium of cattle insurance for general livestock breeders is provided. 37,660 cattle units of 19,285 livestock breeders have been insured in the financial year 2018-19 against the target of 14,000 cattle units and ₹319.89 lakh have been utilized as subsidy on insurance premiums. ₹2212.67 lakh claim amount has been paid by the insurance companies to the livestock breeders on the death of 7,125 animals.
- **Avika kavach Bima Yojana** is being implemented in the State for the welfare of sheep breeders. Under this insurance scheme, provision is 80 per cent subsidy on premium of

Table 5.7 Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan

Institutions	In Nos.					
	2008	2013	2015	2016	2017	2018
Polyclinic	14	34	34	35	35	35
I st Grade Veterinary Hospitals	174	775	775	775	785	785
Veterinary Hospitals	1545	1518	1611	1717	1710	1710
Veterinary Dispensary	-	202	198	198	198	198
Veterinary Sub Centre	1862	2167	2380	3570	4527	5067
District Mobile Veterinary Unit	6	34	34	102	102	102

Table 5.8 Livestock Production

Year	Milk Production (thousand tonnes)	Meat Production (thousand tonnes)	Egg (Millions)	Wool Production (lakh Kg)
2010 -11	13900	107	670	123
2012 -13	13946	152	1034	140
2013 -14	14573	175	1190	150
2014 -15	16934	181	1320	145
2015 -16	18500	180	1385	134
2016 -17	20850	180	1363	143
2017 -18	22427	188	1455	143

sheep insurance for SC/ST/BPL sheep breeders and 70 per cent subsidy on premium of sheep insurance for other sheep breeders. 950 sheep of 56 sheep breeders have been insured in the financial year 2018-19 and ₹1.61 lakh has been utilized as subsidy on insurance premium.

- Under the mandate of Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD), free Rajasthan FMD-CP is being implemented in the State with the assistance of Government of India. Mass Vaccination Campaigns are going on in the State for cattle and buffalo twice a year. During the year 2018-19, under this programme 331.89 lakh animals have been vaccinated.
- Livestock Breeders are being benefited under Pashudhan Nishulak Arogya Yojna regularly.
- Breed improvement programme has also been strengthened. Breeding services are being improved through extension of private integrated livestock development centres.
- Training facility for livestock farmers has been improved and extended.

GOPALAN DEPARTMENT

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

For providing the fodder, drinking water and cattle feed to gaushalas/ kanji house, ₹176.19 crore has been distributed to gaushalas in the first phase and ₹6.87

crore in the second phase. In addition to this ₹38.60 crore has been distributed to gaushalas through agriculture marketing board during the year 2018-19. Assistance of ₹137.94 lakh has been given to gaushalas for detention of the cattles during the year 2018-19.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme in the financial year 2018-19, 14,822 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated with 21 District Milk Producers Cooperative Unions spread over in the State and a State level Apex Body, 'Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) Limited, Jaipur.

With financial assistance under various schemes and own resources, the installed milk processing capacity of District Milk Union Plants have been increased to 30.35 lakh liters per day. In the financial year 2018-19, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 27.91 lakh kilograms per day. Presently, 8.3 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remuneration for milk. In the year 2018-19, milk unions have paid ₹3,243.61 crore to milk producers. The achievement of key activities in Dairy Development Sector have been given in Table 5.9.

RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2018-19, 4,06,167 MT cattle feed have been produced and 4,07,610 MT cattle feed sold to the milk producers of the State. Dairy Federation is also producing products like ghee, chhach, lassi, sri khand, paneer, curd and cheese etc. During the year 2018-19, around 22,206 MT of Ghee has been marketed by Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited. To

Table 5.9 Dairy Activities during the year 2018-19

Activity	Unit	Target 2018-19	Achievement
Average Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg. per day	33.32	27.91
Average Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt. per day	25.09	19.57
Cattle Feed Sale (Union)	000' MT	422	291
Revived Societies	Number	956	515
New Societies	Number	786	331
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	569	446

fulfill the social obligations, RCDF and its associated District Milk Unions are providing insurance to Milk Producers.

Saras Surksha Kavach

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Surksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and converted Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) has been implemented from 1st June, 2018. The milk producers insured under PMJJBY and PMSBY are 1,13,653 and the milk producers insured under converted AABY are 21,633.

Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach Bima Yojana

A personal accident insurance scheme is being implemented since 1st January, 2019. Under this scheme a sum of ₹5 lakh is payable in case of accidental death/total permanent disability and ₹2.5 lakh in case of partial permanent disability. During the year 2018-19, the milk producers insured under the scheme are 1,66,424.

Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima

The 13th phase of Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima has been implemented w.e.f. 15th October, 2018. During the year 2018-19, total 42,635 milk producers have been insured under this scheme.

FISHERIES

Besides utilizing state water resources for fisheries development, fisheries sector is also providing low cost food rich in protein & employment to rural and weaker sections. In Rajasthan, a good number of water bodies are available covering about 4.23 lakh hectare in the form of reservoirs, pond and small tanks in addition to 0.87 lakh hectare water area in the form of rivers and canals in water resources of Rajasthan and the state stands on 11th position in the country. As per the study conducted by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai (2010) the fish production potential of Rajasthan is more than 80,000

metric tonnes annually while production achieved in the year 2018-19 is only 55,848.99 metric tonnes in the State.

Table 5.10 reveals that fish production is increasing steadily in the State. The Department has started implementation of ambitious scheme on 'livelihood model', which is a 'zero revenue' model, for the upliftment of tribal fishermen in three reservoirs namely Jaisamand (Udaipur), Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and Kadana Backwater (Dungarpur). As per the new model, the lift contract has been given to the highest bidder. One of the important conditions is to transfer whole fish catch price to tribal fisherman and these fish catching rates are highest in the country. A total of about 7,193 fishermen of 56 fishermen cooperative societies are being benefitted under this model and the earning of tribal fishermen working on regular basis has increased manifold.

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

Water bodies are being developed by stocking of quality fish seed and conservation of fish stock. Waters are leased out for fish production to earn revenue for the State. During the year 2018-19, revenue of ₹61.89 crore has been earned by the Department.

Training is being organized on regular basis and 591 different fish farmers have been trained in the year 2018-19. 900 fisherman benefitted from craft and gear subsidy and 89 tribal fishermen were provided assistance for construction of houses. In addition, 4,710 active fishermen have been covered under

Table 5.10 Fish Production

S. No.	Year	Fish Production (Metric tonnes)	Fish Seed Production (Million fry)
1	2014 -15	46314	826.26
2	2015 -16	42461	871.84
3	2016 -17	50199	1098.33
4	2017 -18	54035	1094.01
5	2018 -19	55849	1032.93

Group Insurance Scheme and 7,788 tribal fisherman were benefitted under saving cum relief scheme.

Under National Mission for Protein Supplement scheme, a cage culture project has been sanctioned by Government of India at a cost of ₹3.44 crore for the dissemination and demonstration of modern fisheries techniques at Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Banswara) and 56 cages have already been installed there. The project has been started and completed two phases. After completion of second phase the cages for the third phase are being allotted to tribal fishermen society Bassipada (Banswara) to take up fish culture. ₹3.64 crore has been sanctioned for Ornamental Fish breeding unit and aquarium gallery and it is under construction as an innovative work at Bisalpur Dam (Tonk).

The ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India has accordingly restructured the schemes by merging all the ongoing schemes under an umbrella of blue revolution at the cost of ₹3,000 crore. It will ensure achievement of food & nutritional security in a sustainable manner keeping in view the bio security and environmental concerns. In this scheme 9 projects costing ₹257.83 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2018-19.

FORESTRY

Forestry is the pivot of ecological and environmental balance and plays a significant role in the state's economy. As per the report of the Forest Survey of India, Rajasthan has registered an increase of 466 sq. km of forest cover during biennial assessment period between 2015-17.

Special emphasis has been given to the conservation of bio-diversity, soil and water, fulfillment of the needs of the people and getting active cooperation of the masses in forest protection and management. Employment generation in far-flung areas of the State is also an important activity of forest department. Under Joint Forest Management Programme, 6,377 Village Forest Protection and Management committees (VFPMC) are protecting and managing 11.76 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department. Out of these 6377 committees, 550 Eco-Development Committees around sanctuaries and national parks have been constituted to get participation of local people in wild life management. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) have been empowered to get income from the collection of minor forest produce from forest as well as non-forest areas. Planting activities on non-forest land also vests with PRIs.

To conserve medicinal plants, which are on the verge of extinction, conservation works are taken in 17 such Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCA). Plantation on 34,798 hectare of land has been achieved against the Twenty Point Programme target of 33,194 hectare during the year 2018-19.

An expenditure of ₹179.57 crore has been incurred on various development works, against the provision of ₹204.42 crore. During the year 2018-19, under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, works carried out include ecological development, soil conservation works, conservation and development of Sambhar wetland, fire protection, development of sanctuaries, national parks, zoo etc. Besides, various works such as creation of new forest protection and management committees, self-help groups, women self-help groups, community development, conservation of wild life etc. are also being carried out.

The State has ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 National Parks, 26 Wild Life Sanctuaries, and 13 Conservation Reserves in the State. Besides this, 3 Biological Parks at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur have also been developed.

CO-OPERATIVE

Co-operative Credit Structure

At present, there are 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 38 Consumer Wholesale Stores, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 6,617 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies and 271 Marketing and Fruit & Vegetable Societies in the State. A total of 35,101 Co-operative societies are registered in the State. Farmers of the State are being facilitated with short-term agriculture loans for crop production. During the year 2018-19, long-term loans of ₹168.07 crore (Including crop loan) have been distributed against the target of ₹150.00 crore. A medium term loan of ₹325.98 crore and short-term crop loans of ₹12,403.48 crore have been distributed to 22.30 lakh farmers.

Rajasthan Krishak Rin Mafi Yojana 2019

The state government approved "**Rajasthan Krishak Rin Mafi Yojana 2019**". As per initial estimation, 24.44 lakh farmers were identified for loan waiver with an estimation of ₹9,513.00 crore. The process of waiving is going on.

Kisan Seva Portal

Government of Rajasthan has launched an integrated Kisan Seva Portal to provide services linked to farmer like loan applications, subsidy etc. from one platform. At present more than 50 lakh farmers have registered

their land details, which are verified by Revenue officials on this Portal.

Gyan Sagar Credit Scheme

This scheme has been started to provide entrance to rural and urban students in professional and technical courses and to provide financial assistance to students and their parents. The maximum loan limit for acquiring education in India and abroad is ₹6.00 lakh and ₹10.00 lakh, respectively. There is a provision of 0.50 per cent relief to students on interest rate. As per the plan, in the financial year 2018-19, loans amounting to ₹0.63 lakh have been distributed.

Credit assistance to Self Help Groups

Central Co-operative Banks distributed loan of ₹14.22 crore to 1,214 self-help groups in the year 2018-19.

Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme

Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme was started in 2016 under which, compulsory insurance of crops for those farmers who cultivate notified crop of enlisted areas was done. In Rabi season of 2018-19, all Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs) have been directed for crop insurance according to notification issued by the State Government. For crop of rabi 2018-19, crop insurance of 5,94,874 farmers have been done through all Central Co-operative Banks of the State and an insurance premium of ₹30.82 crore has been sent to insurance companies. For crop of rabi 2018-19, crop insurance of 1,098 farmers have been done through all Primary Land Development Banks of the State and an insurance premium of ₹32 lakh has been sent to insurance companies. For kharif 2018-19, crop insurance of 1,045 farmers has been done through all Primary Land Development Banks and premium of ₹20 lakh has been sent to insurance companies.

Raj Sahkar Personal Accident Insurance Scheme

It is a personal accident scheme with a coverage upto ₹10.00 lakh. An MoU has been made with Shri Ram general insurance company by Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank. During the year 2018-19, 15.51 lakh loanee members of Co-operative banks and 5,005 members of Primary Land Development Banks have been insured by insurance company.

Self-employment Credit Card Scheme

Loan of ₹50,000 has been provided for non-agricultural activities under self-employment credit cards scheme sponsored by National Banks. For the year 2018-19, a loan of ₹1.05 crore has been distributed by primary land development banks in 148 cases. The term of loan is 5 years. Under this scheme,

for the year 2018-19, Central Co-operative Banks have distributed by primary land development banks loans worth ₹8.47 crore.

Women Development Loan Scheme

Land Development banks through Women Development Loan Scheme are creating sources of income for women by providing loan of ₹50,000 for non-farming purposes and dairy business through guarantee of 2 persons, even without security on agricultural land. In the year 2018-19, a total loan of ₹17.68 crore was distributed to 691 women of which a loan of ₹0.59 crore was distributed to 85 women under women development loan scheme.

Co-operative Life Insurance Scheme

This scheme was started on 13th October, 2008 to provide life insurance benefit to loanee farmers having maximum loan amount of ₹10 lakh from co-operative banks, loanee members of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), shareholders and staff after approval of State Government. MoU has been signed by Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank (RSCB) with HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company on 23rd April, 2018 to continue the said scheme till 31st March, 2019. During the year 2018-19 premium of ₹52.32 crore for 14.66 lakh members have been sent to insurance company. A MoU has been signed between State Co-operative Land Development Bank and HDFC standard life insurance company on 23rd April, 2018 for providing life insurance to Primary Land Development Banks loanee members and a premium of ₹0.11 crore for 743 members have been sent to insurance company.

Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme

Co-operative Farmer's Welfare Scheme has been started by State Government through Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs) branches and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) to meet agricultural credit requirements of farmers along with crop loan requirements. As per the scheme, CCBs provide maximum loan amount of ₹10.00 lakh for agricultural and allied agricultural purposes. Under this scheme, loan of ₹150.82 crore has been distributed during the year 2018-19.

5 per cent interest subsidy under long term structure

5 per cent interest subsidy is being provided to Primary Land Development Banks for loan distributed for agriculture and agriculture allied activities, after 1st April, 2014. Interest subsidy of ₹17.50 crore have been given to 18,345 loanee farmers during 2018-19.

Cooperative Marketing Structure

There are Kraya Vikraya Samities at every mandi yard in the State and at apex level, RAJFED is functional. They are working to make available high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers at fair prices and ensuring fair prices to the farmers for their crops. During the year 2018-19, cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural Produce of ₹322.70 crore, ₹559.78 crore and ₹8294.68 crore respectively. During the year 2018-19, RAJFED has distributed 4,087.09 metric tonnes of seed to farmers.

Co-operative Consumer Structure

To resuscitate the consumers from black marketing and simulated deficiency in the market, cooperative institutions are working effectively in providing consumer products on reasonable prices. For this purpose, 37 cooperative wholesale bhandars are working at district level and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upbhokta Sangh Ltd (CONFED) is working as Apex institution in the consumer sector. Business of consumer sector for the year 2018-19 was ₹614.31 crore.

Co-operative Housing Scheme

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

Presently, after amendment on 4th November, 1996 in bye-laws of Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Federation (RCHF), personal housing loans are given to applicants after making them nominal member. Under this scheme, loan of ₹15.00 lakh for period of

15 years is given for construction/purchase/extension of houses. Baby Blanket Scheme has been started since 1998 for repair/maintenance. Under this scheme loan of ₹5.00 lakh for period of 7 years is given for repair/maintenance of house. The State government has given ₹108.60 lakh as share capital to RCHF. Total share capital is ₹252.29 lakh. During the year 2018-19 a loan of ₹78.26 lakh has been distributed.

Co-operative Press

Rajasthan state co-operative printing press is an apex institution. The objective of this institution is to provide qualitative printing material for government department, members and non-members of co-operative societies. During the financial year 2018-19, co-operative printing press made an annual turnover of ₹53.72 crore.

Urban Co-operative Banks

35 Urban Co-operative Banks are functioning in the State. Among them, 3 banks are Railway Employee Salary Earner Co-operative Banks and 6 banks are women urban co-operative banks. Outstanding loans of urban banks is of ₹3,800 crore as on March, 2018. Banking facility to near about 5 lakh members is being provided by urban co-operative banks.

Storage

There are 8,657 finished godowns under co-operative societies/ institutions. These godowns are used for agricultural produce, Public Distribution System (PDS) and food storage under various schemes of Rural Development Department. During the year 2018-19, ₹6.00 crore has been sanctioned as first installment for construction of 100 godowns in Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) and ₹1.02 crore has been sanctioned as second installment for construction of 17 godowns under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).



INDUSTRIES



UDHYOG AADHAR MEMORANDUM OF MSME

During 2018-19, 1,04,584 industrial units have been registered online on UAM portal generating opportunity of direct employment for 4,65,445 persons.



INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION - IIP

The General Index of Industrial Production of the State increased by 11.33 points during 2017-18 to 2018-19. The index covers manufacturing, mining and electricity sector.



MUKHYA MANTRI YUVA SAMBALYOJANA

Revised the earlier unemployment allowance to ₹3,000 per month for men and ₹3,500 for women and specially abled.



DELHI MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR- DMIC

39 per cent of the corridor of 1483 km. passes through Rajasthan

Development of industries has vast potential of providing substantial employment, generating income, improving the standard of living and over all well-being of people. In an agriculture dominated economy like Rajasthan, industrial development is critical for providing large scale employment opportunities and overall economic development. Investor friendly policies, peaceful environment, hospitable people, vast natural resources, world class medical and education facilities have made Rajasthan as one of the most preferred destinations for national and international investors. The State Government has created a robust institutional framework for attracting investments and fostering industrial growth in Rajasthan. Various departments/ corporations /agencies are functional in the state for promoting industrial development, facilitating establishments and expansion of small, medium and large scale industries and implementing industry reform initiatives to improve the overall industrial environment of the State.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

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

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

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

Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) of micro, small and medium Enterprises

Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum Acknowledgement Act, 2015 has been implemented in Rajasthan State and online registration has been started, since 18 September, 2015. During the financial year 2018-19, 1,04,584 industrial units have been registered online on UAM portal. These units with a total investment of ₹11,589.64 crore have generated opportunity of direct employment for 4,65,445 persons.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

This scheme aims to generate employment opportunities by promoting industrial service and manufacturing activities in rural and urban areas of the state. During the financial year 2018-19, 1,609 units were provided loans from banks and ₹47.42 crore margin money was provided by the Government.

Bhamashah Rojgar Srijan Yojana (BRSY)

Bhamashah Rojgar Srijan yojna was launched to provide new opportunities for self-employment targeting young educated unemployed youth, female, SC/ST and specially abled persons. Under the scheme, benefit of 8.00 percent interest subsidy is being provided on bank loans. During the year 2018-19, loan of ₹175.31 crore was disbursed and 10,445 applicants were benefited under BRSY.

Industrial Promotional Camp

Industrial Promotional Camps were organized at district and panchayat samiti level to promote industrial development and to make people aware of the procedure for establishment of industrial units. During the financial year 2018-19, 62 camps at district level and 254 camps at panchayat samiti level were organized.

Leather Training Industries

To promote leather industry in the state, 190 persons were trained in leather dyeing/leather based product improvement techniques against the annual target of 195 in the financial year 2018-19.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme – 2014

During the financial year 2018-19, 1,555 applications were received with investment proposal of ₹39,958.66 crore. Out of these, 1,287 applications were issued exemption certificates for the investment of ₹38,811.25 crore.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per the section 135 of Companies Act- 2013, the

companies having net worth of ₹500.00 crore or more; or turnover of ₹1,000.00 crore or more; or net profit of ₹5.00 crore or more during any financial year, required to spend 2 percent of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediate preceding financial years in activities stated in Schedule- VII.

Rajasthan CSR Web Portal (www.csrrajsthangov.in) is a unique interactive portal created by Department of Industries, Government of Rajasthan. This portal is designed to identify and listing of CSR companies, CSR projects/programmes within the State. Companies can directly find out the implementing agencies and can recommend a CSR project to them.

Upto March, 2019, a total of 117 Corporates, 19 Government Departments, 207 implementing agencies & 33 service providers have registered themselves on the CSR portal. The amount of ₹572.9 crore is estimated to be incurred in 146 CSR projects across areas.

According to Section-135 of Companies Act, 2013, CSR companies are directed to submit their CSR reports to Registrar of Companies, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. State Government has no role to play in monitoring implementation of CSR by Companies.

As per information received from 134 Companies which are operating in the State, the CSR expenditure incurred by them is shown in table 6.1.

Table 6.1 CSR expenditure in Rajasthan

(₹Crore)

Year	Expenditure
2015 -16	319.81
2016 -17	340.62
2017 -18	351.42

Artisans Identity Card

An online artisan identity card is issued on the Single Sign On (SSO) portal to the artisan of the age group of more than of 18 years by their respective District Industry Center. Office of the Development Commissioner Handicrafts, Government of India, also issues identity card for handicraft artisans. During the year, 2018-19 the total number of 8,743 Artisans Identity Cards were issued by the Development Commissioner Handicrafts, Rajasthan.

Table 6.2 Export from Rajasthan

(₹Crore)

S. No.	Product	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18
1.	Textiles	4500.90	4812.36	5256.61	5667.30
2.	Agro & Food Products	8009.55	3093.67	3720.43	4204.84
3.	Gem & Jewellery	5106.66	5344.84	5695.33	5264.38
4.	Engineering	3774.79	4754.48	5629.20	7350.17
5.	<u>Metal</u>				
	1. Ferrous	873.11	753.70	745.06	935.07
	2. Non -Ferrous	954.01	1023.61	3129.20	4065.19
6.	Dimensional Stones Marble, Granites & articles of stone mica etc.	2848.57	2904.17	3102.51	3172.40
7.	Mineral fuels, Mineral oils & Products, Bituminous Substances, Mineral waxes, Ores, Slags & Ash	8.53	9.66	13.40	138.96
8.	Electronics & Computer Software	2100.00	2305.02	2439.73	2531.42
9.	Wool & Woollens	59.12	78.36	62.93	91.73
10.	Chemical & Allied	4140.50	4144.56	3404.74	4231.55
11.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	393.70	398.21	469.28	604.64
12.	Plastic & Linoleums	497.11	636.18	701.94	922.87
13.	Handicrafts	3264.54	3342.65	3831.36	3701.55
14.	Leather & Leather products	158.11	230.02	266.66	296.89
15.	Readymade Garments	1616.17	1579.36	1660.61	1831.51
16.	Carpet (Durries)	453.3	568.92	626.84	1095.32
17.	Others	8.48	67.70	20.28	371.13
Total		38767.15	36047.42	40776.11	46476.92

Registration of Partnership Firms

In the financial year 2018-19, a total number of 4,674 partnership firms were registered with revenue collection of ₹15.09 lakhs through registration of firms and ₹13,900 through registration of 12 non-trading companies.

Export Promotion Scheme

1. **State Level Exports Award Scheme-** The scheme was declared in the Industrial Policy, 1994 with the objective to encourage exporters of the State. The scheme has a provision of selecting 35 outstanding exporters in 19 categories. In the financial year 2018-19, 30 exporters were awarded under the scheme.

2. **Training Program on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation-** This scheme was implemented during the 12th five-year plan. Scheme's period has been extended upto 31st March, 2020. With the aim to start own export business, 2 days training programmes are being organized under the Scheme. In the Financial year 2018-19 this program was organized at Pali, Udaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Barmer, Sirohi and Bundi and the expenditure of ₹5.00 lakh has been incurred during the same period. Details of export from Rajasthan is shown in table 6.2.

RURAL NON-FARM DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RUDA)

Rural Non-Farm Development Agency (RUDA) was established in November 1995 by the Government of Rajasthan as an independent agency to promote the Rural Non-Farm Sector (RNFS) in the state. RUDA follows a sub-sectoral, integrated and cluster based approach for promoting self-employment for artisan families as viable avenues of sustainable livelihoods. For the development of artisans of the State, RUDA strives to implement various interventions that include skill augmentation, technological development & dissemination, design and product

development, credit and market facilitation/support through organizing fairs and training camps.

Exhibitions and Fairs are one of the important platforms for artisans to promote their products. The artisans from Rajasthan participated in SARAS Mela, Hemtextile Fair New Delhi, Gandhi Shilp Bazars, National Handicraft Expos, IITF New Delhi, Leather fair Chennai, CII Chandigarh, Shilpangan Agha Khan hall New Delhi, Vastra Jaipur, Stone Mart Jaipur, Stona Bangaluru etc. for marketing of their products. By these activities, sustainable employment is being provided to large number of artisans, weavers, potters, stone sculptors.

Innovation

Geographical Indication (GI) Registration- RUDA has obtained GI Registration for crafts like, Pokran Pottery, Blue Pottery, Kota Doria and Sanganer & Bagru handblock print under its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) initiatives. Physical and Financial progress of RUDA in last 5 years is given in table 6.3.

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

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

Table 6.3 Physical and Financial progress of RUDA

Years	Allotment ₹lakh	Expenditure ₹lakh	Target (artisans)	No. of Beneficiaries
2014 -15	300.00	265.00	2500	2165
2015 -16	300.00	300.00	2500	2571
2016 -17	180.00	180.00	1500	1053
2017 -18	255.00	212.14	1500	1975
2018 -19	188.00	200.10	1500	1876

Other Schemes:

A. **Applique & Embroidery Cluster Project, Barmer-** Applique & Embroidery Cluster Development Project was sanctioned by the Government of Rajasthan in 2017 under state government cluster development scheme. Gramin Vikas and Chetna Sansthan, an NGO of Barmer, has started the implementation of the project by organizing awareness workshop and opening of bank account of women SHGs. In this project, expenditure of ₹35.00 lakh has been done for benefit of 500 artisans.

B. **Kashidakari CSR Project, Barmer-** The Barmer Lignite & Mines company has given an Embroidery cluster for women artisans of Chohtan Block of Barmer district under its CSR initiative & has given ₹26.00 lakh to startup the activities. The work of implementation has been started with the support of NGO 'Society to Uplift Rural Economy (SURE)'. In this project ₹24.53 lakh has been spent for development of Kashidakari in rehabilitation of Jalipa & Karpurdi mines area artisans.

C. Ajrakh Hand Block Printing Cluster, Barmer- Under state government cluster development scheme 'Ajrakh Hand Block Printing Cluster Development Project' was sanctioned by the Government of Rajasthan in 2018 for the Year 2019 to 2022 and the sanction project cost of ₹223.87 lakh. In this cluster NGO Sarvoday Gramodhyog Vikas Samiti, Barmer has started the implementation of the project by organizing awareness workshop and opening of bank account of women SHGs. In this project, expenditure of ₹10.00 lakhs has been done for benefit of 500 artisans.

BUREAU OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION (BIP)

Bureau of Investment Promotion is the Investment Promotion Agency of Rajasthan facilitates the investment proposals in the State. BIP actively seeks to bring investment opportunities to the attention of potential investors, both domestic as well as foreign companies. For the purpose, 3 divisions of BIP namely Investment Promotion Cell, Information Cell and Single Window Cell are actively engaged in bringing the investments in the State.

Investment Scenario

During Financial year 2018-19, total 193 proposals with expected investment of ₹1,66,713.22 crore were dealt by BIP. Out of 193 proposals, 43 projects have been implemented with investment of about ₹3,522.84 crore.

Promotional Activities

BIP participated in the following events to showcase the investment opportunities in the State during the financial year 2018-19:

- Government Achievements and Schemes Expo (27-29 July, 2018)
- World Trade Expo (29-30 October, 2018)
- India International Trade Fair (14-28 November, 2018)
- Vibrant Gujrat-2019 (18-20 January, 2019), Gujrat.
- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas-2019 (21-23 January, 2019), Varanasi, UP
- Tamilnadu Global Investors Meet-2019 (23-24 January, 2019), Chennai

Single Window Clearance System (swcs)

In June 2016, 56 services of 11 departments, which were required for setting up a business / enterprises were covered under SWCS. These services have been increased to 100 services being provided by 15 departments by March 2019. The departments covered under SWCS are: Labour, Factories & Boilers, RIICO, Energy, Revenue, Tourism, Local Self-government, Urban Development & Housing, PHED, Rajasthan Pollution Control Board (RPCB), Industries, Cooperative, Drug Control, Consumer Affairs and PWD.

In the financial year 2018-19, 38,081 applications have been received for approvals/clearances from various departments. Out of these, 26,155 proposals have been given clearances from various departments.

RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION (RIICO)

RIICO is an apex organization engaged in fostering the growth of industrialization in the State. It also helps in developing industrial infrastructure and providing financial assistance to attract investment in the State. The key progress made by RIICO is highlighted below:

1. Infrastructure Development

During the financial year 2018-19, RIICO has developed 1,153.67 acres of land and allotted 285 plots. During this period, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of ₹306.13 crore on industrial areas and recovered ₹574.43 crore from the same.

2. Financial Assistance

RIICO provides financial assistance to industries and other projects for industrial development in Rajasthan. RIICO also provides rebates and incentives for development of small, medium and large-scale units in the state. The organisation is also responsible for providing technical and managerial assistance/services to the entrepreneurs.

One of the major activity of RIICO is to provide term loan assistance to various projects in the state. During the financial year 2018-19, term loan of ₹165.90 crore was sanctioned, ₹68.95 crore was disbursed and ₹182.73 crore was recovered.

3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

A. ASIDE Schemes- Various ASIDE schemes are being implemented aimed at developing infrastructure facilities for export promotion with the assistance of Central Government. Out of 31 schemes approved, work on 26 schemes has been completed and work is in progress on 5 schemes. An expenditure of ₹362.32 crore has been incurred on all these projects, upto March, 2019.

B. Mini Growth Centers-To provide integrated infrastructure in rural and undeveloped areas for the small scale industries, mini growth centers have been established. At present 17 projects with project cost of ₹11,637.74 lakh have been sanctioned with a grant of ₹4,157.93 lakh. Government of India has released ₹2,684.40 lakh for the projects. An expenditure of ₹10,129.64 lakh was incurred on these projects upto March, 2019.

4. Development of Special Parks by RIICO

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

B. Japanese Parks- RIICO has signed an MoU with Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) for Japanese Companies to set up their industrial units at Neemrana Industrial Area, District Alwar, Rajasthan. Several multinational companies such as Nissin, Mitsui, Daikin and Dainichi colour, have already been allotted land in this industrial area for their units. Presently 55 units in this park are operational and 10 units are yet to come in construction/ Production. An Investment of ₹5,821 crore has been made in these units, while providing employment (Direct/Indirect) to approximately 11,600 person.

Another Japanese Zone has also been established at Ghiloth Industrial Area, Alwar in approximately 534 acres of land.

C. Special Economic Zones (SEZs):

(a) RIICO has established two Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Gems & Jewellery I & II, at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur. During financial year 2018-19, export of about ₹1,537.15 crore and employment to approximately 11,094 persons has been generated.

(b) Mahindra group has established multi product SEZ in partnership with RIICO in Mahindra World City (Jaipur) with an investment of ₹4,406 crore. During the financial year 2018-19, export of around ₹1,552 crore and employment to approximately 39,669 person has been generated.

Innovative Schemes/Initiatives taken up by the Corporation

(a) Enough raw material is available in Rajasthan for ceramic and glass industry. For giving pace to this industrial sector, RIICO has established a ceramics & glass zone on 2,84,497 sqm. at Ghiloth industrial area near Neemrana. RIICO is also establishing an industrial area for ceramic & glass sector at Sathana, Ajmer.

(b) RIICO has developed Jaipur Exhibition-Cum-Convention Center at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

(c) Tenth edition of 'India Stone Mart-2019' was organized between 31st January to 3rd February, 2019 at Jaipur wherein 484 national and international exhibitors showcased their products.

(d) To promote skill development in industrial areas developed by RIICO, an initiative has been taken to establish training infrastructure in NCR (National Capital Region). 20,000 sqm. of land has been allotted on token amount for establishment of Japanese Institute of Manufacturing Excellence (JIM) in Japanese Zone at Neemrana, Alwar. It is one of the four proposed JIMs to be established in the country

and engineers would be trained for skill development in this training facility.

- (e) RIICO has taken policy decision for energy conservation and promoting non-conventional sources of energy. About 18,000 LED street lights have

been erected/changed in 91 industrial areas and solar power plants have been installed in roof-tops of 25 Unit Offices of the Corporation.

Physical and financial achievements of activities of the corporation are given in Tabel 6.4.

Table 6.4 Physical and financial achievements of activities of the Corporation During 2018-19
(₹Crore)

Item	Target	Achievement
Financial assistance		
Term loan		
a) Sanctions	200.00	165.90
b) Disbursements	100.00	68.95
c) Recoveries	155.00	182.73
Infrastructure development		
a) Land Acquired (Acres)	900.00	0.00
b) Land Developed (Acres)	2373.00	1153.67
c) Plots allotted (Numbers)	400.00	285.00
Others		
a) Exp. on Infrastructure Development	925.04	306.13
b) Recovery of Infrastructure dues	854.00	574.43

Note: All figures mentioned in table 6.4 are subject to audit.

RAJASTHAN SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (RAJSICO)

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited was established in June, 1961, to provide assistance to small scale industries and artisans to facilitate marketing of their products. Being a commercial organization, it is striving to introduce changes in design and introduce new products with new technology, looking to the market demand. Corporation also provides direct benefits to the artisans through welfare schemes with the objective of uplifting and promoting the rich handicrafts of the state. The turnover of RAJSICO from 2014-15 to 2018-19 is shown in table 6.5.

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

Table 6.5 Turnover of RAJSICO
(₹Crore)

Year	Turnover
2014 -15	112.12
2015 -16	110.59
2016 -17	121.50
2017 -18	136.06
2018 -19	101.36

export/import facilities are provided from Inland Container Depots (ICD), Jodhpur and Jaipur. Besides this, the corporation is also providing airway export facilities by Air through Air Cargo Complex situated at Sanganer Airport, Jaipur.

The other functions of RAJSICO includes providing marketing assistance to small scale industries and supplies the Small Scale Industries (SSI) products, like barbed wires, desert Coolers, RCC Pipes, Tents

and Tarpaulin, Steel furniture, Polythene bags, Angle iron posts etc. to the Government departments. Approximately 90-100 industrial units were provided such facilities during the year 2018-19. Besides this, the Corporation procures raw materials, like iron & steel and coal from Steel Authority of India Ltd and distributes to 50 SSI units of the State.

The Corporation purchases handicraft items directly from the craft persons through its central stores and markets them through its outlets RAJASTHALI situated at Jaipur, Udaipur, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai. Handicraft items are procured from 420 artisans all over Rajasthan. The Turnover of handicraft items during 2014-15 to 2018-19 is shown in table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Turnover of Handicraft
(₹Crore)

Year	Turnover
2014-15	867.69
2015-16	905.34
2016-17	813.99
2017-18	671.69
2018-19	622.67

On the lines of the Central Government National Award Scheme for craftsman/artisans, the State Government has been running an award scheme for craftsman/artisans of Rajasthan, since 1983. Under the scheme, the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd. selects craftsman/artisans for awards/merit certificates given for outstanding artisans/craftsman in different fields of handicrafts. Cash award of ₹25,000 is given to the State Award winner and ₹5,000 to State Merit Certificate winners in different fields of handicrafts.

RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION (RFC)

Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC) was established in the year 1955 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the objective of fostering financial needs for setting up of new industries, expansion and renovation of existing ones, upto ₹20

crore. Keeping in view, the needs of the entrepreneurs, following loan schemes are being operated by the Corporation:

- General Project Loan Scheme
- Scheme for Service Sector
- Scheme for Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Sector
- Special Service sector Scheme
- Scheme for specified class/persons i.e. SC/ST/Specially abled persons/Women Entrepreneurs
- Single Window Scheme. (For tiny and SSI units having project cost upto ₹200 lakh)
- Scheme for qualified professionals
- Financing against Assets Scheme
- Assets Financing Scheme
- Switch Over Loan Scheme
- Saral Scheme
- Natural Calamities Scheme
- Top up Loan Scheme for existing borrowers of MSME
- Scheme for financing Solar Power Projects
- Scheme for financing against land allotted by RIICO for Industrial units, Hotels and Hospitals
- Special Loan Scheme for Marble Processing Units having Import License
- Yuva Udyamita Protsahan Yojana (YUPY)

Good Borrowers Loan Schemes

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

Financial and physical targets and achievements during last five years are shown in table 6.7.

Table 6.7 Financial and Physical targets and achievements of RFC

(₹Crore)

Years	Sanctions		Disbursements		Recoveries	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2014 -15	225	219.41	150	163.82	215	251.23
2015 -16	325	328.20	225	223.21	260	263.06
2016 -17	350	410.22	200	212.54	225	237.69
2017 -18	350	386.68	255	267.38	255	259.23
2018 -19 *	300	314.89	260	264.11	250	270.46

*Tentative

DEPARTMENT OF DELHI-MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR (DMIC)

A Dedicated Freight Corridor between Dadri (UP) and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port (Mumbai) is being constructed which covers a total length of 1,483 km. About 39 per cent of the Corridor passes through Rajasthan.

Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is India's most ambitious infrastructure programme aiming to develop new industrial cities as 'Smart Cities' and converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. A band of 150 km (Influence region) has been chosen on both the sides of the Freight corridor to be developed as Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). In first phase, Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region (KBNIR) and Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA) are being developed.

- **Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region-** Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region is having an area of about 165

sq.kms and encompassing 42 villages of Alwar district. The detailed Development Plan for Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region has been prepared and finalized.

- **Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA)-** Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area is being developed in the area close to 154 sq. kms, encompassing 9 villages of Pali district.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP)

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compares the growth in the general level of industrial activities in the economy with reference to a comparable base year. The IIP is the leading Indicator for industrial performance in the State, compiled on a monthly basis. The IIP series (Base 2011-12) is based on 154 items / product groups aggregated into three broad groups of Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity.

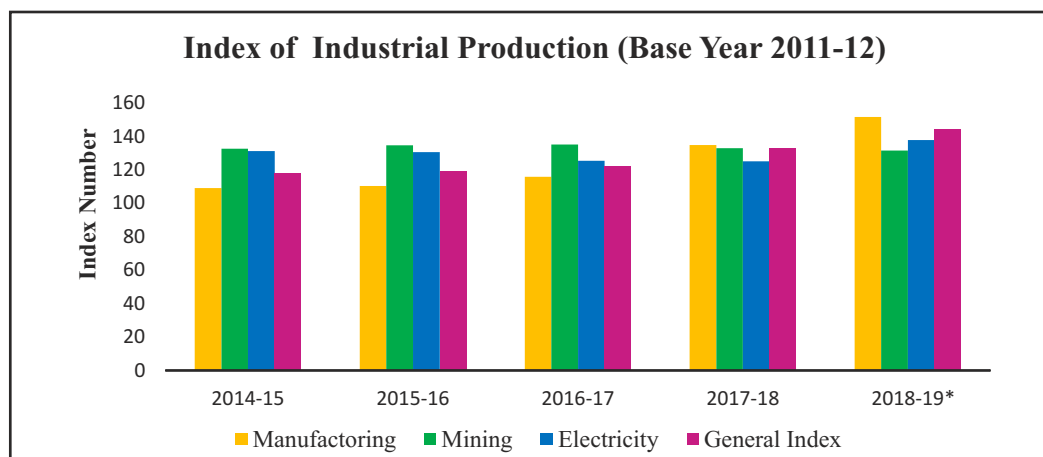
Overall industrial performance as per IIP for the financial years 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given in table 6.8 and figure 6.1.

Table 6.8 Index of Industrial Production

Sector	2014-15	2015 -16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Manufacturing	108.99	110.29	115.71	134.71	151.47
Mining	132.49	134.49	135.04	132.85	131.48
Electricity	131.11	130.53	125.32	124.96	137.70
General Index	117.98	119.25	122.11	133.08	144.41

* Provisional

Figure 6.1



* Provisional

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

Khadi & Village Industries Board was established to provide employment to artisans of unorganized sector, to provide help in production of high quality products, to provide training to artisans, and to inculcate the feeling of self-reliance. Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board has played an important role in providing self-employment in rural areas of Rajasthan. At present, following schemes are being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries in the State:

Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme (PMEGP)

Prime Minister Employment Generated Programme (PMEGP) is being implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government of India. Under this scheme, 448 Village Industrial units were sanctioned and 2,842 persons were provided employment during the year 2018-19.

Small Khadi Project

Under this scheme, four proposals have been received from institutions/co-operative societies which had been put for the Empowered committee meeting for approval. Three proposals of ₹25.00 lakh each were sanctioned and ₹75.00 lakh were disbursed during the year 2018-19.

Training

Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board is providing trainings to rural & urban youth at its training centres Pushkar (Ajmer), Sanganer (Jaipur) and Mount Abu (Sirohi). During the Financial year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹140.00 lakh was

incurred and 3,147 persons were trained against the target of 3,200 persons.

Rebate

On the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, 5% rebate has been kept by the State Government on Khadi garments from 2nd October 2018 to 1st October 2019 and budget provision of ₹195.21 lakh for Khadi garments rebate amount has been kept upto March 2019.

Innovative Schemes

- A fashion week was organized on 24th to 26th October, 2018 at Diggi Palace, Jaipur where Fashion shows by renowned Fashion designers including M/s Bibi Rasel an international fashion designer from Dhaka, Bangladesh were organised.
- Renovation work in 146 Khadi and Village Industries Bhandars has been completed and due to this, sales of Khadi products have been increased upto 35 per cent. Against the approved outlay of ₹60.00 lakh, ₹59.49 lakh has been sanctioned to 9 khadi and Village Industries Bhandars in the year 2018-19.
- To promote the khadi and encouragement of the artisans, a divisional level exhibition was organized during 19th to 31st December, 2018 in Udaipur.
- For the propagation of Khadi and distribution of items manufactured by artisans, a national level exhibition was held in the Ramlila Maidan, Jaipur from December 3rd, 2018 to 13th January, 2019.
- A khadi maila named 'Basantotsav' was

organized on the 8th to 18th March 2019 in Sanstha Sangh, Jaipur to promote khadi and encouragement of the artisans.

Table 6.9 Financial Progress of Khadi & Village Industries (₹Lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2014-15	747	638
2015-16	502	427
2016-17	638	247
2017-18	441	204
2018-19	384	334

The financial and physical progress of Khadi and Village Industries during last five years are given in table 6.9 and 6.10 respectively.

FACTORIES AND BOILERS

- The main function of this department is to enforce the provisions of Factories Act, 1948, Boilers Act, 1923, Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the safety provisions of Building and other construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996. For the enforcement of the provisions of the above Acts and rules made there under, inspections of factories are carried out by the

Table 6.10 Physical progress of Khadi & Village Industries

Year	Sanction / Disbursed Units				Employment No.				Production (₹Lakh)	
	Target		Achievement		Khadi		Village Industries		Khadi	
	Physical	Financial (in lakh)	Physical	Financial (in lakh)	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2014-15	1203	1578.72	686	1308.59	15426	19940	12184	3982	5099.72	4789.94
2015-16	789	1578.00	478	985.13	13450	19931	6312	2828	5157.94	5287.00
2016-17	525	1050.00	406	1036.27	10659	14839	4200	2952	6715.57	5619.75
2017-18	743	1472.78	310	917.93	20356	13581	5944	2425	6568.49	5414.57
2018-19	929	2322.00	448	1348.63	18860	6054	7432	2842	6651.00	1843.92

officers of the department from time to time and guidelines are issued to the factory managements.

- During the Financial year 2018-19, 4,001 inspections of factories and boilers were carried out by the departmental officers.
- During the Financial year 2018-19, 384 new factories and 131 new boilers were registered by the department, in which approximately 33,865 workers were provided the employment.
- The department launched the website

www.rajfab.nic.in to guide the new entrepreneurs regarding important provisions of the acts enforced by the department and developed a web application for registration, renewal and map approval granted under the above Acts in time.

- Industrial Hygiene Laboratory was established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment and to check the occupational diseases in the factories. In the Financial year 2018-19, a total of 1,215 samples from 194

factories were collected and analyzed. Suggestions have been issued and got implemented in case where the contents of air polluting hazardous chemicals were found beyond permissible limit in the work environment of hazardous factory.

- Organizing the safety training programmes are very important to improve the safety consciousness amongst the factory personnel and thereby reducing industrial accident rate. For minimizing the industrial accidents, the training centre conducted 45 programmes in which 1,095 participants were benefited by these programmes during the year 2018-19.

MINES AND MINERALS

Mineral Resources of Rajasthan

Rajasthan is the richest state in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the Country. It has deposits of 81 different types of minerals. Out of 81 minerals, 57 minerals are being currently mined. Rajasthan is the sole producer of lead & zinc ores, selenite and wollastonite. Almost entire production of silver, calcite and gypsum in the country comes from Rajasthan. Rajasthan is also the leading producer of ball clay, phosphorite, ochre, steatite, feldspar and fire clay in the country. It also has prominent position in the country in the production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as marble, sandstone, granite etc. The State is leading Producer of cement grade & steel grade limestone in India. At present mining leases are being granted by e-auction process.

There are 187 number of mining leases for major minerals, 14,915 mining lesses for minor mineral and 17,665 quarry licenses exist in the state. During the 2018-19 revenue target of 6,000 crore was assigned. A total of 5,301.48 crore has been achieved upto March, 2019.

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

- Intensive Mineral Survey & Prospecting Scheme (IPS):-** As per the approved field programme of mineral survey and prospecting scheme for the year 2018-19, a total of 44 projects were kept for geological investigation programmes. The target-wise physical achievements of the prospecting work carried out during the financial year 2018-19 are given in table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Progress of Mines and Minerals

Nature of Work	Annual Target	Achievement
Regional Geological Mapping (Sq. km.)	498.00	487.06
Detail Geological Mapping (Sq. km.)	102.50	102.40
Drilling (mts)	20100.00	2521.50
Geophysical Survey (Line km.)	60.00	63.41

2. Construction of Approach Roads in Mining Areas

A. Rajasthan Environment and Health Administrative Board (REHAB)- Under REHAB, the department constructs approach roads in the mining areas to facilitate mineral transportation through Public Work Department (PWD). In financial year 2018-19, work on the construction of 65 roads was undertaken.

B. Mining Approach road under District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMFT)- In mining areas for the transportation of minerals, the department constructs mines approach roads through Public Work Department (PWD). For the year 2018-19, ₹58,131.00 lakh was sanctioned under DMFT.

RAJASTHAN STATE MINES & MINERALS LIMITED (RSMML)

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

During the year 2018-19, the estimated gross revenue and pre-tax profit of RSMML were ₹1,14,694.94 lakh and ₹21,712.04 lakh respectively. The financial performance in terms of gross revenue earned and

physical performance during 2018-19 is given in table 6.12.

Social Activities

RSMML has been constantly contributing to various institutions in discharging its social responsibilities. In this regard, a total sum of ₹247.63 lakh (unaudited) has been incurred on CSR activities during the financial year 2018-19. The contributions made during the financial year 2018-19 include:

- Creating fire line near Magazine at Baghdara Park, Jhamarkotra Mines
- Contribution for Project “Utkarsh” implemented in govt. ICT Schools of Udaipur District
- Contribution on Project “Mukhyadhara” by Swami Vivekanand Sewa Nyas, Udaipur to enhance quality of education
- Contribution for operating two buses under “Gatiman Prashashan” Scheme in Kotra and Jhadol block, Udaipur.
- Providing artificial limbs, callipers & other rehabilitation aids to disabled
- Procurement of Critical Care Ambulance in RNT Medical Collage, Udaipur

OIL AND NATURAL GAS

The Directorate of Petroleum was setup to expedite the exploration and development programme of Oil and Natural Gas in the State. During the Financial year 2018-19 following activities were undertaken:-

Wells for Oil & Gas Exploration

- During the financial year 2018-19, a total of 103 wells were drilled, out of which Cairn India Ltd

drilled 87 wells, Focus Energy Ltd drilled 12 wells, OIL drilled 03 wells and ONGCL drilled 01 well.

- A total to 75.58 lakh metric tons of crude oil was produced during financial year 2018-19, from Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Limited and 783.98 MMSCM Natural Gas has been produced from Jaisalmer & Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Ltd, focus Energy, ONGCL and Oil India Limited.
- The State Government had sanctioned 12 petroleum mining leases for exploitation of crude oil, heavy oil and natural gas. Exploration is underway in 4 blocks for which petroleum exploration licenses were granted.
- Commercial production of crude oil commenced from Mangla Field on 29th August, 2009 and at present about 1,60,000 barrels of oil per day is being produced from 12 fields i.e. Mangla, Bhagyam, Aishwarya, Saraswati, Raageshwari, Kameshwari and other satellite fields.
- A total of about 4.2 billion barrels of crude oil i.e. 500 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) in-place reserves were assessed in 38 discovered fields of Barmer-Sanchore Basin. As per the latest estimates of Cairn India, Barmer-Sanchore Basin has resource potential of 7.8 billion barrels (i.e. about 1,100 MMT) of oil equivalent.
- A total of about 30 billion cubic meter of lean & rich gas reserves in place have been proved by OIL, ONGC, Cairn India & focus Energy in Jaisalmer Basin & Barmer-Sanchore Basin.
- M/s Cairn Energy has commenced production of natural gas from Raageshwari Deep Gas Field of Barmer Basin at the rate of 2.4 Million

Table 6.12 Physical and Financial Performance of RSMML during 2018-19

Mineral	Production Unaudited (Lakh MT)	Gross Revenue Unaudited (₹ Lakh)
SBU & PC Rock Phosphate	10.26	50105.64
SBU & PC Gypsum	6.17	4255.81
SBU & PC Lignite	13.17	29325.29
SBU & PC Limestone	33.22	21230.48
Wind Power Plant (Units in lakh MW)	1173.69	9777.72

metric standard cubic meters per day (MMSCMD) and out of which about 1.6 MMSCMD is utilized for company's internal petroleum production operations and about 0.8 MMSCMD is being supplied to Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (GNFC) and Krishak Bharati Cooperative (KRIBHCO).

- During the financial year 2018-19, Revenue accrued was ₹3,883.22 crore.
- As per Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), resource potential of rich gas in the Block RJ-ON-06 is estimated to the order of 2969 BCF gross in place, in which 1481 BCF (i.e. about 42 BCM) reserves (2P) are recoverable with peak production rate of 224.6 MMSCF per day.
- M/s Focus Energy commenced the production of natural gas from 8th July, 2010 and is presently producing 15-16 lakh cubic meter per day to supply to Ramgarh Power Plant (110+160 MW).
- M/s Focus Energy Ltd. drilled a total of 110 wells in Block RJ-ON-6 in district Jaisalmer.

Other Activities

- Oil India Ltd. earlier has entered into an agreement with Venezuelan Company PDVSA for the exploitation of proved in-place Heavy Oil Reserves of 25.00 million tonnes and Bitumen Reserves of 53.00 million tonnes in Baghewala area.
- Oil India drilled 1 pilot well to establish producibility under Poonam discovery in Bikaner-Nagaur Basin.
- Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) in the 9th City Gas Distribution (CGD) Bidding Round has issued Letter of Intent (LoI) to successful bidders for development of CGD networks for the 6 Geographical Areas (GAs) which includes 13 districts of Rajasthan viz. Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Alwar (Other than Bhiwadi), Jaipur, Kota (except area already authorized), Baran, Chittorgarh (Only Rawabhata Taluka) Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh (other than Rawabhata), Udaipur and Dholpur Districts. Recently, PNGRB in 10th round of CGD bidding has notified geographical areas (GAs) consisting of 112 complete districts and 12 part

districts of India which includes 5 districts of Rajasthan viz. Ajmer, Pali, Rajsamand, Jalore and Sirohi. The same was concluded on 26.02.2019. Most of the gas is en-route to GIGL's MBPL pipeline.

- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural gas (MoP&NG), GoI was requested to allow GIGL to connect 3 Smart Cities viz., Ajmer, Jaipur and Udaipur (en-route to the MBPL Pipeline) with natural gas pipelines for development of CGD network by utilizing Barmer Gas.
- MoP&NG granted approval for development of Natural Gas Pipeline of 340 km from Barmer – Pali- Palanpur segment with an investment of ₹840 Crore to connect GSPL India Gas net Ltd (GIGL) natural gas pipeline passing through Rajasthan for supply of natural gas from Cairn's field. Laying of pipeline is almost completed.
- Rajasthan has immense investment opportunities in upstream onland exploration under 4 petroliferous basins covering about 1,50,000 sq. km.
- Cairn/ONGC has planned to invest approximately ₹12500 crores in coming years on survey and drilling of new wells in their Blocks awarded in Barmer-Sanchor Basin.
- Oil India Ltd. has planned to invest approximately ₹200 crores in coming years on survey and drilling of new wells in their Blocks awarded in Bikaner-Nagaur Basin.
- A total of 21 blocks were identified in about 60,000 sq. km area of Rajasthan under 4 petroliferous basins viz. Jaisalmer Basin, Barmer-Sanchor Basin, Bikaner-Nagaur Basin & Vindhyan Basin. Presently, 12 PML & 4 PELs have been granted for carrying out E & P activities.
- 2 DSF (Discovered Small Field) blocks namely Bhakhri Tibba and Sadewala were awarded to BPRL under DSF Bid Round-I by MoP&NG & PMLs were granted by the State Government w.e.f. 27th September, 2017.
- MoP&NG has initiated the campaign to assess the prospectively of hydrocarbons in unexplored area of Sedimentary Basins of India and about 80,000 sq. km would be covered under 2-D seismic survey of Rajasthan. The campaign would be monitored by ONGC & Oil India Ltd. As a part of the campaign, 2,730 LKM of data has been acquired in Rajasthan.

- **9 MMTPA Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex at Pachpadra, Barmer** has been commenced on 16.01.2018. Highlights of the Project are as follows:-
 - JV Project between HPCL & GoR - First of its kind in India i.e. integrated with Petrochemical complex.
 - Project cost – ₹43,129 crore
 - Debt Equity Ratio – 2:1
 - JV- Project in which HPCL's share is 74 per cent and GoR's share is 26 per cent.
 - Refinery Configuration product output – BS-VI
 - Crude Mix – 2.5 MMTPA Rajasthan crude shall be utilized till the project life of 30 years without any cost enhancement. Remaining quantity from imported Arab Mix crude.
 - Products – Fuels & Petrochemicals
- **Progress on Refinery Project till date:-**
 - ₹1,126 crore has been spent for different construction activities.
 - Construction of 27 km boundary wall of which 14.96 km completed, construction of internal roads of about 45 km of which 26.3 km work in progress, site grading work has been completed.
 - One compartment of water reservoir has been completed.
 - Soil investigation, Geo-tech & Topography Survey and sample testing of Rajasthan crude completed.
 - Route survey for laying water pipeline, Crude pipeline and petrochemical Product pipeline completed and RoUs are in progress.
 - Survey work for power distribution is in progress.
 - Basic Design Engineering Package (BDEP) completed for various process Licensors units.

Production and revenue accrued from petroleum sector is given in table 6.13

Table 6.13 Production and Revenue accrued from Petroleum Sector

Year	Crude Oil			Natural Gas		PEL fee Dead rent etc. (₹Crore)	TOTAL (₹Crore)
	Royalty (₹Crore)	Production (Lakh metric tonnes)	Production million barrels	Royalty (₹Crore)	Production MMSCM		
2014-15	4782.38	87.62	63.38	51.55	572.80	15.74	4849.67
2015-16	2262.95	83.66	60.30	67.02	667.00	11.57	2341.43
2016-17	2264.75	80.67	58.63	57.72	626.54	9.26	2331.73
2017-18	2501.38	77.77	55.99	68.46	721.65	9.24	2579.08
2018-19	3766.04	75.58	50.66	100.47	783.98	16.69	3883.22

LABOUR

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

Achievements

1. The State Government has taken a decision to increase minimum daily wage rates for all categories of labourers with effect from 1st May 2019. The increased wage rate for unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and high skilled labourers are ₹225, ₹ 237, ₹ 249 and ₹299 respectively.
2. For effective implementation of unorganized sector's workers rights and thereby creating awareness 'Facilitation and information centre has been started in all districts of the state.
3. Building & other construction workers Welfare Board' has registered 1,77,763 construction

workers as beneficiaries and 1,72,022 beneficiaries have been benefited during the year 2018-19. Following Welfare Schemes are also being implemented by building & other construction workers (BOCW) Welfare Board for construction workers:

- Nirman Shramik Shiksha va kaushal Vikas Yojana.
 - Nirman Shramik Sulabhya Avaas Yojana.
 - Nirman Shramik Jeevan va Bhavishya Suraksha Yojana.
 - Maternity Assistance Scheme (Prasuti sahayata yojana.)
 - ShubhShakti Yojana.
 - Scheme of Assistance in case of normal or accidental death/injury of construction worker.
 - Scheme for silicosis affected workers
 - Nirman Shramik Auzar/Toolkit Yojana.
4. Out of 1,855 Industrial complaints, 1,217 were disposed and out of 531 industrial disputes, 412 cases were settled during the financial year 2018-19.
 5. Under the Trade Union Act, 1926, workmen & employers are registered. During the year 2018-19, 88 trade unions were registered in which the number of members were 9,886.
 6. Labour Court/Industrial Tribunals disposed off 2,943 cases during the financial year 2018-19.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

In the year 2018, the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges were 1,81,249 among them, there were 56,824 women, 37,532 scheduled caste, 16,977 scheduled tribes and 85,092 other backward class persons. During the Financial year 2018-19, 288 Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship Campus Placement Shivirs were organized monthly in the State. Employment/self-employment and training opportunities for 46,989 job seekers were created through these shivirs.

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

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

According to the data collected under Employment Marketing Information programme, the position of employment in organized sector (public and private) in recent years presented in the table 6.14.

Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance Scheme (Mukhaymantri Yuva Sambal Yojana)

Rajasthan unemployment Allowance Scheme was launched on 01st July, 2012. Under the scheme, unemployed graduates were granted unemployment

Table 6.14 Employment in Organized Sector (Public & Private)

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)	Number of Establishments	Employed Person (in Lakh)
2014	14670	9.60	6377	3.86	21047	13.46
2015	14817	9.52	6425	4.00	21242	13.52
2016	14827	9.65	6451	4.05	21278	13.70
2017	14829	9.60	6377	4.14	21206	13.74
2018	15011	9.68	6631	4.39	21642	14.08

allowance of ₹650 per month, women and specially disabled candidates were granted ₹750 per month for 2 years or till they were employed, whichever is earlier. The State Government has revised the earlier unemployment allowance to ₹3,000 per month for men and ₹3,500 per month for women and specially abled persons since 3rd February, 2019.

The progress of rajasthan unemployment scheme

(Mukhaymantri Yuva Sambal Yojana) is given in the table 6.15

RAJASTHAN SKILL AND LIVELIHOODS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (RSLDC)

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) was

Table 6.15 Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance Scheme (Mukhaymantri Yuva sambal Yojana) benefited candidates

Year	Number of Benefited candidates	Disbursed Amount (₹ Lakh)
2014-15	31738	2878.97
2015-16	27341	2232.48
2016-17	14648	1869.15
2017-18	46701	2409.85
2018-19	28034	5317.67

created with the objective to formulate appropriate and innovative strategies for promoting and facilitating large scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people of the state. The skill training mechanism was established in the State by involving more than 274 partner agencies to execute the training program. RSLDC is executing following schemes/projects for development of skill and entrepreneurship in the State:

- Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP)
- Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP)
- Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

RSLDC has forged the partnerships under flexi MoU scheme with the opportunity for industry to customize the course curriculum as per their industry demands and benefit the youth with exposure to industry environment and their 360 degree career development. Under this project, BOSCH has implemented skill training in one ITI each located at

district headquarters. RSLDC has given support to all 33 Government ITIs for construction of skill training centres of BOSCH. It has so far trained 3,016 youths, out of which 2,616 youths were provided placement. The Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd. has trained 200 youths in Government ITI, Jaipur in Electronics and mobile repair, out of which 107 were provided placement. Under the special project, a Centre of Excellence (CoE) was established in Government ITI, Jhalawar by Caterpillar for training in Heavy Earth Moving Equipments. So far 371 youth were trained and 115 trained youth were placed in jobs. Under this initiative, an MoU with Sanskrit Academy was also signed by RSLDC and trainings were taken up for Purohita Prashikshan courses.

The progress of skill training programmes during the financial year 2018-19 is given in the table 6.16

Convergence Initiative

The Government of Rajasthan issued an order dated November 07, 2014 for convergence of all skill development schemes under various departments in the State to be implemented under the aegis of Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL). Under the convergence order, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL), an umbrella organization is

Table 6.16 Progress of skill training programmes during the financial year 2018-19.

Scheme Name	Number of Youth Trained	Active Skill Development Centres	Number of Youth Under Training
ELSTP	47143	180	11717
RSTP	20179	140	9471
DDU - GKY	12139	93	6037
PMKVY	7559	62	5130
Special Projects	5001	-	-
Total	87020	475	32355

implementing schemes through Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC). Currently the training targets of 10 departments are under implementation by RSLDC.

The convergence initiative taken up by RSLDC has been instrumental in providing: -

- Ease in mobilization,
- Widespread IEC activities,
- Uniformity in programme implementation,
- Effective monitoring mechanism,
- Centralized data base,
- Better matching of aptitude and wide variety of sectors and courses,
- Optimum utilization of skill training infrastructure.

Department/Scheme wise progress of skill training programme under convergence scheme is given in the table 6.17

Innovative approach to achieve the vision of 'Skill Rajasthan'

1. Establishment of First Government Skill University

Country's first Government Skill University, named Rajasthan ILD Skill University (RISU) has been established in March, 2017, in Jaipur. The university has started the Training of Trainers (ToT) programme in December, 2017. 65 Centres of Excellence have been affiliated with this university through eminent industries to provide high end trainings of level 5-8 of National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) of Government of India. RISU has started 3 years course from July, 2018.

2. Establishment of Private Skill University

The Private Skill University in Jaipur, named

Bhartiya Skill Development University (BSDU) has also been established in March, 2017. The university has started the Bachelor of Vocation and Diploma courses in Construction, Air Conditioning, Automotive, Polymechanic, Electrician, Office Management, Carpenter, IT Networking Skills and Healthcare (nursing).

3. Third Party Assessment and Certification

To ensure 100% third party of assessment and certification, MoUs with 25 Sector Skills Councils have been signed by RSLDC. More than 1,54,993 youth have been assessed and certified by NCVT/SSCs as on 31st March 2019.

4. Centre of Excellence for Tourism Training (CETT)

Under this, 252 youth have been trained and 117 are under training in Front Office, Travel & Tourism, Food & Beverages, Western Culinary Art, Hospitality Operations (House Keeping) and Retails Services Courses.

5. Traditional and Heritage Skill Development

Scheme of training programme for Traditional and Heritage skill development-Handicrafts, 'PHAD' Paintings, and other similar skills of Rajasthan have been introduced by RSLDC.

6. Overseas Placement Bureau/ Rajasthan Overseas Workers Welfare Cell.

The objective of this cell is to provide information about all stages of the migration process so that the trainer can help the potential migrant worker for the challenges of working and living overseas, and to return home when the duration of the employment contract ends.

7. Trainings of Jail Inmates, Juveniles, Persons with Special Abilities (PSAs)

Table 6.17 Department/Scheme wise progress of skill training under convergence scheme of RSLDC as on 31st March, 2019.

Sr. No.	Name of Department	Name of Scheme	Youth Trained
1	Social Justice and Empowerment	Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd.	10763
2	Local Self Government	National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	18108
3	Rural Development	Border Area Development Programme (BADP)	6175
4	Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP)	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP)	7060
5	Tribal Area Development	TAD Project	16758
6	Labour Department	Building and Other Construction workers (BOCW)	62
7	Minority Department	Minority Department	4622
8	Forest Department	Van -DhanYojana	138
9	Department of Women and Child Development	1. Swavalamban Yojana 2. SHG Women Training	349
10	PHED	Water and Sanitation Support Organization	2000
Total			66035

RSLDC is implementing training programme in Jaipur Central Jail, Bhilwara Jail, Balika Sudhar Grah and more than 3,104 Jail Inmates have been trained through empanelled training partners under RSTP scheme.

8. Financial Literacy Campaigns (FLCs)

FLCs have been organized in skill development centers for awareness about 'MUDRA' scheme and Mukhyamantri Kaushal Anudan Yojana and for educating and upgrading the financial mindset of trainees. 30 hours of entrepreneurship learning has been added in all courses of revised RSTP scheme.

9. Skill Icon of the Month

Under this, icons are selected in recognition to a successful training and good placement and intended to create awareness and motivate unemployed youths to participate in skill training programmes. 40 'Skill Icon' awards

have been given away so far. Skill Icon is awarded with a cash prize of ₹11,000 along with a certificate and a trophy. The Training Partner and the Employer are also felicitated with certificates.

10. Online Skill Calendar

Online annual skill calendar for youths is available on RSLDC portal to search for district, sector and month wise plan of skill trainings across the state.

11. District level committee headed by collector and Meetings

The district level skill and livelihoods development committee headed by the district collector of each district has been formed to monitor and extend the reach of skill development projects in the districts. DLSLDC meetings are being organized to review progress and facilitate in identification of local

partners to take up training programmes. So far 676 DLSLDC meetings have been organized across the State.

12. **Livelihood Portal**

The Livelihood Portal provides a unique platform to unemployed youth of Rajasthan interested in skill development by providing detailed information related to short term courses by RSLDC, ITIs, Apprenticeship and Employment Exchanges.

13. **Integrated Scheme Management System (ISMS)**

The ISMS aims to bring together all the stakeholders at one platform participating

through skill development schemes of the state government. The Features of ISMS are as under

- Integration of various schemes in one Portal
- Easy & Fast Monitoring by RSLDC through MIS Reports
- Faster Processing time leading to improved service delivery
- Online search for mobilized candidates
- Real time bio-metric attendance & reports of youth
- Various online MIS reports for monitoring & evaluation of projects

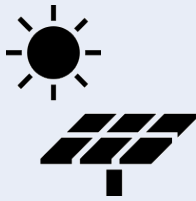


INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

The installed capacity of power reached to 21077.64 MW. Total increase during the year 2018-19 is 1524.87 MW.



SOLAR POWER GENERATION

Solar power plants of 3074 MW commissioned in the state upto March, 2019.



ROAD AND TRANSPORT

Total road length reached to 2,36572.27 kms. in the State by March, 2018.



MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Total motor vehicle registration reached to 1.77 crore in the State by March, 2019.



RAILWAY

The railway length in the state is 8.66 % of all India route length.

INFRASTRUCTURE

A robust infrastructural foundation is an indispensable requirement for State's economic development. The adequate infrastructure in the form of road and transport, railways, power, postal and telecommunication services is critical for faster economic growth and poverty alleviation. Adequate Infrastructure is also one of the preconditions of development of backward regions and also plays an important role in removal of regional imbalances. Over the years, Government of Rajasthan has been instrumental in implementing a comprehensive infrastructural development strategy that focuses on providing adequate and efficient infrastructural set up across sectors. The key developments made by Rajasthan Government in infrastructure sector are provided below.

POWER

A. Power Generation

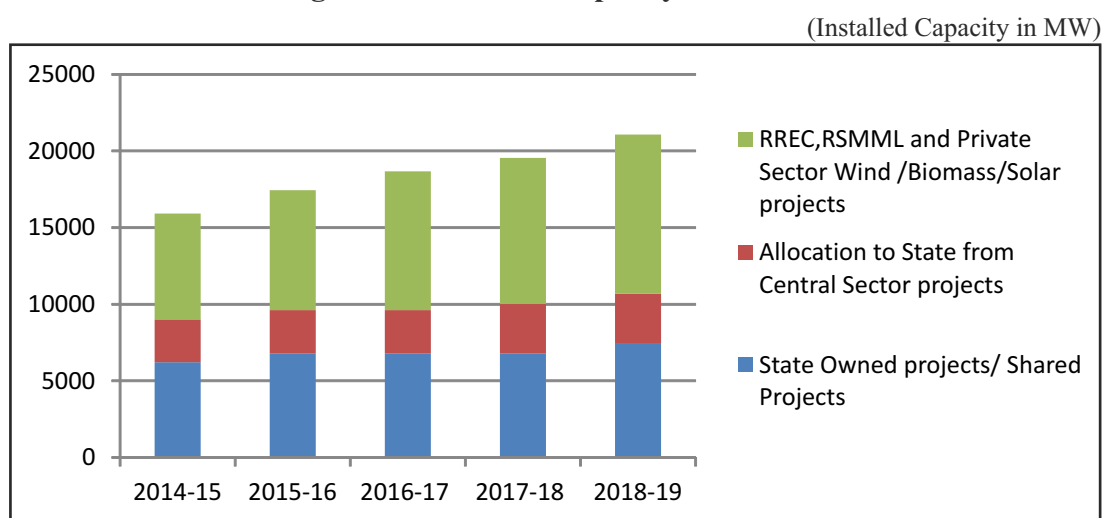
Power sector in Rajasthan continues to be the driving force in the state's economic growth and human development. The power sector in State has provided light to households, power to agriculture, industry and all service sectors. Sources of power generation in state range from conventional sources such as coal, lignite, natural gas, oil, hydro and nuclear power to viable non-conventional sources, such as wind, solar and agriculture & domestic waste.

The main sources of energy generation in the State are Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Projects, Dholpur Gas Thermal Project, Mahi Hydel, Wind Farms, Biomass, Captive Power Plants, Bhakra, Vyas, Chambal, Satpura Inter-State Partnership Projects and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Singroli, Rihand, Dadri, Anta, Auriya, Dadri Gas plants, Unchahar thermal project, and Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel projects from Central Sector.

Table 7.1 Year-wise Installed Capacity (MW)

S. No.	Particulars	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19
1.State Owned projects/ Shared Projects						
(a)	Thermal	4590.00	5190.00	5190.00	5190.00	5850.00
(b)	Hydel	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29	1017.29
(c)	Gas	603.50	603.50	603.50	603.50	603.50
	Total (1)	6210.79	6810.79	6810.79	6810.79	7470.79
2.Allocation to State from Central Sector projects						
(a)	Thermal	1379.41	1394.41	1394.41	1793.50	1793.50
(b)	Hydel	646.22	738.79	738.79	738.79	740.66
(c)	Gas	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10
(d)	Atomic	556.74	456.74	456.74	456.74	456.74
	Total (2)	2803.47	2811.04	2811.04	3210.13	3212 .00
3.RREC,RSMML and Private Sector Wind /Biomass/Solar projects						
(a)	Wind	3032.95	3851.00	4123.70	4137.20	4139.20
(b)	Biomass	97.00	97.00	101.95	101.95	101.95
(c)	Solar	603.60	733.95	1193.70	1656.70	2411.70
(d)	Thermal/hydel	3160.00	3136.00	3636.00	3636.00	3742.00
	Total (3)	6893.55	7817.95	9055.35	9531.85	10 394.85
	Total (1+2+3)	15907.81	17439.78	18677.18	19552.77	21 077.64

Figure 7.1 Installed Capacity in the State



Installed Capacity

The installed capacity of power in the State as on March, 2018 was 19,552.77 MW. The total increase in installed capacity during the year 2018-19 is 1,524.87 MW. As on March, 2019, the installed capacity is 21,077.64 MW. The year wise installed capacity is shown in table 7.1 and figure 7.1.

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

- Chhabra Thermal Power Project
- Suratgarh Thermal Power Project
- Ramgarh Gas Thermal Project

B. Transmission System

Transmission Network

Noteworthy efforts have been made by the government in increasing the transmission network in

the State. This is evident from the fact that the total Extra High Voltage (EHV) Transmission network of the State has been increased to 41,104.50 Ckt.km (2018-19) from 28363.29 Ckt.km (2011-12). The total Transmission network has increased by 45 per cent during 2011-12 to 2018-19. During the financial year 2018-19 total 1676.27, 219.95 and 822.71 Ckt.km have been added in the transmission network of 400 kV, 220 kV and 132 kV respectively. Transmission network in the State is shown in table 7.2 and figure 7.2.

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

Energy Availability and Consumption in State:

The energy availability in the State upto March, 2012 was 5,005.38 crore units which had increased to 8,271.08 crore units up to March, 2019. The total energy availability has increased by 65.24 per cent from 2011-12 to 2018-19. Likewise, total net energy

consumption has also gone up by 59.38 per cent. The year wise energy availability and consumption is shown in table 7.4.

Innovative Schemes

- **Implementation of Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System (STNAMS):**

The Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam (RVPN) has decided to implement Smart Transmission Network and Asset Management System. The system is intended to achieve the wide area monitoring and control of the transmission grid of Rajasthan along with enablement of smart-grid initiatives for reactive power management and predictive assessment of grid stability/ security and asset management. The system also provides better visualization and awareness of the smart transmission system.

Table 7.2 Transmission Network in the State

(in Ckt. Km)

Year / Voltage	765 kV	400 kV	220 kV	132 kV	Total
2011 -12	0	2904.79	11143.09	14315.41	28363.29
2012 -13	0	3019.00	11805.46	14781.00	29605.46
2013 -14	425.50	3533.50	12315.83	15154.24	31429.07
2014 -15	425.50	3633.50	13291.50	15599.17	32949.67
2015 -16	425.50	3983.70	13804.23	16181.09	34394.52
2016 -17	425.50	4292.30	14590.10	16771.10	36079 .00
2017 -18	425.50	5640.73	15130.05	17189.29	38385.57
2018 -19	425.50	7317.00	15350 .00	18012.00	41104 .50

Figure 7.2 Transmission Network (RVPN) Lines

(in Ckt. Km)

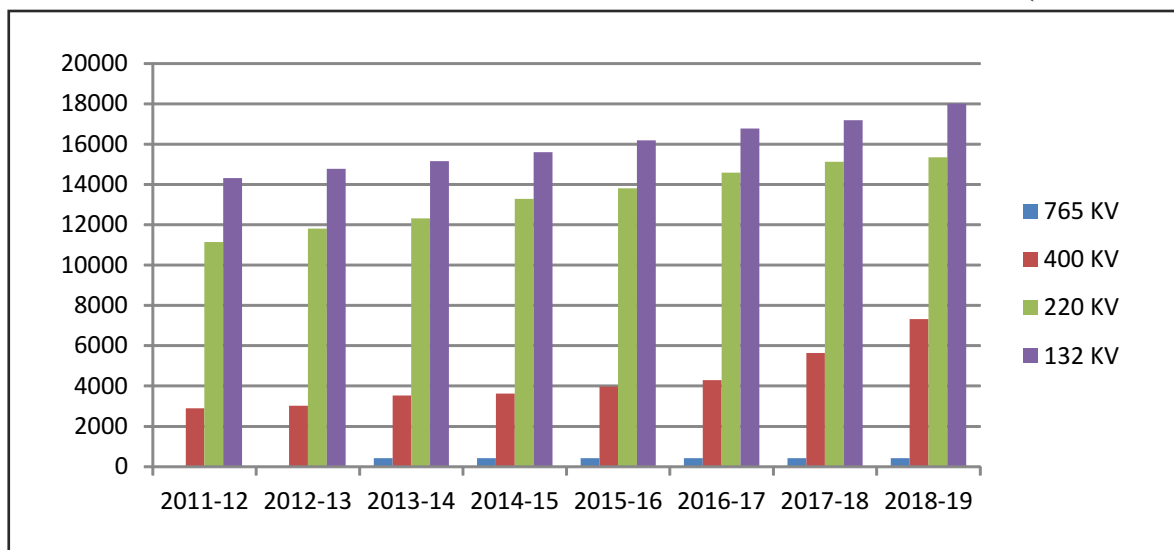


Table 7.3 Number of EHV Sub-Stations and Capacity (In No. / MVA)

Year / Voltage	765 KV	400 KV	220 KV	132 KV
2011 -12	-	9/4845	80/18425	329/21202.5
2012 -13	-	9/5475	86/19815	348/23222
2013 -14	-	10/7050	93/22205	360/24724
2014 -15	2/6000	11/8495	101/24175	370/26068.5
2015 -16	2/6000	12/8810	111/26645	393/27846
2016 -17	2/7500	13/9125	118/27805	412/29482.5
2017 -18	2/7500	16/13385	119/28465	427/30620.5
2018 -19	2/7500	18/14385	122/30295	452/31845.5

Table 7.4 Energy Availability and Consumption in the State Unit in Crore

Year	Energy Availability (including purchased from generator)	Net Availability (Available at distribution network)	Energy Sold to consumer
2011 -12	5005.38	4714.67	3790.37
2012 -13	5531.14	5219.96	4216.02
2013 -14	5909.28	5644.74	4287.05
2014 -15	6742.32	6353.28	4623.78
2015 -16	6939.52	6578.49	4757.99
2016 -17	6922.11	6648.53	5100.00
2017 -18	7594.19	7065.92	5635.27
2018 -19	8271.08	7610.12	6041.19

• **Public Private Partnership (PPP):**

The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of 162 Grid Sub Station (GSS) of 132 kV has been outsourced and approximately ₹30.00 lakh per substation per annum will be saved.

Transmission and Generating Projects to be developed through Private Sector Participation

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

(a) **Transmission Projects**

- Two projects-400 kV GSS at Alwar & Deedwana have been developed through PPP mode in the State.
- The Work of 400 kV D/C Bikaner-Sikar Transmission line on PPP-6 was completed and commissioned.
- The work of 400 kV D/C Suratgarh-Bikaner Transmission line on PPP-7 is completed and commissioned.
- Two projects of 220 kV GSS and 16 projects of 132 kV GSS along with associated lines are also

decided to be constructed under Public Private Partnership Projects in the state, out of which 1 project of 220 kV and 15 Projects of 132 kV GSS have been commissioned and work for remaining are under progress.

(b) Generating Projects

The State Government has adopted the competitive bidding guidelines of Government of India and has approved procurement of 4,176 MW power by RVPN through private developer. Total 2,786 MW power have been commissioned in State through private participation.

C. Distribution System

1. Consumers

The number of consumers increase from 145.61 Lakh (March-2018) to 156.30 Lakh (March-2019) with growth of 7.34 per cent. Category wise consumers in all discoms are given in table 7.5.

2. Rural Electrification (Census 2011)

Owing to a range of initiatives undertaken by Government of Rajasthan in power sector, significant results have been achieved in rural electrification. This is reflective from the fact that all the inhabited villages (43,199) have been electrified in the state. Similarly, 1.10 lakh Dhanis have been electrified out of 1.14 Lakh Dhanis. As regards rural electrification of Households, 92.14 lakh Households have been electrified out of 93.88 Lakh households.

3. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

The Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Jyoti Yojana is being implemented in the State to strengthen the rural electricity distribution network and to electrify Rural Households (RHHs) of populated areas. Target and achievement of DDUGJY is given in table 7.6.

4. Saubhagya Yojana-

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana

Table 7.5 Category wise Consumers

S. No.	Category	Consumers as on 31.03.2018	Consumers as on 31.03.2019
1	Domestic Supply	11375211	12272491
2	Non -Domestic Supply	1375082	1434297
3	Industries	271168	277072
4	Agriculture	1394271	1491735
5	P.H.E.D.	76763	81083
6	Street Light	20471	21271
7	Mixed Load	48359	52227
Total		14561325	15630176

Table 7.6 Target and Achievement of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Jyoti Yojana (Numbers)

Particulars	12 th Plan		DDUGJY	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Village Electrified	210	210	104	104
BPL Household	239849	239849	170512	166453
APL Household	690953	690953	367860	359971
UE Dhanies Electrified	12240	12240	29510	22144

–“Saubhagya” is providing electricity to all willing households in the country in rural as well as urban areas. Government of India sanctioned ₹663.39 Crore under Saubhagya and ₹1,127.74 Crore under DDUGJY for additional infrastructure of household electrification identified under Saubhagya.

5. Integrated Power Distribution System (IPDS)–

Under IPDS, an amount of ₹1,343.00 Crore for 185 towns has been sanctioned in the State for system strengthening and reduction in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss in urban areas. Besides, one town of Jaipur Discom and three towns of Jodhpur Discom have also been covered under religious and tourist category. Amount of ₹854.31 Crore has been utilized upto March, 2019.

6. Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana for financially turnaround of Power Distribution Companies has been launched by the Government of India in the year 2016 with an objective to improve the operational and financial efficiency of the State Discoms.

As per MoU of UDAY scheme dated 27th January, 2016 Government of Rajasthan has to take over 75 per cent (₹62,422 crore) of debts outstanding as on 30th September, 2015 over two years i.e. 50 per cent in financial year 2015-16 and 25 per cent in financial year 2016-17. Rajasthan discoms issued bonds of amounting to ₹12,368 crore.

7. Mukhya Mantri Vidhyut Sudhar Abhiyan (MMVSA)–

The programme was launched in the year 2016 with the aim to provide self reliable, uninterrupted & quality power supply to rural & Agriculture consumers. The scheme also aims to improve consumer services and to reduce AT&C losses to 15 per cent so that hike of tariff may be controlled under the Programme.

Under the programme, AT&C loss of 16,269 feeders out of 20,275 total numbers of 11 kV feeders and 132 Municipal Towns out of 182 towns brought down to below 15 per cent, remaining work is in progress.

8. Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)–

In an effort to spread the message of utilizing energy efficient equipments, Government of Rajasthan with the help of Energy Efficiency Service Limited (Government of India undertaking) promoted the use of energy efficient appliances - LED bulbs, Tube Lights and Fans.

Under this scheme 88,257 Energy Efficient Fans, 162 Lakh LED's and 3 Lakh Tube lights (20 Watt) have been distributed.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd. (RRECL) is the state Nodal Agency of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) Government of India for generation of energy from non-conventional energy sources in the State and is also the State Designated Agency for promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation. The Government of Rajasthan had launched the "Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy-2014" on 08th October, 2014 and has also made amendments in the Wind Policy in March, 2014 for better development of wind power generation in the state. The status of implementation of various schemes by RREC upto March, 2019 is as follows:

a. Solar Power Generation

Rajasthan is blessed with Maximum Solar Radiation Intensity of about 6-7kWh/ Sq. m/day and maximum sunny days (more than 325 days in a year) with a very low average rainfall. As per the assessment of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Rajasthan has a potential of 142 GW of electricity from solar energy. Further, State Government has issued an investor friendly Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2014 for setting up an ambitious target of 25 GW solar capacity in the State. Hence, the State, known for its dry desert is now fast emerging as biggest hub of solar power. Solar Power plants of 3,074 MW have been commissioned in the State upto March, 2019.

b. Development of Solar Parks and Mega Solar Power Projects

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

1. M/s Saurya Urja company of Rajasthan Limited (SURAJ).

2. M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited.
3. M/s Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited.

MNRE has approved following 6 solar parks for development in Rajasthan with total 5,410 MW capacity under “Scheme for development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects”:

- Bhadla Solar Park Phase-II (680 MW) by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (A subsidiary of RRECL). Company developed Solar Park and 680 MW capacity has been commissioned.
- Bhadla Phase-III (1,000 MW) by JVC M/s Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited. 500 MW capacity has been commissioned.
- Bhadla Phase-IV (500 MW) by JVC M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited. 250 MW capacity has been commissioned.
- Phalodi-Pokaran (750 MW) by JVC M/s Essel Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited.
- Fatehgarh Phase-IB (1,500 MW) by JVC M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited.
- Nokh Solar Park (980 MW) by Rajasthan Solar park Development company Limited (RSDCL) (a subsidiary of RRECL).

c. Solar Roof Top Power Generation Scheme

In order to promote generation of solar energy on Roof Top, Net-Metering Regulation had been issued by Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission in February, 2015. RREC has also taken up the programme to install Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Grid connected Power Plants to promote Solar Roof Top Power Generation in the State with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in the state. The Ministry has also conveyed sanction in December, 2017 for 18 MW Capacity of Solar Roof Top Projects for Rajasthan in residential, social and institutional sectors with 30 per cent CFA. Total capacity of 126 MW Rooftop Solar Power Projects has been commissioned in the State till March, 2019, out of which 37 MW Rooftop Solar Power Projects commissioned under various subsidy scheme of MNRE through RREC.

d. Solar Energy electrification in Rural Areas

The RREC has also taken up the programme to electrify un-electrified villages and Dhanies of Rajasthan through off-grid solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Home Lighting System (HLS) as per mandate given by Government of India and Rajasthan. Total 95 per cent subsidy support, classified as 75 per cent by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and 20 per cent by Government of Rajasthan, is being provided to beneficiaries. Presently, 50,142 Home Light Systems have been installed in un-electrified villages and Dhanies upto March, 2019.

e. SPV Water Pumping Programme

SPV Water Pump Programme is being implemented in State by Rajasthan Horticulture Development Society (RHDS) with technical support of RREC. Total 40,251 SPV Pumps installations have been completed upto March, 2019.

f. Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)

The wind energy potential in the State is estimated to be about 18,770 MW at 100 M hub height as per assessment of National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) and MNRE, GoI. A total of 4,310.50 MW wind power capacity has been established upto March, 2019 in the State.

g. Biomass Energy

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

Total 13 Biomass Power Generation Plants of 120.45 MW capacity have been established till March, 2019 in the State. Three power plants of total 18.8 MW capacity are under execution.

Energy Conservation Programme

The RREC is also implementing energy conservation programme to promote use of energy efficient appliances through different promotional activities and is establishing pilot projects time to time, to demonstrate the energy savings in the State. To recognize the sincere efforts towards Energy Conservation, RREC is organizing, Rajasthan Energy Conservation Awards (RECA) since 2009 on every 14th December i.e. Energy Conservation Day. So far total nine awards functions have been organized. The Industries, Energy Auditors/Manager, Government Buildings, Hospitals, Institutions, and Individuals etc. are major categories for Rajasthan Energy Conservation awards.

ROAD AND TRANSPORT

Roads are an integral part of the transport system. A country's road network should be efficient in order to maximize economic and social benefits. They play a significant role in achieving national development and contributing to the overall performance and social functioning of the community. It is acknowledged that roads enhance mobility, taking people out of isolation and therefore poverty.

ROAD

Significant efforts have been made in improving the State road network in past years yet there are huge gaps which need to be considered. The total road

length was just 13,553 km in the year 1949 which increased to 2,36,572.27 km upto March, 2018. The road density in the state is 69.12 km per 100 sq. km at the end of March, 2018. The total classified road length is given in table 7.7.

There are 39,753 villages in the state as per 2001 census. The connectivity of villages by Black Top (BT) road in different population groups at the end of 2017-18 and 2018-19 is shown in table 7.8.

During the year 2018-19, the important achievements of road development are given below:

- 2,581 km BT roads have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project

Table 7.7 Road Length in the State as on 31.03.2018

S.No.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	9068.10	0.00	7.00	4.00	9079.10
2	State Highways	15466.20	4.20	17.00	56.20	15543.60
3	Major District Roads	8554.64	1.00	56.25	190.31	8802.20
4	Other District Roads	30161.46	967.55	919.12	127.28	32175.41
5	Village Roads	130586.99	1240.89	36548.56	2595.52	170971.96
	GRAND TOTAL	193837.39	2213.64	37547.93	2973.31	236572.27

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

Table 7.8 Road connectivity of Villages

S. No.	Population Group	Total number of villages	No. of Villages connected as on March, 2018	No. of Villages connected upto March, 2019*	Percent of Villages connected
1	1000 & Above	14198	14181	14181	99.88
2	500 -1000	11058	10974	10974	99.24
3	250 -500	7713	7454	7489	97.10
4	100 -250	4072	1918	1944	47.74
5	Below - 100	2712	965	975	35.95
	Total	39753	35492	35563	89.46

*-Provisional

(RRSMP) and Rural Roads.

- 5 habitations (Dhani/Majara) having population 250 and above connected by 52 km BT roads under PMGSY.
- 35 villages having population 250 to 499 connected by BT road under RRSMP
- In Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) phase-I, work on

1,973 PHQ's to construct 1,726 km GGP (CC road) was completed with expenditure of ₹891 crore.

- In Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) phase-II, work on 2,053 PHQ's to construct 1,932 km GGP (CC road) was completed with an expenditure of ₹895 crore. Works are in progress on 7 PHQ's.

- In Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) phase-III, work on 2,276 PHQ's to construct 2,149 km GGP (CC road) was completed with an expenditure of ₹733 crore. Works are in progress on 138 PHQ's
- In Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) phase-IV, work on 258 PHQ's to construct 397 km GGP (CC road) was completed with an expenditure of ₹40 crore. Works are in progress on 679 PHQ's
- State Highway 50 works amounting to ₹248.55 crore to construct 30 culverts, 1 Land Acquire bypass and to strengthen, widen and renew 321.96 km roads in Ganganagar, Pali, Sirohi, Barmer, Tonk, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Baran, Bundi, Kota and Churu districts were sanctioned.
- District Roads 39 works amounting to ₹266.13 crore to construct 1 High Level Bridge (HLB), 25 Cross Drainage (CD) works and to strengthen, widen and renew 328.30 km roads in various districts were sanctioned.
- Rural Roads 1,783 works amounting to ₹1,327.33 crore to construct, widen, strengthen and renew 2,991.87 km roads in all districts were sanctioned.
- In Rural Roads Gramin Gaurav Path (GGP) phase-IV works on 1,084 PHQ's amounting ₹647.27 crore to construct 1,072.78 km GGP road (CC road), were sanctioned.
- Rural Roads Missing Links 1,498 works amounting ₹762.16 crore to construct 3,367.43 km missing links were sanctioned.
- Urban Roads 15 works amounting to ₹90.64 crore to construct 1 Road over Bridge, 2 Road under Bridge to develop 72.53 km urban roads in Churu, Ajmer, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Alwar, Hanumangarh and Udaipur districts were sanctioned.
- NABARD-1,732 works amounting to ₹800.47 crore to renew 5,495.50 km non-patchable village roads were sanctioned under RIDF-24.
- PMGSY-II 1,228 works amounting to ₹383.51 crore to renew 3,753.81 km roads in all districts were sanctioned under Financial Incentive scheme of GoI.
- State Road Fund- 388 works amounting to ₹2,615.88 crore to develop 2,566.80 km roads in various districts were sanctioned.

Annual Scheme 2018-19

For Road Sector an amount of ₹6,145.13 crore was provided under annual schemes revised budgeted outlay. Against this revised budgeted outlay, an expenditure of ₹5,780.34 crore was incurred, which is 94.06 per cent.

BOT/PPP/Annuity Project

Rajasthan State Highway Development Project-Public Private Partnership (PPP)-

PPP-Viability Gap Fund (VGF) -Works for development of 1 road of 46.40 km State Highways amounting ₹193.91 crore is under progress.

Rajasthan State Highway Development Project-I Asian Development Bank (ADB) PPP-(Annuity) –

Works for development of 12 roads of 745.73 km State Highways amounting ₹1,932.72 crore are under progress with assistance of ADB.

Rajasthan State Highway Development Project-I ADB PPP-(EPC) –

Works For development of 4 roads of 233.96 km State Highways amounting ₹519.65 crore are under progress with assistance of ADB.

Rajasthan State Highway Development Project-II World Bank(WB) PPP-(EPC) –

Works for development of 3 roads involved 328.83 km State Highways amounting to ₹969.11 crore are under progress with assistance of WB.

Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC)

- 2 works amounting to ₹394.38 crore was allotted to develop 142.47 km road State Highway and Major District Road during 2016-17. Works are in progress.
- 7 works amounting to ₹1,661.61 crore were allotted to develop 526.91 km roads of State Highway and Major District Road during 2017-18. Works are in progress.

PPP-NH-PWD

The works of 6 projects amounting to ₹2,751.05 crore to develop 855.02 km NH length on PPP basis were sanctioned. Out of these, 1 work has been completed and rest works are under progress.

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

The works of 29 projects amounting to ₹4,616.36 crore are sanctioned under Engineering Procurement

Contract (EPC) mode. Out of which, 3 works have been completed.

National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

29 works having length of 3,598 km for total estimated cost of ₹30,756 crore sanctioned out of which 11 works have been completed.

RAJASTHAN STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (RSRTC)

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC) was established on October 1st, 1964 under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950. Presently, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation is operating to run a total of 5,295 own and on hired

Private buses. The vehicles are operated on 2,230 routes covering 14.90 lakh km and carrying 8.51 lakh passengers per day. The vehicle fleet status and actual operational results from 2014-15 to 2018-19 is shown in table 7.9 and 7.10 respectively.

TRANSPORT

Registration of Motor Vehicles

Transport System is one of the key indicators of economy and development of a State. Increase in registration of motor vehicle shows progressive structure of transportation facilities in the State. The total number of motor vehicles registered with the transport department in the state was 162.80 lakh in the year 2017-18, which has reached to 177.10 lakh by the

Table 7.9 Year wise Vehicle fleet status

Description/Year	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19
Corporation Vehicles	4493	4343	4284	4528	4270
Hired Vehicles	211	186	351	916	1025
Total	4704	4529	4635	5444	5295
Average Fleet Age (in year)	4.18	5.03	5.26	5.43	6.31
Addition of new vehicles in fleet	301*	10	448*	260*	NIL
Condemned vehicles	298	102	269	277	411

* Including Midi buses.

Table 7.10 Year wise Actual operational results

Description/Year	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
(a)Km (In Cr.)	62.80	62.62	59.00	59.02	61.79	58.10	65.87	61.85	61.51	54.38#
(b)Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/ Day)	400	397	403	402	405	393	400	388	360	392
(c) Fleet Utilization (%)	93	92	90	89	95	87	90	77	89	68
(d)Operational Earning per Km.(₹)	38.33	27.19	30.30	28.16	33.53	28.82	35.10	29.84	35.15	32.97

Tar.- Target, Ach.-Achievement

Due to 23 days strike of employees operation affected

end of March, 2019 which shows an increase of 8.78 per cent. The details of various categories of vehicles registered in State are given in table 7.11 and figure 7.3.

Against the target of revenue earning of ₹5,000.00 crore during the Financial Year 2018-19, the

achievement upto March, 2019 was ₹4,576.32 crore, which is 91.53 per cent of the target.

New Innovations

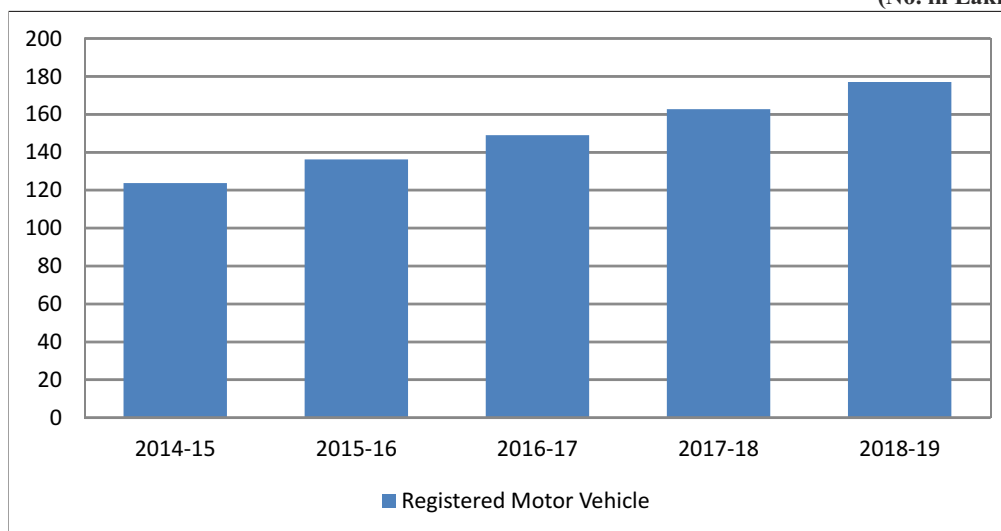
- Work Started for 'Automated Driving Test

Table 7.11 Motor Vehicles Registered in Rajasthan

S. No.	Type of Vehicle	Cumulative Numbers by the end of Year				
		2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19
1	Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90	90	90
2	Two Wheelers	9272233	10258009	11250427	12314229	13431554
3	Auto Rickshaws	133006	141576	151425	160015	167780
4	Tempo carrying goods	60736	64959	69555	74533	77911
5	Tempo carrying passengers	34498	38531	43166	47209	50862
6	Car	814079	899307	988391	1095526	1204005
7	Jeep	357188	396572	435366	487366	543181
8	Tractor	907139	969287	1029721	1092432	1153510
9	Trailer	75709	76707	80042	84642	85356
10	Taxis	123275	131912	143075	152429	160994
11	Buses and Mini Buses	97650	102818	108681	113964	118301
12	Trucks	472365	517604	561158	613055	665926
13	Misc.	31051	34804	39465	44516	50480
	Total	12379019	13632176	14900562	16280006	17709950

Figure 7.3 Motor Vehicle Registered in Rajasthan

(No. in Lakh)



Track' at 13 transport offices, out of which civil work at 11 transport offices has been completed.

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

RAILWAYS

The total length of railway routes in the State was 5,893 km in March, 2016, which has remained 5,929 km at the end of March, 2018. The Railway length in state is 8.66 per cent of all India route length of 68,442 km.

Postal and telecommunication services are instrumental to develop the economy and to provide communication connectivity among various areas, segments and communities in the State. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,310 and telecom subscribers were 66.93 million at the end of March, 2018. The Status of post offices and telecom subscribers in the State for the year 2017 and 2018 are given in table 7.12.

POSTAL & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Telecommunication is one of the prime support

Table 7.12 Status of Post Offices and Telecom Subscribers in the State

(as on March)

S.No	Item	Unit	2017	2018
1	Post Offices	Number	10311	10310
2	Telecom Subscribers (Wireless + Wire line)	Million	68.06	66.93
2.1	Wireless Subscribers	Million	67.32	66.39
2.2	Wire line Subscribers	Million	0.74	0.55
3	Number of Public Call Offices (BSNL, Bharti Group, Sistema ShyamTata Group)	Number	17799	6204*
4	Number of Village Public Telephones BSNL	Number	16879	7857

*- Excluding Sistema Shyam



SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT



RIGHT TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT, 2009

6.75 lakh children including 1.52 lakh newly admitted students are studying on free seats of private schools.



MUKHYA MANTRI NISHULK DAVA YOJANA

The scheme aims to benefit all outdoor and indoor patients coming to all government hospitals. ₹680.74 crore has been incurred in the year 2018-19



BENEFICIARIES AT ANGANWADI CENTRES

Around 37 lakh Children (0-6) year, pregnant and lactating mothers are benefited through 61,346 Anganwadi centres in the State.

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

EDUCATION

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

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

Elementary Education

There are 34,796 Government Primary Schools (PS), 20,453 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 14,069 Government Secondary/Sr. Secondary schools with elementary classes wherein the total enrolment in Government schools is 63.41 lakh as per DISE report 2017-18. The status of, enrolment and number of teachers of elementary education for the last five years (Government schools) is given in table 8.1 and 8.2.

Table 8.1 Enrolment of students and number of Teachers in Primary Schools

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)
2013-14	45.01	1.58
2014-15	41.18	1.16
2015-16	42.50	1.17
2016-17	40.93	1.08
2017-18	41.27	1.09

Table 8.2 Enrolment of student and number of Teachers in Upper-Primary Schools

Year	Enrolled students (in Lakh)	Number of teachers (in Lakh)
2013-14	20.38	1.15
2014-15	19.57	1.42
2015-16	21.39	1.38
2016-17	21.96	1.38
2017-18	22.14	1.39

The Free Text Book distribution scheme: Under this scheme, the State Government is providing free text books to the students studying regularly in classes 1 to 8 in all government schools through the State Text Book Board, Jaipur. In the Financial Year 2018-19, total 1.9 crore books of ₹67.02 crore were distributed successfully in all the state government schools.

Student Security Accident Insurance Scheme: Student Security Accident Insurance is run under the State Government Student Security Accident Insurance Scheme. This scheme is applicable to students studying in class 1 to 8 of all the state government schools and students from Kasturba Gandhi Girls Residential School, Mewat Girls Residential School and Residential School of

alternative education cell. The scheme is renewed every year. In the event of death or physical injury of student accident, compensation is provided to the parent / guardian. A total amount of ₹521.86 lakh has been paid for the renewal of insurance scheme to State Insurance and Provident Funds Department in Financial Year 2018-19.

Pre- metric scholarship: Pre metric scholarship is being provided to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and DTNT marginal area (OBC) students. In the financial year 2018-19, ₹3,828.65 lakh were incurred against the allocation ₹4,654.94 lakh under this scheme.

Chief Minister Sambal Yojana for widow / abandoned women: Under this scheme, Widow / abandoned women studying two-year Diploma in Early Education (DLAD) in private training institutions, are being provided refund of ₹9,000 in fees under the scheme Chief Minister Sambal Yojana. In the year 2018-19, 225 students have been benefitted and ₹20.25 lakh were distributed under this scheme.

Bhamashah Honors Ceremony: The scheme was commenced from January 01, 1995 with the objective to motivate small donors and to contribute to the educational, co-educational and physical development of the school, and to make them realize the inherent and uninterrupted development of the school, joining the Shala family and motivate for cooperation. During the year 2018 an amount of ₹8,487.29 lakh have been received from 117 donors.

Health Education Program: Under this program, the health check up of students studying in government and non-government primary and upper primary schools is done by coordinating with the Department of Health and Family Welfare. A separate programme of Anemia Control for Teen age Girls (10-19 year), is run by UNICEF in the state.

Sports: In the year 2018-19, students (upto 14 years) of elementary education have participated in National level school competitions and won five Gold, one Silver and seven Bronze medals while in the previous year 2017-18, only two Silver and 4 Bronze medals were won by the students.

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

Smagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SMSA) is Government of India's flagship program for achievement of universalization of Elementary and Secondary Education in a time bound manner. This is approved as an integrated scheme for School Education extending from Pre-school to class-XII for the period

from 1st April, 2018 to 31st March 2020. This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has subsumed the three Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (T.E). The objectives of the scheme, across all levels of schooling, are:

- Provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students.
- Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School education.
- Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education.
- Ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions.
- Promoting professionalism of education.
- Support States in implementation of Right of children to free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.
- Strengthening and up-gradation of state Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs)/State institutes of education and district institutes for Education and Training (DIET) as Nodal agencies for teacher training.

The Scheme will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the Department through a single State implementation Society (SIS) Rajasthan council of school education, Jaipur at the state level. The fund sharing pattern for the scheme between Central and State will be 60:40.

In 2018-19 Rajasthan Council of School Education is made for implementation of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in Rajasthan.

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

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2010. In this Act 25 percent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. During the year 2018-19, a total of 6.75 lakh children including 1.52 lakh newly admitted students are studying on free seats of private schools. The state Government has developed a web

portal www.rte.raj.nic.in for effective monitoring and timely reimbursement for 25 per cent free admissions in private schools (as per state norms). An amount of ₹228.98 crore has been reimbursed in year 2018-19 to these schools by the State Government.

The State Government has also taken number of initiatives to promote Girls Education which are highlighted below:-

- 318 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) are functional and 37,223 girls are studying in these schools.
- Never enrolled and drop out girls are given priority to be enrolled in KGBVs. These girls have been provided with condensed course teaching, so that they can achieve the basic competencies that are required to start with syllabus of VI standard.
- 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidyalaya for Girls are functional. These residential schools are established for girls in Mewat region which are largely educationally backward. These Mewat hostels of Alwar district have been constructed under Mewat Area development programme. During the year 2018-19, Enrollment of girls in these hostels were 443, against total capacity of 500 girls.
- **Meena-Raju and Gargi Manch:** Meena-Raju Manch has been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII of 18,389 Upper Primary Schools and Gargi Manch have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes IX to XII of 14,267 secondary schools to create awareness in the community on the social issues viz child marriage, dowry system etc, It also motivated the parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to send their daughters to school.
- **Adhyapika Manch:** Adhyapika Manch has been established to enhance the academic level of girls and to provide friendly environment to girl child in schools. 301 Adhyapika Manch have been formed at block level. Adhyapika Manch is the group of maximum 100 teachers.
- **Academic Kishori Mela:** The major objective of academic mela is to build an academic environment and to develop creative learning approach among children with special focus on Science and Mathematics. 25-30 academic stalls of various games based on Mathematics, Science, are setup in each Mela. 200 Academic

Mela has been organized during the Financial year 2018-19 and 78,673 girls are benefited.

- **Innovation for girls education (Under SMSA):** “Saksham” (self-defensive training to girls), scheme is being implemented to promote enrolment, retention and learning enhancement of girls. In this activity around 11,48,897 girls are benefitted.
- **Transport Voucher:** Class 1-5 children coming from more than 1 km and Class 6-8 children coming from more than 2 km in rural area are benefitted with the Transport voucher scheme. Girls from class 9-12 coming from more than 5 km in rural areas were benefitted from transport vouchers or any other schemes of bi-cycles. During the Financial Year 2018-19, total 30,406 girl students of class 9-12 and 4,39,549 students of class 1-8 are benefitted from this scheme.
- **Utkrist Vidhyalaya Yojana:** Under the Rajasthan's Adarsh Vidyalaya scheme, one selected Government Senior Secondary/ Secondary School is being developed as "Adarsh Vidyalaya" in every gram panchayat. Adarsh School (Class I to XII/ X) will work as a “Mentor School” and “Resource Centre” for this Utkrist Vidhyalaya. One selected Upper Primary/Primary School in each Gram Panchayat is to be transformed into as “Utkrist Vidhyalaya”. In this regard, Utkrist Vidhyalaya will be developed as a “center of excellence” for elementary education. In the Financial Year 2018-19, total 8,839 Utkrst Vidhyalaya are working.
- **Aanganwadi Integration:** At present, total 61,346 Aanganwadi Centers are operated in the state through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). Out of them, 18,360 Aanganwadi Centers have been integrated physically with in the campus of concerned primary/ upper primary/ secondary/ senior secondary school; While, 19,084 Aanganwadi Centers have been integrated functionally i.e. under administrative control. Hence, a sum of 37,444 Aanganwadi centers of ICDS has been integrated physically or functionally with government Schools. Pre-primary education along with health facility is being made available for children of age group 3-6 in these AWCs.
- **School Management Information System (Shala Dharshan):** School Management

Information System (SMIS) has been implemented to collect basic information and statistical data related to school, teachers and students of Government elementary schools through school login system.

- **Teacher Performance Appraisal Programme:** Teacher performance appraisal programme has been started for quality improvement in education system.
- **Programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation:** The programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is operational in 65,194 schools.
- **Teacher's training programmes:** Teacher's training programmes are undertaken every year with a view to maintain the excellence in teaching in schools. As a result, the department ensures improved teaching capabilities, changes for better in the teacher's thought process and awareness among them about the improvement and innovations in the teaching sector. Approximately 1,15,325 teachers have been trained during 2018-19, total 39,801 Teacher/Headmaster trained of class 6 to 8 During the winter vacation.

Activities for Children with Special Need (CWSN): Inclusive Education, Samagra Shiksha, Rajasthan aims to look at education of Children with Special Needs in a continuum from class I to class XII. The Inclusive Education component covers all children with special needs with one or more disabilities as mentioned in the schedule of disabilities of the Right of the Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 studying in Government, Government-aided and local body schools. We are serving Children with special needs with diverse mode or different activities. The services provided to CWSN in the Financial Year 2018-19 are as follow:-

- **Braille Books:** During the year 2018-19, the Brail books have been distributed to 1,439 sight impaired children.
- **Large Print Books :** 4,284 Children with Low Vision were provided large print books.
- **Transport Allowances:** 17,059 CWSN got benefitted with Transport Allowances.
- **Stipend for Girls:** 5,252 CWSN Girls were provided stipend allowance.
- **Cochlear Implant:** 34 Hearing Impairment CWSN got benefitted with Cochlear Implant.

- **Laptop & Mobile Training:** Refresher training on use of mobile for 461 children with visual impairment was organized out of which 307 Children with visual impairment participated in the training. 39 Children with visual impairment were given refresher training on use of laptop.
- **Composite School Grant (CSG):** In the year 2018-19, under Composite School Grant, ₹15,884.50 lakh have been sent to 52,539 primary / upper primary schools and ₹9,243.38 lakh for 14,102 secondary / higher secondary schools.
- **The Government has initiated the Computer Aided Learning Program (CALP)** as innovative activity under Samaga shiksha Abhiyan (SMSA) in Upper Primary schools to inculcate use of computers as a tool of quality learning and ensuring that children can enjoy while learning their subjects with the state-of-art technology in IT sector. Total 54,000 teachers were given training by Microsoft Company. Computer training is continuous held in IT Academy. By this CALP programme education level of student is increased. During the year 2018-19 Computer Added Learning Programme (CALP) is running in 9,514 school.
- **RAA (Rastriya Avishkar Abhiyan):** For organize quiz competition in Districts and state ₹35.28 lakh has been transferred to the State Institute of educational research and training (SIERT), Udaipur. In year 2018-19, total ₹90,300 has been transferred to district for 4,515 Students for Science Excursion Visit in State. In order to make science and math kits available in 1,505 schools in the state, ₹1.15 crore and ₹2.49 crore have been transferred to the districts respectively.
- **National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 Class – 3, 5 & 8 (Cycle-5) :** In order to assess the quality of educational quality by NCERT

Delhi, on November 13, 2017, the National Achievement Survey (NAS) was made in 2017. In this survey, the state report card of the student assessment done on the basis of class-determined learning out-come has been issued by NCERT. According to the report card, all 33 districts of Rajasthan have registered a significant increase in educational quality improvement. Rajasthan has gained prominent place at the national level.

For the National Achievement Survey, 5,588 schools were selected on the basis of samples of all 33 districts of the state. In which a total of 1 lakh one hundred sixty nine (1,00,169) students of class 3, 5, 8 were included. In Classes 3 and 5, academic achievement based on Learning outcome based on Language, Mathematics and Environment and Class 8 in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies was assessed. The average score of educational quality of Rajasthan in the year 2017 has been higher than the national average score. All the district of Rajasthan's average score of class III is 64 or more & class V is 57 and more & class VIII average score is 51 or more.

- **National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2018 Class – 10 (Cycle-2):** In order to assess the quality of education, National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted by NCERT Delhi, on February 5, 2018. A total number of 89,844 students (boys-50,302 and girls-39,542) across 2,634 schools in Rajasthan were selected for the survey. As per report subject-wise boys girls average score is nearly same. Whereas Rajasthan's average score is more than National score. The subject wise average score of Rajasthan and India is given in table 8.3 and 8.4.
- **Civil:** Under SMSA elementary education Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) GoI, has approved ₹338.12 crore in the year 2018-19 for construction of classrooms in Primary School to Upper Primary School upgraded schools,

Table 8.3 Subject-wise Average Score (Rajasthan & India)

Subject-wise Average Score (Rajasthan & India)										
Class	Maths		Science		Social Science		English		Modern Indian Language (MIL)	
	Raj.	India	Raj.	India	Raj.	India	Raj.	India	Raj.	India
10	38	34	38	34	44	39	37	36	57	49

Table 8.4 Gender-wise Average Score

Gender-wise Average Score										
Class	Maths		Science		Social Science		English		Modern Indian Language (MIL)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
10	39	38	38	38	44	45	37	38	57	57

School buildings for buildingless/dilapidated schools, Additional classrooms, pre-primary classes in model schools, girl's hostels in model schools, KGBV construction & strengthening works and major repair works. An expenditure of ₹18.55 crore has been made in the year 2018-19.

Similarly, under SMSA secondary education, MHRD GoI has approved ₹830.62 crore in the year 2018-19 for construction of UPS to Secondary School upgraded schools, School buildings, classrooms in Secondary School to Senior Secondary School upgraded schools, additional classrooms, science lab with equipments, computer rooms, Art & Craft rooms, library rooms, toilet units, drinking water facilities, CWSN toilets and Maharao Shekhaji Academy. An expenditure of ₹96.48 crore has been made in year 2018-19.

- **Akshay Patika:** Akshay Patika was established 59,773 schools in the state for the fulfillment of common needs and social engagement. Parents, teachers and donors can donate amount according to their capacity in this Akshaya Patika. In the financial year 2018-19, total ₹1.75 crore has been collected in Akshay Patika. The School's routine work, which is not covered under composite grant, has been done budget from Akshay Patika with the approval of School management committee/school development management committee (SMC/SDMC).

Literacy & Continuing Education

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

Saakshar Bharat Programme: Saakshar Bharat Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme of

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

Innovation in Saakshar Bharat programme: Literacy Classes run in Jail for non-literate Prisoners in the State. 8,837 Prisoner learners appeared literacy exam upto March 2018. Non-literates Elected Public Representatives are also joined basic literacy classes in the state. 18,499 Elected Public Representatives learners appeared in literacy exam upto March, 2018.

The share of funding between Central and State Government is in the ratio of 60:40. In Saakshar Bharat Programme 9,022 Lok Shiksha kendras are being run in 32 districts (except Kota district) of the state, in 9,022 Gram Panchayats.

Mahatma Gandhi Library : Government of Rajasthan has announced at every Lok Shiksha Kendra to maintain Mahatma Gandhi Library. The additional honorarium of ₹500 is to be paid to Prerak for maintenance of Mahatma Gandhi Library at Lok Shiksha Kendra. 8,869 libraries have been established.

Mahila Shikshan Vihar : Mahila Shikshan Vihar is the residential schools up to X standard for the women in the age group of 15-30 years who are divorced, tribal, widow and deprived group of female are get educational opportunities. Along with develop their living status, these women are also imparted vocational training for their being self-reliant and self-dependent. Presently, this Shikshan Vihar Programme is being run in district Jhalawar. Under this programme 98 women have been enrolled and ₹24.85 lakh has been incurred during the year 2018-19.

Secondary Education

Secondary Education is a consistent, uniform bridging link between elementary and higher education. In order to prepare students for

employment and entrepreneurship, presently there are 14,290 senior secondary/secondary schools and 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in Government sector. There are 15,730 Secondary/Sr.Secondary private schools in Rajasthan. In the government schools 48.93 lakh students including 24.71 lakh girls are studying and 46,501 students are studying in Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools.

To enhance the quality of education, following measures have been taken in 2018-19.

- All girl students of the Government secondary and Sr. secondary schools studying in class 9th to 12th are fully exempted from tuition fee.
- In the state there are 510 Government secondary & 695 sr. secondary schools are running only for girls. In these schools 44.28% girls are enrolled of age group 6-18.
- 3,73,893 girl students of class IX of Government schools have been benefitted in free bicycle scheme.
- **Gargi Award:** Girl students who get 75% or more marks in class 10th and 12th as regular students are awarded. In 2018-19, 75,717 girls were benefitted.
- **Balika Shiksha Protsahan Yojana:** Under this scheme the board of secondary education, Rajasthan, Ajmer awards a sum of ₹5,000 as encouragement to the girl students who attain 75% or more marks at the Senior Secondary level studying in either government or private schools in Rajasthan. In 2018-19, total 46,406 girl students are proposed to be benefitted by this scheme.
- For promoting girls education in the State 186 Sharde Girls Hostel are being run in which 17,123 girls are being enrolled.
- **Free Scooty distribution:-** Meritorious general girls of economically backward category whose annual family income is upto 2.5 lakh and have passed RBSE examinations of class 10th and 12th (science, arts & commerce) with more than 85% marks, Provision to provide scooty to each section of 200 students, total 800 students. In the year 2018-19, total 767 girl students have been benefitted and under Padamakshi scheme 8 categories (SC, ST, OBC, Minority, General, BPL, Specially abled and MBC) students are includes who have secured Ist position in each district in 12th class Examination of RBSE.

Under this scheme 278 scooty also distributed up to March 2019. Girls getting scooty in other schemes are not be eligible in this scheme.

- **Mukhya Mantri Hamari Betiyan Scheme:** This scheme has been started in 2015-16. As a part of this scheme, two meritorious girl students securing 1st and 2nd position and one girl under the BPL Category securing 1st position in this category in RBSE exam from each district (Minimum 75 percent marks) in class 10th are eligible for scholarship. In the year 2018-19 the scheme has been extended for the one orphan girl student who stands first in the district. Assistance of ₹15,000 per year for Textbooks, Stationary and Uniform in class 11th and 12th and ₹25,000 per year for Graduation and Higher degrees. Re-imbusement of actual expenditure for coaching fee, hostel fee and other fee (max. limit up to ₹1 lakh for class XI and XII and ₹2 lakh for graduation and higher degrees). 422 girl students have been benefitted in the Financial Year 2018-19.
- **Balika Shiksha foundation:** To promote girls education, Balika Shiksha foundation Rajasthan was established in the year 1994-95 through this foundation meritiours girls of economically poor famlies are given financially assest for higher and technical education.
- Under self-defense training 2.50 lakh girls of class 6th to 12th have been trained in the year 2018-19.
- **Laptop distribution Scheme:** In the government schools, the meritorious students of class 8th, 10th & 12th are rewarded laptops for free as encouragement. Free laptops were to be distributed among 27,900 meritorious students and out of which 27,513 students were benefitted in 2018-19.
- In 134 Educationally Backward Blocks, Swami Vivekanand Government Model Schools have been setups which are CBSE affiliated in English medium schools. About 46,501 students have been registered in these schools.
- In the financial Year 2018-19, 185 new schools have been started. Presently vocational education is being provided in 905 schools with 12 trades in which around 1.20 lakh students are enrolled
- To improve the learning outcomes of students of class 1 to 5, State Initiative for Quality

Education programme (SIQE) is being implemented in all the 64,606 schools of the state. Under the programme, total 26.64 lakh students would be benefitted.

- Under Leadership training programme, 2,808 principals have been trained in 2018-19.
- IEDSS (Inclusive Education of the Specially abled at Secondary Stage) is a programme for specially abled students. Total 21 types of disabilities covered as per the disabilities Act. Total 3,343 students benefitted in 2018-19.
- In each gram Panchayat, at least one secondary/Senior Secondary school is being developed as Adarsh School. Under this scheme, out of selected 9,895 schools from Rural areas, 5,590 have been developed as Adarsh schools and out of 281 selected schools in urban areas, 197 schools have been developed as Adarsh schools.
- Gyan Sankalp Portal is an important initiative of the Department of Education. It provides a platform for the cooperation of corporate holders and donors for the development of government schools.
- In CSR Activities, the total support of ₹266.63 lakh was received for the construction of school toilets, running water facility in toilets, group hand washing facility, electrification of unelectrified schools, computer facility with interactive reading material for students, hygiene and sanitation awareness campaign etc.

Higher Education

Higher Education Department caters to the management of General Education Universities and Colleges. At the time of independence in the state, there were only 7 colleges of General Education but presently the numbers of colleges have reached upto 2,000.

As a result of the rapid spread of education in Rajasthan, now there are total 1,842 colleges of General Education, out of which there are 237 Government Colleges, 15 Government Law Colleges, 1,577 Private colleges, 7 Self Financing Institutions and 6 Colleges established with Private partnership. 904 B.Ed. colleges are also being run by the department. There are 26 State Financed Universities, 52 Private Universities and 7 Deemed Universities in the State. Approximately 18 lakh students are enrolled as regular and non-collegiate students in the Higher Education Institutions.

Following are the major activities of the year 2018-19:

- 28 New Government Colleges were opened
- 9 Government Degree College were upgraded in PG College
- 61 New Subjects at P.G. level were initiated in 34 Government Colleges.
- 19 New Subjects at U.G. level were initiated in 11 Govt. Colleges
- 9 New Faculties at Degree level were initiated in 9 Government colleges.
- 1,075 selected candidates from RPSC, Ajmer were appointed on the post of Assistant Professor in 24 various subjects and appointment in remaining 05 subject is under process.
- An amount of ₹50.50 crore has been distributed to Government Colleges under the Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme, out of which expenditure of ₹40.82 crore has been made. 6,832 students were benefitted under the scheme.
- Employment Centers have been established under Youth Development Cell in all the Government Colleges, to provide employment related information to students.
- Schemes like Blood donation, Tree plantation, Sadvakya lekhan and Book Bank have been launched in Government Colleges under the Swatch Bharat Abhiyaan.
- On the occasion of 150th Jayanti of 'Father of Nation' Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October 2018, 4,595 unit blood have been donated.
- Provision of ₹32,022.07 lakh has been made in State Fund Budget schemes for the year 2018-19, out of which an expenditure of ₹29,064.23 lakh has been incurred.
- A provision of ₹9,740.02 lakh has been made for the development of Universities and Colleges in the State in Higher Education sector, under Rashtriya Uchatar Shikha Abhiyann (RUSA)
- No Objection Certificate has been issued to 110 Private Colleges in the year 2018-19.

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit is known as the DevVaani, the language of God. It not only nourishes Indian culture but is also a source of knowledge. It is the oldest language of the

world and still retains the same form and structure as it was thousand years ago. It is the most scientific language with an amazing potential for word formation.

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

Under the Sanskrit education, during the year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹9,453.31 lakh has been incurred on various schemes.

The number of educational institutions during 2018-19 is given in table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Number of Institutions for Sanskrit Education

Level	Government	Private
Primary	425	14
Middle	969	261
Praveshika	229	74
VaristhUpadhyaya	143	27
Shastri (Graduation Level)	19	13
Acharya (Post Graduation Level)	11	14

A total number of 1.90 lakh students are studying in these institutions. The department is also running STC & Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) institutions in Government & Private Sectors. During the Year 2018-19, one Government and 15 private STCs colleges are working, while 78 Shiksha Shastri Colleges are working in the private sector.

Technical Education

India is witnessing the age of science and technology. There is huge demand for technical education in modern age. The pattern of life evolving in this age is very much different from the one we would have find in our society, even some fifty years back. Technical Education imparts knowledge of specific trade, craft or profession.

Engineering/ Management Education: To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, total 112 Engineering Colleges are functional in the State. Out of these, 15 are

Government aided and 97 are private un-aided Engineering Colleges with total admission capacity of around 41,512 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 37 MBA Institutions (02 Government/ Government aided and 35 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 2,870 students per year. All these U.G. and P.G. level Engineering Colleges are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota and Bikaner and MBA institutions are affiliated with Rajasthan Technical University, Kota. In addition to it, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Jodhpur and one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Udaipur are also functioning in the State.

Polytechnic: To provide technical education in the State, 151 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 35,895 students have been functioning in the year 2018-19, Out of these, 35 are Government co-educational polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 5,490, eight government women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), with an intake capacity of 990 and 108 private polytechnics are also functioning with intake capacity of 29415.

Under the technical education (polytechnic), an expenditure of ₹2,875.99 lakh has been incurred on various schemes during the year 2018-19. Physical Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years is given in table 8.6.

Industrial Training Institutes (ITI): ITIs in the state are working under Skill, Employment & Entrepreneurship (SEE) Department. Craftsman Training facilities in the state are provided through 260 sanctioned Government ITIs having total sanction seats 93,966 in the year 2018-19. Out of which, 11 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes, viz Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Tonk, Banswara and (laxmangarh) sikar. Presently admissions are being offered in 229 Government ITIs. In addition to this, 1,700 Private ITIs are also providing training on 3,09,609 seating capacity. Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) training is provided through various Engineering and Non-Engineering trades of duration of one to two years. During the year 2018-19 ₹10,039.27 lakh has been spent on various schemes of ITIs.

Details of Physical Progress is as under:

- New trades related to stone processing were

Table 8.6 Progress of Polytechnic Colleges for the last 5 years

Year	Total Polytechnic Colleges			Total Intake Capacity		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
2014-15	41	175	216	6080	51655	57735
2015-16	42	172	214	6280	50455	56735
2016-17	42	155	197	5470	45115	50585
2017-18	42	140	182	6450	40195	46645
2018-19	43	108	151	6480	29415	35895

started in government. ITIs at Rajsamand and Kishangarh, Ajmer.

- New trades related to hotel group were started in the R.I. Centre of Jaipur.
- Production centre Jaipur & Udaipur have been up graded into regular ITIs and training in electrician trade has been started.
- In the field of tourism the Centre of Excellence for Tourism & Training has been established in Udaipur, with the help of ITEES Singapur. Training to trainees has been started.
- Government has given Financial & Administrative sanction to open ITIs in Seven Central jails of the state in Ajmer, Kota, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sriganganagar Udaipur & Jodhpur respectively.

Medical Education

There are 21 Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, out of which 13 Colleges are in the Government sector including one under Government Society, one affiliated to Rajasthan university of Health Science (R.U.H.S.), 5 under Rajasthan Medical Education Society (Raj-MES) and remaining 8 are in the private sector. There are 16 Dental colleges in the state, one in Government sector and 15 in Private sector.

The Government Medical Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,950 students in UG, 1,132 students in PG course and 106 in Super-Specialty courses. Private Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 1,150 students in UG, 245 students in PG course. The Government Dental College has an annual admission capacity of 40 UG and 22 PG students. The Private Dental College has an annual admission capacity of 1,410 UG and 294 PG students. Out of 8 District Hospitals, each with bed strength of 300 (i.e. Bharatpur, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Pali, Sikar & Dholpur), 5 Medical Colleges at Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Pali & Dungarpur have been started from the academic year

2018-19. The construction work in three Medical Colleges, i.e. Barmer, Sikar & Dholpur is in progress. Establishment of State Cancer Institute under Sawai Man Singh (SMS) Medical College Jaipur, Two Tertiary Cancer Care Centers, one in Bikaner and other at Jhalawar are under process. Metro Manas Arogya Sadan at Mansarovar Jaipur is running on PPP mode. The hospitals associated with Government Medical Colleges are playing a vital role in patient care for both indoor and outdoor patients and cater to the medical/health care needs of a large segment of the population.

Department's achievements & innovative achieves during the Financial year 2018-19:

- The stipend of Senior Resident, M.S./ M.D; D.M./ M.Ch. and P. G. diploma has been increased by ₹1,000 per month.
- For removing the dearth of doctors and for making available high quality health services, Letter of Permission (LoP) of Government of India for Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur & Pali have been obtained and from the academic year 2018-19 the medical colleges at these places with a total of 500 seats in MBBS Course has been started.
- 25 Post graduate seats have been increased in different Medical Colleges.
- In Maharav Bhimsingh Hospital, Kota bed strength has been increased from 474 to 750.
- For bringing quality improvement and competition in Medical Colleges and Hospitals, ranking has been done and the same has been uploaded on the website.
- Construction work of sub-way between S. M. S. Hospital and Trauma centre has been completed.
- Work for the establishment of Cath Lab at the cost of ₹10.50 crore in S. M. S. Hospital, is under progress.

- The construction of the Para-Medical Institution in Jaipur has been completed.
- A Seminar Hall for the use of Medical Teachers & Students in Ajmer Medical College with a cost of ₹71.00 lakh has been Constructed.
- Brancitherapy Machine & Building for cancer patients with financial help of ₹240.50 lakh by a donor has been inaugurated in Jawahar Lal Nehru Hospital Ajmer.
- Emergency unit in JLN Hospital Ajmer with a cost of ₹261 lakh has been constructed.
- 4 Modular Operation Theater (O.T.) have been renovated in JLN Hospital Ajmer with the cost of ₹442.50 lakh.
- Oxygen plant has been established in Ajmer satellite Hospital for better service to patients.

Language and Library Department

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

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

Total Books and Number of Readers in Libraries:

There are 20.40 lakh books are available in 47 libraries operated by the department. Numbers of registered members are 15,317 and average readers per library per day is 80 to 100.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

State Government has made sustained efforts in implementing major health reforms, public health policy initiatives aimed at providing essential health services for all with special emphasis to weaker sections of society, poor and vulnerable. The State Government is committed to control and eradicate communicable and other diseases to provide curative and preventive services to the people of the State.

The Medical & Health Department of Rajasthan strives to provide health facilities for all communities of rural and urban areas in a planned manner for which development and strengthening of medical infrastructure are being done in accordance with the National Health Policy through Health Institutions. The position of Government allopathic medical institutions (excluding Medical College Hospitals) at the end of March, 2019 is given in table 8.7.

Details of the new activities in the Financial year 2018-19 are as follows:-

- 32 Sub Centers have been upgraded to PHC.
- 23 PHCs have been upgraded to CHCs.
- 2 Dispensaries have been upgraded as CHCs.
- 13 Hospitals & 1 Dispensary are transferred to Medical Education Department.
- 13 Aid post in state were given status of Sub Center.

Table 8.7 Details of Medical Institutions

S.N.	Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions upto 31st March, 2019	Under the NUHM
1	Hospitals	103	-
2	Community Health Centers(CHC)	606	13 (New Urban CHCs)
3	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Rural)	2090	-
4	Dispensaries	190	-
5	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118	-
6	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Urban)	51	140
7	Sub Centers	14378	-
8	Beds*	50519	390

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

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana

'Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana' was launched on 2nd October, 2011. Under this scheme, all outdoor and indoor patients visiting medical college attached hospitals, district hospitals, community health centers, primary health centers and sub centers, are provided essential medicines, free of cost. Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation (RMSC) has been constituted as a central procurement agency for purchase of medicines, surgical & sutures for Medical Department and Medical Education Department. RMSC is also supplying medicines etc. to all Government health institutions through District Drug Warehouses (DDWH) established in all 33 districts of the State. As per the Essential drug list, 608 medicines, 77 sutures & 147 surgical items have been listed in the Financial Year 2018-19. Quality of drugs being supplied is ensured by testing of drugs at empanelled drug testing laboratories. The list of drugs which is provided by Free Drug Distribution Centers has been displayed in Government Medical Institutions. Medicines are available for Outdoor patients according to OPD timings and 24 hour for Indoor and Emergency patients. Under the scheme, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease are also available. During the Financial Year 2018-19, expenditure of ₹680.74 crore was incurred.

Nishulk Sanitary Napkins Distribution Scheme

Government of Rajasthan started a scheme for free distribution of sanitary napkins to all school going girls of class 6 to 12 of rural areas and non-school going girls of 10 to 19 years age. Under this scheme, there is a provision to distribute 12 sanitary napkin free of cost to each girl per month. During the Financial Year 2018-19, 20.69 lakh adolescent girls were benefitted under the scheme.

Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana

This scheme has been started for strengthening of existing laboratories and other diagnostic facilities in all the public health institutions and also to provide the essential diagnostic services free of cost to all patients visiting government hospitals. To meet the gaps and to provide quality diagnostic services, adequately equipped diagnostic facilities are available at various levels of health care. Under this scheme, 23.89 crore investigations and 11.77 crore beneficiaries were benefitted.

National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

Under this programme, medical checkups were provided to 3, 01,516 New OPD patients & 4, 91,102 follow up patients. Under NMHP, 1,179 camps were organized and 22,676 patients were treated in these camps. Under the capacity building initiatives of NMHP, 25,274 staff were trained. During the Financial Year 2018-19, ₹ 428.15 lakh have been incurred under this scheme.

Adarsh Primary Health Center

Under the yojana, Adarsh PHC's were developed in two phases. In the first phase, 295 PHC were developed whereas in the second phase 596 PHC's were developed.

Every month, approximately 12 to 13 lakh patients are being treated in the outdoor and 8 to 9 thousands deliveries have been done in these Adarsh PHCs.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

Hemodialysis service is running on PPP at 33 District Hospitals & CT Scan machines are running on PPP mode at 30 District Hospital in Rajasthan to provide health facility to people on affordable prices and free to poor people of the state. To provide cheaper or affordable IVF facility to issueless couple, IVF centers are running on PPP mode at 8 District Hospitals in Baran, Sawaimadhopur, Rampura Kota, Kanwantia Hospital Jaipur, Beawar (Ajmer), Sikar, Bikaner & Pali Rajasthan. MRI machines are running on PPP mode at 4 Government Hospital, Kanwatiya Hospital Jaipur, Alwar, Bhilwara, Sikar to provide affordable medical facility to general people and free to poor people of Rajasthan. In the same way 84 PHC's are running under PPP mode.

Following are the other important achievements during the year 2018-19;

- Against the target of 1,100 patients, 1,088 new leprosy cases were detected 1,083 patients were cured, under the "Leprosy Eradication Programme".
- Under the 'Revised National TB Control Programme', about 1,60,225 patients were treated, against the target of 1, 81,839 cases up to December 2018.
- Under the 'National Programme for Control of

Blindness', about 2,75,131 eye (cataract) operations were performed, against the target of 3,30,000 eye operations.

- Under the “National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP)”, 88.73 lakh blood slides were collected and examined against the target of 78.88 lakh up to December, 2018.
- Under the “National AIDS Control Programme”, Blood samples of 27,65,933 persons were tested, out of which 7,121 cases were found to be HIV positive.
- Under the “Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme”, 2,44,142 samples were collected up to December 2018.
- National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes CVD and Stroke is running in 33 Districts of Rajasthan to prevent and control Non-Communicable Diseases with the help of Government of India. In this programme, screening is done to diagnose Cancer, Cardio-Vascular and Diabetes and the treatment is provided for needful. Under this programme ₹5,916.20 lakh were sanctioned by Government of India, out of which ₹4,845.29 lakh has been incurred.
- Government of India has started the National Tobacco Control Programme (N.T.C.P.) in all 33 districts of Rajasthan. Total 29,729 tobacco users were provided counseling support for quitting tobacco. Tobacco Products Act, 2003 is being enforced and a total of 2,78,820 challan were done. In the Financial Year 2018-19, ₹712.51 lakh was sanctioned, out of which ₹578.81 lakh was incurred.
- Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (I.D.S.P.) is running in all 33 districts in Rajasthan. Under the programme, an amount of ₹550.16 lakh was incurred.

Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana (BSBY)

Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana was launched in the State with the objective to provide cashless healthcare services to the poor families (under selected families of NFSA-2013 and RSBY) of Rajasthan thus providing social and financial security against illness to these families and reducing out of pocket expenditure.

Following are the key features of the scheme-

- Around 97 lakh families (covered under the National Food Security Act (2013) and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna –RSBY) of Rajasthan are eligible under this scheme.
- Health Insurance cover of ₹30,000 (for general illnesses) and of ₹3.00 lakh (for critical illnesses) per family per year is provided on floater basis.
- Total 1,401 disease packages are offered under the scheme, for which reserved list include 738 secondary packages, 663 tertiary packages. In secondary packages, reserved list include 46 government medical institution packages and 14 Private Medical Institution packages.
- Cashless IPD treatment facility is provided at empanelled hospitals.
- Includes 10 days post- hospitalization expenses.
- No Third Party Administration (TPA).
- 519 Government and 971 private empanelled hospitals are providing services under the scheme.
- The new phase of BSBY (2017-19) has started from 13-12-2017 in which changes were made in the provisions regarding beneficiaries, number of packages, package cost and guidelines etc.

Under Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana year wise fund allocation & expenditure and payment status of claims details are given in table no. 8.8 and 8.8A.

AYURVED AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

Department of Ayurved has been functioning in the State, since 1950. At present there are 120 Ayurvedic hospitals (including 1 at Bikaner House in Delhi) and 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Hospitals. Additionally, 3,581 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 3 Yoga & Naturopathy Dispensaries, 1 Mobile Surgical Unit and 13 Mobile Units are also functioning in the State. The Ayurved institutions in Rajasthan also include 35 Aanchal Prasuta Kendra, 33 Jaravastha Janya Vyadhi Nivaran Kendra, 35 Panchkarma Kendra & 33 Yoga and Naturopathy Research Centers. The position of Ayurved and other institutions functioning in the State are provided in the table 8.9

Table 8.8 year wise fund allocation and expenditure

S. No.	Financial Year	Budget Allocation (₹crore)	Expenditure (₹crore)
1	2015-16	213.76	213.45
2	2016-17	431.00	410.87
3	2017-18	760.38	744.83
4	2018-19	1183.15	1152.73

Table 8.8A year wise payment status of claims*

S. No.	Financial Year	No. of Paid Claims	Paid Amount (₹crore)
1	2015-16**	71179	33.80
2	2016-17	777057	397.49
3	2017-18	1212250	691.04
4	2018-19	1912377	1115.61

* Data as on 3rd July, 2019; ** (13th Dec. 2015 to Mar. 2016)

Table 8.9 Position of Ayurved and other Institutions

Name of system	District Hospitals		Hospitals		Dispensaries		Mobile Units	Grand Total
	Urban	Rural	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
Ayurved	33	42	45	3389	189	14	3712	
Naturopathy & Yoga	-	-	3	1	2	-	6	
Unani	-	-	11	61	59	7	138	
Homeopathy	-	-	6	72	112	2	192	

The following additional activities have been taken up during the Financial Year 2018-19:

- On 21st June, 2018, International Yoga Day was celebrated by the department in the state in which yoga was done by 47,72,608 persons. State level Yoga Day Programme was celebrated on 21st June, 2018 in R.A.C ground, Kota in which the team of Guinness Book of World Record issued the certificate for collective yoga together by 1.05 lakh people counted by Bar code system.
- In Nyay Apke Dwar Scheme, camps were organised during the period 1 May 2018 – 3 July 2018 and total 4,24,826 patients (Male- 1,28,181 & Female- 2,96,645) were benefited by the treatment.
- Under the Healthy Life Style Scheme, 32,29,261 individuals were benefited.
- Department organised 34 Camps of Kshar Sutra Shalya Chikitsa in which 2,396 Indoor sufferer with Piles, Fistula & Fishers were treated with the help of Kshar Sutra Chikitsa. 40,994 Outdoor Patients were also treated & free medicine were distributed to patients.
- Orientation Training Programme of 6 days was organised for newly appointed Medical Officers. 38 Medical officers were trained in this programme.
- 9 compassionate appointments were done for the post of Junior Assistant.

- Training programme was organised to train 119 Ayurved Medical officers to impart the knowledge of Agriculture, Nursery, Herbal garden, Herbal Medicine, Stocking, Processing etc of Medicines/Drugs by Rajasthan State Medicinal Plants Board, Jaipur.
- A group of 40 Ayurved medical officers was sent to education tour programme.
- 122 unani & 157 homeopathy nurse/compounder appointments were done.
- 62 posts of Homeopathy Medical Officer and 142 of unani medical officer are sanctioned in under one roof district hospital/CHC/PHCs.

National Ayush Mission

Rajasthan State AYUSH Society was constituted on 12 March, 2015 and office of the National AYUSH Mission was established under the guidelines of National AYUSH Mission-Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India for Plenary development of Ayurved, Homoeo, Unani, Yoga & Naturopathy.

The two key salient activities that are being undertaken under National AYUSH Mission Project are as follows:

Essential Activities :- The essential activities under National Ayush mission include Co-location of AYUSH facilities at PHCs, CHCs and District Hospitals, up-gradation of existing Government AYUSH Hospitals, up-gradation of existing

Government/Panchayat/ Government aided AYUSH Dispensaries, setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals, Supporting facilities such as Programme Management Units at central and state level, supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, Public Health Outreach activity, Mobility support at State and District level, Behavior Change Communication (BCC)/Information Education and Communication (IEC), School Health Programme etc.

Activities under flexible Pool: - Activities under flexible pool of Ayush health mission include development of AYUSH Wellness Centers including Yoga & Naturopathy, Tele-medicine, Sports Medicine through AYUSH, Innovations on Mainstreaming of AYUSH including PPP etc.

Under Ayush Medicine Component 5,211 Ayush Dispensaries, Hospitals have been supplied Ayurved/Homoeo/Unani medicine. Under Medicinal Plants Component 3,381 farmers benefitted and 2,80,126 plants were distributed through small nurseries. 266 dispensaries have been Renovated/Constructed under civil work activity out of sanctioned 403 work. Under the Public Health Outreach Programme of AYUSH Scheme, 1,98,992 Beneficiaries have been benefitted upto March, 2019. Under the Programme ₹13,701.86 lakh has been incurred upto March, 2019.

Impact of Innovative Schemes on State:-

- Supply of essential drugs to 3,861 Ayurved, 224 Homoeopathy, 273 Unani, & 1,503 NHM (Total 5,861) Dispensaries/ Hospitals.
- Strengthening of Ayush Hospitals, Dispensaries through Construction/Renovation.
- Quality Control of ASU&H Drugs.
- Strengthening of Ayush Educational Institutions.
- Establishment of Wellness Centers.
- Cultivation of medicinal plant and Establishment of Small Nurseries, Model Nursery, Drying Shed for Conservation of Medicinal Plants.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME (ESI)

Employees State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme aims at providing free medical and

health care facilities to employees and their dependent family members. Employees having salaries upto ₹21,000/- per month, working in industrial, commercial, educational, medical and other establishments are entitled to get the social security cover under the scheme as defined in the ESI Act, 1948.

About 13.99 lakh insured persons and their 40.29 lakh dependent family members are being benefited in the State. Under E.S.I. Scheme, four E.S.I. hospitals (Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali) and 74 dispensaries are functioning in the State. The key salient features of ESI scheme and progress made during Financial Year 2018-19 are mentioned below:

- The insured persons and their dependents are being provided primary medical care with referral services at dispensaries and free secondary medical care with referral services at hospitals.
- Hospital Development Committees have been constituted at E.S.I. Hospitals for improvement of services and maintenance of buildings.
- Preventive health education is provided to create awareness among beneficiaries.
- During the financial year 2018-19, an amount of ₹14,375.21 lakh has been incurred.

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

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

FAMILY WELFARE

Population stabilization and family welfare programmes are being implemented in the State with the objective of population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child deaths. During 2018-19, about 2,60,416 sterilization operations were performed and 4,87,257 IUDs and 2,41,953 Post Placental IUCD (PPIUCD) were inserted. Besides this, services are being provided to 3,17,555 users of Oral Pills (OP) and 4,52,647 CC users. At present, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the State is 199 per lakh live births (SRS 2014-16) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 38 per thousand live births

(SRS 2017) in the State. In order to reduce infant mortality rate and to provide safeguards to infants and pregnant women against serious diseases, an intensive immunization program is being implemented throughout the state. The progress made in Financial Year 2018-19 is given in table 8.10.

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (RJSSY)

To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the State Government is implementing the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana” in the State with the assistance of

Table 8.10 Progress under Immunization Programme, 2018-19

Items	Unit	Achievements
1. Penta3	Lakh No.	13.52
2. BCG Inoculations	Lakh No.	14.27
3. Measles Inoculations	Lakh No.	13.94
4. Tetanus (PW) Injections/TD	Lakh No.	15.44
5. OPV 3	Lakh No.	13.43

Government of India to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born children. Under this scheme, free-medicines and consumables, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided. During the year 2018-19, total number of pregnant women who availed free of cost medicine, lab tests, hot food, transport home to Hospital, transport Hospital to higher Health Institutions, transport Hospital to home and blood transfusion services was 33.12 lakh, 14.91 lakh, 8.75 lakh, 6.63 lakh, 80,451, 7.79 lakh and 66,752 respectively.

Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Days

To enhance immunization coverage, Mother & Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) days are being organized regularly as an essential component of routine immunization. During 2018-19, 7.97 lakh MCHN sessions were planned.

National Health Mission (NHM)

The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national intervention for ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community, and critically at

the health system levels. The mission has focus on rural as well as urban health. Hence, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as Sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM). Progress of activities under NRHM is as follows-

ASHA Sahyogini

Since the inception of National Rural Health Mission (2005), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) component has played an important and critical role in the implementation of NRHM activities. The ASHA programme was introduced as a key component of the community process intervention and over the 13 years period, this programme has emerged as the largest community health worker programme in the world and is considered as a critical contribution to enabling people's participation in health. ASHA is a community level worker, whose role is to generate awareness on health issues and is also an interface between the community and the health services. In Rajasthan, ASHA is known as ASHA Sahyogini, because she is a joint worker between Department of Medical Health and Department of Women and Child Development. ASHA is selected by Gram Panchayats and works with the help of Anganwadi Centers. All the ASHAs in the state have to undergo through an intensive

induction training programme. At present, 51,311 ASHAs are working in the State as on March, 2019.

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

RBSK (Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram)

Under this scheme all the children of Anganwadi Centers, school going children and children of Madarsas upto 18 years are being screened for four D's-Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Developmental delays & disabilities (38 identified illnesses) through a dedicated Mobile Health Team. If the child is screened with any of the identified 38 diseases, he is given free referral and follow-up, and surgical treatment if required. 3,44,539 children were treated under the programme during financial year 2018-19.

Janani Express

For strengthening of referral transport services, 587 Janani Express vehicles are operational. Through these ambulances, 1,76,276 pregnant women have been transported from home to hospital and 3,21,038 from hospital to home in 2018-19. In the Financial Year 2018-19, 12,759 sick infants have been transported from home to hospital and 22,625 from hospital to home. Also 40,541 pregnant women and 6,385 sick neonates have been referred to other health facilities through these ambulances during the year 2018-19. Around 1,737 children screened under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) were transported to higher health facilities through this service. The existing '104' or '108' facility is being used for making calls for utilizing the services of 'Janani Express'.

'108' Toll Free Ambulance Yojana

The free emergency response services to the people of the state started in September, 2008. Presently, 732 ambulances are working in 249 blocks of 33 districts in the entire state. 2,72,120 medical, 43,350 Police and 1,97,319 pregnancy related cases have been taken care of by a fleet of 732 ambulances running across the State during the year 2018-19.

National Medical Mobile Units and Medical Mobile Vans

There are many areas in the State, especially the tribal, the desert and inaccessible areas of the districts where basic health care infrastructure is not within the reach of poor especially the women and children. To overcome this problem, Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) are launched in state. There are two vehicles in each Mobile Medical unit - 1 staff vehicle and one Diagnostic Van which contains instruments and equipment like ECG machine etc. Medical Mobile Van is a single vehicle having basic diagnostic facilities vis. Haemoglobinometer, Glucometer, BP Instrument, Weighing Machine etc. This single vehicle carries both staff and equipments. A van has Medical Officer, Nurse, Lab- technician, Pharmacist, Helper and driver. During the year 2018-19, 42,461 camps have been organized and 43,10,648 patients have been benefitted under this programme.

Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSC)

Constitution of Village Health & Sanitation Committees is the first step towards commoditization of health care services and for making health as a people's movement. Village Health & Sanitation Committees have been constituted in 43,440 villages under the chairpersonship of Janpratinidhi-elected member of Panchayat. The other members of the committee are ASHA Sahyogini, Anganwadi Worker, ANMs and representatives from SHGs, NGOs and Mahila Swasthya Sangh (MSS) etc. ASHA Sahyogini is the convener of VHSC. Their meetings are held on the MCHN days when ANM of sub center is already visiting the village. In the year 2018-19, 3,33,783 meetings were held across the state.

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

Revitalization of local health traditions and mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the objectives of National Health Mission NHM. Under NHM, 948 AYUSH doctors and 210 AYUSH nursing staff are presently working. To increase the Institutional deliveries and to reduce the maternal & infant mortality rate, SBA (Skill Birth Attendant) training is also provided to AYUSH personnel. In the year 2018-19, 2,528 deliveries have been done by these trained AYUSH personnel.

WATER SUPPLY

The state is facing, both, the quality and the quantity problems of ground water sources. The ground water

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

Rural Water Supply

Due to vigorous efforts of the State Government, the water problem is being solved gradually. Out of 1,21,526 habitations, 61,641 habitations are fully covered, 42,170 habitations partially covered with quality drinking water and 17,715 habitations are covered with Quality affected water facility. In the year 2018-19, the department has taken up the task of coverage of 2,150 habitations, against which 5,171 habitations have been covered by the end of March, 2019, which includes 1,167 quality affected, 333 SC dominated, 353 ST dominated and 67 Minority habitations. Besides, the department has taken a separate project for providing 3,913 RO plants in quality affected habitations, the work of which is under progress. The progress of coverage of habitations over last 5 years is given in table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Habitations covered by drinking water

Year	Habitations (Number)	
	Target	Achievement
2014-15	3173	3513
2015-16	1963	2763
2016-17	2039	3291
2017-18	1982	3922
2018-19	2150	5171

The funds for Rural Water Supply Scheme (RWSS) have been provided, both under Central Sponsored Schemes (National Rural Drinking water Programme) and the State plan. The total financial progress of expenditure vis-à-vis funds available over last 5 years is shown in table 8.12.

Project for Providing RO plants

A project of Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants to tackle the problem of salinity as well as multi quality including fluoride in quality affected habitations of the State has been taken up by PHED. Out of 3,913 RO plants sanctioned, 2,850 plants commissioned till 31st March, 2019.

Table 8.12 Financial progress of RWSS

(₹crore)

Year	Financial Progress (RWSS)	
	Funds Available	Expenditure
2014-15	3873.71	3636.78
2015-16	3631.73	3511.77
2016-17	3726.03	3370.43
2017-18	3884.29	3613.20
2018-19	3515.92	3336.97

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

A project for providing drinking water through solar energy based bore wells pumping systems along with De-fluoridation units (DFUs) in far flung rural areas having scarcity of water, fluoride affected areas and having no / irregular electricity has been taken up for the first time in the State. Under the project, work orders of 3,275 solar plants including 2,231 De-fluoridation units (DFUs) amounting to total ₹132.23 crore were issued. At present total 939 solar plants and 1,646 DFUs have been commissioned till 31st March, 2019.

Coverage of SC/ST Basti:

The coverage of drinking water in against the SC/ST bastis total coverage of habitations during last 5 years is shown in table 8.13.

Table 8.13 Coverage of drinking water in SC/ST Basti

Year	Coverage of Habitations, SC/ST Basti (No)	
	Habitations	SC/ST Basti
2014-15	3513	960
2015-16	2763	358
2016-17	3291	925
2017-18	3922	1271
2018-19	5171	686

Urban Water Supply

There are 222 towns including 33 district headquarters in the State. All the 222 urban towns of the State of Rajasthan are covered by piped drinking water supply system (having household water connections). Out of these towns, about 28 per cent are based on surface sources and 50 per cent towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 22 per cent towns have mixed source of both surface and groundwater. All seven major towns in State, i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota and Udaipur are getting water from various sustainable surface water sources. Some other towns are also

facing shortage of water due to failure of local sources on account of excess drawl and poor recharge of groundwater sources. The Government has taken a policy decision to shift the water supply schemes from groundwater to surface water sources. Following this, major projects being executed based on surface water sources will also benefit more towns in the State with sustainable surface water sources. Apart from the major water supply projects, a number of other schemes are also sanctioned, executed or proposed for long-term solution of the drinking water problem.

Tube well, Hand pump construction in Urban & Rural Sector

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

Table 8.14 Installation of Tube wells and Hand pumps

Year	No. of tube wells	No. of hand pumps
2014-15	1989	5525
2015-16	1913	4764
2016-17	2170	6931
2017-18	2673	5850
2018-19	3062	11381

Drinking water transportation

Drinking water transportation has been carried out during summer period every year in, areas which are either not covered with water supply or where water supply reduces in summer period due to tail end areas. Year wise details of drinking water transportation carried out in urban and rural sectors is given in table 8.15

Hand Pump repair in Urban and Rural Sectors

PHED has carried out repairing campaign for repairing hand pumps in towns and villages for maintaining hand

Table 8.15 Drinking water transportation carried out

Year	No of Urban Towns where transportation carried out	No of villages/habitations where transportation carried out
2014-15	57	5002
2015-16	58	6514
2016-17	77	11332
2017-18	53	5001
2018-19	61	6438

pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in rural and urban areas. During the year 2018-19, 2,57,871 hand pumps were repaired.

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

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

Table 8.16 Budget provision and Expenditure (₹Crore)

Year	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
2014 -15	1205.50	1031.13
2015 -16	905.71	884.14
2016 -17	908.10	822.77
2017 -18	1008.96	963.97
2018 -19	844.80	807.63

Major Water Supply Projects

From some sustainable surface sources in the state, viz. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (5,485 villages-39 towns), Chambal River (5,334 villages - 29 towns), Narmada River (902 villages - 3 towns), Bisalpur Dam (3,067 villages-21 towns), Jawai Dam (785 villages-10 towns) etc, major water supply projects have been taken up. There are total 127 major drinking water projects, sanctioned so far, at a total cost of ₹37,126.90 crore under which there is the provision of supply of potable quality water to 104 towns, 17,566 villages and 12,609 dhanies. Under these projects, 81 towns, 9,354 villages and 8,644 dhanies have been benefited by spending an amount of ₹25,345.83 crore, upto March, 2019. So far, 70 projects costing ₹9,740.76 crore have been completed with coverage of 31 towns, 4,769 villages and 5,128 dhanies. An amount of ₹8,624.77 crore have been incurred on these projects. There are 44 ongoing projects costing ₹24,399.73 crore, under which 50 towns, 4,585 villages and 3,516 dhanies have been covered. An amount of ₹16,581.82 crore has been spent on these projects. The completion period of these projects would be 2 years. 3 projects costing ₹1,366.90 crore are under execution by Water Resource Department and 6 projects costing

₹1,609.44 crore are under process to be taken up. Out of 4 feasibility studies, 2 studies have been completed, 1 study transferred to WRD and for 1 project, feasibility study is going on with cost of ₹3.84 crore.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

To fulfill the basic needs of urban population in a systematic and integrated way, the government has constituted development authorities, trusts, Rajasthan Housing Board, Town Planning Office, Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation. Three development authorities namely (Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur), 14 urban improvement trusts namely (Alwar, Abu, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Pali, Kota, Udaipur, SriGanganagar, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur) and Rajasthan Housing Board, Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited, are engaged in development of civic amenities for the public.

JAIPUR METRO RAIL PROJECT

Phase 1A (Mansarovar to Chandpole)

The work of Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase I-A (Mansarovar to Chandpole) has completed and its revenue operation has commenced from June 03, 2015. The average daily ridership for the first 46 months (June, 2015 to March, 2019) was 20,653. Jaipur Metro, in its efforts to promote the objectives of 'Digital India' has been educating and encouraging its passengers to use automatic Ticket Vending Machines and Smart Cards

Phase 1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar)

Jaipur Metro Rail Project is funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹1,126.00 crore against which ₹969.00 crore is ADB loan and ₹157.00 crore is being provided by the State Government as an assistance. The main objective of the project is to improve Mass Rapid Transit System in the Jaipur city. The project comprises underground rail infrastructure of about 2.4 kilometers length (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) and 2 Stations, namely Chhoti Chaupar and Badi Chaupar. The work is likely to be completed by October, 2019.

Jaipur Development Authority (JDA), Jaipur

During year 2018-19, JDA has constructed 436.88 km Roads, 13.86 km drains, 12.18 km sewerage, and 29.65 km electric work. Total receipts of Jaipur

Development Authority was ₹1,546.53 crore which includes ₹379.00 crore loan from NCRPB and expenditure of ₹ 1,509.69 crore has been incurred during the year 2018-19, Out of which, an amount of ₹1,061.91 crore has been incurred as capital expenditure.

Jodhpur Development Authority, Jodhpur

Total receipts of Jodhpur Development Authority was ₹173.73 crore during year 2018-19. During the same period, Jodhpur Development Authority has incurred ₹109.78 crore on road, flyover, bridges, electrification, sewerage work, construction/maintenance of roads, development of parks and other new construction and maintenance works.

Ajmer Development Authority (ADA), Ajmer

Total receipts in Ajmer Development Authority, was ₹80.96 crore in the year 2018-19. During the same period, Ajmer Development Authority incurred expenditure of ₹67.00 crore on road, flyover, bridges, electrification, sewerage work, construction/maintenance of roads, development of parks and other new construction and maintenance works.

Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA)

Government of India has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 on 01 May, 2016 and all the provisions of the Act have come into force with effect from 1 May, 2017 in the State. Under this Act, Government of Rajasthan has notified the rules namely Rajasthan Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017. Government of Rajasthan has constituted the Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) and the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal on 06 March, 2019. The organization has a Web portal rera.rajasthan.gov.in which is operational from 01 June, 2017 and its maintenance and development work is being done by RISL. All the applications for registration of projects/agents and complaints are made through the web portal. The progress made by RERA till 31 March, 2019 are highlighted below:

- Out of the total 1035 applications received for registration of project, 923 projects have been registered, 32 applications have been rejected and the remaining 80 applications are under process.

- Out of the total 958 applications received for registration of agents, 838 agents have been registered, 120 applications are under process
- Out of the total 773 complaints received 62 complaints have been resolved and remaining complaints are under process.

Rajasthan Housing Board (RHB)

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

Starting with housing activities in just 7 cities, it has

now spread to 65 cities over period of 48 Years. By March, 2019 RHB has taken up constructions of 2,50,312 dwelling units, out of which 2,48,476 dwelling units have been completed, 2,45,202 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,26,677 dwelling units have been handed over to applicants. Out of all the houses taken up by the Board, more than 60 per cent units are for EWS & LIG. Activities of RHB for the year 2018-19 are given in Table no 8.17

Chief Minister Shahri Jan Kalyan Yojana 2017

Under Chief Minister Shahri Jan Kalyan Yojna 2017, RHB organized camps at various circle/division & sub-division offices. During these camps various works i.e. issuance of no dues certificate, one time lease certificates, allotment letters, possessions,

Table 8.17 Activities of Housing Board

S. No.	Activities	Unit	2018-19	
			Target	Achievement
1	New houses to be taken up	Number	-	2
2	Houses to be completed	Number	-	504
3	Houses to be allotted	Number	-	272
4	Houses to be handed over	Number	-	891
5	Works expenditure	₹ in Crore	203.65	91.45
6	Revenue recovery	₹ in Crore	1000.00	296.71

refund cases, no objection certificates etc. were done. Up to March, 2019 total 21,572 applications were received, out of which 19,578 cases have been resolved.

Town Planning Department

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

- Preparation of Master Plans/Sector Plans/Schemes, projects etc. and their reviews/revision, as per requirement.
- Preparation of Sub Regional Plan of Rajasthan

Sub Region of National Capital Region (NCR).

- Technical Guidance to Urban Local Bodies for approval of Layout Plans/Building Plans.

Master Plans

Master plan of any city provides a vision on a legal framework for its development for a period of around 20 years. Out of 193 municipal towns, master plans for 184 municipal towns have been prepared and got approved by the Government, which include master plans of 3 municipal towns prepared by JDA for JDA Region. Nine new municipal towns namely Degana, Itawa, Khatushyamji, kishngarh Bas, Mahwa, Nasirabad, Partapur-Garhi, Roopbas, and Thanagazi have been declared by the State Government for which master plans are to be prepared. Out of which master plans of kishngarh Bas township prepared and submitted to the Government for approval and urban area notification of Degana, Itawa and Mahwa town have been issued. Since horizon year of eight

towns namely Dungarpur, Gangapur City, Hanumangarh, Hindaun, Mandalgarh, Sardarshahar, Sawai Madhopur and Sujargarh, previously extended up to 2018, hence Second Master Plan of these towns are being prepared. Out of above 8, Second Master Plan of Hindaun submitted to Government for approval, objections/suggestions received on Mandalgarh, Hanumangarh and Sawai Madhopur Draft Master Plans are being processed. Horizon year of Master Plans of Sujargarh, Gangapur City and Dungarpur further has been extended up to June, 2019 and Master Plan of Sardar Shahar has been extended up to December, 2019. Preparation of Draft Master Plans of these towns are under progress. In addition to above, Preparation of new Master Plans of Sri Ganganagar and Pali are under process. This effort is going to be major step in boosting urban development in the state in light of the fact that Cities/Towns have been recognized as engines of economic growth. During the financial year 2018-19, against the provision of ₹515.40 lakh in different heads, an expenditure of ₹505.06 lakh has been incurred.

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

National Capital Region (NCR)

- Rajasthan Sub-Region of NCR comprises Alwar & Bharatpur districts. The Rajasthan sub-Regional plan for district Alwar has been approved and Preparation of Rajasthan sub-Regional Plan for districts Bharatpur is under progress.
- Rajasthan Sub-Regional Plan (SRP) for district Bharatpur draft report of SRP Bharatpur has been submitted by consultant firm. Draft report has been sent to NCRPB New Delhi.
- Approval of Projects in Rajasthan sub-Region of NCR from National capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB): The NCR cell of Rajasthan sub-Region does regular monitoring of the projects assisted by NCRPB, like water supply, upgradation scheme projects in five towns (Alwar, Bhiwadi, Behror, Rajgarh and Tijara), integrated municipal solid waste management project in Bhiwadi, widening and upgradation

of Roads in district Alwar etc. In addition to above NCR Cell of Rajasthan also does regular monitoring of the projects assisted by NCRPB for Counter Magnet cities- Jaipur & Kota. The NCR cell also provides assistance to implementing agencies in preparation of projects and forwarding them to the NCRPB New Delhi for financing.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

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

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission

Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission - (DAY-NULM). The mission is being implemented in all 191 Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan. Components of the NULM are as under:-

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

The revised budget estimate of this scheme is ₹56.22 crore (Central Share+State Share), out of which till March, 2019, ₹45.59 crore have been disbursed.

Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana (SJSY)

The scheme was started by the State Government in December, 2004 to ensure public partnership in urban development. The two main components of the scheme are general public awareness and development works. General public awareness is generated through organizing camps, seminars and workshops (regarding sanitation, public health, water storage, roads, construction of school/hospital and office buildings) to seek public participation. In this

scheme, out of the total cost of any project 50 per cent is state share, 30 per cent is public share and rest 20 per cent is contributed by urban local bodies/UIT. State share of ₹609.22 lakh has been released upto March, 2019.

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

The Central Government has launched this scheme with the objective to provide basic infrastructure services to the urban poor in the small and medium size towns. This scheme is applicable to all cities/towns except cities/towns selected under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has changed the funding pattern as 60:20:20 (GoI:State:ULB) as per AMRUT funding pattern for 11 project in progress. The Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (RUDSICO) has been nominated as the nodal agency for implementing this scheme in the State. 12 projects amounting of ₹646.24 crore has been sanctioned in the 12 towns, 11 sewerage project in Chidawa, Nawalgarh, Suratgarh, Bhadara, Laxmangarh, Jaitaran, Ramgarh shekhawati, Nimbahera, Bade sadri, Fatehnagar Sanwar, Kushalagarh & water supply project in Kekri. Under this scheme ₹444.73 crore has been incurred up to 31st March, 2019.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) of Ajmer city under RAY Scheme has been approved by Government of India. Draft SFCPoA of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Alwar, Pratapgarh and Chittorgarh have also been prepared and SFCPoA of Udaipur city is under preparation. Total 19 projects amounting to ₹903.15 crore in 16 cities were sanctioned by Government of India for the state, in which total of 16,132 dwelling units (DUs) and required infrastructure will be developed. Out of sanctioned 16,132 DUs, total 7,065 DUs have been constructed, 3,666 DUs have been allotted and works of 1,612 DUs are under progress. All RAY projects have been subsumed under "Housing for All" by GoI.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF)

Government of Rajasthan has established "Rajasthan Urban Development Fund" (RUDF) on 26 March, 2010. The Rajasthan Urban Development fund

(RUDF) is a fund created by the Government of Rajasthan to ensure comprehensive development of the urban areas across the State. Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (RUDSICO) is working as nodal agency for RUDF. A total of ₹400 crore is collected initially to raise this fund, Out of it, seed capital from Government of Rajasthan is ₹150 crore and from ULB's & UIT's/FI's/Bank it is ₹250 crore. The fund has been increased from ₹400 crore to ₹1,000 crore, Out of which, seed capital from Government of Rajasthan is ₹375 crore and from ULB's & UIT's/FI's/Bank, it is ₹625 crore.

Seven Sewerage Projects

The Government of Rajasthan has sanctioned a sum of ₹472.44 crore for Sewer Lines and treatment plants in 7 towns (Banswara, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Ganganagar, Nathdwara, Balotra, Deedwana, Makrana). A total sum of ₹426.60 crore has been utilized against this sanction.

Smart Cities Mission

Smart City Mission was launched by Government of India in June, 2015 to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to their citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. The mission will cover 100 cities & its duration will be five years. ₹100 crore per city for 5 years are to be given as grant by government of India and an equal amount will be contributed by State/ ULB. A total of 4 cities were shortlisted in Rajasthan to be developed as Smart Cities, namely Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota & Ajmer. The dedicated account of the Smart City has been opened for getting the funds from GoI. An amount of ₹316 crore each as 1st installment of GoI + GoR share has been transferred. In this scheme, ₹305.43 crore incurred upto 31 March, 2019.

AMRUT Mission

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by Central Government in June, 2015. 29 cities in Rajasthan are selected under AMRUT i.e. Alwar, Beawar, Sikar, Nagaur, Bhiwadi, Pali, SawaiMadhopur, Tonk, Hanumangarh, Bundi, Sujangarh, Dholpur, Gangapur City, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Churu,

Jhunjhunu, Baran, Kishangarh, Hindaun City, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Bharatpur and Jhalawar. The sectors identified under this mission are Water Supply, Sewerage & Septage, Drainage, Urban Transport and Green Spaces. The total budget outlay for the mission period 2015-20 is of ₹3,223.94 crore. The amount of ₹493.42 crore have been received as 1st installment and transferred to concerned ULB/Parastatal agencies. The amount of ₹419.13 crore against GoI share and amount of ₹251.48 crore against GoR share therefore total amount of ₹670.61 crore has been received as 2nd installment, out of which ₹576.90 crore is transferred to concerned ULB/Parastatal agencies.

LED Light Project

“Energy saving Project” has been initiated in the State to save energy in Street Light Sector. The aim of the project is to increase the illumination level on roads and to reduce the electricity consumption. MoU has been signed on 23rd January, 2015 with Energy Efficiency Services Limited, (EESL) New Delhi a public sector enterprise of Government of India. To fully enforce this project in Rajasthan, work of execution of MoU between EESL in all 191 local bodies has been completed. Work of setting up LED lights is almost completed in 188 local bodies and in 3 local bodies work is under progress. 10.55 lakh LED lights have been setup in Rajasthan upto March, 2019.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

Swachh Bharat Mission is aimed at achieving better level of cleanliness all over India through public participation and active public support. Under “Swachh Bharat Mission” activities, such as construction of personal domestic toilets, community/public toilets and activities of urban solid waste management in concerned urban areas are to be implemented. Total 3.56 lakh toilets were to be constructed as per survey by urban local bodies. Among which 3.36 lakh domestic toilets have been constructed upto March, 2019. Under SBM, 191 ULB's have been self-declared ODF till now and 164 ULB's have been certified by QCI as well. Under the mission Government of India has been released ₹594.24 crore and Government of Rajasthan has released ₹308.91 crore till now.

Annapurna Rasoi Scheme

Annapurna Rasoi scheme is providing good quality food and snacks with cleanliness at the cheap and concessional rates in the urban body areas. Annapurna rasoi scheme is expanded to serve breakfast/snacks to all 33 district collector office premises. Till 31st March, 2019, all the 191 Municipal Bodies are covered through 495 vans and food/snacks has been provided to 3,83,269 persons.

Gaurav Path:-Gaurav Path work is proposed in 181 ULBs with total length of 301.67 Km, out of which 17 works are under progress and 161 works of ₹316 crore have been completed.

Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (Urban) Phase II:-

Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA urban phase II) was started in all 191 towns in the state on 20th January, 2018. A total of 2,072 works have been identified, out of which 1,726 works are related to the construction of Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting Structures, 224 works related to Bawadi Rejuvenation and 122 works are related to afforestation. Out of total identified works, 2,040 works completed ie. Against 1,726 works of RTWHS 1,700 works, against 224 works of bawadi rejuvenation 221, and against 122 works of afforestation 119 works have been completed upto 31st march, 2019.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban):- In order to provide affordable houses to economically weaker group section (EWS) and lower income group (LIG) on the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), Chief Minister's Jan Awas Yojana-2015 has been implemented in the month of September, 2015. Till March, 2019, total 2,23,786 units have been sanctioned on both government & private land against the target of 6, 14,622 unit's upto year 2022.

Hriday Yojana:- Under this Heritage development scheme, Ajmer and Pushkar were included and work has been completed.

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund:-

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF) was established in the year 2011-12 for the management of a well-organized, safe, pollution free and easy transport in the state. The total amount available in the said funds is being used to provide funds and loan amount to the

departments / urban local bodies / company and corporations related to transport management. A total amount of ₹2,226.07 crore has been collected under the said funds from financial year 2011-12 to 2018-19, out of which ₹1,636.69 crore has already been spent.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

The State Government is undertaking significant initiatives towards all-round development and upliftment of weaker and deprived sections of the society. For achieving this objective, following schemes are being implemented in the State.

Anuprati Yojana : There is a provision of incentive of ₹1 lakh per SC/ST/SBC/BPL of OBC & GEN candidate selected in the All India Civil Services examination, ₹50,000 to a candidate passing the State Civil Services examination and also the incentive of ₹40,000 to ₹50,000 to a candidate getting admission in IITs, IIMs and National Level Medical Colleges. Besides this, a provision of ₹10,000 per SC/ST candidate has been ear marked for the students securing 60 per cent marks in their senior secondary examination and getting admission in Government engineering/medical colleges. During 2018-19, 788 candidates have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹235.51 lakh under this scheme. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme is shown in table 8.18

Table 8.18 Year wise progress of Anuprati Yojana

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014 -15	359	148.03
2015 -16	734	238.00
2016 -17	1279	329.73
2017 -18	910	305.16
2018 -19	788	235.51

Hostel facilities: Hostel facilities are provided by the Department to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and Denotified & Nomadic Tribes (DTNT) students. In these hostel, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress, stationary etc. are provided free of cost. 34,635 students have been benefitted with an expenditure of

₹11,648.58 lakh during 2018-19. Progress of five years is as follows in table 8.19

Table 8.19 Year wise progress of Hostel facilities

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014-15	31947	9671.66
2015-16	33930	8744.87
2016-17	33681	10426.18
2017-18	34473	11044.22
2018-19	34635	11648.58

Post-Matric Scholarships: Post-matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST and OBC students, whose annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh for SC/ST students and ₹1 lakh for OBC student. Under this scheme, during 2018-19 an amount of ₹76,482.19 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 6,22,853 students. Year wise progress is as shown in table 8.20

Table 8.20 Year wise progress of Post Matric Scholarships

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014-15	445304	38820.09
2015-16	423661	40612.48
2016-17	383107	55408.17
2017-18	513931	61587.04
2018-19	622853	76482.19

Post-Matric Scholarships for SBC: Post-Matric scholarships are also being provided to the SBC students whose, annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh. During the year 2018-19 an amount of ₹6,976.73 lakh has been provided for scholarship to 49,119 students. Year wise progress is as shown in table 8.21

Table 8.21 Year wise progress of Post-Matric Scholarships for SBC

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014 -15	63087	5964.30
2015 -16	52812	5073.82
2016 -17	34720	5617.04
2017 -18	44824	6687.22
2018 -19	49119	6976.73

Vidhwa Punarvivah Protsahan Yojana : Under this scheme, on re-marriage of a widow (who is eligible for widow pension), ₹30,000 is given to her as gift. During the year 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹1.50 lakh has been incurred and 5 widows are benefitted under this scheme.

Sahyog & Uphar Yojana: Under this scheme, maximum two girls of above the age of 18 years, who belong to BPL/the weakest section of the society or a widow woman, is provided a sum of ₹20,000 on marriage from the State Government. If the girl is 10th passed, then an extra sum of ₹10,000 is provided. If girl is a graduate, then ₹20,000 extra is also rewarded as appreciation to her. In this scheme, during the period of 2018-19, the total sum of ₹1,482.75 Lakhs has been rewarded to 5,027 girls. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme are given in table 8.22

Table 8.22 Year wise progress of Sahyog & Uphar Yojana

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014 -15	12645	1626.62
2015 -16	12284	1611.80
2016 -17	11441	1204.10
2017 -18	5960	1537.50
2018 -19	5027	1482.75

Residential Schools : Under this scheme, 24 residential schools are being run by “Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society” (RREIS) in the administrative control of Social Justice & Empowerment department for poor boys/girls of SC,ST, OBC/SBC and other economic backward class whose parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh per annum. In these schools, facilities like lodging, meals, coaching, dress, stationary, medical are provided free of cost. During the year 2018-19, 8,076 students have been benefitted with an expenditure of ₹4,075.64 lakh under this scheme. Progress is given in table 8.23

Table 8.23 Year wise progress of Residential Schools

Year	No. of students	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014 -15	5358	2068.69
2015 -16	6001	2615.77
2016 -17	6562	2891.85
2017 -18	7885	3648.80
2018 -19	8076	4075.64

Pension Schemes

Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana: Under old age pension to Women having age of 55 years and above, Men having age of 58 years and above are eligible for getting a revised pension of ₹750 per month instead of ₹500 and after age of 75 years ₹1,000 per month instead of ₹750 per month from 1st January, 2019. During the year 2018-19, total 41,46,920 Old age persons are benefitted. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.24

Table 8.24 Year wise progress Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana:

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014 -15	3793530	280947.89
2015 -16	4059145	273762.00
2016 -17	4171000	298405.00
2017 -18	4101779	290852.13
2018 -19	4146920	290580.96

Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana

Under this scheme, Widow, Divorced, Parityaktya Women age 18 to 60 years are getting pension of ₹500 per month. From 1.07.2017 the woman from the age of 60 to 75 years, the sum is ₹1,000 per month and the woman aged 75 years above the sum is ₹1,500 per month is being given by the State Government. During 2018-19, ₹1,46,940.34 lakh have been incurred and 13,75,699 Ekal Naris are benefitted. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.25

Table 8.25 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014 -15	618823	40796.40
2015 -16	685354	42418.00
2016 -17	699000	43889.00
2017 -18	894047	55018.62
2018 -19	1375699	146940.34

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana: In this scheme, State Government is providing a pension of ₹750 per month to the Specially abled person of all age from 01 July, 2017. Pension of ₹1,500 per month is providing to the leprosy cured persons from 01 April, 2018. During

2018-19, ₹38,846.64 lakh have been spent and 4,47,548 specially abled persons are benefited. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.26

Table 8.26 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014 -15	337552	21248.00
2015 -16	355965	20704.00
2016 -17	359000	21340.00
2017 -18	396702	29948.44
2018 -19	447548	38846.64

Palanhar Yojana

This scheme was started in 2004-05 for care of those children whose both parents have either died or parents serving life imprisonment or death sentence or the mother has died and the father is serving life imprisonment or vice versa. Initially the scheme was applicable for scheduled caste of orphan children only but later on extended to cover the children belonging to all castes of orphan children, Children of widow (Up to three Children), Children of legally married widow, Children of leprosy affected mother/father, Children of HIV/AIDS infected mother/father, Children whose mother has gone to nata (Up to three Children), Children of Specially abled mother/father, Children of abandoned/divorced woman. A person taking responsibility of caring and bringing up such a child is called 'Palanhar'. In this scheme ₹500 per month is given to the children of 0-6 years who goes to anganwari and ₹1,000 per month given to school going children of age 6-18 years. During the year 2018-19, ₹25,977.67 lakh has been spent and 3,12,220 children are benefited under this scheme. Progress of this scheme is given in table 8.27.

Table 8.27 Year wise progress of Palanhar Yojana

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014 -15	140595	14030.00
2015 -16	127769	16145.49
2016 -17	204990	20000.00
2017 -18	228238	22800.00
2018 -19	312220	25977.67

Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana: Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana was introduced in the year

2011-12. The main motto behind the scheme is to bring the inmates of children's home (government & aided) and beneficiaries of Palanhar scheme, in the mainstream by providing them financial support for vocational, technical training or higher education. In financial year 2018-19, ₹43.87 lakh has been disbursed against ₹44.01 lakh and 56 children have been benefitted.

Monetary relief for victims/dependents of Schedule Castes or Schedule Tribes- In case of atrocity has been done against any person who belongs to Schedule Caste or Schedule Tribe by a person of non-Schedule Caste or Schedule Tribe, victim/dependent may get monetary relief/compensation under the provisions of rule 12(4) of "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995". The concerned District Magistrate may immediately sanction the relief/ compensation to the victim/dependent in 47 types of defined categories of atrocities. Year wise progress is shown in table 8.28

Table 8.28 Year wise progress of monetary relief for victims/dependents of Schedule Castes or Schedule Tribes

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakhs)
2014-15	2530	1044.94
2015-16	1887	1097.60
2016-17	1729	1249.36
2017-18	3648	3192.52
2018-19	2739	2421.63

Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme: As a measure to eradicate untouchability in the society, State Government has launched "Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme". This scheme encourages marriages between Swarn Hindu and Schedule Caste. As per the provisions of scheme an amount of ₹5 lakh is being given to such couple. In financial year 2018-19 ₹1,800 lakh has been disbursed and 321 number of couples benefitted.

Antyeshti Anudan Yojana: Under this scheme, ₹5,000 is given for cremation of destitute to empenalled NGOs. In the financial year 2018-19, 395 destitute dead bodies have been cremated spending ₹19.55 lakh.

Old Age welfare scheme: In the state, the old age homes have been started since the year, 2006. Social security is being provided in these centers by providing free accommodation, food, tea - snacks, entertainment, necessities - daily use facilities etc. In the financial year 2018-19, ₹159.67 lakh has been incurred under the old age welfare scheme.

Navjivan Yojana: Under the Navjivan Yojana providing alternative opportunities/resources for livelihood, to remove illiteracy and to provide basic facilities to the persons, communities engaged in the manufacture, storage and sale of illegal liquor. In the financial year 2018-19, ₹353.67 lakh has been incurred and 2,535 has been benefitted.

Besides this, Ujjwala Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Old Age/Widow/Specially abled persons Pension Yojana, Dev Narayan Yojana, Swayamsidhha Yojana De-addiction Programme, etc. are also being implemented for the welfare of weaker sections.

SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

The State Government has been making efforts for the overall welfare of the Specially Abled Persons. The State Government is organizing camps for the identification and rehabilitation of physically and mentally challenged people. A number of schemes have also been launched by the State Government for such people. Looking to the vast field for welfare of specially abled people, the State Government has established a separate department for Specially Abled Persons in 2011. The main objectives of establishing a separate department for specially abled persons are as follows:

- To provide quick benefits to the Specially Abled Persons under various schemes.
- To expand the rehabilitation activities.
- IEC activities for the welfare of specially abled persons.

Scholarships Scheme for Specially Abled Persons: Scholarships are being provided to the specially abled regular students in State Government Schools or in the schools affiliated by the State/Central Government, whose family annual income is less than ₹2 lakh and non-refundable fee is also reimbursed for OBC and General students. During the year 2018-19, ₹2.39 lakh have been spent and 303 special abled persons have been benefitted under this scheme. Year wise progress is as shown in table 8.29

Table 8.29 Year wise progress Scholarships Scheme for Specially Abled Persons

Year	No. of Beneficiary	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014-15	3611	147.54
2015-16	2301	66.02
2016-17	890	26.82
2017-18	605	13.83
2018-19	303	2.39

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana: Under this scheme loan of upto ₹5 lakh are provided to such specially abled persons for self-employment whose parents/guardian's and self-income from all sources does not exceed ₹2 lakh per annum. Government also provides maximum subsidy of ₹50,000 or 50 per cent amount of loan, whichever is less. During the year 2018-19, ₹359.84 lakh have been spent and 1,103 special abled persons have been benefitted under this scheme. Progress of five years is given in table 8.30

Table 8.30 Year wise progress Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana

Year	No. of Beneficiary	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014-15	1359	566.01
2015-16	1531	492.98
2016-17	1533	492.24
2017-18	1364	470.87
2018-19	1103	359.84

Specially Abled Persons Marriage and Parichay Sammelan: Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹50,000 is provided to specially abled persons (men/women) after marriage for a happy married life and also a grant of ₹20,000 is provided to the organizer (registered society). During the year 2018-19, ₹116.75 lakh have been spent and 242 special abled persons have been benefitted under this scheme.

Assistance to Prosthetic aid for fitting artificial limbs/equipments: Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹10,000 is provided to eligible specially abled persons (non-income tax payee) for self-employment and artificial limb/equipment. During the year 2018-19, ₹465.27 lakh have been spent and

7,685 specially abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

Anuprati Scheme: In this scheme, there is a provision of incentive of ₹5,000 to ₹65,000 to Rajasthan Domicile Specially abled persons passing the All India Civil Services examination and State Civil Services examination. There is also a provision of incentive of ₹40,000 to ₹50,000 to Rajasthan Domicile Specially abled persons getting admission in National Level Engineering, Medical and Top Academic Institutions. Similarly in State Level Engineering, Medical and Top Academic Institutions grant to ₹10,000. During the year 2018-19, ₹3.38 lakh have been spent and 14 special abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Vishesh Yogyajan Shivir 2017

According to census 2011, population of specially abled person in state is 15 lakh, whether 4 lakh specially abled persons are receiving benefits of pension under social assistance scheme. According to new act "The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016" which is enacted by GoI, now on wards there will be 21 categories of disabilities. This campaign has to conduct in state for identifying specially abled persons to that empowerment and welfare of these persons can take place by providing benefits of various government schemes. Total number of 10,13,300 SAPs are registered, total 3,17,740 Disability Certificate issued and total 2,93,828 UDID Card issued in this campaign during 2018-19 in Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Vishesh Yogyajan Shivir.

Besides this, following schemes are also being implemented for the welfare of specially abled persons of the State:

- **Polio Correction Operation Camps Subsidy Scheme:** In this scheme, financial aid of ₹5,000 per polio correction operation is provided to NGO.
- **State Level awards scheme:** On the International Disabled Day of 3rd December, every year State level awards are being given in 13 different categories, who do excellent work for specially abled persons. In this scheme, financial aid of ₹10,000 per person and 15,000 per institution given in year 2018-19. Out of which 51 persons, 6 institution and 1 district have been rewarded.

- **Sport Competitions for Specially Abled Persons:** Sport Competitions are also organized at district and state level for specially abled persons.
- **One time Financial Assistance for Pension Holder Specially Abled Persons for self employment:** In this scheme One time Financial Assistance of ₹15,000 is provided to pension holder specially abled person who want to start his/her own business. To avail this facility he/she will have to discontinue his/her pension.

MINORITY AFFAIRS

As per census 2011, the population of State of Rajasthan is 6.85 crores. Out of this the population of Minority Community is 78.18 lakh (11.41%). Muslims, Sikhs, Jains, Christians, Buddhists and Parsis are included in the Minority Community.

The State Government has established a separate department for minorities to ensure quality education, more employment opportunities and improvement in their economic & health condition.

Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme: Main objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for their higher education, whose parental income is less than ₹2 lakh per annum and has obtained at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam. Year wise physical and financial progress of this scheme is shown in table 8.31

Table 8.31 Physical and financial progress of the Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme

Year	Target	No. of Students (fresh+Renewal)	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014-15	16371	43233	2989.58
2015-16	16371	28437	1941.00
2016-17	16371	24604	1751.00
2017-18	16371	23982	1578.00
2018-19	16717	14950	1141.20

Merit Cum Means (MCM) Scholarship Scheme: Main objective of this scheme is, to provide financial assistance to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for technical & professional courses at UG and PG level, whose parental income is less than ₹2.50 lakh per annum by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. Year wise physical and

financial progress of this scheme is shown in the | table 8.32

Table 8.32 Physical and financial progress of the MCM scholarship Scheme

Year	Target	No. of Students	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2014 -15	1965	4150	1104.44
2015 -16	1965	4133	1130.00
2016 -17	1965	3972	1070.00
2017 -18	1965	3845	1053.00
2018 -19	2007	2307	617.43

Anuprati scheme: Youth/Students of Minority Categories of Rajasthan's Domicile (Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Parsis & Jain) are given encouragement amount on passing in the different stages of Indian Civil Services (ICS) and State Civil Services and Subordinate Exams conducted by UPSC, RPSC, IIT's, IIM's, AIIMS, NIT's, Common Law Admission Test (CLAT); on admission in Indian Institute of Science & Applied Research (Kolkata & Bangalore), GoI/MCI certified medical colleges and to students scoring 60 per cent marks under the scheme 10+2 & got admission in State Government's engineering & medical colleges. During the year 2018-19, ₹3.08 lakh have been spent and 11 persons have been benefitted under this scheme.

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

In fulfillment of mandate, the Department of Minority Affairs is providing Hostel facility in two ways i.e. through Departmental Hostels and authorized NGOs. This scheme is also contributing in indirectly holding the dropout-rate among minority Boys & Girls studying in various educational institutions. Year wise No. of Minority Hostels & Beneficiaries are shown in table 8.33

Table 8.33 Year wise No. of Minority Hostels & Beneficiaries

Year	No. Hostels	No. of Beneficiaries
2014 -15	14	673
2015 -16	35	1418
2016 -17	56	2509
2017 -18	58	2210
2018 -19	52	2167

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK): PMJVK is a central sponsored scheme and is an area development initiative to address the development deficits in minority concentrated areas. Under the scheme construction works related to Health, Skill and educational infrastructure are being undertaken in 2 District Head Quarters, 15 blocks, 17 towns of 16 Minority concentrated districts notified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI. During the twelfth five year and annual plan period from financial year 2017-18 to 2018-19 2,526 works of total cost amounting ₹36,668.77 Lakh have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India to the State.

Skill Training for minorities: Skill Training for minority youth is being undertaken with the help of RSLDC. An outlay of ₹100 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2018-19. Year wise no. of beneficiaries and amount is shown in table 8.34

Table 8.34 Year wise no. of beneficiaries and amount incurred

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹lakh)
2015 -16	940	100
2016 -17	1542	200
2017 -18	1070	200
2018 -19	1070	100

Loans for self-employment and education: Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation (RMFDCC) is acting as a State Channelizing Agency for NMDFC. It provides educational and business loan at concessional interest rates to the minority unemployed youth and women for self-employment & technical education. The progress of year wise loans sanctioned is shown in table 8.35

Table 8.35 Progress of Loan sanctioned by RMFDCC

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Loan Amount (₹ lakh)
2014 -15	4701	2165.00
2015 -16	4121	2397.83
2016 -17	2284	1802.05
2017 -18	1475	1451.57
2018 -19	672	740.27

Madarsa Board: 3,229 Madarsas are registered in the State in which 1,93,864 students are getting education by 5,578 Urdu para teachers and 319 computer para

teachers. Teaching Learning Material (TLM) is being provided to Madarsa Board in quality education.

UPLIFTMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE

The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Limited is working for upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government is committed to safeguard the economic and social interests of these classes through this Corporation. The progress under various programmes is given in the table 8.36

Table 8.36 Progress of Schemes under Special Central Assistance during 2018-19

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical (Numbers)		Financial (₹ lakh)	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
(a) Banking Schemes					
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	6000	1337	600.00	120.60
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	16500	3879	1650.00	368.61
3.	Auto Rickshaws	250	0	25.00	0.00
4.	Improved Breed Cow/ Buffalo	2000	478	200.00	40.81
5.	Individual Pump Sets	100	0	10.00	0.00
6.	Mudra Yojana	-	395	-	20.08
(b) Non-Banking Schemes					
1.	Blasting of Wells	30	0	3.00	0.00
2.	Electrification of Wells	2400	631	240.00	43.71
3.	Workshop	6500	3158	650.00	247.01
4.	Modern Agriculture Equipments	4000	1154	120.00	48.18
5.	Skill development & Training	4000	4000	1200.00	15.00
6.	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC, NSKFDC)	5751	3873	575.10	62.95
(c) Infrastructural facilities					
1.	Construction of anicuts, pond, community facility center etc.	112	46	1120.00	301.17
Total	(a+b+c)	47643	18951	6393.10	1268.12

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT (TAD)

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Government for the overall development of the tribal population. During the year 2018-19, a total budget provision of ₹551.06 crore was kept which includes ₹300.59 crore, ₹103.28 crore, ₹134.97 crore and ₹12.22 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes

respectively. An amount of ₹537.93 crore has been utilized upto March, 2019, which include ₹292.64 crore, ₹103.28 crore, ₹129.79 crore and ₹12.22 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. Physical achievements during the year 2018-19, under various schemes of tribal area development are given in table 8.37

Table 8.37 Progress under Tribal Area Development Programmes

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Target	Achievement (2018-19)
1.	Agriculture Development Programme	Family	347400	342321
2.	Animal husbandry Development Programme	Family	43851	34024
3.	Horticulture Development Programme	Family	8950	2412
4.	Skill Development	Beneficiaries	Not Fix	4845
5.	Deepening of Agriculture wells by blasting	Family	18500	5003
6.	Treatment of TB patients (cured)	Number	7000	4686
7.	Running of Ashram hostels (Student)	Number	24615	23962
8.	Running of Residential School (Student)	Number	8940	8001
9.	Running of Maa Badi (Student)	Number	77370	77370
10.	Scholarship to talented ST student	Number	3425	3341
11.	Scholarship to college going ST Girls for Higher Education	Number	29299	29012
12.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class 11 & 12)	Number	30726	30453
13.	Reimbursement of room rent for college going tribal student	Number	17780	17780
14.	Training for ST students in ITIs	Trainees Number	830	556
15.	Construction of additional class room in school and college	Number	318	296 Under Progress and 22 Complete
16.	Construction and addition in PHC/CHC	Number	85	85
17.	Construction of Anicuts	Number	24	24
18.	Construction of college hostel building	Number	6	6 Under Progress
19.	Solar based Community lift scheme	Number	65	65

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

At present 304 ICDS projects are operational in the state. Out of these 304 projects, 20 projects have been operational in urban areas, 39 in tribal area and rest 245 in rural areas. GOI have sanctioned 304 Child Development Projects along with total 62,020 anganwaris 55,816 main anganwari and 6,204 mini anganwaris centre have sanctioned by GOI in the state. So that sanctioned in the state 55,528 main anganwari centers, 5,818 mini anganwari have become operational by the end of March, 2019. Year wise progress is as shown in table 8.38

Table 8.38 Year wise Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centers

Year	Sanctioned	Operational
2015 -16	61119	60267
2016 -17	61974	60733
2017 -18	62020	61121
2018 -19	62020	61346

Further efforts are being made to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate

(MMR) and mal-nutrition among children in the State by building an environment in society for holistic development and better care of children and women specially pregnant and nourishing mothers through this programme. Services of Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health Check-up, Nutrition and Health Education and Pre-school education are being provided to the children of age groups 0-6 year, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as adolescent girls through 61,346 anganwari centres to achieve these objectives.

Through these anganwaris 27.10 lakh children, 8.78 Lakh pregnant and lactating mothers and 86,135 adolescent girls on an average are being benefitted with the supplementary nutrition. Pre-school education has been provided to 10.57 lakh children of 3-6 years age group. Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) day has been organised at 89 percent anganwari centres every month and services of immunization, health check-up and nutrition and health education has been given to respective beneficiaries. During the financial year 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹926.59 crore has been incurred on various schemes/ programme of ICDS.

Brief details of special efforts/innovations introduced in the programme are as under.

- Identified severely malnourished children are referred to Mal Nutrition Treatment Centers/Corners (MTCs) established at every district level hospital for health checkup and rehabilitation. Follow-up of growth monitoring of children is being done regularly after medical consultation.
- In nutrition programme nutritive food with 500 K.cal to children, 800 K.cal to severely malnourished children is supplied and 600 K.cal to pregnant and lactating mothers is providing daily.
- The Government of Rajasthan has decided to motivate the children for pre-school education in tribal and non-tribal belt in ICDS. At present 1,130 NTT pre-school education teachers have selected & posted in this area.
- 100 AWCs have converted to AWC Cum Creches in Rajasthan State. Total 100 AWCs Cum Creche are Operationalize in the State.
- Nand Ghar Yojana scheme has been started to involve public participation in ICDS. 4,538 MOU has been made with Corporate, Social Sectors NGO to facilitate AWC ie Building Construction, Repair and other facilities.
- Nutrition Mission (Poshan Abhiyan) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to implement across the country. The mission aims to encourage the improvement in nutrition of mothers and infants through anganwadi centers. On September, 2018 Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India at National level and Department of Women and Child Development has been awarded with 9 different types of awards in different categories for their positive and significant contribution in generating awareness in the community adopting positive change in their behavior during the initial days of pregnancy, God Bharai, Annaprasan and pre-school education.
- For the improvement of health and nutrition of pregnant women and their younger children (0 to 6 months), under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, the amount of ₹5,000 in three installments (₹1,000, ₹2,000 and ₹2,000 respectively) are directly paid to the beneficiaries bank account on the fulfillment of prescribed conditions. The Department of Women and Child Development, Rajasthan was

honored by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India during the closing ceremony of Matru Vandana Week held in Dehradun on 07 September, 2018 for their significant contribution and achieving target in the stipulated time.

- Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) was launched on 01 June, 2018 and implemented across the State - Rajasthan for adolescent girls of aged 11-14 years those who are out of school. These beneficiaries are provided nutrition and non-nutrition services and positive environment to education, empower them, make them self-dependent and aware citizen through Anganwadi Centers.

CHILD RIGHT

Directorate is established in 2013 with the motto to protect the rights of the children and create a protective environment for the same. The following schemes are being implemented by the Directorate.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS): The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a comprehensive scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, which aims to create a protective environment for children in the country. The ICPS aims to achieve these objectives through improved access to quality child protection services, raised public awareness on child rights situation and protection in India, enforced accountability for child protection institutionalization of essential services and strengthening of existing structures establishment of functional structures at all government levels for delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances, evidence-based monitoring and evaluation, enhancement of capacities at all levels, creation of database and knowledge base for child protection services and strengthening child protection at family and community levels. During the year 2018-19, ₹3,400 lakh have been incurred on this scheme.

National creche scheme for children of working mothers: National crèche scheme for children of working mothers is a comprehensive scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, A creche is a facility which enables parents of leave their children while they are at work and where children are provided stimulating environment for their holistic development. Creches

are designed to provide group care to children, usually up to 6 years of age, who need care, guidance and supervision away from their home during the way.

OBJECTIVES

- To provide day-care facilities for children (6 month to 6 years) of working mothers in the community.
- To improve nutrition and health status of children.
- To promote physical, cognitive, social and emotional development (Holistic Development) of children.
- To educate and empower parents/caregivers of better childcare.

SERVICES

- Daycare facilities including sleeping facilities.
- Early stimulation for children below 3 years and pre-school Education for 3 to 6 years old children.
- Supplementary Nutrition (to be locally sourced).
- Growth monitoring.
- Health check-up and immunization.

TARGET GROUP

The scheme focuses on children of 6 months to 6 years, of working women in rural and urban areas who are employed of a minimum period of 15 days in month or six months in year. Financial assistance/recurring grant for each crèche of 25 children of ₹1,36,440 budget provision for the financial year 2018-19 ₹250 lakh. During the year 2018-19, ₹100.96 lakh have been incurred on this scheme.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Empowerment of women is the corner stone for the development of the society as a whole. Women constitute nearly half the population of the State. No development, however, can deemed to be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in

the society. The real empowerment of women depends upon creation of enabling environment social and economic, that may help women to participate on equal terms in the decision making process at all levels. Keeping this in view the Government, from time to time, has framed and implemented various programmes for women empowerment and development in various sectors and also for their safety, protection and rehabilitation.

Women Development Programme: The foremost issue in women development is to make women aware about their rights and to empower them to take maximum advantage from the programmes being implemented by the Government and also to become socio-economically self-reliant. "Sathin" is the prime animator working at grassroots not only to create linkage between women and various programmes of the Government but also to inform women about their fundamental rights. Since social evils and myths are still prevalent in the society Sathins also need to create environment against evil practices and to make women aware about situation wherein women often find themselves harassed, victimized or exploited. Sathin is placed at every Gram Panchayat and is selected by the Gram Sabha. In Rajasthan 8,411 Sathins are working presently to create awareness among women. They enable women to realise their potential and to help them to access Government programmes/scheme, Honorarium for sathin has been raised from ₹2,400 to ₹3,300 per month. For the annual plan 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹3,131.63 lakh has been made against revised provision ₹3,417 lakh.

Grant-in-aid for Community Marriages (Samoochik Vivah Yojana): Community marriages are meant to discourage dowry and reduce the expenditure on individual marriages. The grant in aid at the rate ₹18,000 per couple is sanctioned under this scheme, of which ₹15,000 are given to bride and ₹3,000 are given to the organization for arrangements etc. Progress of the scheme is given in table 8.39

Table 8.39 Year wise progress of Community marriages Scheme

Year	Benefited Pairs	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
2014 -15	2731	396.65
2015 -16	3914	489.35
2016 -17	6901	834.72
2017 -18	6856	1201.18
2018 -19	4139	729.42

CM's 7 Point Programme for Empowerment of Women: Empowerment of women is possible only if it is based on a life cycle approach. CM's Seven Point Programme was launched during the year 2009-10. This programme based on life cycle of women. Efforts are being made to provide education, health, fear free and safe environment economic security etc. to women. This programme is focused on:

- Safe Motherhood
- Reduction in IMR
- Population Stabilization
- Prevention of child marriages
- Retention of girls at least upto class X
- Providing security and safe environment to women
- Economic empowerment by providing self-employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

This programme aims at all round development of women and it is being implemented with joint efforts of Health Department, Women & Child Development (WCD), Education Department and Home Department etc. For the annual plan 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹20.35 lakh has been made against revised provision ₹30 lakh.

Prevention of Child Marriages: Early marriage results in early pregnancy thereby affecting girl's health and other important development parameters. The focus of this programme is to prevent child marriages and provide appropriate environment for girl's education and their development. A special campaign, "Sanjha Abhiyaan-Bal Vivaah Mukh Rajasthan" has been launched for joint efforts against child marriages and to generate public awareness on the issue of child marriage. Message for prohibition of child marriages is being spread through Abhiyan Rath and various activities like Nukkad Natak, Abhiyan Geet, Sankalp against Balvivah, rallies in identified 14 districts where child marriages are highly prevalent. Campaigning against Balvivah has been done in various gram panchayats of Dausa, Jaipur, Bundi and Rajsamand Districts through Abhiyan Rath and various activities. A state strategy and Action plan has been prepared and is being implemented with the support of various departments, civil society organisations, NGO's,

UNICEF, UNFPA and various stake holders for making Rajasthan child marriage free. The important strategies are as follows:-

1. Change community norms, patriarchal mindsets and societal beliefs that drive child marriages.
2. Design district specific strategy.
3. Improve legal policy environment.
4. Increase access to safe and quality education for adolescent
5. Provide access to quality health, nutrition and reproductive health services.
6. Build avenues for economic development and livelihood.
7. Empower adolescent girls and boys with comprehensive and appropriate information, life skills and increase access to services.
8. Strengthen the data management system.
9. Sensitization and orientation of various stake holders on the issue of child marriage.

During the year 2018-19, 525 Child marriages have been prevented through counseling.

Women Protection: A special Women Protection Cell has also been setup to monitor implementation of the following programmes relating to protection of women:

- Mahila Surksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSK): In the financial year 2018-2019 the revised provision for the Scheme was ₹80 lakh out of which ₹70.02 lakh has been incurred. A total of 65,609 cases have been registered across all 40 MSSKs since their inception of which 58,335 cases have been disposed.
- 24 Hours Women Helpline
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- Rajasthan Prevention of Witch Hunting Act, 2015 and Rules, 2016
- Aparajita/Sakhi One Stop Centre
- Zila Mahila Sahayta Samiti

Gender Cell: As per the budget announcement of 2009-10, a Gender Cell was set up in the Directorate of Women Empowerment. The Gender Cell has also

been constituted in the State to promote mainstreaming the concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also to function as a secretariat to review the budgets of various departments with gender perspective. To sensitize on Gender related issues and for Gender mainstreaming, the Gender cell also organizes orientation programmes on Gender Responsive Budget in all the districts in the State. An MoU has also been signed between Government of Rajasthan and UN Women for strengthening and expediting the efforts towards Gender Responsive Budgeting. Revised provision ₹5 lakh is allotted for the Annual Plan 2018-19 out of which expenditure of ₹4.96 lakh has been made.

Amrita Haat: Amrita Haat is a strong and established medium of economic and social empowerment of women through providing opportunity for display and marketing of products manufactured/value added by Self Help Groups. Apart from Amrita Haat, Directorate of Women Empowerment is also providing opportunity to WSHGs to participate in IITF, Shilp Gram Utsav and fairs of other departments. 23 Amrita Haat have been organized in 2018-19 and 1,580 SHG's were benefitted. In the year 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹111.76 Lakh has been made.

Vijaya Raje Scindia Adarsh SHG scheme: Under the Vijaya Raje Scindia Adarsh SHG scheme 10 selected SHGs of each district when achieve certain standards with the help of selected NGOs are declared as Vijaya Raje Scindia Adarsh SHG. Till march, 2019, total 15,800 women have been benefitted under this scheme and an expenditure of ₹18.41 lakh has been made.

Swavalamban Yojana: Main objective of this scheme is to improve the living standard of poor women, widows, separated women and rural women. Women are being provided skill training through RSLDC and other training institutes in traditional and non-traditional trades. Till march, 2019, total 12,389 women have been benefitted by this scheme. An outlay of ₹10 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2018-19 out of which expenditure of ₹9.70 lakh has been made.

Free basic computer training to women through RKCL: To make women of all categories computer literate, free of cost basic computer training is being provided to women in coordination with RKCL. Till march, 2019, total 3,01,288 women have been benefitted by this scheme. An outlay of ₹609 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2018-19 out of which expenditure of ₹554.49 lakh has been made.

Income Generating Activity Training: Under this scheme SHGs member women and others are being provided opportunities for employment/self-employment by providing them trainings through RSLDC and various training institutes as National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), Centre for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management (CESBM). An outlay of ₹35 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2018-19 out of which expenditure of ₹28.68 lakh has been made and 330 women got benefitted under this scheme.

Allotment of Fair price shops to WSHGs: The scheme of allotting fair price shops to SHGs was launched in 2009-10 to provide self-employment to the women SHGs. Women of these SHGs are the local resident and they personally know all the beneficiary of the public distribution system. Through this, fair distribution can be ensured in the Public Distribution Systems and is a good option for WSHGs to earn their livelihood. To enable the economic sustainability, seed money of ₹75,000 is given by state to each SHG. Fair price shops have been allotted to 118 SHGs and seed money have been provided to 75 SHGs upto march, 2019.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme: The Honorable Prime Minister launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme in Panipat Hariyana on 22nd January, 2015 in 100 districts where the sex ratio has declined sharply in the last decade. In second phase 61 districts have been added. The primary objective of the scheme is to empower the girl child and ensure her education; essentially addressing the pre and post birth discrimination against the girl child. In Rajasthan the scheme was initially launched in ten districts (Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sikar, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Sri Ganganagar) with low CSR. In the second phase of the scheme, four new districts (Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Hanumangarh and Tonk) were added. On 8th March, 2018 the scheme is being implemented in all districts of Rajasthan. A number of programmes and activities are being organized at the State and district level for the successful implementation of the scheme. Various activities have been conducted at State and district level for successful implementation of the scheme. As a result, Sex ratio at Birth is improved, by the efforts of schemes in Rajasthan.

Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana: Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana was announced in budget announcement for the Financial Year 2016-17 to develop a positive attitude towards the girl child in the

society and improve health and education status of the girl child in the State. This is a flagship scheme which expects to bring Women Empowerment and gender equality in the State. Girl child belonging to the state of Rajasthan, born on or after the first of June 2016, in eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. Under this scheme, a total grant of ₹50,000 is being provided in 6 instalments to the parents/guardians of the eligible girl 13.28 lakh girls have been benefitted with the first instalment and 6.93 lakh girls second instalment under this scheme in a period from 1st June, 2016 to December, 2018. Online payment is being made to the account of beneficiaries through Bhamashah platform. The financial year 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹28,448 lakh has been made against revised provision of ₹28,448 lakh.

Garima Balika Sanrakshan Evem Samman Yojana: Garima Balika and Sanrakshan Scheme has been launched in order to reward and give recognition to various individuals and organisations for their commendable work in the field of protection of girl child. The objective of the scheme is to recognize, reward and inspire the individuals, and the organizations to prevent violence and exploitation of girl child at various levels. This Scheme has been implemented in the entire State as Garima Balika Sanrakshan and Samman Yojana 2016. Under this scheme the rewards are given at two levels-first Individual and second Institutional. The reward includes ₹25,000 cash along with a certificate of recognition and memento, which is given on National Girl Child day being celebrated at State level on January 24 every year. In this Yojana 3 institutional and 06 individual rewards have been granted in the year 2018-19

Menstrual Hygiene Scheme for Girls and Women: Special and targeted efforts are required to generate community awareness, sensitize men and boys, and create an enabling environment for women and girls to manage menstrual health with adequate knowledge, safety, dignity and without stigma. For improving the Menstrual Hygiene status among girls and women government has started following activities:

- Celebration of International Menstrual Hygiene Day (28 May) at state and district level.
- Awareness and Education on MHM of different stakeholders through different existing platforms like SHGs, Special Sathin Jajams,

NYKS, NSS, NCC, Chirali Samooh (in 7 Chirali districts) and through platforms of Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG), RKSK and Swachh Bharat Mission (G).

- Mobilize SHGs to initiate campaigns on MHM through rallies, nukkad natak, community radio, competitions etc.
- Organize Quarterly 'Chuppi Todo' Diwas at the GP level for awareness on MHM
- Integrate and strengthen training and awareness on MHM during Adolescent Health Day organized under RKSK at village/GP level
- Mainstreaming MHM in different training curriculums such as that of elected public representatives (PRI members), One Stop Centre staff, and management staff of Shelter Homes, Nari Niketan and Children's Homes.
- Promote distribution of absorbents through vending machines and safe disposal of used absorbents through innovative technologies in collaboration with CSR funds
- Research on various models of production of high quality and low cost absorbents and techniques of safe disposal of used absorbents.

Functionality: The nodal department for the implementation of the Scheme is Directorate of Women and Child Development (DWCD), which ensure convergence and coordination between line departments including Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare (DMHFW), Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin), and Education Department to utilize existing platforms and resources.

Other schemes being implemented in the State for the women empowerment are:

- SHG Programme in Rajasthan
- Interest Subvention Scheme on Bank Loan to SHGs
- Dhan Laxmi Mahila Samridhi Kendra
- Rajasthan State Resource Centre for Women (RSRCW)
- Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme
- Chirali Yojana
- Mission Gramya Shakti



RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ



PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA-GRAMIN

3,24216 new houses have been completed during 2018-19.



SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

All 9,892 Gram Panchayats have been declared ODF upto March, 2018.

ODF declared districts-Ajmer and Bikaner were felicitated by an appreciation certificate by Government of India.



MGNREGS

2,942 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment generated during the year 2018-19.

BIOFUEL

Biofuel Processing demonstrative Plant of one MT per day capacity has been established by RSMML, Udaipur to standardize the process of Biofuel manufacturing through Jatropha seeds produced 88,000 litre of biodiesel.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development is imperative for improving the quality of life and economic well-being of the people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated rural areas. Almost all development activities implemented during course of planned development of the state benefit the rural areas and rural population. Focus of the government on rural development is well reflected by the fact that a separate Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department is functioning in the State to implement various rural specific development programmes, through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels.

The Rural Development Department is implementing several schemes in the rural areas of the State. The major schemes Include Livelihood Projects, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and DRDA (Administration) which are being sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Programme is sponsored by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is sponsored by Ministry of Home Affairs respectively. Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Programme, Mewat Area Development Programme, Swa-vivek Zila Vikas Yojana, Dang Area Development Programme, Magra Area Development Programme etc. are state sponsored schemes.

These programmes / schemes basically aim to reduce poverty, increase infrastructure facilities, in rural areas, increase the avenues of wage employment and self-employment, and to remove the regional imbalances in the field of development and rural housing. The following schemes/ programmes are being implemented in the rural areas of the state by the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department.

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad –rajeevika (RGAVP)

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad–RAJEEVIKA (RGAVP) is an autonomous society established in October, 2010 by the Government of Rajasthan under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. This society is registered under Society Registration Act, 1958 and is mandated to implement all rural livelihood programmes associated with Self Help Group (SHG) based institutional architecture.

The society aims at creating financially sustainable and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improve access to financial and selected public services and to build their capacities to deal with the rapidly changing external socio-economic world. All rural poor identified through Participatory Identification Process and identified families under Socio Economic Cast Census (SECC) survey.

Following livelihood projects are/were being implemented by RAJEEVIKA:-

- World Bank funded, Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) - implementation in 60 blocks, from June, 2011 to 15 Oct, 2018.
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) implementation in 9 blocks, from April, 2013 to June, 2018.
- Government of India funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in the rest of the 219 blocks in a phased manner since April, 2013.
- The key activities undertaken in the projects being implemented by RAJEEVIKA are as follows:
 - Institution Building
 - Capacity Building
 - Financial Inclusion
 - Livelihood Intervention
 - Convergence

Progress at a glance

The Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP), funded by World Bank, has become effective from 22th June, 2011 and implementation of NRLM and NRLP was started in the financial year 2013-14. Till March, 2019, approximately 13.77 Lakh poor families were organized into 1,17,653 Self Help

Groups and 10,238 Village Organizations (VOs) and 353 cluster level federations. Financial assistance is being provided to 92,300 SHGs, through revolving fund support and 65,457 SHGs have received the livelihood fund from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP, total 1,00,589 SHGs have their saving accounts opened in banks and 45,597 SHGs have been given bank loans

Project Implementation Approach

- Focusing beyond SHGs and to develop higher level of cooperation structure
- Multiple doses of finance
- Savings and credit model
- Diversification of livelihood sources
- Social and livelihood security
- Competitiveness cooperation structure from state to village
- Community cost based interest rates
- Community to community learning (CRP Model)
- Skill development and assured employment
- Effective monitoring by the tally security software of the Web based MIS system, accounting and distribution process

Achievements under different projects financial year 2018-19 up to March, 2019 are given in the table 9.1

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The programme aims to provide employment to rural people and thereby enhance inclusive growth and is operational in the entire state. The objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Salient features of the scheme are as under:

- All local residents of the Gram Panchayat are eligible for registration under the Scheme.
- Minimum one third beneficiaries shall be women.
- Job Cards with photographs of all the adult members of the household are issued free of cost within 15 days of registration.
- Dated receipt of application for employment is

Table 9.1 Achievements under different projects during the year up to March, 2019

Sr. No.	Activities	Total
1	SHG Formation	117653
2	No of SHGs with Saving A/C	100589
3	No of VOs promoted	10238
4	No of CLFs promoted	353
5	No of SHGs availed Revolving funds	92300
6	No of SHGs availed CIF	65457
7	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	203.85

provided.

- Guarantee of providing employment within 15 days of application.
- Un-employment allowance is paid by the State Government, if employment is not provided within 15 days of application.
- Work is provided within 5 KM. radius of the village. Beyond 5 KM, 10 per cent extra wages are payable.
- Wages are to be paid as per the task performed.
- Drinking water, shade, first aid and creche facilities are mandatory at worksite.
- Gram Sabha is the primary authority to identify the works and to prepare annual action plan.
- No contractors and labour displacing machinery is allowed.
- Social Audit by Gram Sabha.
- All wage payments through Banks/Post Offices only.
- Gram Sabha is empowered for monitoring the progress and the quality of work.
- Effective Grievance Redressal mechanism.

During the year 2018-19 ₹5,681.57 crore have been spent and 2,942 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 56.97 Lakh households. 5.88 Lakh households have completed 100 days employment.

Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin

The scheme of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana – Gramin-(PMAY-G). This scheme was launched by

Government of India in Agra on 20th November, 2016. Selection of beneficiaries under the scheme is based on Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 (SECC-2011) data. The Government is providing a financial assistance of ₹1,20,000 to each beneficiary. An additional amount of ₹12,000 was also be provided to build toilet to each beneficiary under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The beneficiaries will also be provided daily wages up to 90 days through MGNREGA. The expenditure sharing is kept in 60:40 ratio between the Central and the State Government. During the year 2018-19, ₹3,166.06 crore has been spent and 3,24,216 new houses have been completed up to March, 2019.

Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objectives of this scheme are to create local need based infrastructure development, to create assets of public utility and to remove regional imbalances in development. This scheme is being implemented in rural as well as urban areas. Each MLA is authorized to recommend the works up to ₹2.25 crore per year for his/her constituency. At least 20 per cent of total allotted amount must be recommended for the development of SC/ST personnels. Annually 25 per cent of total allotment or 25 per cent of total works done under Mukhya Mantri Jal Swawlamban Yojana (MJSY) Scheme of their constituency (proposed/ accepted/ current) whichever is less, proposed to recommend under MJSY scheme.

Works related to drinking water, approach roads, drainage system in abadi area, sewerage works in urban area, building works in Government educational institutions, desalting of tanks, development of traditional sources of water, infrastructural development of tourist places,

drinking water facilities for livestock, medical equipment for government hospitals, hospital/dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centres, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions, court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme. For the year 2018-19, ₹810.14 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹1,680.19 crore and total 12,102 works have been completed up to March, 2019.

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)

There are 25 Lok Sabha and 10 Rajya Sabha Members in the State. Under the scheme, every MP can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector up to ₹5 crore per year. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha representing the entire state may select works for implementation in any district of the state. MPs can also recommend works outside their constituencies/state for construction of assets that are permissible in the guidelines, for rehabilitation measures in the event of "Nature Calamity of rare severity" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding ₹1.00 crore, for each calamity.

The main objective of the programme is to create social and infrastructure facilities and assets of public utility, which are important for development of the area. The emphasis is on creation of durable assets, which will always be available for public use at large. The ownership of such assets created with MPLAD funds would rest with the Government.

The site selected for execution of the work by the MP shall not be changed except with the concurrence of the concerned MP. As far as possible, all sanctions for works should be accorded within 75 days from the date of receipt of the proposals from the concerned MP. During the year 2018-19, ₹295.38 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹401.77 crore and total 3,145 works have been completed up to March, 2019.

Mewat Area Development Programme

The Mev community is concentrated in 12 blocks of Alwar and Bharatpur Districts. The area inhabited by Mev's is known as Mewat area. In order to develop this area, Government of Rajasthan sponsored a programme known as Mewat Area Development Programme, which is being implemented, since 1987-88. The main objective of this scheme is creation of necessary infrastructure facilities, generation of additional employment opportunities for people residing in this area, to encourage economic

development and to bring qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people. During the year 2018-19, ₹92.77 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹125.75 crore and total 1,321 works have been completed up to March, 2019.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). To bring up a balanced development of border areas, the objective of the programme is to infuse a sense of security among the people and building up of much needed social and physical infrastructure to propel normal development activities. This programme is being implemented in 16 Blocks of 4 Border Districts, namely Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer. Under BADP, majority of the funds are invested for security related activities. However, since the border districts have poor social and economic infrastructure, development activities are also provided due importance. During the year 2018-19, ₹275.06 crore has been utilized against total available ₹424.37 crore and total 993 works have been completed up to March, 2019.

Guru Golwalkar Grameen Janbhagidari Vikas Yojana (GGJVY)

Guru Golwalkar Grameen Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana has been initiated on 30th September, 2014 in all the 33 districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets. The scheme is funded by the State and is being implemented in the rural areas of the State only. During the year 2018-19, ₹235.12 crore have been utilized against total available ₹237.23 crore and total 1,497 works have been completed up to March, 2019.

Dang Area Development Programme

Ravenous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the "Dang Area". These are backward areas and need investments to augment infrastructure facilities to speed up the pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme was relaunched in 2004-05 by Government of Rajasthan. The Programme covers 394 Gram Panchayats of 26 Panchayat Samities of 8 Districts (Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Kota and Bundi). During the year 2018-19, ₹92.38 crore have been utilized against total available ₹118.90 crore and total 950 works have been completed up to March, 2019.

Magra Area Development Programme

The central Southern part of Rajasthan surrounded by hills specially Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Chittorgarh and Rajsamand and not covered under Tribal Area Development (TAD) is locally known as “Magra”. The development resources in this area are poor, including land, water and animals and there is heavy seasonal migration. To improve social and economic status of the residents, the “Magra Area Development Programme” was initiated in 2005-06 in 14 Blocks of above 5 districts. At present it is being implemented in 16 blocks in above districts. Activities of Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Drinking Water, Education, Electrification, Health and Road Construction are undertaken for development of the area. During the year 2018-19, ₹70.29 crore have been utilized against total available ₹120.65 crore and total 751 works have been completed up to March, 2019.

Swa-Vivek Zila Vikas

In view of minimum requirements and prevailing conditions, this scheme was launched in 2005-06 to execute works as per needs of the local community. District Collectors are authorized to decide the works to be taken up under the scheme in rural areas. During the year 2018-19, ₹7.06 crore have been utilized against total available ₹14.98 crore and total 156 works have been completed up to March, 2019.

Bio-Fuel Authority

This is a Specific programme of the Rajasthan state to bring Wasteland under Tree Borne Oil (TBO) Plantation through convergence of various schemes. In view of good prospects of production of Bio Fuel on cultivable wasteland as well as on degraded forest land of Rajasthan through Jatropha and other such tree borne oil seeds, the Bio fuel mission was formed with the objective to develop Jatropha, Karanj & other oil seed's cultivation, research, processing, marketing & development of other basic infrastructure.

Rajasthan is one of the fastest developing states in the country and is privileged to become the first state to develop Bio-fuel Policy in the year 2007 and its implementation in the field. 12 districts of Rajasthan namely Baran, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur & Pratapgarh are found suitable for plantation of Jatropha and 8 districts of Eastern Rajasthan namely Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Jaipur, Karauli, Sawaimadhopur & Tonk are found suitable for Karanj.

Rajasthan Wasteland Development Board has been reconstituted as Wasteland & Pasture Development Board on 22nd December, 2016 with the objectives to develop wasteland and pastures of the state. Two meetings of the board have been organized and District wise & Block wise wasteland & pasture development committees have been constituted and initially 5 to 10 hectare pasture land is being identified in each block to develop as Model pasture.

Achievements of Bio-Fuel Authority

- Allotment of 12,858 hectare waste land to 941 SHGs of BPL Families and 418 Gram Panchayats.
- Apprx. 3.04 crore Jatropha / Karanj Plantation in convergence with MGNREGA.
- Plantation of Jatropha, Karanj, Mahua & Neem have been targeted in 150 hectare under National Mission on Oil Seeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP) in the state.
- Plantation of local varieties like Karanj, Mahua, Jatropha, Jaitun, Khejri have been targeted in 220 hectare area under Pilot Project in 14 districts.
- Training & Capacity Building for Jatropha Plantation by the Agriculture Universities of Udaipur, Kota & Jodhpur in the 12 districts of the state.
- Awareness & training of beneficiaries is being provided by the local NGOs of the districts registered as PIAs with Zila Parishads.
- Biofuel Processing demonstrative Plant of one MT per day capacity has been established by RSMML, Udaipur at Jhamar Kotra Mines premises in Udaipur to standardize the process of Biofuel manufacturing through Jatropha seeds produced 88000 litre of biodiesel.
- Seed purchasing arrangement by State Government through RAJFED & RAJAS SANGH at Minimum Support Price (MSP). Further state Government has established a Van Upaj Mandi in Udiapur to enhance & promote the forest produce collection in that region.
- The State Government amended the Rajasthan Forest (produce transit) rules 1957 in favour of tribals by which, now they can sale forest produce (Jatropha) to traders without Transport Permit (TP).
- Private Biodiesel plants in Bhilwara, Jaipur districts started the production of Biofuel in the

year 2018-19 and one more plant in Sirohi district is expected to start their production of bio-fuel in the state.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The main objectives of SAGY are to trigger the processes, which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats, to substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population and instilling certain values in the villages and their people, so that they get transformed into models for others.

In the first phase of the scheme, 34 Gram Panchayats have been selected by honorable MPs under the scheme the work of base line survey & VDP of 34 gram panchayat has been completed, 964 works are completed & 204 works are under progress out of 1,611 works.

In second phase 31 Adarsh Gram Panchayat have been selected by Honorable MPs. Under the scheme the work of base line survey & V.D.P of 31 Adarsh Gram Panchayat has been completed, 1,138 works are completed & 420 works are under progress out of 2,250 including VDP works.

In third phase 15 Adarsh Gram Panchayat have been selected by Honorable MPs. Under the scheme the work of base line survey & V.D.P of 12 Adarsh Gram Panchayat has been completed, 134 works are completed and 114 works are under progress out of 501 including VDP works.

Mukhya Mantri Adarsh Gram Panchayat Yojna (MAGPY)

The Scheme is unique and transformative, as it has a holistic approach towards development. It envisages integrated development of the selected village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment and livelihoods etc. MAGPY lays focus on community participation, social mobilization of village community, which can trigger a chain of other development activities in the village. Strengthening of local democracy through strong and transparent Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas and facilitating good governance is also an important objective of MAGPY. Personal development through sports, regular physical exercise, balanced nutrition, personal hygiene is another unique aspect of the Scheme.

The work of 196 Adarsh Gram Panchayats are under progress. Under the scheme 7,077 works have been completed & 674 works are under progress out of

16,643 including VDP works. In the second phase, 82 Adarsh Gram Panchayat have been selected by Honourable MLAs. In this scheme works can be done by provision of different scheme of Center/ State.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is an attempt to make our rural areas socially, economically and physically sustainable regions. The mission strives to strengthen rural area by providing economic, social and infrastructure amenities, thus leading to sustainable and balanced regional development in the country.

The National Rurban Mission (NRuM), aims to create 300 such Rurban growth clusters over the next three years across the country. In the year 2015-16 selected 100 clusters across the country included 5 clusters selected in the State. In the first Phase 2015-16 clusters selected in Bharatpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur district in the State. In second Phase 2016-17 six clusters selected are Alwar, Bikaner, Jalore, Pratapgarh, Banswara and Jaipur district in the State. In the financial year 2017-18, 4 clusters namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh and Hanumangarh have been selected in state.

Smart Village

"SMART VILLAGE" scheme was initiated in the year 2017-18 to select the villages having population above 3,000 and to develop the village with modern amenities like a city, the funds are being provided by various departmental schemes. In this scheme, 3,275 villages were selected to develop as SMART VILLAGE.

Drainage system & pucca streets, construction of community toilet, public park/play grounds, solar or LED lights in streets, to develop one road as Swa-Raj Marg, primary/sub health centre, food grain storage, house under PMAY-G to all beneficiaries, milk production samiti etc. are the main activities to make 3,275 villages as Smart Village.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Rajasthan was the pioneer state in introduction of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj in the country, where Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by the First Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 2nd October, 1959 in Nagaur, Rajasthan. April 24, 1993 is

a landmark day in the history of the Panchayati Raj, when Constitutional status was provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third stratum of governance, to fulfil the directive principles of state policy by endowing requisite powers and authority to Village Panchayats to enable them to function as units of self-government. Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the constitutional amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1953 was amended in 1994 and Panchayati Raj Rules were introduced in 1996.

Panchayat Raj System has three tier structures:

- **Gram Panchayat:** Gram Panchayat, the first level elected body and the basic unit of democracy, is the local government with specific responsibilities. Gram Sabha is the general body of the citizens of the entire village as Gram Panchayat.
- **Panchayat Samiti:** Panchayat samiti, a local government body, is the link between the Gram Panchayats and the Zila Parishads.
- **Zila Parishad:** Zila Parishad is a local government body at District level to provide essential services and facilities to the rural population.

Basic Functions of Panchayati Raj Department/Institutions are:-

- To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73rd constitutional Amendment.
- Effective Implementation of Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Rules.
- All administrative/establishment matters including recruitments of PRI's Functionaries.
- Building up of the organizational capacity of PRIs, the professional capacity of Elected Representatives with special focus on women representatives and the functionaries, so that they can perform their mandated roles effectively.
- Institutionalizing and using integrated decentralized participatory planning through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and District Planning Committees for convergence of plethora of schemes and pooling of diverse resources for better outcomes.
- Strengthening of Gram Sabhas for effective social audit to ensure transparency and

accountability of PRIs.

- Monitoring and implementation of various States Schemes (FFC, SFC V) including State and Central flagship programmes Swachh Bharat mission (Rural), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA) of the Government that directly touch the lives of the poor in rural areas and promote inclusive growth.
- Mitigating regional backwardness through PRIs.
- Access to sanitation and clean environmental facilities to all in a time bound manner with the functional arrangement for solid and liquid waste management.
- To enable all households to have access to and use toilets and to ensure that all government schools and anganwadis have functional toilets, urinals.
- Supporting the Panchayats to achieve transparency and accountability in their functioning through e-enablement.

Various development programme including State & Central flagship programmes that directly touch the lives of the people in rural area and promote inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at state level. Presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 295 Panchayat Samities and 9,892 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the state.

Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions

Fourteenth Finance Commission (14th FC)

The period of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) is for five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The grant in aid has to be released to Gram Panchayats under Fourteenth Finance Commission. This Grant in aid is for supporting and strengthening the basic service delivery of drinking water supply, sanitation, sewerage, water drainage system, solid waste management, street lighting, rural roads, parks, playgrounds, burial and cremation grounds etc. The Gram Panchayats are the executing Agency for the use of grant in aid. Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities are responsible for monitoring and evaluation to ensure proper utilization of this Grant. An amount of ₹1,362.11 crore has been transferred to all Gram Panchayats as 1st installment against total proposed amount of ₹3,067.80 crore. An additional amount of ₹3.40 crore as interest was accrued under Untied fund Scheme in the financial year 2018-19.

Total amount of ₹1,365.51 crore has been transferred till March, 2019, an amount of ₹2,400.96 crore has been spent against the release and 86,528 works have been completed.

Fifth State Finance Commission

- The period of Fifth State Finance Commission is for five years (2015-2020). According to the recommendations of the commission, 7.182 per cent of total state's net own tax revenue has to be released to rural & urban local bodies in the ratio of 75.10: 24.90 on the basis of census 2011.
- As per interim report of 2016-17, instead of 5:15:80, fund distribution to PRIs will be in the ratio of 5:20:75.
- As per recommendations, the utilization of the Grants would be, 55 per cent for basic and development functions, 40 per cent for implementation of National & State priority schemes and 5 per cent would be utilised as incentives for execution of various works or programmes.
- An amount of ₹2,252.95 crore (First instalment, Second instalment and incentive grant) has been transferred to PRIs in the financial year 2018-19, against the total proposed amount of ₹2,495.47 crore, out of which, an amount of ₹2,851.06 crore has been spent till March, 2019 including opening balance as on 1st April, 2018 and 94,433 works have been completed.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

Government of India had announced implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October 2014, for a Swachh Bharat, by Mahatma Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary on 2nd October, 2019. Beginning the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), during the budget session of the year 2014, by The State Government, Rajasthan announced to make Rajasthan, an Open Defecation Free State by financial year 2017-18 and State has become ODF up to March, 2018.

- **Provision of Swach Bharat Mission (SBM-G):** The Incentive amount provided under SBM (G) to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households shall be up to ₹12,000 for construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). Central Share of this Incentive for IHHLs shall

be ₹7,200/- (60 per cent) from Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The State share will be ₹4,800/- (40 per cent).

- **Incentive provided under SBM (G) Mission:** Incentive for construction and usage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) shall be available to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households.

During the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 Rajasthan has ranked first in the country for construction of toilets. ODF declared districts-Ajmer and Bikaner were felicitated by an appreciation certificate at INDOSAN conference organized by Government of India at New Delhi.

Total 79.32 Lakh toilet were constructed and all 9,892 Gram Panchayats have been declared ODF up to March, 2018. In 2018-19, 9,692 works related to SLRM and 3,348 works related to community sanitary complex were expected to be constructed against which 2,192 works related to SLRM and 1,950 works related to community sanitary complex were constructed up to March, 2019.

An expenditure of ₹1,347.01 crore has been incurred up to March, 2019 during the year 2018-19, against the total available fund of ₹1,506.66 crore. As per approved AIP for 2018-19, Government of India has released ₹865.88 crore against approved outlay of ₹1,283.42 crore, as the centre share. An incentive amount of ₹1,044.43 crore for toilet construction has been transferred in financial year 2018-19 through an online platform eFMS directly to the beneficiary's bank account.

Panchayat Award

In accordance with 73rd amendment of Indian constitution, Government of India had launched this scheme in 2010-11. Onwards to incentivize best performing panchayats in terms of implementation of the devolved activities to the PRIs. The awards are given on National Panchayat Day celebrated on 24th April every year for following categories.

- The panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (PSP) Scheme was renamed as Deendayal Upadhyay Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP) 2016-17 onwards. Under Deen dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Shashaktikaran Puraskar (DDUPSP), awards are being provided every

year to one best performing Zila Parishad, two Panchayat Samities and five Gram Panchayats of the State. Government of Rajasthan has received award of ₹144.00 lakh for the year 2018 for selected PRIs

- Under Nanaji Deshmukh Rastriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar (NDRGGSP), one Gram Panchayat is selected and awarded for excellence in organization of the Gram Sabha as per Panchayati Raj Acts & Rules and norms decided by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and State Government. The Gram Panchayat Mandai of Panchayat Samiti Sam, Zila Parishad Jaisalmer was selected for the year 2018 and awarded money of ₹10.00 lakh.
- Under Gram Panchayat Vikas Yojana Award, the three best performing Gram Panchayats of India were awarded for preparation of best Gram Panchayat Vikas Yojana (GPDP). Nominations for the five gram panchayats for the year 2018 have been sent to Government of India

Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

In compliance to the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), Government of India has transferred cent per cent grant directly in the accounts of Gram Panchayats. The grant provided to the Gram Panchayat will be utilized for preparation of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan by keeping in view the essential basic requirements & felt local needs of the community and excluded section for holistic development of the Gram Panchayat. Government of Rajasthan has developed state specific guidelines as “Aapni Yojana Aapno Vikas” based on the Central Model guideline of Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, New Delhi for preparation of quality GPDP Plan and effective implementation of the same. The Gram Panchayat Development plans are prepared in participatory mode by taking proposals in Gram Sabha and its due approval from competent levels all across the districts. Approved GPDPs are uploaded on Plan plus Version-2 software.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India has initiated People's campaign as “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” for preparation of Decentralized Participative Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) 2019-20. This campaign was launched in all States of India from 2nd October, 2018 to 31st December, 2018 for ensuring people's participation, identification of needs planning and

organizing Gram Sabhas for its approval. As per schedule of People's campaign “Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas” the Participative and Integrated Gram Panchayat Development Plans are prepared and being uploaded on the Plan Plus.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA)

Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA) was renamed as Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (RGSA) from the financial year 2018-19 onwards. The funding pattern of the new scheme RGSA will be shared between Central and State Government in the ratio 60: 40. The focus of the scheme is on capacity building of Elected Representatives (ERs) and functionaries, strengthening of basic Infrastructures of PRIs and for training activities. Plan of ₹61.81 crore (Central share ₹37.09+State share ₹24.72 crore) has been approved by Ministry of Panchayati Raj in CEC meeting dated 12th October, 2018. The central Share of ₹37.09 crore has been released in year 2018-19 by Ministry of Panchayati Raj Government of India. State share of ₹13.22 crore has been released by State & the process for releasing state share of ₹11.50 crore is under process. The plan of ₹74.97 crore has been approved by Central executive committee (CEC), Government of India for the year 2019-20.

European Union State Partnership Programme

As per approved PIP of EU-SPP year 2016-17, the activity “Provide Budgetary support to implement water management works in association with MJSA” was approved @ ₹5 crore in each 10 districts viz Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sikar. Similarly ₹10 crore were approved for district Pali, for the activity “Provide Budgetary Support to Implement Integrated Water Resources Management and associated development of Water Management Works”. ₹32.70 crore has been utilized up to 31st March, 2019 on the approved activities the schemes.

Mukhyamantri Jal Swawlamban Abhiyaan – (MJSA)

Rajasthan is a water starved State with meagre and non perennial surface water resources and extremely critical state of groundwater. The dismal water sector scenario was further aggravated and intensified by geographical, climatic and demographic vagaries. MJSA has been launched on 27th January, 2016 with the objective to help render rural areas of Rajasthan self reliant in basic water needs thereby pacifying

miseries of water woes and obviating the abuses & menace of drought that had been fait-accomplis for rural populace at large. It is not a conventional programme. It has been launched in phases, there has been a paradigm shift from conventional and contemporary approach adhered upon earlier.

Villages covered, total works completed and plantation taken up under MJSA is given in table 9.2

Table 9.2 Phase wise macro details of MJSA

Phase	No. of Villages	Total Works Completed	Plantation (Lakh)
I	3529	95192	28
II	4213	130393	60
III	4314	156152	60
Total	12056	381737	148

Phase-IV involving 3,963 villages are being in progress from 3rd October, 2018 and so far about 1.80 lakh works has been identified.

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS)

Improving the nutritional status of children in classes 1 to 8 in 66,493 Government, Local Body, Government Aided Schools, Special Training Centers (AIE Centers, EGS NCLP) and Madarsas and to

increase enrolment and for encouraging students to attend schools more regularly and also to provide nutritional support to children in drought affected areas during summer vacations, are the basic objectives of this scheme. It covers approximately 62.65 lakh students studying in classes 1 to 8 (41.03 lakh in class 1 to 5 and 21.62 lakh in class 6 to 8).

The State has started “UTSAV BHOJ” Yojana in mid-day Meal. Under the scheme any person can provide full meal, Sweets, Raw Material and Equipment and Utensils on their Personal and social Occasions, like Birth-Day, Birth Occasion, Marriage, Anniversary etc.

As per directions of Government of India, Automated Monitoring System by SMS technique has been implemented, since August, 2016 for regular supervision and review of the scheme. In this connection, the information of the number of benefitted students is being collected through SMS from schools on Toll Free number -15544. Nutritive values were analyzed in MDM sample through NABL Accredited Laboratories.

During the financial year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹713.65 crore has been incurred against the revised allocation of ₹723.00 crore.

Anpurna Doodh Yojana

State of Rajasthan launched Anpurna Doodh Yojana on 2nd July, 2018. Under this scheme milk is given to students of class 1 to 8 daily in schools. During the financial year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹471.75 crore has been incurred in Anpurna Doodh Yojana.



OTHER PROGRAMMES



ARCHAEOLOGY & MUSEUMS

During the year 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹5450.01 lakh, has been incurred on conservation and restoration works.



VIDEO WALLS

Have been setup in each Panchayat Samiti for broadcast of various Government initiatives and audio-video streaming of live events.



RAJASTHAN STARTUP

iStart Portal is working as a single window for Startups.



TOURIST ARRIVAL

During the year 2018, 519.90 lakh Tourist (502.36 Lakh domestic & 17.54 Lakh foreign) visited Rajasthan.

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME – 2006

The Twenty Point Programme was launched in the year 1975 and restructured in 1982, 1986 and again in 2006. The restructured programme, known as Twenty Point Programme (TPP) – 2006, became operational with effect from 1st April 2007. The Programme aims to provide momentum to schemes relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation in rural areas, housing, education, health and family welfare, protection of environment and many other schemes having a bearing on the quality of life, especially in the rural areas.

Twenty Point Programme - 2006 consists of 65 monitorable items out of which 13 rankable items are being monitored at the state level. The progress of main points which are being monitored at the State level is as follows:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Point No. 1A01

This Act provides guarantee for at least 100 days of employment in a year to every household in rural areas. It also stipulates one third participation by women. During the financial year 2017-18, in MGNREGA 2,397.75 lakh man-days of employment was generated for which an amount of ₹3,322.73 crore was paid as wages. During the financial year 2018-19, 2,942.38 lakh man-days of employment has been generated for which an amount of ₹3,886.00 crore has been paid as wages.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): Point No. 1B0 I, II, III

This scheme was launched on 1st April, 2013 and is being monitored under the Twenty Point Programme from the year 2015-16. Major achievements upto March, 2019 are given below:

- During the financial year 2017-18, 16,714 new and revived Self Help Groups (SHGs) were brought under NRLM fold against the annual

target of 11,760, which was 142.13 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 21,743 new and revived SHGs were brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 17,331, which is 125.46 per cent of the target.

- During the financial year 2017-18, 12,032 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund (RF) against the annual target of 9,650, which was 124.68 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 17,756 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund against the annual target of 13,693, which is 129.67 per cent of the target.
- During the financial year 2017-18, 8,442 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) against the annual target of 7,270, which was 116.12 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 12,772 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund against the annual target of 11,678, which is 109.37 per cent of the target.

Rural Houses: - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY): Point No. 6A01

During the financial year 2017-18, 2,77,553 houses were constructed against the annual target of 2,23,629, which was 124.11 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 3,24,216 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 2,13,204, which is 152.07 per cent of the target.

EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas: Point No. 6B01

During the financial year 2017-18, 10,112 houses were constructed against the target of 10,486, which was 96.43 per cent of the total target. During the financial year 2018-19, 10,831 houses have been constructed.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

A. Habitations covered (Partially covered and slipped back): Point No. 07A03:

Under this programme, 1,841 habitations had been covered during the financial year 2017-18 against the target of 1,139, which was 161.63 per cent of the total target. During the financial year 2018-19, 2,139 habitations have been covered against the annual target of 1,000, which is 213.90 per cent of the target.

B. Coverage of water quality affected Habitations: Point No. 07A04

During the financial year 2017-18, 1,076

habitations were covered against the target of 843, which was 127.64 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 1,167 habitations have been covered against the annual target of 1,150, which is 101.48 per cent of the target.

Institutional Delivery: Point No. 08E01

Under this programme, during financial the year 2017-18, 13,71,998 institutional deliveries were performed. During the financial year 2018-19, 13,19,254 institutional deliveries have been performed.

SC families assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) component and concessional loan of NSFDC: Point No 10A01 (I)

Under this programme, during the financial year 2017-18, 19,483 SC families had been assisted against the annual target of 11,264, which was 172.97 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 14,905 SC families have been assisted. This item is not targetable for the financial year 2018-19.

No. of SC students benefitted under Post Matric Scholarship: Point No. 10A02 (II)

Under this scheme, during the financial year 2017-18, total 1,92,488 students were benefitted. During the financial year 2018-19, total 2,61,002 students have been benefitted.

Universalization of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): Point No. 12A01

Under this programme, during the financial year 2017-18, 304 ICDS blocks were functional which is 100 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 304 ICDS blocks are functioning which is 100 per cent of the target.

Anganwari Centers Functional: Point No. 12B01

Under this programme, during the financial year 2017-18, 61,044 Anganwaries were functional against the target of 62,010, which was 98.44 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 61,346 Anganwaries are functional against the target of 62,010 which is 98.93 per cent of the target.

Assistance to Urban Poor Families: Point No. 14A01

Under the seven point charter-allotment of land patta, affordable house, water, sanitation, health, education and social security, during the financial year 2017-18 assistance was provided to 15,093 families. During

the financial year 2018-19 this assistance was provided to 26,041 families.

Area Covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Land): Points No. 15A01

Under this programme, during the financial year 2017-18, 43,873 hectare area was covered under plantations against the target of 42,000 hectare, which was 104.46 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 34,798 hectares area have been covered under plantation against the target of 33,194 hectare, which is 104.83 per cent of the target.

Seedling Planted (Public & Forest Land): Point No. 15A02

Under this programme, during the financial year 2017-18, 300.665 lakh seedlings were planted on public and forest land against the target of 273.00 lakh, which was 110.13 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 203.556 lakh seedlings have been planted against the target of 188.00 lakh, which is 108.27 per cent of the target.

Rural Roads-PMGSY: Point No. 17A01

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), during the financial year 2017-18, 3,260.977 km. rural roads were constructed against the target of 3,200 km., which was 101.91 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 2,527.293 km. roads have been constructed against the target of 2,600 km., which is 97.20 per cent of the target.

Energizing Pump Sets: Point No. 18D01

Under this programme, during the financial year 2017-18, 57,461 wells were energized against the target of 33,000, which was 174.12 per cent of the target. During the financial year 2018-19, 1,24,637 wells have been energized against the target of 37,000, which is 336.86 per cent of the target.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

Important Schemes/Programmes of the Department

- **UID (Aadhar):** Under Government of India's project, a 12 digit number is being provided to all the citizens which is referred as Unique Identity Number. This number is used to easily avail all the services provided by the Government. Department of Information Technology & Communication, Government of Rajasthan has been appointed as the registrar for

the project. Approximately, 7 crore registrations have been done upto March, 2019.

- **Rajasthan Startup:** As part of State Government's mandate to give a thrust to the state's Startup sector, several initiatives have been implemented. The iStart Portal (istart.rajasthan.gov.in) works as a single window for Startups. In addition, Challenge for Change, Rajasthan Stack, QRcode ranking mechanism and an incubator, iStart Nest (Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur), are also made available to the State's Startups. Foundation Stone for Incubation Centre, Jodhpur laid on July 27, 2018. Techno Fund of ₹ 500 crore has been created for Startups of which ₹ 100 crore earmarked for women Startup and ₹ 50 crore for Green Startup.
- **Rajasthan Sampark Portal:** Rajasthan Sampark Portal is being used as centralized grievance redressal platform. Add-on modules like - mobile app, reality check module, GIS integration and applications like advance data analytics have been developed and implemented for enhanced user experience. Reality check module with Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) functionality has been integrated with Rajasthan Sampark Portal. A new toll free number (181) for the CM Helpline has been activated.
- **Video Walls:** Video Walls have been setup in each Panchayat Samiti of the State for broadcast various Government initiatives and audio-video streaming of live events for the residents.
- **Video Conferencing:** Rajasthan Sampark Centers with video conferencing equipment and facility- have been established under Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras at all the blocks across the State. Video conferencing facility has been made available at 9000 gram panchayats.
- **e-Sakhi:** Free digital training provide to 1.5 Lakh women through e-sakhi program to bridge the digital divide between the residents and various state government schemes. These volunteers/Sakhi further train people from their respective village/urban areas to access digital service connecting maximum citizens in the state and ensuring that at-least one person from every rural family is made digitally literate.
- **Rajasthan Digikit:** Digital Kit is provided to all residents to equip them with basic services and enable them to avail the services of the Government digitally. Digikit Includes facilities such as Single Sign On, Raj e-Sign, Raj e-Vault and RajMail (RajMail in Hindi also).

- **RajNET:** Integrated network solution for connectivity upto Gram Panchayats have been provided through Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN). Under this project, room based video conference facility is being provided to District Collectorate and Block Level offices and software based VC facility at low bandwidth upto Gram Panchayat. Under this Project more than 9000 sites have been prepared. IP Phones were also distributed to Gram Panchayats.
- **Wi-Fi facility:** Wi-Fi facility has been provided in all the departmental headquarters and district headquarters. Wi-Fi facility has been provided to approx 50 new places and 400 Rajiv Gandhi Service Center upto March, 2019.
- **Geographical Information System (GIS):** GIS based Decision Support System is in place where 38 GIS based applications for different Departments have been hosted. Work of 3D GIS Model for Jaipur has been started. 3D City Platform has been deployed in Data Center.
- **E-Mitra:** Presently more than 500 services of government departments /private organisations are being provided electronically through more than 55,250 e-mitra Kiosks to the citizens of the State. Simultaneously, deposition of utility bills through mobile application has also been started.
- **E-MitraPlus:** eMitraPlus is a revolutionary step ahead in eService delivery. It provides the services directly, without any human interface, just as an ATM does. eMitraPlus is the first of its in India. One can apply for government documents like birth certificate, domicile certificate etc. and get print through in-built printer. Allows multiple payment modes such as cash, debit/credit card, net banking. eMitraPlus is enabled with Video conferencing facility to residents for registering their feedback and problems directly to the officials. These Kiosks are available at rural and urban areas of the state. More than 13000 eMitraPlus Kiosks has been installed.
- **Raj-Payment:** It is a payment facility for individual/firms, which can be used by any organization as plug-in for disbursement of payment.
- **Digitally Signed Certificates:** The facility to make available legally valid digitally signed certificates has been launched. The certificates can be applied for and obtained through Internet from home/single window/kiosk. Every month approximately 1.5 Lakh Digitally Signed Certificates are being issued. Certificate like caste, income, solvency are being issued through this facility. The application is being enhanced to issue digitally signed other certificates, licenses etc.
- **State Portal:** Single source of information/transactional governmental services for citizens, government users, businesses and overseas people. It links up with all departmental web portals.
- **eSanchar & iFact:** eSanchar is an application that can be linked with any departmental application for sending event based notifications to applicants/beneficiaries as well as officials through S.M.S/Voice Message/Structure queries. iFact is being used through Rajasthan Sampark for Reality Check.
- **State Master Centralised Data Hub:** Master data hub to provide all types of master data required by client applications of various departments. It contains varied data ranging from geographical hierarchies to various kind of master data being used in departmental applications.
- **Capacity Building in Government Offices :**
 - To ensure the success of IT enablement of government departments, IT trained manpower is required. To achieve this goal, DoIT&C has trained more than 25,000 government officers/officials during the financial year 2018-19.
 - **Reimbursement for Indira Gandhi National Open University's courses :** With a view to encourage IT skill development in Government sector, Government of Rajasthan has decided to reimburse the fees, as per the guidelines issued by the State Government, to government personnel who has successfully completed MCA, BCA and Certificate courses in I.T.
 - **Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL):** RKCL has been set up in the State with an aim to provide IT education in remote rural areas of the State thus bridging the digital divide and providing a solution to the last mile connectivity issue. RKCL's 'RS-CIT' has been approved by Government of Rajasthan and after due approval of the Government orders for reimbursement of fees to Government employees have also been issued.
- **State Data Centre (SDC):** State Data Centre

provides effective electronics service delivery of various services, to enable various state departments and enterprises to host their services / application on a common infrastructure.

- **Techno Hub:** A prolific platform to help the start-up ideas grow and evolve into an accomplished future organization. World class technological facilities, digital museum, incubator and innovation facilities are under one roof. The biggest Start-ups hub in the country with a seating capacity of 700 start-ups and free plug & play, cloud server space, Rajasthan Stack, RPG, Hosting facilities to start-ups.
- **Challenge for Change:** Under this programme an opportunity is provided for youth to directly partner with the State Government. Offering direct work orders worth upto ₹1 crore to youths without following the traditional tendering process. Invite solutions for various citizen-centric requirement of the Government and funds, resources provided to selected youth to work on their ideas.
- **Hindi e-mail:** Rajasthan is the first and only State to provide vernacular e-mail in Hindi to its residents. The domain is @राजस्थान.भारत
- **RajBIOSCOPE:** Citizens can upload useful videos (.mp4 format) to the RajBIOSCOPE portal which are available for public viewing.
- **Rajasthan Recruitment Portal:** It is a single platform for recruitments of Government of Rajasthan. Applicant can apply online from any part of the country.
- **Single Sign On (SSO):** All the departmental applications would use single user manager. This will enable all the functionaries to access multiple applications after signing only once. All departmental applications can link to SSO.
- **Raj eVault:** It provides a secure eSpace to residents and organizations, enabling them to store documents along with Meta Data for validations. Raj e-vault is integrated with Pehchan, Bhamashah and e-mitra.
- **Raj App Center:** This platform has been established for Operating System (OS), independent mobile application development, deployment and management. Application such as SIPF, eMitra, App Status Rajasthan, ePDS, Bhamashah, RajApp Center, Raj Mandi, Some Facts About Rajasthan (Statistical Year Book), LITES, eMitra MicroATM, Raj eSign (QR Code), RajSampark, Raj Weaver, Rajnet, MJSA, Raj-eGyan, DOP, Revenue Court App

(RCMS), Case Darpan, RajArtisan, CM App, Senior Citizen Security App and District KPIs, Mobile Games have been developed and deployed.

- **Command & Control Center (ABHAY):** Command and Control Centre for integrated solution on GPS and CCTV based security have been set up at 7 divisional headquarters and 14 districts (Nagaur, Baran, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Dausa, Barmer, Bhilwara, Shri Ganganagar, Karauli, Dholpur, Pratapgarh). Work in rest districts is in progress. This project covers:-
 - Video Surveillance System
 - Dial 100 Control System
 - Forensic Investigation System
 - Intelligent Traffic Management System
 - Vehicle Tracking System
 - Geographical Information System

Artificial Intelligence (AI) related projects:

DoIT&C has initiated work in the field of Big Data, Analytics and Artificial Intelligence in the following areas:-

- **Revenue Intelligence & Analytics** for State Revenue Departments, with the primary objective to identify opportunities to enhance revenue for the state, across tax Collections, Property Registrations, Excise Collections etc. Various Revenue Departments are using the data analytics stack to detect potential revenue leakages and fraud.
- **Departmental Dashboards & Text Analytics** is being utilized by state departments for reporting across various Key Performance Indicators that are relevant to the department.
- **Data Lake on Hadoop:** This data-lake has been envisaged as a solution where state data is available for on-demand analysis for departments of the state.
- **Face Recognition:** To recognize individual faces after comparing it with millions of faces in the stored database and to fetch related information from the database.
- **Audio Analytics:** To gauge the quality of service being rendered by the call centre (181) agents and satisfaction level of callers.
- **RajBOT :** The project has been envisaged for establishment of a platform for engagement of

the citizens with the State Government, by improving the speed and effectiveness of the interaction. To enhance the citizens' experience in interaction with government, **Robots** are being trained to mimic human conversation, for interactive and intuitive communication with citizens in real time.

Awards:

Department of Information Technology & Communication has been awarded with following awards in the financial year 2018-19 for various projects:

- Award of Excellence - CSI-Nihilent e-Governance Awards 2017
- Technology Sabha Innovation Awards 2018
- 52nd Skoch Summit 2018 Award
 - Gold Skoch Smart e-Governance Award 2017
 - Platinum Award - 52nd Skoch Summit 2018
 - Order-of-Merit Award - 52nd Skoch Summit 2018
- 4th BW Business World Digital India Summit and Awards 2018
- BW Business World Smart City conclave 2018

TOURISM

Rajasthan State is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has varied tourist attraction for both domestic & international tourists. Some of the Unique Selling Proposition (USPs) of Rajasthan are Luxury Trains Palace-on-Wheels & Heritage Palace-on-Wheels, Forts, Palaces & Havelies, Fairs & Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural and Eco-Tourism, Religious Tourism and Temple Architecture, Folk and Classical Music & Dance etc., which attract tourists in the state and generates direct & indirect employment and revenue for the State.

Significant efforts are being made to develop tourism in the State, since it has vast potential to generate employment and income for the people of the Rajasthan. During the calendar year 2018 the number of tourist visits in Rajasthan was 519.90 lakh (502.36 lakh domestic and 17.54 lakh foreign). During the calendar year 2019 (upto March) the number of tourist visits in Rajasthan was 128.94 lakh (122.69

lakh domestic and 6.25 lakh foreign)

Achievements

- To incentivize film tourism in the State, Department of Tourism has issued amendment in the Rajasthan Film Shooting Regulation on 22nd June, 2016. After amendment 59 permissions have been issued upto March, 2019.
- Issued Guidelines on 2nd June 2016, for granting heritage certificate to heritage properties in the State. 76 certificates have been issued upto March, 2019.
- Approved 167 tourism unit projects in the State during the financial year 2018-19 involving proposed investment of ₹4,146.66 crore.
- For the development works in tourism sector, budget provision of ₹34.27 crore (R.E.) was made for the financial year 2018-19, out of which ₹24.95 crore have been incurred.
- For provide detail information to tourist, department is providing information of tourism destinations, fair, festivals etc. through website www.tourism.rajasthan.gov.in Rajasthan Tourism is being promoted by department on following Social Media Platform i.e. facebook, Twitter, Youtube, Instagram, Pinterest, Tumblr, Vimeo and Snapchat.
- Department has organized "**Rajasthan Festival**" from 27th to 30th March, 2019 in Jaipur.
- Various cultural programs- "**Paryatan Parv**" were organised from 16th to 27th September, 2018 at all seven Divisional Head Quarters and in New Delhi.
- Pushkar Fair-2018 and Winter Festival-2018 were successfully organized through Public Private Partnership (PPP). Besides, other events i.e. Naval Band Symphony-Jaipur, World Music Festival-Udaipur, Photo Festival-Jaipur, India Music Summit-Jaipur and Landwher Swiss Band Concert-Jaipur were also organized through collaborations. Department sent folk artists of Rajasthan to perform in Kullu Dusehra Festival in Himachal Pradesh and in Suraj-Kund Craft Mela in Haryana for promotion of tourism of Rajasthan in out side.
- Advertisements of Rajasthan Tourism were run in various National and International Media from April, 2018 to March, 2019. In this phase,

advertisements were released on 21 National and 8 International TV Channels. Advertisements were displayed in various magazines, multiplex cinema halls and at airport hoardings under outdoor publicity. Similarly, Radio jingles were played on FM Radio Channels in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Agra, Amirsar, Jalandhar, Surat, Bhopal and Indore.

- Department took part in prestigious domestic travel marts and conventions such as Travel and Tourism Fair (TTF), India International Travel Marts (IITM), India International Travel and Tourism (IITT), Indian Association of Tour Operators Convention (IATO) etc. and received a number of awards.

Awards

- VFS Global Times Travel Award for "Editor choice award for best Marketing Initiative-Domestic Tourism" by Times of India at New Delhi on 20th April, 2018.
- Brand Equity Marketing Award-2018 in category of "campaign of the year " by Economic Times at Mumbai on 20th April, 2018.
- Global Star Awards-2018 in category of "Best State for Heritage Tourism Development " by Global Star at New Delhi on 4th May, 2018.
- Lonely Planet Magazine India Award in category of "Lonely Planet Travel Award for Best Destination-Culture (Indian) for 2018" by Lonely Planet Magazine at Mumbai on 17th May, 2018.
- Lonely Planet Magazine India Award in category of "Best Destination for Indulgence (Indian) for 2018" by Lonely Planet Magazine at Mumbai on 17th May, 2018.
- "Best Decorated Pavilion award" in Travel and Tourism Fair -2018 (TTF-2018) organized at Kolkata on 8th July, 2018.
- "Best Publicity Printing Material award" in Travel and Tourism Fair -2018 (TTF-2018) organized at Hyderabad on 14th July, 2018.
- "Best Heritage Destination Award" on 25th February, 2019 jointly by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and India Today in New Delhi.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

The Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, has been making concerted efforts to discover, preserve, protect, exhibit and interpret the cultural legacy embodied in various forms of art and architecture.

- In the financial year 2018-19, The Conservation & Restoration works carried out on the following monuments –

Bhawani Natyashala- Jhalawar, Chaneri-Paneri Devalaya- Jhalawar, Ramgarh Kila-Baran, Jal Mahal-Kumher (Bharatpur), Group of temple-Awan (Kota), Surya Mandir-Budadeet (Kota), Mandalgarh Durg -Bhilwara, Kotwali Gate-Ajmer, Group of temple- Kiradu (Barmer), Group of ancient temples at Osiyan (Jodhpur), Devtao ki Sal-Veroon Ki Dhalan and Ravan Ki Chavri-Mandor (Jodhpur), Harsh Deval, Shiv Mandir –Bilada (Jodhpur), Sethani Ka Johra-Churu, Minaryukt Koop-Butiya (Churu), Vishnu Mandir Kathadawan (Udaipur), Sarwar Kila-Sarwar (Ajmer), Gopinath Mandir-Sarwar (Ajmer), Safed Mahal-Bharatpur, Kishori Mahal-Bharatpur, Kumher Mahal - Bharatpur, Math and Mandir-Chandresal (Kota).

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an amount of ₹1,053.08 lakh has been incurred against the sanctioned amount of ₹1,053.29 lakh.

- Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Tourism Ministry the following development works have been executed by the department under following two circuits:-

A. Spiritual Circuit- Monuments situated at Kaman Region-Bharatpur, Machkund-Dholpur, Virat Nagar- Jaipur, Shri Samod Balaji-Jaipur, Ghat ke Balaji-Jaipur and Bhandhe Ke Balaji-Jaipur.

B. Heritage Circuit- Nahargarh Kila-Jaipur, Gagrion Kila-Jhalawar, Bagh-E Nilofar-Dholpur, Purani Chawani- Dholpur, and Facade Illumination works at Walled City, Jaipur.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an amount of ₹2,908.11 lakh has been incurred on above said works.

- Under The State Fund sanctioned through Department of Tourism following development works were taken up:-

Kuldhara- Jaisalmer, Anjani Mata- Karauli, Dundheshwar Dham-Gangapur City (Sawai Madhopur), Historical Place-Gadh-mora-Nadoti (Karauli), Khedapati Balaji-Phagi (Jaipur), Rangma Talab-Karauli, Shikhar Mahal-Karauli, Shri Mahaveer Ji Mandir-Karauli, Timangarh Kila-Karauli, Pitambar Ki Gal -Silora, Kishangarh (Ajmer) Sunheri Kothi -Tonk, Malkot Durg-Merta (Nagaur), Ancient Taksal Ki Gumbad-Virat Nagar (Jaipur), Kila and Mahal-Badnor (Bhilwara), Battis Khambo Ki Chatri-Mandal (Bhilwara), Amar Singh Rathore Ki Chatri and Jhada Talab-Nagaur, Singhi Sarover-Didwana (Nagaur), Chandrasel Math (Kota) Pabuji Mandir-Kolhu (Jodhpur) and Rana Sanga Panorma-Khanwa (Bharatpur).

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an amount of ₹1,262.79 lakh has been incurred on above said works.

- Under State Fund sanctioned through Devasthan Department, the conservation and restoration works at Keshavrai Temple- Kesav Rai Patan (Bundi), Ganga Mandir-Bharatpur, Laxman Mandir- (Bharatpur), Sun temple –Jhalawar were taken up. During the Financial Year 2018-19, an amount of ₹226.03 lakh has been incurred against the sanctioned amount of ₹899.26 lakh.

Details of Total Expenditure on Conservation and Restoration works by the Department during the last five years given in table no. 10.1.

Table. 10.1 Year wise Expenditure on Conservation and Restoration works

Financial Year	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2014 -15	1,378.76
2015 -16	2,394.38
2016 -17	2,111.53
2017 -18	2,788.50
2018 -19	5,450.01

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30th March, 2001 with an objective of facilitating continuous communication and interaction to motivate the Diaspora for increasing their participation in the development activities of the state and for connecting their roots with their motherland.

The Rajasthan Foundation undertakes the promotional activities in order to achieve its

objectives of motivating the Non Resident Rajasthanies (NRRs) to contribute towards the socio-economic development of their Motherland.

The Rajasthan Foundation is having a close and continuous interaction with NRRs in various cities of India and abroad. To ensure this, the Rajasthan Foundation has opened chapters in twelve cities, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Indore, London, New York, and Kathmandu, mainly to initiate activities in social sector, to conduct meetings regularly with the Executive Committee of the chapters, and to enroll new members.

Rajasthan Foundation is also aggressively marketing Rajasthan as a destination for investment in the social sector through interactions with eminent Rajasthani Diaspora in various cities, where NRRs are living in large number, through coordinating various events, in collaboration of other departments / agencies of Rajasthan Government.

Participated in 15th Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas-2019 at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, from 21-23 January 2019, wherein a good interaction took place with the eminent NRRI delegates participating in the PBD. The developmental activities happening in the State, initiatives and opportunities available in the State were also showcased during the interactions.

Rajasthan Foundation is publishing a bilingual quarterly Newsletter, which is widely circulated within and outside the country. In this series, Rajasthan Foundation Newsletter March 2018 and July 2018 (two issues) covering the contribution of the eminent NRRI towards the State and various developmental leaps taken by the State were published.

To make the relationship strong with NRRs and NRIs in India as well as abroad with the Government of Rajasthan, continuous interaction with them was done. Rajasthan Foundation coordinated with many NRRs who intend to do some philanthropically / charitable works in their own fields.

Rajasthan Foundation also acted as facilitator for solving the problems of the NRRs seeking our assistance for any issue.

PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT

The main objective of the department is to have a system of off-line registration of Unemployed Degree Engineers and Diploma Holders, who are bonafide

residents of Rajasthan. During the financial year 2018-19, 32 unemployed degree engineers and diploma holders have been registered. Presently, total 4,657 degree Engineers, 5,102 diploma holders and 36 non-technical persons have been registered in the department.

During the financial year 2018-19, Budget provision of ₹264.23 lakh has been approved for the department, out of which an expenditure of ₹ 261.87 lakh has been incurred.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) was established in the year 1983 to develop scientific temper in the society and to uplift the socio-economic status of the masses especially in the rural areas and the weaker section of the society with the input of science and technologies.

The department caters the need of science and technological requirements of the state and advises to the Government on policies and measures necessary to promote utilization of science and technology for enhancing socio-economic status of the state. Various programmes and activities of the department are executed through well-established regional offices located at Ajmer (Headquarter Jaipur), Bikaner, Kota, Jodhpur and Udaipur. In addition Remote Sensing activities are being undertaken by State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur.

Major Programmes/ Schemes

State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC), Jodhpur: The centre has been working on generating information consisting of Temporal and Spatial Data to create information system on Natural Resources of the state. It also conducts short term & long term experimental and operational Remote Sensing studies to identify map, exploit & manage various Natural Resources such as soil, water, forest, agriculture, minerals etc.

Research & Development Division: To promote application-oriented research in the field of Science and Technology, assistance is provided to academic institutions and professional bodies under different activities of the division. The major schemes are: Assistance to Research and Development projects and workshops/seminars/conferences and travel grant student Projects.

Science & Society Division: The broad objective of the programmes related to Science & Society Division is to provide technology-based intervention

for overall development of the state through optimal utilization of the resources. Efforts are being made to cover a few priority areas in which science & technology could be utilized for the achievement of socio-economic objectives. The major schemes of this division are pilot/special projects on Appropriate Technology, Science and Technology Resource Centre and Science and Technology for Woman, Technology Day Celebration and Technology Demonstration and Training Centre.

Entrepreneurship Development Division: The major schemes of this division are Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps, Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Skill Development Programmes. Efforts are also in Progress for Supporting Entrepreneurship Activities at School Level. Recently for supporting innovations at school level Startup Boot Club Govt. Model Schools has been initiated.

Bio Technology Division: To create an eminent position of Rajasthan in the field of Biotechnology, the Government of Rajasthan had announced the Rajasthan Biotech Policy in the year 2015. Department of Science and Technology has taken stride by creating awareness in the different related biotech fields through various workshop, seminars and awareness programs, promotion and execution of the major and minor projects. The vision of DST in field of biotechnology is to create BT (Biotech) based economy, assure benefits of biotechnology to all sections of the society and promote entrepreneurship & help creating BT industries in the state.

Science Communications & Popularization Division: The major schemes of this division for popularization of Science are, Programmes and Activities of popularization of science, Contest Programme, Science Club, National Science Day, Children's Science Congress, School Science Centre, Science Centres and Science Park in Rajasthan. For popularization of Science and Technology in the State, the department is thriving to establish Science Centres and Science Parks in Rajasthan.

Patent Information Centre: Patent Information Centre (PIC) has been established in 1998 as a joint project of Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India and Government of Rajasthan to create awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and facilitate filing of patents from the region.

Following activities executed during the financial year 2018-19

- In-principle approval received from National Council for Science Museums (NCSM) for Sub Regional Science Centre at Ajmer with a project cost of ₹15.20 crore.
- Coaching of Engineering and Medical entrance exams through SATCOM is being provided to low-income category science students of 11th and 12th class.
- Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd (NPCIL) supported Nuclear Power Gallery project of ₹4.5 crore is in progress at the Regional Science Centre at Jaipur.
- 44 Students from science stream of different Government Colleges and State Government Universities were provided an opportunity to work at DAE, DBT, IITs, CSIR Labs for eight weeks on short term projects across the nation with financial support.
- Five potential Geographical Indications (GIs) identified, and documentation process completed
- Shodh Yatra conducted in the tribal belt of Udaipur district in the month of February 2019.
- During the financial year 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹875.43 lakh has been incurred.

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

The Environment Department was established in the year 1983 to function as a Nodal Department in the matters of Environment and Ecology, to deal with matters related to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB), to solve and control all matters relating to pollution with the help of RSPCB, District Administration and other related departments and organizations. Environment Department also deals with matters related to Ecology and Biodiversity with the help of Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board and other concerned Departments and District Administration.

Following schemes/programmes are being implemented by Environment Department:

- **Environmental Education Awareness Programmes:** Environment Department organizes educational and awareness

programmes from time to time. World Earth Day (22nd April), World Environment Protection Day (5th June) and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16th September) were celebrated through District Environment Committees by organizing rallies, quiz, essay competition etc.. An amount of ₹ 50,000 was made available to each district by RSPCB, for the celebration of each Programme.

- **Communication and Extension (Publicity):** Information about different activities of the Department, decisions of the State Government, various ongoing schemes, facts related to Environment were disseminated to public from time to time. Messages on the occasions of three International Days viz. World Earth Day, World Environment Protection Day and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day were published and communicated through electronic & print media. An amount of ₹32.57 lakh has been incurred for the financial year 2018-19 against financial targets of ₹38.30 lakh.
- **National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP):** Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Programme (NLCP), five lakes of the State viz Fateh Sagar, Pichhola, Ana Sagar, Pushkar and Nakki have been taken up. Sharing pattern between Central Government and State Government is 60:40 w.e.f. 1st April 2016. Implementing agency of this plan is Local Self Government (LSG) Department.
- **Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board:** Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board has been constituted under the provision of Biological Diversity Act, 2002 notified by Government of India. State of Rajasthan has notified the Rajasthan Biological Diversity Rules, 2010 under section 63(1) of Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- **Compliance of various Acts and Rules:** Environment Department is tasked with ensuring compliance of various acts and rules related to environment through various Departments, Boards and Agencies. Environment Department mainly deals with compliance of the following Acts and Rules-

- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules, 1986
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules, 1975.
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Rules, 1983.
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 1986
- Aravali Notification, 1992
- Fly Ash Notification, 1999, 2009, 2015, 2016
- Wetland Rules, 2010, 2017
- Bio-diversity Act, 2002 and Rules, 2010
- **Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar:** There is a provision for bestowing Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskars under three categories viz. Individual, Institution/organization, Nagar Palika/Nagar Parishad for significant contributions in the field of environment.
- In Kharif Samvat-2074, 6,838 villages of 16 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to flood/drought and relief activities has been carried out.
- In Rabi Samvat-2074, 25 villages of 2 districts have been declared scarcity affected.
- In Samvat-2074, relief assistance has been sanctioned to 556 declared cattle camp in scarcity affected districts.
- In Kharif Samvat- 2075, 22 villages of Sriganganagar district have been declared scarcity affected due to hailstorm.
- In Kharif Samvat-2075, total 5,555 Villages of 9 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to drought.
- Dust Storm (Tez Aandhi/ Andhar/Toofan) cause human and property loss at large scale has been notified as State specific natural calamity vide notification dated 17th April, 2018.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

During the financial year 2018-19 an amount of ₹83.27 crore was available as opening balance for State Disaster Respond Fund (SDRF). During the financial year 2018-19 sanction of ₹1,277.00 crore has been received in two installments. The contribution of Government of India is 75 percent and the State Government is 25 percent in the installments. An amount of ₹526.14 crore has been received under NDRF against the Kharif-2074 Drought Memorandum and ₹306.12 crore against the Kharif-2074 Flood Memorandum from Government of India. During the financial year 2018-19 total amount of ₹2,192.53 crore was available under SDRF along with opening balance, out of which an amount of ₹1,978.72 crore upto 31st March, 2019 was allotted on the activities mention in table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Allotment of Funds under different items during 2018-19 (upto 31st March 2019)

S. No.	Items	(₹ Crore)
1	Relief Activities	40.76
	a. Drinking Water	8.52
	b. Animal Camps, Goshala	32.24
2	Agriculture Inputs Subsidy	1897.48
3	Other Items	40.48
	Total	1978.72

JAWAHAR KALA KENDRA

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) aspires to be a centre of National and International excellence in the field of art namely literature, the performing and visual arts. Since its inception, promotion and presentation of Folk, Traditional and Classical genres of theatre, music, dance and visual arts. With the renovation of JKK, the thrust of the programming at JKK is towards regular high quality curated events which will include both classical and contemporary forms across all genres of above mentioned art forms.

There are three main heads under which programs occurs, namely Literature, Visual Arts & Film and the Performing Arts, which includes theatre, Music and Dance.

Literature (Library)

The Library at JKK has been renovated and is being seen as a key space at JKK where literature is encouraged by creating a new General section and Children's section-Junior Reading room is also opened to promote Children's activities. JKK has organised Junior Summer Camp from 16th May to 15th June, 2018 for Children. Bookaroo festival was also organised on 12th and 13th January, 2019 and 4000 children participated in the Bookaroo.

Visual Art and Film

JKK has undertaken execution of renovation in order to make the galleries of international standards.

Textile exhibition organised from 22nd June to 31st July, Ceramic Triennale Exhibition organised from 31st August to 18th November, 2018 at various art galleries. Various workshops on graphic arts were also conducted during the financial year 2018-19. Gum-Dye-Cromot by artist-Aparn Mukharjee organized from 17th to 21th December, 2018.

In the financial year 2018-2019 JKK organised various exhibitions of International repute including Ellipsis- Photography exhibition organised from- 15th February -30th April, 2019

Performing Arts (Theatre, Music and Dance)

This Year Junior Summer Camp for children was organized to provide training to the budding artists. Many Classical performances like- Morning Raaga, dance performance on the occasion of World Dance Day on 29th April, Haveli Sangeet Samaroh on 10th and 11th August, Dhruvad Samaroh during 27th to 29th, September, Bhajanawali on the occasion of 150 birth anniversary of Mahatama Gandhi on 1st October, 2018, The Music Stage-Jodhpur Riff a Music and Contemporary Dance Festival, Deepawli Celebration during 1st to 3rd November, 2018, Classical Dance Performance -Attakalary on 24th and 25th August 2018, Raaga- An overnight recital of Indian Classical Music on 17th November, 2018 were organised. Performance of Assam Dances was organised on 28th December, 2018. Octave Festival was organised from 26th to 30th, March 2019 in collaboration with North Zone Cultural Centre Patiala. Around 250 Artists of North East States participated in this festival.

Theatre - The Cabinat of Doctor Calgary by Deepan Shivraman and Dark Borders by Neelam Mansingh on 27th and 28th April, Young Directors Theatre festival during 3rd to 7th May, Call for Audition Idgah Ki Jinnat during 18th to 20th August, Play One by Zero on 20th September, play Cut out by Phipholi on 25th September, play Ek Mulakat Manto se on 5th October Sabda Leela by Ila Arun on 12th October, No Rest in Kingdom on 28th October, Young Director Theatre

festival during 27th to 29th November were organised, 'Jairangam' organised in collaboration with 3 Dot M Band from 16th to 22nd December, 2018. Navras festival organised from 16th to 24th February, 2019.

EVALUATION ORGANISATION

Evaluation is an integral part of planning process through which necessary recommendations are suggested by evaluating implementation, effect, success and failure of developmental programmes being carried out in the State. During the financial Year 2018-19, 09 Evaluation Reports submitted to State Government.

DEVASTHAN DEPARTMENT

Devasthan department is engaged in protection and promotion of religious culture. 390 state direct charge and 203 state self-sufficient temples and institutions are managed directly by the department.

Schemes

Senior Citizen Tirtha Yatra Yojana:- In this scheme, free travel and Darshan facility is being provided to senior citizens of the state to different places of the country like "Rameswaram, Jagannathpuri, Vaishno Devi, Shirdi, Dwarkapuri, Tirupati, Kamakhya, Ujjain, Varanasi, Amritsar, Shraavanabelagola etc. Under this scheme, In the financial year 2018-19, a total of 7,312 (by train 4,019 and by air 3,293) pilgrims travelled to various places of pilgrimage.

Kailash Mansarovar Tirtha Yatra Yojana:- Under this scheme financial assistance of ₹1.00 lakh is given to pilgrims of the state for traveling to Kailash Mansarovar. In the financial year 2018-19, assistance of an amount of ₹163 lakh have been given to 163 pilgrims.



PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP



PPP PROJECTS COMPLETED

Total 175 projects costing ₹14,706.46 crore completed upto March, 2019 in the state.



PPP PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Total 45 projects costing ₹4,906 crore are in progress.

INTRODUCTION

Rapid economic growth, growing urban population, increasing rural–urban migration, and all-round social and economic development have compounded the pressure on the existing infrastructure, and increased the demand–supply gap in most of the States.

The Governments are experiencing increasing pressure from their citizens, civil society organizations, and the media to provide accessible and affordable infrastructure and basic services. While the infrastructure gap is rising, Government budgetary resources are increasingly constrained in financing this deficit. Governments also face insufficiency in technical resources and the executive capacity to cope with the rising demand for public infrastructure.

The State Government recognizes that adequate investment in the development of infrastructure and social sector is a pre-requisite for rapid economic growth. The investment strategy of the State Government primarily relies on promoting investment through a combination of public investment, private participation through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and stand-alone private investment.

Since private investment would not be sustainable in financially unviable projects in rural infrastructure, irrigation and water resources management, inland waterways and in the economically or situation ally disadvantaged regions, they would have to continue to be funded by public investment.

To provide quality public infrastructure and services especially in urban areas, Public-Private Partnerships have been increasingly recognized as a valuable

development tool. The reason is straight forward i.e well-designed PPP transactions have delivered quality infrastructure and services, often at lower cost, by harnessing private sector financing, technical know-how, and management expertise. It also offers an "off-budget" mechanism to pursue infrastructure projects through private investment.

Policy Initiatives to Promote Private Participation

A number of initiatives have been taken in the past, which have resulted in the award of a large number of PPP concessions across the sector. Several concessions have been awarded on PPP mode in the road, energy, urban development, health and technical education sector. Some of the key initiatives of the State Government aimed at creating an enabling environment for promoting private participation are outlined below:

- a) The PPP Cell created under the Planning Department in the year 2007-08 is the State Nodal agency to coordinate efforts of the State Government regarding projects entailing Public-Private Participation. It serves as the repository of all the information relating to PPP in the State including best practices, guidelines, schemes etc.
- b) With a view to decide on the policy issues pertaining to infrastructural projects, specifically in relation to projects being developed on Public Private Partnership (PPP), State Government has set up a Council for Infrastructure Development (CID) under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The CID decides on various policy issues and grants approval of PPP projects, if project cost is higher than ₹500 crore.
- c) To facilitate the functioning of the CID, the State Government has also constituted an Empowered Committee for Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The ECID formulates, reviews and recommends, policy papers and proposals for submission to the CID and it also monitors and follow up on implementation of the decisions taken by the CID. It also undertakes such other actions, as may be necessary, in furtherance of the objectives of the CID. Planning Department serves as the secretariat of the CID and ECID.
- d) In order to consider and approve the road sector projects forming part of the Rajasthan State Highways Development Programme (RSHDP), an Empowered Committee has been constituted separately under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is the Public Works Department.
- e) A State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) has also been set up under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary for the projects under Swiss Challenge Method in accordance with the Rajasthan Transparency in Public Procurement (Amendment) Rules, 2015. The SLEC considers, examines and accords approval of the project proposals (both PPP and Non-PPP) received under the Swiss Challenge Method of procurement. The Administrative Department of this Empowered Committee is Planning Department.
- f) PDCOR Limited (PDCOR) is a company developed as a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) in 1998 to facilitate private sector investments in the infrastructure sector in Rajasthan.
- g) RIDCOR is a company developed as a joint venture between the Government of Rajasthan and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) in 2004 to implement 'Mega Highways Project' in the State.
- h) With a view to provide consultancy services to the State departments/agencies, the RTPPP Rules, 2013 provides single source procurement from any of the following:-
 - 1) Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation (RSRDC),
 - 2) WAPCOS,
 - 3) NABCON (subsidiary of NABARD),

- 4) RITES Ltd.,
- 5) PFCCCL (subsidiary of Power Finance Corporation Ltd),
- 6) Energy Efficiency Services Limited

Enabling environment for PPPs has also been facilitated by the following:-

Road Development Policy, 2013

Rajasthan was the first State to formulate a policy for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in the road sector under the State Road Development Policy, 1994. Recognizing importance of private sector, PPP model of development further gives impetus to overcome the resource gap and brings out improved all round efficiency.

An institutional framework for streamlining and fast tracking the decision making and implementation process has been created. Consequently, the State has been in the forefront of successfully implementing a number of road sector projects in the recent past.

Rajasthan State Road Development Fund Act, 2004

State road development fund Act-2004 was enacted. Under this Act, a non-lapsable State Road Development Fund (SRF) has been created through levy of ₹1.00 cess on petrol/diesel. The levy is revised from time to time. The funds collected under the Act are being utilized for development and maintenance of state roads.

Rajasthan State Highways Act, 2014

Rajasthan State Legislature has enacted the comprehensive act to facilitate the declaration, development, operation, safety and regulation of highways and the use of land appurtenant thereto, acquisition of land for highways and other roads, constitution of the Rajasthan State Highways Authority, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The State Legislative Assembly has passed highways bill, 2014 on 09th April, 2015

which becomes an Act on 01st May, 2015.

Capacity Building

The National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) launched by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in the year 2010 with support of KfW (German Development Bank) was rolled out successfully in the State of Rajasthan. The aim was to enhance capacities of senior and middle level officers of Administrative Departments/ Implementing Agencies concerned and to enable them in conceptualizing, structuring, awarding, implementing and monitoring of the PPP projects. To mark the culmination of the NPCBP, the PPP cell of planning department, Government of Rajasthan was awarded by department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India in march, 2014 for commendable contribution in the implementation of the programme.

The PPP Cell of Planning Department has now been providing resource support on PPPs to all the national and state training institutes, available in the state.

Status of State's PPP Projects

Considerable development has taken place in the road, energy, urban infrastructure, tourism and social sectors. An attempt has been made to compile sector-wise information of all PPP projects under three categories viz. completed projects, projects under implementation and projects in pipeline respectively. A collective summary of State's PPP projects as on 31st March, 2019 is shown in table 11.1.

The above summary indicates that while 175 projects with an investment of ₹14,706.46 crore have been completed as on 31st March, 2019, 45 projects with an investment of ₹4,906.00 crore are currently under implementation and another 95 projects involving an investment of ₹24,825.05 crore are in the pipeline. Some of the projects have been shown as single project in the respective category.

Table No. 11.1 Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance as on 31st March, 2019

S. No.	Sector	Projects completed sofar		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹ in Cr.	No.	₹ in Cr.	No.	₹ in Cr.
1	Roads (SH & NH)	63	6300.10	12	2878.64	67	9029.77
2	Urban Infrastructure *	22	402.94	13	646.37	15	12843.55
3	Power	11	7097.90	8	1310.92	1	20.00
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	2	2165.00
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	0	0
6	Social*	62	645.14	11	46.41	7	298.43
7	Others	15	160.37	1	23.66	3	468.30
Total		175	14706.46	45	4906.00	95	24825.05

* **Note:** Projects for Operation of Public Convenience in various cities, Run-a-PHCs & attached Sub-centres, Operation of CT Scan Machines, Installation & Operation of CT Scan/MRI Machines, Operation of IVF Centers and Operation of Haemodialysis, Automated Driving Tracks and Foot over bridges have been shown as a single project in the respective category.



EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS



Externally Aided Projects (EAPs)

15 EAPs costing ₹21,379.16 crore are in progress.



Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1-Phase B Project - ADB

The main objective of the project is to improve mass rapid transit system of Jaipur city. The project comprises underground rail infrastructure of about 2.44 kilometers length (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) and 2 Stations.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas –Tranche- 1 (NDB)

Relining of IGF & IGMN in a length of 114 km and reclamation of waterlogged area in 33,312 hectares,

Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan Project-World Bank

To contribute to better planning and budget execution to enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in public spending, and strengthen revenue systems and capacity.

INTRODUCTION

To augment the state resources in the development process externally aided projects plays a very decisive role. To finance the various infrastructure and social sector projects, the State Government seeks assistance/loan from various external funding agencies including international donors.

The World Bank Group, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Agency Franchies De Development (AFD), KfW (German Agency), New Development Bank (NDB) etc. are some of the major external agencies that have been funding various projects of state for the different sectors viz. Irrigation, Health, Water Supply, Forestry, Urban Development, Infrastructure, Energy, Roads, Agriculture and Rural Development (Poverty Alleviation Programmes).

There are various sectors where the state faces challenges. Drinking water, poverty alleviation, education, infrastructure, health, energy, road and livelihood are the high priority sectors of the State Government. To improve the standard of living of the people of Rajasthan, external loan/assistance plays an important role. This source of financing has mobilized huge additional resources for the state. Some of the important and the crucial projects in various sectors have also been funded by the external agencies.

The Government of India is releasing external financial assistance to the state on 'Back to Back' basis for the new projects sanctioned on or after 1st April, 2005, as recommended by the 12th Finance Commission. The State Government is getting the same maturity, moratorium and amortization schedule as the Government of India gets from the external lenders.

Table No. 12.1 Financial Overview of Ongoing Externally Aided Projects

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/Funding Agency /Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. During 2018-19	Total Exp. since inception to March, 2019
1	Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (WB) June, 2011 to October, 2018	870.00	38.91	801.00
2	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II (JICA) October, 2011 to March, 2021	1152.53	44.59	# 1065.14
3	Reorganization Jodhpur Water Supply Project - (AFD) February, 2012 to September, 2019	735.45	86.41	490.23
4	Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project (WB) July, 2012 to October, 2019	731.28	164.17	##469.45
5	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project -Nagaur (JICA) January, 2013 to January, 2020	2938.00	346.55	@ 2004.81
6	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (WB) March, 2014 to December, 2018	1362.00	59.14	1068.28
7	Jaipur Metro Rail Line -1 Phase B (ADB) (June, 2014 to March, 2020)	1126.00	194.48	793.31
8	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program (ADB) (November, 2014 to December, 2018)	1466.16	51.06	# 1243.47
9	Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan Under Green Energy Corridors Project (KfW) October, 2015 to December, 2019	793.90	136.62	387.20
10	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program - (RUIDP Phase -III)(ADB) November, 2015 to Dec., 2019	3672.00	384.21	855.05
11	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA) October, 2017 to October, 2021	1069.40	124.14	144.18
12	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-1 (ADB) November, 2017 to March, 2022	2452.36	538.40	* 1754.87
13	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas – Tranche 1 (NDB) May, 2018 to August, 2021	958.00	227.66	350.04
14	Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan (World Bank) July, 2018 to March, 2024	202.08	11.75	25.15
15	Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan (World Bank) October, 2018 to September, 2019	1850.00	-	-
	Total	21379.16	2408.09	11452.18

Including state share of other schemes.

Including Farmer share

@ Including NRWDP share

* Including PPP shares

At the start of financial year 2018-19, there were 12 ongoing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State. During the year, three new projects namely Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas-Tranche 1 (NDB), Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan (World Bank) and Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan (World Bank) have been sanctioned and effective from May, July, and October, 2018 respectively.

The outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in financial year 2018-19 was ₹3,465.25 crore which was revised to ₹2,538.25 crore against which expenditure has been incurred ₹2,408.09 crore.

Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized in table 12.1.

Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP) - World Bank

This project was funded by the World Bank. The project cost was ₹870.00 crore. Initially, the project period was of six years five months starting from June, 2011 to October, 2016 which was extended by World Bank for 2 years i.e. up to October, 2018.

The main objective of the project was to enhance the economic opportunities and empowerment of the rural poor with a focus of women and marginalized groups in the 18 targeted districts of Rajasthan.

The project was completed in October, 2018. Under the project 55,574 SHGs have been formed/co-opted and Bank accounts have been opened for 50,680 SHGs. Revolving fund and Livelihood fund have been provided to 48,342 SHGs and 36,061 SHGs respectively. An amount of ₹801 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹10.00 crore was fixed which was revised to ₹1.00 lakh. During the year expenditure of ₹38.91 crore was incurred from PD account.

Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project Phase-II (RFBP-II) – JICA

This project is funded by the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The project cost is ₹1,152.53 crore in which ₹884.80 crore is JICA loan and rest ₹267.73 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from October, 2011 and was scheduled to be completed by March, 2019.

But JICA has extended project period for 2 years up to March, 2021.

The main objective of the project is to enhance forest area and livelihood opportunities of the forest dependent people and to conserve biodiversity by undertaking afforestation and biodiversity conservation measures through Joint Forest Management approach, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and socio-economic development of Rajasthan.

The project activities are being implemented in 15 districts of the State namely Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Churu, Sirohi, Barmer, Jalore, Bhilwara, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaipur and 7 wild life sanctuary namely Kumbhal Garh, Phulwari ki nal, Jaisamand, Sitamata, Bassi, Kailadevi and Raoli Todargh.

Core activities which are being taken up under the project are afforestation, Biodiversity Conservation, Soil and Water Conservation and Livelihood and poverty alleviation through appropriate forestry practices. Project activities are being executed through Village Forest Protection & Management Committees (VFPMCs), Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Plantation work has been completed in 83,675 hectare. 2,00,000 Cubic meter Check Dam, 5,00,967 Running meter Contour Bonding and Closure of Biodiversity conservation in 5,000 hectare has also been completed in the project. Work has been completed for Machia, Sajjangarh and Nahargarh Biological parks and for Abheda Biological Park, Kota, work is in progress. Since inception to March, 2019 an amount of ₹1,065.14 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹60.00 crore was fixed. The outlay has revised to ₹54.00 crore against which ₹44.59 crore has been utilized.

Re - Organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project - AFD

This project is funded by the Agency Francaise De Development (AFD) which was sanctioned in two

phases. The total project cost was ₹735.45 crore, out of which phase I cost was ₹550.00 crore and Phase II cost is ₹185.45 crore, Project was effective from February, 2012 and project completion date for Phase-I and Phase-II was 30th September, 2016 and 30th September, 2017 respectively, but later on completion date for phase-II has been extended by the AFD up to September, 2019.

The objective of the project is to ensure supply of clean and safe potable water at a reasonable pressure and with an adequate quantity to meet the daily demand of the Jodhpur city and sub-urban population for the future years.

Under the project, major works which are to be taken-up are Pipeline from RGLC to proposed Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Surpura headworks, construction of 90 Million Litre Daily (MLD) WTP at Surpura headworks, construction of Raw Water reservoir in Surpura dam, construction of 90 MLD WTP at Takhat Sagar and laying of main pipeline from it, rehabilitation and strengthening of existing distribution system, reduction in Non-Revenue Water in 11 pilot sub zones, replacement of old and inefficient pumping machinery and replacement of old, frequently leaking and pollution prone distribution pipelines.

Under the project, Work of Surpura Reservoir of 210 meter cubic feet (mcft) has been completed. Similarly under Surpura Head Works with 90 MLD WTP, clear water reservoir of 8 Million Litre (ML) and 1.75 ML have been constructed and 12.20 km DI pipe and 32.60 km GRP pipe lines have been commissioned and are operational. Package for renovation of Administrative Block of Chief Engineer Project Office Campus has also been completed. Package for Takhatsagar 90 MLD filter plant, rehabilitation of source canal, improvement of distribution system, replacement of pumping machinery etc. are under progress.

Since inception to March, 2019 an amount of ₹490.23 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹122.00 crore was fixed against which ₹86.41 crore has been utilized.

Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project - World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The original project cost is ₹832.50 crore. The revised project cost after partial cancellation of funds (₹185.72 crore) is ₹731.28 crore in which ₹416.39 crore is World Bank share, ₹184.89 crore is share of the State and ₹130.00 crore is the farmers contribution. Project is effective from July, 2012 and was scheduled to be completed in April, 2019 but now, project period has been extended by the World Bank up to October, 2019.

The project development objective is to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and farmer's income in selected areas of Rajasthan.

The project execution involves 17 clusters spread over 8 Agro Climatic Zones (ACZs) of the state covering more than 2,76,827 hectare area. Out of these 4 canal water, 3 ground water, 7 watershed clusters and 3 canal plus watershed clusters have been selected for development under the project. Various project activities are being implemented through line department i.e. Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Watershed and Soil Conservation, Water Resource and Ground Water Department. The project will directly benefit nearly 1,37,607 farmers, predominantly small holders by sustainably increasing their income levels.

The project activities are being implemented by 6 departments namely Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Watershed Development & Soil Conservation, Water Resources and Ground Water Departments. The Agriculture Department constructed 1,190 diggies, established mini sprinklers in 538.80 hectares, sprinkler in 5,459.4 hectares, pipeline distributed 4,11,116 Meter, Crop & fodder demonstration laid out in 38,645 hectares, seed production laid out in 3,746 hectares & 13,947 implements distributed to the beneficiaries. The Horticulture Departments established drip in 1,846 hectares, green house/shed net house in 3,11,000 Square meter, solar pumps on 741 farmer's field, demonstration on fruits plants in 1,007.28 hectares, demonstration laid out on vegetables in 1,261.42 hectares & 11,270 farmers have been benefitted under post-harvest management (PHM) & Implements. Animal Husbandry Department distributed 4,831

bucks, 7,064 goats, 5,287 feed & water troughs, 7,184 chaff cutters, 8,205 azolla units, 26,156 clean milk kits & 240 MT feed supplement to goat farmers. Similarly the Watershed Department constructed contour bund of 10.96 Lakh meter, 407 farm pond/dugout pond, 568 tankas, 420 Mini Percolation Tank (MPT), 58 nadies, 182 earthen bund, pasture in 227 hectare 412 water harvesting structures etc. Water Resource Department repaired 34 buildings and constructed 39 new buildings of water user's associations and rehabilitations works are under progress on 8 canal networks. Ground Water Department constructed 83 Piezometers in ground water clusters.

Since inception to March, 2019 an amount of ₹469.45 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹312.71 crore was fixed. The outlay was revised to ₹172.69 crore against which ₹164.17 crore has been utilized.

Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project - Nagaur – JICA

This project is funded by the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The project cost is ₹2,938 crore in which ₹2,212 crore is JICA loan portion, ₹387 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹339 crore will be Government of India share. Project is effective from January, 2013 and is scheduled to be completed by January, 2020.

The main objectives of the project are creation of sustainable infrastructure for drinking water supply in project area, improvement in health and reduction in instance of water borne disease, Improvement of quality of life and standard of living among the residents especially for women & underprivileged section of society and to make effective & efficient Fluorosis Mitigation Programme for conducting the survey for prevention and control of Fluorosis.

Under the project, 986 villages and 7 towns i.e. Ladnu, Parbatsar, Makrana, Didwana, Degana, Nawa and Kuchaman of the Nagaur District will get potable water from Indira Gandhi Canal. All 120 beneficiary villages of Jayal matasukh regional water supply project and 97 villages of Nawa - Dudu Bisalpur project will also be benefitted. The project consists of developing the infrastructure of water treatment plant of capacity 250 MLD at Nokha Daiya, Bikaner and

rising main pipelines of 477 km, distribution pipeline system consist 1966 Km of DI and 939 km of uPVC, 4965 km of HDPE, 44 pumping stations along with clear water reservoirs, 294 overhead service reservoir and 316 km electric feeder line for distribution of canal water. It will be providing benefit to the urban population of 6,13,899 souls and the rural population of 24,05,000 souls (as projected for the year 2045) with safe drinking water facility.

The work execution of the project has been divided into 9 packages. The work orders for all the packages have already been issued and 3 Transmission system packages are completed and water supply has been started. Remaining cluster packages are under the progress. Presently 7 towns and 346 villages are being benefitted from the project.

Since inception to March, 2019 an amount of ₹2,004.81 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹580 crore was fixed. The outlay was revised to ₹290 crore against which ₹346.55 crore has been utilized.

Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP) - World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹1362 crore in which ₹960 crore is World Bank loan portion and ₹402 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project was effective from March, 2014 and was scheduled to be completed by December, 2018.

The objective of the project is to connect revenue villages having population of 250-499 in general areas and to improve quality and management of road network. The project includes the following major components:

- Connectivity of 1051 villages by BT road having population between 250 to 499 and covering around 2,522Km.
- Pilot construction of 100-120 km stretch based on low cost technology
- Improved policy framework
- Modernization of engineering practices and business procedures
- Sustainable Asset Management
- Institutional and Human Resource Development
- Governance and Accountability Action Plan

The project was completed in December, 2018. Presently, adjustment are being made and to be completed by April, 2019. Under the project, 1,045 villages have been connected by completing Bitumen Length of 2,403.05 Km. Now development of Road Asset Management System (RAMS) and development of Safe Demo Corridor are in progress through state budget. An amount of ₹1,068.28 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹109.64 crore was fixed. The outlay was revised to ₹89.64 crore against which ₹59.14 crore has been utilized.

Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1 - Phase B Project-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹1,126 crore in which ₹969 crore is ADB loan portion and ₹157 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project was effective from June, 2014 and is scheduled to be completed by March, 2020.

The main objective of the project is to improve mass rapid transit system in the Jaipur city. The project comprises underground rail infrastructure of about 2.44 kilometers length (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar) and 2 Stations.

For 2.44 km. underground Metro Line, tunneling work between Chandpole to Badi Chaupar has been completed by TBM-1 and TBM-2. The work of track bed concreting all the five cross passage and all tunneling activity including retrieval of TBMs has been completed.

At Chhoti Chaupar underground station, the works of Top slab, Roof slab & Concourse slab have been completed. Works of three Entry/Exit structures have been completed and for one Entry/Exit structure is in progress.

At Badi Chaupar Station, Top slab, Roof slab and Concourse slab works have been completed. Work related to one Entry/Exit structure has been completed and work for two Entry/Exit structures is in progress.

Since inception to March, 2019 an amount of ₹793.31 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹200.00 crore was fixed against which ₹194.48 crore has been utilized.

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). ADB has approved loan proposal under the Multi tranche Financing Facility (MFF) amounting to \$ 500 Million on 26th September, 2013. Out of this loan \$ 300 million is to be provided from the ADB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) and \$ 200 million is to be provided from Clean Technology Fund (CTF) including \$ 2 million of technical assistance.

The main objective of the investment program is to develop public sector transmission infrastructure capacity to support private sector led renewable energy generation in Western Rajasthan.

The \$150 million loan for Tranche-1 was approved and signed on 12th September, 2014 which consists of \$88 million from CTF and 62 million USD from OCR. The project cost is ₹1,466.16 crore. Project has become effective from November, 2014 and was to be completed by December, 2016. But ADB has approved extension of the project period from December 2016 to December, 2018. Out of \$150 million loan, \$18.00 million has been surrendered and cancelled by ADB.

There are total seven projects covered under Tranche-I as under:-

1. Construction of 400KV Substation Ramgarh & augmentation works at Akal under ICB-1
2. Construction of 400KV Substation Bhadla & augmentation works at Bikaner under ICB-2
3. Transformer packages for Ramgarh & Bhadla under ICB-3
4. Shunt reactor packages for Ramgarh, Bhadla, Bikaner & Akal under ICB-4
5. Construction of 400KV Ramgarh - Akal line under ICB-5
6. Construction of 400KV Bhadla-LILO point of Jodhpur-Merta line under ICB-6
7. Purchase of Conductors for Ramgarh- Akal line & Bhadla-LILO point of Jodhpur-Merta line & Jodhpur-Akal line under ICB-7

The project has been completed in December, 2018. and presently due to some adjustments it is likely to be completed by April, 2019. All ICB package work has been completed. Since inception to March, 2019 an

amount of ₹1,243.47 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹90.00 crore was fixed. The outlay was revised to ₹86.89 crore against which ₹51.06 crore has been utilized.

Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan under Green Energy Corridors Project (KfW)

This project is funded by the KfW, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The original project cost was ₹1018.30 crore. Some projects have been dropped/deferred and some new projects have been taken up, hence, the project cost has been revised to ₹793.90 crore in which 60 per cent (₹476.34 crore) is KfW loan and 40 per cent (₹317.56 crore) is National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) grant. Project was effective from October, 2015 and scheduled to be completed by December, 2019.

To harness the Wind and Solar potential in Western Rajasthan, Power Evacuation scheme in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur are being taken up under the project.

The existing Power Evacuation scheme in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur area for funding through KfW having aggregated cost of ₹1,018.30 crore (Including IDC) was consisting of 11 Nos. of ICB packages. The contracts worth ₹532 crore (Estimated as per DPR) have already been awarded out of the total scheme cost of ₹1,018.30 crore. These contracts are being successfully implemented as per schedule. The balance scheme costing ₹486.32 crore was deferred after discussion with RREC as the wind and solar power developers were not installing their plants at the pace earlier envisaged. The KfW and CEA has given their consent for implementation of already approved alternate transmission schemes of ₹261.96 crore in place of deferred scheme of ₹486.32 crore for evacuation of generation from solar and wind power plants.

Since inception to March, 2019 an amount of ₹387.20 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹142.20 crore was fixed. The outlay has been revised to ₹165.00 crore against which ₹136.62 crore has been utilized.

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP- RUIDP Phase III)

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). RUSDP comprises Project Loan of US\$ 250 Million & Program loan of US\$ 250 Million (Project cum Program Loan of US\$ 500 Million). Total Program size would be US\$ 610 million (Estimated to ₹3,672 crore including ₹660 crore state share). Project was effective from November, 2015 and is scheduled to be completed by December, 2019.

Main objective of the project is to improve service delivery in water supply, sewerage sectors including total sanitation to the residents of the selected cities of Rajasthan.

Project Loan component will be used in water distribution network improvements and sewerage systems in the six project cities namely Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Bhilwara (sewerage only) and Tonk. Main work under the project is related to water supply distribution network improvement, sewerage system including sewerage network and treatment plant; house service connections in water supply and sewerage sectors, recycling of waste water etc. Works are under progress in all towns.

Program Loan component will support policy reforms and consolidate institutional development and governance improvement in the urban sector of the State. Sewerage works in Bikaner, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Mount Abu and Udaipur and Drainage works in Banswara have been approved. Works awarded in 5 towns are under progress and Banswara drainage work is completed. Letter of Acceptance for Kota city sewerage works issued for ₹525.00 crore and work yet to be awarded. Program loan fund is scheduled to be released in two tranches against compliance of agreed policy reforms. On compliance with 1st tranche policy reforms requirement, amount of US \$ 125 million has been released by ADB on 23rd December, 2015.

Under Project loan, Sewer line works of 606.90 km. and Water line works of 1,168.20 km have been completed during the period. Under Program loan, 204.65 km Sewer line works and 13.32 km Drain line works have been completed.

Since inception to March, 2019 an amount of ₹855.05 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹660.00 crore was fixed. The outlay was revised to ₹426.98 crore against which ₹384.21 crore has been utilized.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)

This project is funded by the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). JICA will finance the project in two tranches and there would be two separate loan agreement for each tranche. The Project cost of tranche-1 is ₹1,069.40 crore (16,148 Million Yen) in which ₹908.94 crore (13,725 Million Yen) will be funded by JICA and ₹160.46 crore (2,423 Million Yen) will be borne by the State Government. Project was effective from October, 2017 and scheduled to be completed by October, 2021.

Under the project, works for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Projects in 25 districts are to be taken up. Total CCA to be treated under the project is 4.70 lakh hectare.

Under the tranche-1, minor & medium irrigation projects of 16 districts of the State namely Ajmer, Alwar, Sikar, Karauli, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Bharatpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Pali, Sirohi and Hanumangarh have been included.

34 sub projects will be rehabilitated under Stage-1. Out of 34 sub projects, work orders have been issued for 31 sub projects and works are under progress. Tender for rehabilitation of remaining 3 sub projects has been invited.

Since inception to March, 2019 an amount of ₹144.18 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹132.95 crore was fixed. The outlay has revised to ₹125.19 crore against which ₹124.14 crore has been utilized.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-1 (RSHIP-1)

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Project cost is ₹2,452.36 crore in which ₹1,430.00 crore (220 Million US\$) will be funded by the ADB. Project was effective from November, 2017 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2022.

The object of the project is to improve transport efficiency and safety on state highways. The project comprises of upgrading of around 1,000 KM of state highways and Major District Road (MDRs) to two lane or intermediate lane standards and capacity building of PPP division, PWD, by preparing and piloting streamlined business processes and procedures for road asset management, road safety and project management.

Development work of 16 Highways having 980 Km length amounting to ₹1,944.22 crore in Kota, Jhalawar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Barmer, Jalore, Pali, Hanumangarh, Churu, Bikaner, Nagaur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Sikar & Jhunjhunu districts have been awarded under the project. All the 16 Highway works are under progress.

Since inception to March, 2019 an amount of ₹1,754.87 has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹495.00 crore was fixed. The outlay was revised to ₹560.00 crore against which ₹538.40 crore has been utilized.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas – Tranche- 1 (NDB)

This project is funded by the New Development Bank (NDB). The Project cost is ₹958.00 crore in which ₹669.40 crore (100 Million US\$) will be funded by NDB. Project was effective from May, 2018 and scheduled to be completed by August, 2021.

In this project works of relining of IGF & IGMN in a length of 114 km, rehabilitation/restoration/rectification of distribution system, reclamation of water logged area in 33,312 hectares, micro-irrigation works and other command area development works will be executed.

With the implementation of this project, 33,312 hectares of water logged land of Hanumangarh and Ganganagar districts will be reclaimed and 1100 cusecs of water will be saved which will be utilized for further irrigation and drinking water supplies in districts of Hanumanagr, Sri-Ganganagr, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhnu, Sikar and Churu of Rajasthan. Besides that surplus water of Ravi-Vyas Rivers, going waste, will also be utilized.

Under the project, earth work in 42.50 lakh cubic meter and canal lining in 35.03 lakh square meter has

been completed.

Since inception to March, 2019 an amount of ₹350.04 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹506.20 crore was fixed. The outlay was revised to ₹228.00 crore against which ₹227.66 crore has been utilized.

Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan Project (World Bank)

This project is funded by the World Bank which is costing ₹202.08 crore in which ₹141.46 crore (21.7 Million US\$) will be funded by the World Bank. Project was effective from 26th July, 2018 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024.

The object of the project is to contribute to better planning and budget execution to enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in public spending, and strengthen revenue systems and capacity.

The proposed project components are:

- Strengthening Public Financial Management Framework
- Strengthening Expenditure and Revenue System

- Project Management and Capacity Building

Since inception to March, 2019 an amount of ₹25.15 crore has been incurred under the project. During the Financial Year 2018-19, an outlay of ₹44.55 crore was fixed. The outlay was revised to ₹17.85 crore against which ₹11.75 crore has been utilized.

Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan

The Development Policy Loan (DPL) will be provided by the World Bank. Under this, ₹1850 crore (250.00 Million US\$) will be funded by World Bank. Loan is effective from October, 2018 and to be disbursed by September, 2019.

The World Bank was agreed to support the Rajasthan DISCOMs through two-phase Development Policy Operation (DPO), with each phase comprising of Development Policy Loan (DPL) of US\$ 250 million. The first phase of the DPO (US\$ 250 million) was effective from 13th May, 2016 and was fully disbursed on 9th June, 2016. The second tranche of the World Bank DPL i.e. ₹1,850 crore (US\$ 250 million) is expected to be released in the Financial Year 2019-20. It will contribute to the State's fiscal sustainability and the objectives of the 24x7 initiatives, which aspires to provide continuous, reliable power supply to all the house holds.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



BACKGROUND

At the beginning of the new millennium, United Nations (UN) came up with a broad vision to fight poverty in its many dimensions. The vision was translated into eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which range from eradicating extreme poverty and hunger to combat the HIV/AIDS, malaria and improving maternal health with a deadline of 2015.



Millennium Development Goals



The unprecedented global efforts made in MDGs resulted in profound achievements in meeting the needs of the poorest across all eight dimensions. Since their adoption in 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have played a significant role in lifting more than one billion people out from extreme poverty, help people suffering chronic hunger, preventable death and illness and enabling more girls and boys to attend school than ever before.

Although significant achievements were made on many of the MDGs targets worldwide, a new set of challenges arose. The success of the goals was not experienced equally across regions and countries and benefits of growth were not equally distributed thus leaving significant gaps. Further, the rapid economic growth in many parts of the world led to

environmental degradation, rapid increase in energy consumption and depletion of natural resources thus raising serious concerns relating to environment sustainability.

It was realised that a successor agenda was required to reignite hope for a better future, and to address these new set of challenges. With these expectations, in September 2015, UN Member States adopted a new ambitious agenda, Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (also known as Agenda 2030). The SDGs 2030 Agenda is a plan of action focusing on 5Ps namely People, Planet,

Figure 13.1 Plan of Action of the 2030 Agenda: The 5Ps



Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. This plan of action aims at ending poverty in all its dimensions, irreversibly, everywhere and leaving no one behind. It also seeks to ensure peace and prosperity and forge partnerships with people and planet at the core. This agenda established 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), that are required to be achieved by all countries and stakeholders by 2030.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Targets And Indicators

Sustainable Development Goals are a collection of 17 global goals which were developed after intensive public consultation and engagement with national government, civil societies and stakeholders around the world. These 17 Goals were built on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas of concerned such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities.

The 17 SDGs comprise of 169 associated targets, which are interconnected in nature. The

interconnected nature of the goals and targets signifies that rely on one another to achieve the equilibrium of economic, social and environmental sustainability envisaged by the United Nations. The targets for each goal are accompanied with indicators that focus on measurable outcomes. Each target has defined monitorable indicators to measure progress towards reaching the target. In total, there are 244 indicators listed in the SDGs global indicator framework for monitoring the progress.

THE SDGs IN GLOBAL CONTEXT



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Giving people in every part of the world the support they need to lift themselves out of poverty in all its manifestations is the very essence of sustainable development. Goal 1 focuses on ending poverty through interrelated strategies, including the promotion of social protection systems, decent employment and building the resilience of the poor.

An estimated 767 million people lived below the extreme poverty line in 2013, down from 1.7 billion people in 1999. This represents a reduction in the global rate of extreme poverty from 28 per cent in 1999 to 11 per cent in 2013. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 2 addresses a fundamental human need-access to nutritious, healthy food and the means by which it can be sustainably secured for everyone. Tackling hunger cannot be addressed by increasing food production alone. Well-functioning markets, increased incomes for small and marginal farmers, equal access to technology and land and additional investments all play a role in creating a vibrant and productive agricultural sector that builds food security.

The proportion of undernourished people worldwide declined from 15 per cent in 2000-2002 to about 11 per cent in 2014-2016. Globally, about 793 million people were undernourished in 2014-2016, down from 930 million in 2000-2002. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 3 addresses all major health priorities

and calls for improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending communicable diseases; reducing non-communicable diseases and other health hazards; and ensuring universal access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines as well as health coverage.

Between 2000 and 2015, the global maternal mortality ratio declined by 37 per cent, and the under-5 mortality rate fell by 44 per cent. However, 3,03,000 women died during pregnancy or childbirth and 5.9 million children under age 5 died worldwide in 2015. Most of these deaths were from preventable causes.

The risk of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 from one of four main non-communicable diseases (NCDs)-cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease-fell from 23 per cent to 19 per cent between 2000 and 2015, not rapidly enough to meet the 2030 target.

Globally in 2012, household air pollution from cooking with unclean fuels and inefficient technologies led to an estimated 4.3 million deaths; another 3 million deaths were attributed to ambient air pollution from traffic, industrial sources, waste burning and residential fuel combustion. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 4 aims to ensure that all people have access to quality education and the opportunity for lifelong learning. The Goal goes beyond school enrolment and looks at proficiency levels, the availability of trained teachers and adequate school facilities and disparities in education outcomes.

In 2014, 2 out of 3 children worldwide participated in pre-primary or primary education in the year prior to the official entrance age for primary school, compared to only 4 in 10 children in the poorest countries. Despite considerable gains in primary school enrolment between 2000 and 2014, 9 per cent of primary-school-aged children worldwide were out of school in 2014, with little progress since 2008. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender inequality persists worldwide, depriving women and girls of their basic rights and opportunities. Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will require

more vigorous efforts, including legal frameworks, to counter deeply rooted gender-based discrimination often resulting from patriarchal attitudes and related social norms.

Globally, one in five girls and women (aged 15 to 49) who have ever been married or in union reported they had been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, according to surveys undertaken between 2005 and 2016 in 87 countries. Around 2000, nearly one in three women between 20 and 24 years of age reported that they were married before age 18; around 2015, the ratio had declined to roughly one in four. Also globally on average, women spent almost triple the amount of time on unpaid domestic and care work as men, based on data from 2000 to 2016. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 6 aims to tackle challenges related to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for populations, as well as to water-related ecosystems. Without quality, sustainable water resources and sanitation, progress in many other areas across the SDGs, including health, education and poverty reduction, will also be held back.

Globally, in 2015, 5.2 billion people (71 per cent of the global population) used a “safely managed” drinking water service-an improved source located on premises, available when needed and free from contamination. In 2015, 2.9 billion people (39 per cent of the global population) used a “safely managed” sanitation service-a basic facility that safely disposed of human waste. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services requires expanding access to electricity and clean cooking fuels and technologies, as well as improving energy efficiency and increasing the use of renewable energy. To achieve this Goal, bolder financing and policies will be needed, along with the willingness of countries to embrace new technologies on a much more ambitious scale.

In 2014, 85.3 per cent of the global population had access to electricity, up from 77.6 per cent in 2000. However, 1.06 billion people still lived without this

basic service. While globally 96 per cent of urban residents could access electricity in 2014, the share was only 73 per cent in rural areas.

Worldwide the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption grew modestly from 2010 to 2014—from 17.5 to 18.3 per cent. Water, solar and wind power generation accounted for most of the increase. Globally, primary energy intensity improved by 2.1 per cent a year from 2012 to 2014. However, this pace is insufficient to double the global rate of energy efficiency improvements as called for in the target. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Economic growth is a principal driver of sustainable development. When this growth is sustained and inclusive, more people can escape poverty as opportunities for full and productive employment expand. To allow future generations to benefit from today's economic growth, such growth should be environment friendly and not the result of unsustainable exploitation of resources.

The global unemployment rate fell from 6.1 per cent in 2010 to 5.7 per cent in 2016. Despite progress overall, youth (aged 15 to 24 years) were nearly three times more likely than adults to be without a job, with unemployment rates of 12.8 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively. Globally the number of children aged 5 to 17 engaged in child labour declined from 246 million in 2000 to 168 million in 2012. Still, around 1 in 10 children worldwide were engaged in child labour in 2012; more than half of them (85 million) were exposed to hazardous forms of work. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Infrastructure, industrialization and innovation are three drivers of economic growth. When inclusivity, resilience and sustainability are factored into the implementation of these driving forces, economic growth can support sustainable development.

Globally, between 2005 and 2016, manufacturing value added (MVA) per capita increased by almost 59 per cent in least developed countries (LDCs), yet was still only about 2 per cent of that in Europe and

Northern America. Global investment in research and development increased at an average annual rate of 4.5 per cent between 2000 and 2014. It reached 1.8 trillion US dollars (purchasing power parity) in 2014—1.7 per cent of global GDP. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 10 calls for reducing inequality within and among countries, ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration, and strengthening the voices of developing countries in international economic and financial decision-making.

Reforms at the International Monetary Fund have led to increased voting shares for developing countries, yet in many international organizations their voting shares remain far below their overall membership levels.

Globally in 49 of 83 countries with data for the period 2011–2015, the per capita incomes of the poorest 40 per cent of the population grew more rapidly than the national average, leading to a reduction in income inequality. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The pace of urban growth has been unprecedented. More than half the world's population, or nearly 4 billion people, lived in cities in 2015. However, while cities are incubators of innovation and help foster increased employment and economic growth, rapid urbanization has brought with it enormous challenges, including inadequate housing, increased air pollution, and lack of access to basic services and infrastructure.

The proportion of the urban population living in slums worldwide fell from 28 per cent in 2000 to 23 per cent in 2014. From 2000 to 2015, in all regions of the world, the expansion of urban land outpaced the growth of urban populations, resulting in urban sprawl. According to data from cities in 101 countries from 2009 to 2013, approximately 65 per cent of the population was served by municipal waste collection. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Sustainable consumption and production patterns enable efficient resource use and can reduce the impact of economic activities on the environment. To that end, this Goal focuses on decoupling economic growth from resource use, and ensuring that hazardous chemicals and wastes are managed in a way that minimizes their impact on human lives and the environment.

Globally, the material footprint of human beings increased from 48.5 billion metric tons in 2000 to 69.3 billion metric tons in 2010. The material footprint per capita increased from 8 metric tons per person to 10 metric tons per person over the same period.

Almost all United Nations Member States are party to at least one global environmental agreement on chemicals and hazardous waste. However, between 2010 and 2014, only 51 per cent of Parties to the Stockholm Convention, 57 per cent of Parties to the Basel Convention, and 71 per cent of Parties to the Rotterdam Convention fully met their reporting commitments under these agreements. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Planetary warming continued in 2016, setting a record of about 1.1 degrees centigrade above the pre-industrial period. The extent of global sea ice fell to 4.14 million square kilometres in 2016, the second lowest on record. Mitigating climate change and its impacts will require building on the momentum achieved by the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Stronger efforts are also needed to build resilience and limit climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4th November 2016, marking a shift in focus towards implementation of action for the climate and sustainable development.

Globally, the number of deaths attributed to natural hazards continues to rise, despite progress in implementing disaster risk reduction strategies. From 1990 to 2015, more than 1.6 million people died in internationally reported natural hazards. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

SDG 14 aims at conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. This Goal focuses on preventing marine pollution, ending illegal and destructive fishing practices and provide access for small scale artisanal fishing to marine resources and markets.



Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Protected and restored ecosystems and the biodiversity they support can help mitigate climate change and provide increased resilience in the face of mounting human pressures and natural disasters. Healthy ecosystems also produce multiple benefits for communities that rely on them. Goal 15 focuses on preserving and sustainably using the Earth's terrestrial species and ecosystems.

From 2010 to 2015, the annual net loss of forest area globally was less than half that of the 1990s. The proportion of land area covered by forest decreased from 31.6 per cent in 1990 to 30.8 per cent in 2010 and 30.6 per cent in 2015.

From 2000 to 2017, average worldwide coverage of terrestrial, freshwater and mountain KBAs (key biodiversity areas) by protected areas increased from 35 per cent to 47 per cent, from 32 per cent to 43 per cent, and from 39 per cent to 49 per cent, respectively. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Peace, justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are at the core of sustainable development. Progress in promoting peaceful and inclusive societies remains uneven across and within countries. Violent conflicts have increased in recent years and a number of high-intensity armed conflicts are causing large numbers of civilian casualties and driving millions of people from their homes.

In 2015, the intentional homicide rate in countries with high income inequality (Gini index >0.45) was nine times that of countries with low income inequality (Gini index <0.35).

More than 570 different human trafficking flows, which criss-cross the globe, were identified by law enforcement officers between 2012 and 2014. The large majority of identified trafficking victims in 2014 were women and girls (71 per cent), and more than a quarter were children. Data reported for 147 countries from 2010 to 2016 indicate that 71 per cent of children under age 5 worldwide have had their births registered. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)



Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

A stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation is needed to achieve the SDGs. Attaining the Goals will require coherent policies, an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and a reinvigorated Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Goal 17 aims at strengthening the means of implementation and revitalising the global partnership for sustainable development. This Goal aims at adopting and implementing investment promotion regimes for least developed countries and significantly increasing the exports of developing countries with a view to doubling the least developed countries share of global exports by 2020. (*The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017, United Nations*)

INDIA'S COMMITMENT TO SDG

Strengthening its commitment to Agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals, India has already taken significant strides towards the achievement of SDGs. The institutional architecture has been set up and several organisations/ministries have been entrusted with responsibilities to implement the Agenda 2030. For instance, NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the responsibility to coordinate the SDG implementation in India involving stakeholders from Central Ministries, States/Union Territories (UTs), civil society organisations, academia, and

business sector.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is nodal for drafting the National Indicator Framework in consultation with the States/Union Territories (UTs), implement, monitor and produce timely reports to document progress of the SDGs. It also has the mandate to develop capacities on SDGs throughout the country.

In the light of the global SDGs indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission, the MoSPI has developed a national indicators framework with inputs from Central Ministries and various other stakeholders and have already published the baseline report on SDGs indicators titled '**Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16**'. Similarly, NITI Aayog has carried out a detailed mapping of the 17 Goals and 169 targets to Nodal Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and major government initiatives. A set of schematic indicators are also developed by NITI Aayog to monitor the schemes with respect to the Sustainable Development Goals. MoSPI has also drafted 306 national indicators for the 17 SDGs which will be used to report country level progress.

SDG India Index, 2018

In the month of December 2018, the NITI Aayog came out with the first '**SDG India Index Baseline report 2018**'. This Index aimed to measure the progress of all the States and UTs across a set of 62 Priority Indicators. The priority indicators have been identified from 13 out of 17 SDGs. Four Goals including Sustainable Consumption and Production (SDG 12), Climate Action (SDG 13), Life Below Water (SDG 14) and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17) have not been considered for developing the index due to the currently non-availability of data at national level for states and UTs from official statistical systems.

Based on the SDG India Index, States and UTs have been classified into 4 categories comprising achiever, front runner, performer and aspirant, where achiever categorises being the highest rank and aspirant being the lowest rank. As per the Report, Rajasthan has been ranked as performer on Composite SDG India Index with the Index Score of 59.

Figure 13.2
Status of States in SDG India Index
Composite Value

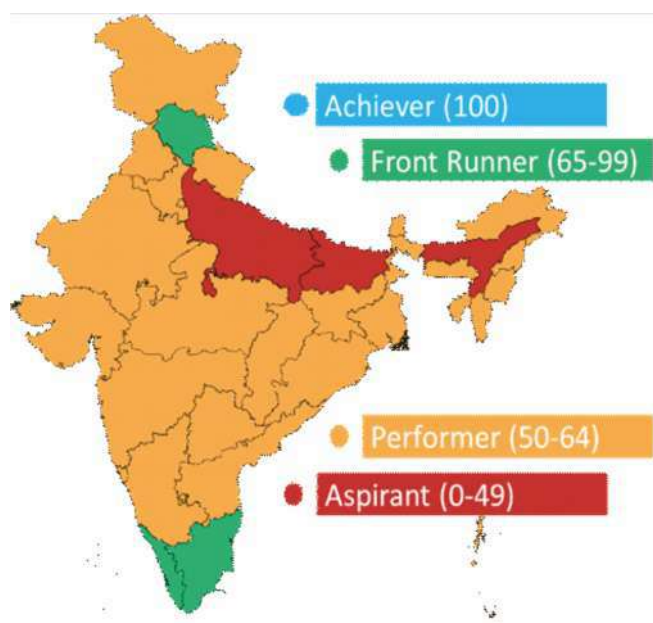


Table 13.1 India's Goal wise status with respect to SDG India Index

Index Category	Achiever	Front Runner	Performer	Aspirant
Goals	-	8, 10, 15, 16	1, 3, 4, 6, 7	2, 5, 9, 11

Table 13.2 Goal wise index value of India and Rajasthan

Goal	Index value for India	India's Index Category	Index value for Rajasthan	Rajasthan's Index Category
1- No Poverty	54	Performer	59	Performer
2- Zero Hunger	48	Aspirant	45	Aspirant
3- Good Health and Well Being	52	Performer	49	Aspirant
4- Quality Education	58	Performer	73	Front Runner
5- Gender Equality	36	Aspirant	37	Aspirant
6- Clean Water And Sanitation	63	Performer	43	Aspirant
7- Affordable & Clean Energy	51	Performer	63	Performer
8- Decent Work And Economic Growth	65	Front Runner	57	Performer
9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	44	Aspirant	62	Performer
10- Reduced Inequalities	71	Front Runner	79	Front Runner
11- Sustainable Cities and Communities	39	Aspirant	45	Aspirant
15- Life on Land	90	Front Runner	68	Front Runner
16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	71	Front Runner	81	Front Runner

SDG India Index is not calculated for Goal 12, 13, 14 & 17

RAJASTHAN'S COMMITMENT TO SDG

On the lines of central Government, Rajasthan has also undertaken significant initiatives towards achieving the target of SDGs. These include setting up the institutional framework, conducting mapping of the Goals and associated targets with state and centrally sponsored schemes (CSSs) meticulous implementation of schemes aligned with SDG targets etc. The brief description of the key initiatives undertaken by Rajasthan towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals are highlighted below:

Institutional Set up

Rajasthan has set up a state level implementation and monitoring committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan. This committee is responsible for setting up the states SDGs agenda, developing the institutional framework at state level, assigning roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in the state and review the progress made in the state. The major interventions initiated by the committee are provided below:

Constitution of Sectoral Working Groups

As per recommendations of state level implementation and monitoring committee, seven

sectoral working groups were constituted to suggest implementation & monitoring measures. The key responsibilities of these working groups are mentioned below:

- Examine the strategic context
- Prioritising issues/concerns that need to be addressed in context of achieving SDGs;
- Conduct gap analysis with respect to monitoring indicators and examine gaps in the related data reporting systems;
- Suggest state specific indicators for each SDG that shall have the 2015 value as the baseline and targeted value to be achieved by the State by 2019, 2023 and 2030;
- Identifying and scaling up the accelerators within Government schemes and programmes for achievement of SDG;
- Identifying and introducing technological innovation in public service delivery;
- Identify collaborative departments which are critical for planned interventions and also identify the mechanism for coordination to work with other departments;
- Define steps to be taken by Departments for timely, disaggregated and reliable data availability for the SDG indicators;
- Suggest specific recommendations for achieving gender equality and empowerment of women and girls;
- Identify capacity building requirement in related departments and suggest plan for capacity building activities;
- Suggest specific strategy for localisation of SDG;
- Finalise SDG road map & Strategy and submit report.

The sectoral working groups and the related goals are given in table 13.3

Planning Department has been declared as nodal department for SDGs implementation & monitoring. A dedicated cell/centre has been established in Directorate of Economics & Statistics for collection of data on Targets/National Indicators and review of progress.

The SDG centre is established to take up the following activities:

- Facilitate State Level Committee/Departments in identification of indicators for each goal/target

Table 13.3 sectoral working groups and the related goals

Group Name	Related Goals
Group 1: Poverty Eradication & Food Security	1, 2 and 12
Group 2: Healthcare, Water & Sanitation	3 and 6
Group 3: Education	4 and 5
Group 4: Growth, Employment, Industrialization & Infrastructure	7, 8, 9 and 11
Group 5: Social Security & Empowerment	5 and 10
Group 6: Climate Change, Sustainable use of Ecosystem	13 and 15
Group 7: Peace & Justice, Promote Partnership	16 and 17

- Facilitate departments in preparation of current status of identified indicators (state, district and block)
- Development of IT based platform “SDG-MIS” for capturing real time performances and achievements against identified targets
- Publication of periodic reports
- Facilitating data/analysis to various stakeholders

Constitution of District Level Committees for SDG implementation

Localisation of SDGs is an important part of its implementation. For better planning and implementation of the SDGs at grassroots level, it is important to build enabling environment that can help to achieve the SDGs at district and sub-district levels. Keeping this in view, Government of Rajasthan has constituted District level SDGs implementation and monitoring committee under the chairmanship of District Collector. The Deputy Director/Assistant Director, Economics and Statistics of the respective district is nominated as the Member Secretary of this committee and district level officers of various associated departments are made members of this committee. This committee is entrusted to prepare district level roadmap for SDG implementation. It will identify the district priority areas based on status/performance of social, economic and environmental indicators. The committee is also instructed to meet at least twice in a year to discuss the district's progress on the SDGs based on reports, factsheets and dashboards. It will consult regularly with the

departments/stakeholders to identify difficulties/hindrances in the implementation of schemes/projects and formulate locally relevant strategies for effective implementation of plans and programs. Periodic capacity building workshops on SDGs will also be organised at district, block and urban local bodies by this committee. The state will also strive to forge partnership with the local level academic institutions, civil society organisations, industry etc.

Rajasthan's SDG Indicators Monitoring Framework

NITI Aayog has carried out a detailed mapping of the 17 Goals and associated 169 targets on Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and other Government initiatives. On the similar lines, Rajasthan has also conducted a mapping of the SDGs and their targets with various programmes being implemented in the state. The state is also striving to collect data as per metadata on national indicators including the priority indicators identified by MoSPI.

The work of status report and mapping of National Indicators/Targets in current scenario is under process. The state is also working on developing a dashboard.

Capacity Building Initiatives:

The state has conducted several capacity building programs for efficient and effective implementation

of SDG 2030 agenda. Some of the activities undertaken are highlighted below:

- A State level orientation workshop of concerned departments was organised on 7-8th December 2017.
- A capacity-building workshop for key departments was organised in partnership with UNICEF on 11-12th September 2018.
- One to one meetings with nodal officers/data focal point of concerned department were organised at the level of Planning Department/DES during 8-10th January 2018, 24-26th April 2018 and 11-14th June 2019
- A State level orientation workshop of District Chief Planning Officers and Deputy /Assistant Directors of Economics and Statistics was organised on 30th May 2019.
- For District Planning and Panchayati Raj Institutions level, Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan (IGPR & GVS) is being regularly organized trainings/workshops for sensitization and awareness development on SDGs and their integrations with Gram Panchayat Development Plans and District Plan.



ECONOMIC REVIEW

आर्थिक समीक्षा

2018-19

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

साँख्यिकीय परिशिष्ट

STATISTICAL APPENDIX / साँख्यिकीय परिशिष्ट

APPENDIX	PAGE	CONTENTS
1.	A1	महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक Important Economic Indicators
2.	A3	सकल / शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रति व्यक्ति आय Gross/Net State Domestic Product & Per Capita Income
3.	A4	प्रचलित बुनियादी मूल्यों पर सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धन Gross State Value Added At Current Basic Prices
4.	A5	स्थिर (2011-12) बुनियादी मूल्यों पर सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धन Gross State Value Added At Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
5.	A6	प्रचलित बुनियादी मूल्यों पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य वर्धन Net State Value Added At Current Basic Prices
6.	A7	स्थिर (2011-12) बुनियादी मूल्यों पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य वर्धन Net State Value Added At Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices
7.	A8	सकल स्थाई पूँजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation
8.	A9	बजट-अधिशेष(+)/ घाटा (-) Budget - Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)
9.	A10	बजट (प्राप्तियां) Budget (Receipts)
10.	A12	बजट (व्यय) Budget (Expenditure)
11.	A14	योजनावार व्यय Plan-Wise Expenditure
11A.	A16	योजनावार / कार्यक्रमवार व्यय Plan-Wise/Schematic Expenditure
12.	A17	राजस्थान के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan
13.	A18	औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक Index of Industrial Production

STATISTICAL APPENDIX / साँख्यिकीय परिशिष्ट

APPENDIX	PAGE	CONTENTS
14.	A19	संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार Employment in Organised Sector
15.	A20	कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक Index of Agricultural Production
16.	A22	फसलवार उत्पादन Crop-Wise Production
17.	A24	फसलवार क्षेत्रफल Area Under Crops
18.	A26	स्रोतवार सकल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल Gross Area Irrigated by Sources
19.	A27	स्रोतवार शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्रफल Net Area Irrigated by Sources
20.	A28	ऊर्जा अधिष्ठापित क्षमता Installed Capacity of Power
21.	A29	राज्य में सड़कों की लम्बाई Road Length in the State
22.	A30	राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन Motor Vehicles Registered in the State
23.	A32	स्वास्थ्य सूचक Health Indicators
24.	A34	साक्षरता दर – राजस्थान Literacy Rate - Rajasthan
25.	A35	जिलेवार जनांकिय सूचकांक जनगणना 2011 District-Wise Demographic Indicators Census 2011
26.	A37	राजस्थान में अकाल/अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति Loss Due to Famine / Scarcity Condition in Rajasthan
27.	A38	राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक State wise Important Economic Indicators

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	6270	27315	89795	338348	434837 ^Δ	493551 ^Δ
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2004-05) कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	32486	65123	101263	213079	434837 ^Δ	454564 ^Δ
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	6014	25047	80059	300907	395331 ^Δ	446382 ^Δ
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2004-05) कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	26074	58804	89372	185366	395331 ^Δ	409802 ^Δ
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	1781	5742	14325	44644	57192 ^Δ	63658 ^Δ
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर (2004-05) कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) Prices	₹	7721	13481	15991	27502	57192 ^Δ	58441 ^Δ
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	872	3722	12592	123917	147946 ⁺	161156 ⁺
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2011-12=100) ◊ Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		187.39 [*]	447.08 [*]	155.00 [⊕]	140.92 ^{⊕⊕}	147.66 ^{⊕⊕}	108.92 ^{⊕⊕⊕}
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (2005-06 से 2007-08=100) Index for Agricultural Production** (2005-06 to 2007-08=100)		100.12 [#]	211.43 [#]	95.66 ⁺⁺	158.77	153.49	147.5
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन 000 MT	6497	10935	10040	23574	21925	20060
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1999-2000=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		576.2 [□]	1247.4 [□]	2541.3 [□]	198.48	222.67	253.21
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index \$\$\$							
(i) जयपुर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		437.92 ^S	190.25 ^{SS}	407.00 ^{SS}	179 [◇]	192 [◇]	214 [◇]
(ii) अजमेर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		423.08 ^S	197.17 ^{SS}	436.58 ^{SS}	175 [◇]	191 [◇]	215 [◇]
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		NA	NA	443.42 ^{SS}	176 [◇]	192 [◇]	215 [◇]
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ (आधुनिक चिकित्सा) Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	संख्या Number	1505 ^{##}	9932 ^{##}	12247 ^{##}	13848 ^{##}	13867	15212
स्कूल शिक्षण संस्थाएँ School Educational Institutions	संख्या Number	30386	43003	71379	107175	114371	114299

राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समक 1980-81 से 2010-11, 2004-05 श्रृंखला पर आधारित SDP data 1980-81 to 2010-11 are based on 2004-05 series

Δ Based on 2011-12 series 2011-12 श्रृंखला पर आधारित ◊ Relates to calendar year कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित

आधार वर्ष 1979-80 से 1981-82=100 Base year 1979-80 to 1981-82=100

* Base year 1970=100 आधार वर्ष 1970=100 \$ Base year 1960=100 आधार वर्ष 1960=100 ## 25 Hospitals related to Medical Collage are included in Health Institutions

** Relates to Agriculture Year कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है + Provisional प्रावधानिक 25 अस्पताल जो मेडिकल कॉलेज से संबद्धित हैं, स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं में शामिल हैं।

N.A. Not available उपलब्ध नहीं है ⊕⊕⊕ Base year 2011-12=100 Relates to Financial Year आधार वर्ष 2011-12 =100 वित्तीय वर्ष पर आधारित ++ Base year 1991-92 to 1993-94=100 आधार वर्ष 1991-92 से 1993-94=100 तक \$\$\$ From Year 1980-81 to 2000-01 relates to Financial year वर्ष 1980-81 से 2000-01 वित्तीय वर्ष पर आधारित \$\$ Base Year 1982=100 आधार वर्ष 1982=100

⊕ Base Year 1993-94=100 आधार वर्ष 1993-94=100 ⊕⊕ Base Year 2004-05=100 आधार वर्ष 2004-05=100 □ Base Year 1952-53=100 आधार वर्ष 1952-53=100

Contd...

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	551031	615642	681485	758809*	835558#	929124\$
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	486230	521509	563340	595100*	632921#	679314\$
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	494236	551517	610715	680621*	749462#	833777\$
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	434292	465408	501922	527808*	560876#	602078\$
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	69480	76429	83427	91654*	99487#	109105\$
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	61053	64496	68565	71076*	74453#	78785\$
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण ^A Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	194011	200210	203615	215159	235221	N.A.
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2011-12=100) \$\$ Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		115.89	117.98	119.25	122.11	133.08	144.41 ^Δ
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (2005-06 से 2007-08=100) Index for Agricultural Production ** (2005-06 to 2007-08=100)		156.16	143.34	145.62	175.12	169.87	N.A.
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन 000 MT	20719	19643	18288	23140	22130	21829 ^Δ
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1999-2000=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		259.88	267.97	273.55	287.24	292.34	301.74
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक Consumer Price Index ◇							
(i) जयपुर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		230	238	245	257	268	282
(ii) अजमेर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		233	240	248	256	260	272
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		236	245	259	269	274	278
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ (आधुनिक चिकित्सा) Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	संख्या Number	17538	17553	17550	17556	17564	17536
स्कूल शिक्षण संस्थाएँ School Educational Institutions	संख्या Number	120174	133400	135338	134077	98160	83742

* Revised Estimates III संशोधित अनुमान III

Revised Estimates II संशोधित अनुमान II

\$ Second Advance Estimates द्वितीय अग्रिम अनुमान

\$\$ Financial Year वित्तीय वर्ष ^Δ Provisional प्रावधानिक ◇ Relates to Calendar Year कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित

** Relates to Agriculture Year कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है N.A. Not available अनुपलब्ध

Concltd.

2. सकल/शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद एवं प्रति व्यक्ति आय

2. GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PER CAPITA INCOME

वर्ष Year	सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (₹ करोड़) Gross State Domestic Product (₹ Crore)		शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (₹ करोड़) Net State Domestic Product (₹ Crore)		प्रति व्यक्ति आय (₹) Per Capita Income (₹)	
	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant	प्रचलित current	स्थिर constant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	6270	32486	6014	26074	1781	7721
1993-94	38068	65591	34374	58665	7333	12516
1999-2k	90106	103337	81607	92373	14984	16960
2004-05	127746	127746	112636	112636	18565	18565
2005-06	142236	136285	125333	120202	20275	19445
2006-07	171043	152189	151428	134350	24055	21342
2007-08	194822	160017	172250	140471	26882	21922
2008-09	230949	174556	203939	152284	31279	23356
2009-10	265825	186245	233767	161159	35254	24304
2010-11	338348	213079	300907	185366	44644	27502
2011-12	434837	434837	395331	395331	57192	57192
2012-13	493551	454564	446382	409802	63658	58441
2013-14	551031	486230	494236	434292	69480	61053
2014-15	615642	521509	551517	465408	76429	64496
2015-16	681485	563340	610715	501922	83427	68565
2016-17 *	758809	595100	680621	527808	91654	71076
2017-18 #	835558	632921	749462	560876	99487	74453
2018-19\$	929124	679314	833777	602078	109105	78785

Total may not tally due to Rounding off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

* Revised estimates III संशोधित अनुमान III

Revised estimates II संशोधित अनुमान II

\$ Second Advance Estimates द्वितीय अग्रिम अनुमान

*SDP data 1980-81 to 2010-11 are based on 2004-05 series राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समक 1980-81 से 2010-11 तक, 2004-05 श्रृंखला पर आधारित
SDP data from 2011-12 to 2018-19 is based on 2011-12 series राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समक 2011-12 से 2018-19, 2011-12 श्रृंखला पर आधारित

3. प्रचलित बुनियादी मूल्यों पर सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धन 3. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18#	2018-19\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Crops फसले	73469	83893	85999	77607	82053	101548	93566	97773
2. Livestock पशुपालन	31132	35918	41502	53332	63516	75615	89017	94983
3. Forestry वानिकी	14170	16225	19873	21543	21607	24227	24696	24649
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	331	374	425	580	532	704	784	811
5. Mining खनन	18415	33959	39540	49234	46866	51151	55235	63662
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	66666	56274	53387	61784	76945	78766	85848	95354
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएँ	7633	10599	10709	13414	19240	23460	27328	31032
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएँ	5835	8650	8527	10873	16553	20579	23994	27294
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	1798	1949	2182	2541	2687	2881	3334	3738
8. Construction निर्माण	43592	45681	52593	56349	56002	59409	66151	75315
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	43746	52416	61036	69533	77093	83036	95359	106639
i Trade and Repair Services व्यापार तथा मरमत सेवाएँ	40991	49436	57786	66121	73425	78940	90795	101665
ii Hotel & Restaurants होटल तथा जलपान गृह	2755	2979	3250	3412	3668	4096	4564	4974
10. Railways रेलवे	2410	3370	4015	4467	4881	5470	6433	7179
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	14473	16829	18651	20367	21998	24583	26710	30317
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	14372	16718	18508	20193	21851	24416	26495	30073
ii Storage भंडारण	101	111	143	174	147	167	215	244
12. Communication संचार	5966	6930	9098	10520	12779	12768	12374	12871
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएँ	13640	14946	17140	19123	20058	21012	23353	26318
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	41337	49211	56887	64493	69702	78717	88265	98123
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	14679	15933	17542	19108	20490	22714	25066	29109
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएँ	25323	29506	34951	42193	49200	57019	70773	84910
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices बुनियादी मूल्यों पर सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धन	416984	472063	523349	583646	642963	720199	790959	879048
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	119103	136410	147798	153062	167708	202094	208063	218216
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	136306	146513	156229	180781	199054	212785	234562	265364
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	161575	189140	219321	249803	276201	305319	348333	395467

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

*RE - Revised Estimates III संशोधित अनुमान III

#RE - Revised Estimates II संशोधित अनुमान II

\$ Second Advance Estimates द्वितीय अग्रिम अनुमान

SDP data from 2011-12 to 2018-19 is based on 2011-12 series राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समंक 2011-12 से 2018-19, 2011-12 श्रृंखला पर आधारित

4. स्थिर (2011-12) बुनियादी मूल्यों पर सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धन

4. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18#	2018-19\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Crops फसले	73469	75659	81922	78282	73153	75940	73771	74920
2. Livestock पशुपालन	31132	32595	34690	41348	45691	52261	56499	58966
3. Forestry वानिकी	14170	14028	16607	17168	17548	20025	20339	20458
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	331	360	385	509	466	551	593	609
5. Mining खनन	18415	32294	35057	40657	52098	57823	59473	61174
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	66666	53309	49003	55488	69761	71845	76518	81798
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएँ	7633	8061	8238	8924	9235	9848	11150	12448
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएँ	5835	6323	6415	6883	7141	7700	8724	9795
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	1798	1739	1824	2041	2094	2147	2426	2653
8. Construction निर्माण	43592	42694	45063	45692	44960	46310	48633	52864
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	43746	47461	50825	54327	56971	58222	64791	70885
i Trade and Repair Services व्यापार तथा मरमत सेवाएँ	40991	44763	48119	51696	54260	55350	61690	67579
ii Hotel & Restaurants होटल तथा जलपान गृह	2755	2698	2706	2631	2711	2872	3101	3306
10. Railways रेलवे	2410	3224	3758	3918	4152	4555	5472	5850
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	14473	16016	16550	17551	18627	20163	21357	23408
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	14372	15916	16431	17415	18519	20046	21211	23246
ii Storage भंडारण	101	100	119	136	108	117	146	162
12. Communication संचार	5966	6582	8067	9068	10843	10499	11104	11461
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएँ	13640	14750	16528	18135	18581	19524	20156	21647
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	41337	45607	50055	53378	54414	57275	60330	64821
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	14679	14621	15057	15424	15856	16859	17956	20213
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएँ	25323	27261	29963	33837	36539	39756	47012	53174
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices बुनियादी मूल्यों पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य वर्धन	416984	434521	461771	493704	528897	561457	595157	634696
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	119103	122642	133604	137306	136859	148778	151203	154953
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	136306	136358	137362	150760	176053	185825	195775	208284
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	161575	175521	190805	205637	215985	226854	248178	271458

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

*RE - Revised Estimates III संशोधित अनुमान III

#RE - Revised Estimates II संशोधित अनुमान II

\$ Second Advance Estimates द्वितीय अग्रिम अनुमान

SDP data from 2011-12 to 2018-19 is based on 2011-12 series राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समंक 2011-12 से 2018-19, 2011-12 श्रृंखला पर आधारित

5. प्रचलित बुनियादी मूल्यों पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य वर्धन

5. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18#	2018-19\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Crops फसले	67164	76602	77330	67809	71437	89983	81199	84850
2. Livestock पशुपालन	30587	35280	40757	52461	62632	74648	87934	93828
3. Forestry वानिकी	14015	16043	19681	21331	21405	24022	24459	24413
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	292	332	380	526	485	647	724	749
5. Mining खनन	16183	29757	33859	41795	39211	42944	46615	53727
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	56894	45707	41585	48760	63292	64602	70396	78191
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएँ	5073	6926	7087	8688	12952	15578	18965	21536
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएँ	4013	5755	5832	7217	11381	13926	16237	19328
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	1060	1171	1255	1470	1571	1653	1907	2208
8. Construction निर्माण	41534	43284	49380	53036	52673	55729	61900	70475
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	41823	50092	58303	66433	73061	78512	90017	100673
i Trade and Repair Services व्यापार तथा मरमत सेवाएँ	39189	47245	55198	63398	69817	74886	85978	96271
ii Hotel & Restaurants होटल तथा जलपान गृह	2634	2847	3105	3035	3243	3626	4040	4402
10. Railways रेलवे	1973	2886	3420	3710	3985	4469	5347	5968
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	12277	14344	15562	17143	18820	20709	22029	25000
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	12190	14248	15441	16997	18697	20569	21847	24794
ii Storage भंडारण	87	96	121	146	123	140	182	206
12. Communication संचार	4812	5650	6855	8040	9874	9587	8814	9168
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएँ	13425	14681	16853	18771	19646	20548	22838	25739
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	36059	42958	49546	56179	60244	68219	76400	84932
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	11647	12611	13062	15167	16475	18469	20721	24663
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएँ	23720	27740	32893	39673	46003	53346	66505	79790
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices बुनियादी मूल्यों पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य वर्धन	377478	424894	466554	519521	572194	642012	704863	783701
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	112058	128258	138148	142127	155959	189299	194316	203838
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	119685	125675	131911	152279	168127	178853	197876	223929
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	145735	170962	196495	225116	248108	273859	312671	355933

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

*RE - Revised Estimates III संशोधित अनुमान III

#RE - Revised Estimates II संशोधित अनुमान II

\$ Second Advance Estimates द्वितीय अग्रिम अनुमान

SDP data from 2011-12 to 2018-19 is based on 2011-12 series राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समंक 2011-12 से 2018-19, 2011-12 श्रृंखला पर आधारित

6. स्थिर (2011-12) बुनियादी मूल्यों पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य वर्धन

6. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT (2011-12) BASIC PRICES

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18#	2018-19\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Crops फसले	67164	68896	74491	70281	64846	67205	64641	65648
2. Livestock पशुपालन	30587	32005	34030	40598	44899	51413	55606	58034
3. Forestry वानिकी	14015	13859	16436	16985	17370	19848	20146	20264
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	292	320	346	460	424	500	540	554
5. Mining खनन	16183	28293	29854	34251	45691	51066	52565	54069
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	56894	43163	37999	43793	57517	59141	63004	67351
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएँ	5073	4521	4840	4699	3602	2786	3831	4277
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएँ	4013	3476	3792	3518	2378	1547	2398	2710
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	1060	1045	1049	1181	1224	1239	1433	1567
8. Construction निर्माण	41534	40407	42040	42619	41855	42799	44622	48504
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	41823	45271	48337	51606	53364	54214	60262	65936
i Trade and Repair Services व्यापार तथा मरमत सेवाएँ	39189	42698	45763	49306	51033	51758	57604	63103
ii Hotel & Restaurants होटल तथा जलपान गृह	2634	2573	2574	2300	2331	2456	2658	2834
10. Railways रेलवे	1973	2770	3215	3260	3373	3696	4571	4886
11. Other Transport & Storage अन्य परिवहन तथा भंडारण	12277	13637	13691	14553	15669	16617	17181	18831
i Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	12190	13551	13592	14441	15581	16524	17063	18700
ii Storage भंडारण	87	86	99	112	88	93	118	131
12. Communication संचार	4812	5332	5876	6910	8381	7783	8114	8375
13. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएँ	13425	14494	16255	17823	18223	19118	19717	21176
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहो का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	36059	39785	43486	46284	46348	48445	50787	54567
15. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	11647	11429	10879	11860	12201	13003	14124	15899
16. Other Services अन्य सेवाएँ	23720	25577	28057	31621	33718	36530	43401	49089
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices बुनियादी मूल्यों पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य वर्धन	377478	389759	409833	437603	467479	494165	523111	557460
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	112058	115080	125304	128324	127539	138967	140933	144500
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	119685	116385	114733	125363	148664	155792	164022	174201
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	145735	158294	169796	183916	191276	199406	218156	238759

Total may not tally due to Rounding Off. पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है।

*RE - Revised Estimates III संशोधित अनुमान III

#RE - Revised Estimates II संशोधित अनुमान II

\$ Second Advance Estimates द्वितीय अग्रिम अनुमान

SDP data from 2011-12 to 2018-19 is based on 2011-12 series राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समंक 2011-12 से 2018-19, 2011-12 श्रृंखला पर आधारित

7. सकल स्थाई पूँजी निर्माण
7. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	कुल Total
1	2	3	4
2004-05	8885	35948	44833
2005-06	9886	41492	51378
2006-07	15010	49363	64373
2007-08	25108	51051	76159
2008-09	29272	59479	88751
2009-10	34305	61727	96032
2010-11	47873	76044	123917
2011-12 *	27257	120689	147946
2012-13*	33395	127761	161156
2013-14 *	47062	146949	194011
2014-15*	51480	148730	200210
2015-16 *	56170	147445	203615
2016-17*	59158	156001	215159
2017-18*	62981	172240	235221

* प्रावधानिक Provisional

8. बजट-अधिशेष (+) / घाटा (-)
8. BUDGET-SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व घाटा (-) / अधिशेष Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus	बजट घाटा (-) / अधिशेष Budget Deficit (-) /Surplus	प्रारम्भिक घाटा (-) / अधिशेष Primary Deficit (-) /Surplus	राजकोषीय घाटा Fiscal Deficit
1	2	3	4	5
1999-2K	-3639.95	495.66	0.00	5361.20
2000-01	-2633.58	-179.27	-973.94	4313.20
2001-02	-3795.69	90.83	-1870.38	5748.37
2002-03	-3933.92	-206.53	-1813.88	6114.02
2003-04	-3424.44	-55.08	-2589.98	7367.13
2004-05	-2142.60	-124.92	-973.98	6145.98
2005-06	-660.02	205.75	59.93	5150.07
2006-07	638.38	272.13	1732.09	3969.73
2007-08	1652.98	-921.29	2534.62	3408.37
2008-09	-826.75	544.70	-749.07	6973.32
2009-10	-4747.18	-206.42	-3529.66	10298.79
2010-11	1054.86	546.98	3242.95	4126.05
2011-12	3357.45	61.79	4265.96	3625.86
2012-13	3451.22	-78.23	-194.46	8534.51
2013-14	-1039.21	49.10	-6126.08	15189.28
2014- 15	-3215.06	24.91	-8536.62	18999.51
2015-16*	-5954.12	458.02	-51061.65	63069.96
2015-16#	-5954.12	458.02	-11011.89	23020.19
2016-17*	-18114.14	-491.44	-28641.01	46317.95
2016-17#	-9114.14	-491.44	-6268.82	23945.75
2017-18*	-18534.34	6.79	-5621.62	25341.61
2017-18#	-6534.34	6.79	-5621.62	25341.61
2018-19(RE)*	-24824.91	11.34	-9735.43	31472.80
2018-19(RE)#	-12824.91	11.34	-9735.43	31472.80

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates

* उदय सहित With Uday

उदय रहित Without Uday

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व प्राप्तियां (Revenue Receipts)			
	कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	कर भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	केन्द्रीय सहायता Union Grant	विविध पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां Misc. Capital Receipts
1	2	3	4	5
1999-2K	6715.73	1573.78	1500.10	-
2000-01	8136.57	1687.98	2577.22	-
2001-02	8553.53	1508.46	2091.30	-
2002-03	9316.44	1569.00	2196.42	-
2003-04	10848.40	2071.64	2503.80	4.68
2004-05	12720.43	2146.15	2897.01	-
2005-06	15180.31	2737.67	2921.21	0.81
2006-07	18368.61	3430.61	3792.96	-
2007-08	21802.33	4053.93	4924.36	1.16
2008-09	23942.22	3888.46	5638.17	4.21
2009-10	25672.41	4558.22	5154.39	8.94
2010-11	33613.75	6294.12	6020.33	13.42
2011-12	40354.10	9175.10	7481.56	15.73
2012-13	47605.50	12133.59	7173.92	8.12
2013-14	52150.77	13575.25	8744.36	10.27
2014-15	58489.91	13229.50	19607.50	14.57
2015-16	70628.85	10927.88	18728.40	24.34
2016-17	77927.52	11615.56	19482.91	27.84
2017-18	87633.42	15733.72	23940.04	16.61
2018-19(RE)	103759.36	19966.41	24458.24	20.00

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate

Contd...

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां)
9. BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियां (Receipt outside the Revenue Receipts)				
	लोक ऋण Public Debt.	ऋण एवं अग्रिम Loans & Adv.	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	लोक लेखा (शुद्ध) Public Account (Net)	कुल प्राप्तियां Total Receipts
1	6	7	8	9	10
1999-2K	11414.96	120.04	0.00	1574.78	22899.39
2000-01	10334.67	123.80	0.00	1141.14	24001.39
2001-02	13287.74	69.24	0.00	884.16	26394.44
2002-03	17236.36	125.24	0.00	1277.04	31720.50
2003-04	18604.48	158.98	0.00	1436.96	35628.94
2004-05	11791.40	124.63	0.00	911.21	30590.82
2005-06	5495.30	237.61	0.00	853.20	27426.11
2006-07	4222.14	513.90	0.00	1800.14	32128.36
2007-08	5063.33	1780.73	0.00	-730.44	36895.40
2008-09	7477.87	89.23	165.00	2472.78	43677.94
2009-10	8796.42	112.00	0.00	4241.02	48543.40
2010-11	7977.35	318.41	0.00	12.92	54250.30
2011-12	5918.40	1229.31	0.00	1259.66	65433.87
2012-13	9955.00	1101.56	0.00	3207.99	81185.68
2013-14	14491.44	315.53	0.00	4862.56	94150.18
2014-15	18140.82	1004.44	300.00	5843.65	116630.39
2015-16*	60998.17	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	170243.81
2015-16#	20948.40	1447.34	0.00	7488.84	130194.04
2016-17*	43888.85	1713.52	0.00	6952.22	161608.44
2016-17#	21516.66	1713.52	0.00	6952.22	139236.24
2017-18*	28556.57	15133.41	0.00	8465.50	179479.26
2017-18#	28556.57	133.41	0.00	8465.50	164479.26
2018-19(RE)*	41409.59	15662.36	0.00	6994.26	212270.22
2018-19(RE)#	41409.59	662.36	0.00	6994.26	197270.22

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate

* उदय सहित With Uday

उदय रहित Without Uday

Concltd.

10. बजट (व्यय) 10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व व्यय (Revenue Expenditure)					पूँजीगत परिव्यय Capital Outlay				
	आयोजना भिन्न Non-Plan	आयोजना Plan	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना CSS	राज्य निधि State Fund	कुल Total	आयोजना भिन्न Non-Plan	आयोजना Plan	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना CSS	राज्य निधि State Fund	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1999-2K	11786.83	1267.60	375.12	-	13429.55	34.83	1273.50	208.95	-	1517.28
2000-01	13150.04	1457.62	427.70	-	15035.36	62.00	1008.62	313.45	-	1384.07
2001-02	13762.52	1657.61	528.85	-	15948.98	72.56	1382.61	362.64	-	1817.81
2002-03	14743.64	1793.46	478.68	-	17015.78	71.01	1532.88	423.65	-	2027.54
2003-04	16617.12	1698.15	533.02	-	18848.29	64.00	2739.01	377.97	-	3180.98
2004-05	17164.22	2236.68	505.29	-	19906.19	67.79	3044.93	375.57	-	3488.29
2005-06	18367.68	2430.25	701.28	-	21499.21	60.59	3733.80	499.29	-	4293.68
2006-07	21153.68	2910.27	889.85	-	24953.80	141.78	3833.26	834.31	-	4809.35
2007-08	23993.98	4094.23	1039.43	-	29127.64	944.28	4576.18	1035.09	-	6555.55
2008-09	28524.99	4361.58	1409.03	-	34295.60	-195.85	4884.25	1211.55	-	5899.95
2009-10	33845.30	5027.69	1259.20	-	40132.19	-644.60	5275.61	543.72	-	5174.73
2010-11	36120.68	6938.75	1813.91	-	44873.34	20.06	4954.05	276.51	-	5250.62
2011-12	41237.77	10457.85	1957.69	-	53653.31	16.33	6828.25	274.67	-	7119.25
2012-13	49226.49	12105.71	2129.59	-	63461.79	1.36	10301.24	380.98	-	10683.58
2013-14	58145.26	15153.39	2210.94	-	75509.59	-12.23	13308.77	368.12	-	13664.66
2014-15	67098.09	27443.88	0.00	-	94541.97	15.31	16087.37	0.00	-	16102.69
2015-16*	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	-	106239.23	-9.75	21995.01	0.00	-	21985.26
2015-16#	74601.35	31637.88	0.00	-	106239.23	-9.75	16295.01	0.00	-	16285.26
2016-17*	79657.59	47482.55	0.00	-	127140.14	12.26	16967.46	0.00	-	16979.72
2016-17#	79657.59	38482.55	0.00	-	118140.14	12.26	13967.46	0.00	-	13979.72
2017-18*	0.00	0.00	0.00	145841.52	145841.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	20623.28	20623.28
2017-18#	0.00	0.00	0.00	133841.52	133841.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	17623.28	17623.28
2018-19 (RE)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	173008.92	173008.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	21061.59	21061.59
2018-19 (RE)#	0.00	0.00	0.00	161008.92	161008.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	18061.59	18061.59

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate

* उदय सहित With Uday

उदय रहित Without Uday

Contd...

10. बजट (व्यय)
10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	लोक ऋण Public Debt	ऋण एवं अग्रिम Loans & Advances	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	कुल पूँजीगत व्यय Total capital Expenditure	कुल व्यय Total Expenditure
1	12	13	14	15	16
1999-2K	7132.85	324.05	0.00	8974.18	22403.73
2000-01	7341.88	419.35	0.00	9145.30	24180.66
2001-02	8332.71	204.11	0.00	10354.63	26303.61
2002-03	12605.91	277.80	0.00	14911.25	31927.03
2003-04	12729.39	925.37	0.00	16835.74	35684.03
2004-05	6681.55	639.72	0.00	10809.56	30715.75
2005-06	992.48	434.18	0.00	5720.34	27219.55
2006-07	1780.43	312.65	0.00	6902.43	31856.23
2007-08	1845.81	287.69	0.00	8689.05	37816.69
2008-09	2432.63	340.06	165.00	8837.64	43133.24
2009-10	2945.08	497.82	0.00	8617.63	48749.82
2010-11	3317.24	262.12	0.00	8829.98	53703.32
2011-12	3490.42	1109.10	0.00	11718.77	65372.08
2012-13	4706.71	2411.83	0.00	17802.12	81263.91
2013-14	4115.62	811.21	0.00	18591.49	94101.08
2014-15	4960.04	700.78	300.00	22063.51	116605.48
2015-16*	4959.03	36602.26	0.00	63546.55	169785.79
2015-16#	4959.03	2252.49	0.00	23496.78	129736.02
2016-17*	5014.57	12965.45	0.00	34959.74	162099.88
2016-17#	5014.57	2593.26	0.00	21587.54	139727.68
2017-18*	11673.66	1334.01	0.00	33630.95	179472.47
2017-18#	11673.66	1334.01	0.00	30630.95	164472.47
2018-19(RE)*	16919.72	1268.67	0.00	39249.97	212258.89
2018-19(RE)#	16919.72	1268.67	0.00	36249.97	197258.89

R.E.- संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate

* उदय सहित With Uday

उदय रहित Without Uday

Concltd.

11. योजनावार व्यय 11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	प्रथम योजना I Plan 1951-56	द्वितीय योजना II Plan 1956-61	तृतीय योजना III Plan 1961-66	वार्षिक योजनाएँ Annual Plans 1966-69	चतुर्थ योजना IV Plan 1969-74	पंचम योजना V Plan 1974-79	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60	46.85	20.35
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00	19.24	18.12
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	31.31	27.86	87.88	46.59	105.26	271.17	76.31
V ऊर्जा Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98	248.97	100.00
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55	34.53	11.87
VII परिवहन Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99	84.20	22.57
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07	149.05	39.74
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34	0.83	0.16
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.07
योग (Total)	54.15	102.74	212.70	136.76	308.79	857.62	290.19

Contd...

11. योजनावार व्यय 11. PLAN-WISE EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	षष्ठम् योजना VI Plan 1980-85	सप्तम् योजना VII Plan 1985-90	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1990-91	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1991-92	अष्टम् योजना VIII Plan 1992-97	नवम् योजना IX Plan 1997-02	दशम् योजना X Plan 2002-07
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	123.08	203.41	79.56	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	124.51	210.41	73.60	101.84	871.40	1686.42	3004.22
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	1.73	0.40	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	547.08	690.51	177.49	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83
V ऊर्जा Energy	566.14	921.77	275.13	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	83.66	145.57	88.72	62.22	638.98	646.79	567.41
VII परिवहन Transport	243.95	142.48	42.40	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3105.56
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.15	2.41	1.76	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	420.10	736.26	222.31	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	1.50	12.28	5.88	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.19
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	10.28	39.35	8.32	9.55	195.02	142.08	361.29
योग (Total)	2120.45	3106.18	975.57	1184.41	11998.97	19566.82	33951.21

Contd...

11A. योजनावार / कार्यक्रमवार व्यय
11A. PLAN-WISE/SCHEMATIC EXPENDITURE

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	ग्यारहवीं योजना XI Plan 2007-12	बारहवीं योजना XII Plan					कार्यक्रमवार व्यय Schematic Expenditure	
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19*
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	5610.22	2172.05	2855.98	3487.45	3278.21	4359.95	3865.41	7245.17
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	8254.56	3598.82	3780.17	9290.24	10868.14	8905.04	12188.46	10413.91
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	526.80	182.99	248.07	212.78	225.06	226.19	297.91	189.21
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	3760.16	921.13	1090.45	1350.27	1393.15	2037.29	2302.02	2516.07
V ऊर्जा Energy	37619.30	11145.49	11262.79	11764.02	54894.05	34182.15	16199.34	25183.82
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	888.50	146.84	247.49	271.59	292.99	267.08	343.00	388.86
VII परिवहन Transport	5228.00	2137.22	3674.68	3761.50	3871.08	3649.69	5955.67	6331.88
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	75.19	27.45	13.90	40.59	35.43	43.23	16.44	15.50
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	29450.68	11158.56	14965.81	22211.69	25409.95	32461.97	34274.48	42111.76
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	1474.64	542.40	800.75	1585.96	1363.46	1703.26	1769.57	2428.23
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	1066.29	404.40	636.44	818.13	862.06	1089.11	845.30	3374.13
योग (Total)	93954.34	32437.35	39576.53	54794.22	102493.58	88924.96	78057.60	100198.54

* अनन्तिम व्यय Tentative Expenditure

Concltd.

12. राजस्थान के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 12. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF RAJASTHAN

आधार वर्ष (Base Year) 1999-2000=100

वर्ष Year	प्राथमिक वस्तु समूह Primary Articles Groups			ईंधन, शक्ति, प्रकाश उपस्नेहक समूह Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	विनिर्मित वस्तु समूह Manufact- ured Group	समस्त वस्तुएं सामान्य सूचकांक All Commodities General Index
	कृषि Agricultural	खनिज Minerals	संयुक्त Combined			
भार (Weight)	29.933	3.961	33.894	16.253	49.853	100.000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	114.74	110.69	114.27	188.29	118.77	128.54
2005-06	118.29	120.11	118.50	216.78	120.87	135.68
2006-07	132.21	148.56	134.11	229.21	134.47	149.76
2007-08	145.29	153.56	146.26	227.65	149.42	161.06
2008-09	167.37	154.16	165.82	241.06	164.02	177.15
2009-10	182.67	180.05	182.37	239.79	166.00	183.54
2010-11	195.67	207.85	197.09	259.73	179.46	198.48
2011-12	220.38	226.65	221.11	281.16	204.66	222.67
2012-13	272.68	240.99	268.98	307.10	224.91	253.21
2013-14	269.58	252.29	267.57	360.51	221.83	259.88
2014-15	272.04	266.71	271.42	376.64	230.19	267.97
2015-16	291.06	283.91	290.22	372.72	229.89	273.55
2016-17	305.31	297.41	304.39	408.37	236.09	287.24
2017-18	291.61	309.01	293.64	433.14	245.55	292.34
2018-19	298.50	327.21	301.85	464.76	248.52	301.74

13. औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

13. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

कलेण्डर वर्ष / वित्तीय Calender Year/Financial	विनिर्माण Manufacturing	खनिज Mining	विद्युत Electricity	सामान्य General
1	2	3	4	5
1980	137.63	278.50	348.38	187.39
1990	273.68	565.31	1122.53	447.08
1991	273.87	577.41	1303.19	479.25
1992	265.83	577.41	1449.41	498.38
1993	293.32	577.41	1569.38	539.04
1994	106.39	103.51	108.48	106.39
1995	113.18	107.15	117.68	113.19
1996	120.41	110.91	127.66	120.43
1997	128.10	114.81	138.49	128.13
1998	136.28	118.24	150.24	137.32
1999	144.98	123.01	162.98	145.03
2000	154.24	127.33	176.81	155.00
2001	164.10	131.80	191.81	164.98
2002	199.97	144.56	222.73	199.71
2003	199.84	155.70	236.00	200.93
2004	227.69	171.59	271.07	228.88
2005	101.76	110.24	103.04	102.09
2006	109.19	121.17	103.00	108.98
2007	111.71	141.92	101.43	111.62
2008	123.27	154.47	106.55	122.66
2009	140.77	164.96	107.21	138.55
2010	140.83	171.70	132.51	140.92
2011	145.79	193.77	153.17	147.66
2012-13	101.48	128.17	102.51	108.92
2013-14	108.72	134.04	110.67	115.89
2014-15	108.99	132.49	131.11	117.98
2015-16	110.29	134.49	130.53	119.25
2016-17	115.71	135.04	125.32	122.11
2017-18	134.71	132.85	124.96	133.08
2018-19*	151.47	131.48	137.70	144.41

1980 से 1993 तक आधार वर्ष 1970 = 100

1994 से 2004 तक आधार वर्ष 1993-94 = 100

2005 से 2011 तक आधार वर्ष 2004-2005 = 100

2012-13 से 2018-19 तक आधार वर्ष 2011-2012 = 100

* Provisional प्रावधानिक

From 1980 to 1993 the Base Year was 1970 = 100

From 1994 to 2004 the Base Year was 1993-94 = 100

From 2005 to 2011 the Base Year was 2004-05 = 100

From 2012-13 to 2018-19 the Base Year was 2011-12 = 100

14. संगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार 14. EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

संख्या लाखों में (In Lakh No.)

वर्ष Year	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र Public Sector	निजी क्षेत्र Private Sector	योग Total
1	2	3	4
1983	7.59	1.85	9.44
1990	9.27	2.31	11.58
1991	9.53	2.31	11.84
1992	9.73	2.31	12.04
1993	9.77	2.32	12.09
1994	10.05	2.43	12.48
1995	10.09	2.55	12.64
1996	10.17	2.67	12.84
1997	10.13	2.63	12.76
1998	10.16	2.59	12.75
1999	10.18	2.58	12.76
2000	9.94	2.52	12.46
2001	9.55	2.47	12.02
2002	9.48	2.48	11.96
2003	9.34	2.44	11.78
2004	9.28	2.45	11.73
2005	9.45	2.52	11.97
2006	9.52	2.65	12.17
2007	9.55	2.77	12.32
2008	9.59	2.91	12.50
2009	9.62	3.09	12.71
2010	9.54	3.21	12.75
2011	9.46	3.38	12.84
2012	9.51	3.55	13.06
2013	9.53	3.70	13.23
2014	9.60	3.86	13.46
2015	9.52	4.00	13.52
2016	9.65	4.05	13.70
2017	9.60	4.14	13.74
2018	9.68	4.39	14.08

Source: Data collected under Employment Marketing Information Programme by Employment Deptt.

स्त्रोत : समक रोजगार विभाग के रोजगार बाजार सूचना योजना पर आधारित हैं।

15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक 15. INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष Base Year (2005-06 से 2007-08=100)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	अनाज Cereals	दलहन Pulses	तिलहन Oilseed	रेशे (कपास एवं सण)* Fibres (Cotton & Sanhemp)	मसालें # Spices & Condiments
भार (Weight)	35.476	14.857	33.021	8.850	3.053
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991-92	92.91	80.70	108.62	93.93	83.07
1992-93	129.19	125.46	99.37	112.96	114.23
1993-94	77.91	93.84	92.00	93.12	102.69
1994-95	127.15	144.02	110.54	97.26	95.97
1995-96	106.93	128.28	122.90	148.54	116.67
1996-97	143.42	159.45	141.58	151.37	145.09
1997-98	148.59	231.56	121.96	96.40	179.73
1998-99	138.20	217.89	135.19	96.73	150.19
1999-2K	129.88	78.78	133.94	109.18	134.78
2000-01	121.48	62.94	78.55	89.32	127.85
2001-02	161.68	122.32	116.71	31.25	183.75
2002-03	92.99	42.47	63.45	28.00	119.25
2003-04	197.59	190.96	154.09	78.69	249.78
2004-05	139.45	116.11	212.90	84.82	165.00
2005-06	129.33	77.35	232.41	97.66	118.58
2006-07	174.83	128.01	201.53	82.84	149.32
2007-08	113.27	118.75	83.45	103.90	134.62
2008-09	115.95	139.32	102.94	87.49	131.80
2009-10	95.48	53.38	87.16	108.85	143.47
2010-11	158.68	247.10	130.11	103.27	172.84
2011-12	152.73	181.05	116.72	208.57	245.51
2012-13	145.27	148.90	125.91	184.12	197.81
2013-14	147.21	188.66	119.67	155.05	218.16
2014-15	141.24	149.65	108.26	184.05	165.70
2015-16	133.52	154.17	111.25	146.37	274.42
2016-17	161.02	265.73	129.85	188.02	344.20
2017-18(F)	150.18	282.70	123.45	228.11	338.72

मिर्च, लहसुन, धनिया, अदरक, हल्दी सम्मिलित है। Includes Chilies, Garlic, Corriander, Ginger and Turmeric F-अन्तिम (Final)

* वर्ष 2007-08 से रेशे में सिर्फ कपास सम्मिलित है from the year 2007-08 only cotton is included in fibres.

वर्ष 1991-92 से 2006-07 तक आधार वर्ष 1991-92 से 1993-94=100 from the year 1991-92 to 2006-07 base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100

Contd...

15. कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक 15. INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

आधार वर्ष Base Year (2005-06 से 2007-08=100)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	फल एवं तरकारियां \$ Fruits & vegetables	गन्ना Sugarcane	तम्बाकू/ इसबगोल* Tobacco/ Isabaghol	ग्वार बीज Guarseed	समस्त फसलें All Crops
भार (Weight)	0.575	0.962	0.055	3.150	100.000
1	7	8	9	10	11
1991-92	102.42	116.31	94.41	56.96	95.22
1992-93	99.36	96.50	104.36	162.86	117.46
1993-94	98.22	87.19	101.23	80.18	87.32
1994-95	69.80	84.37	117.62	197.74	122.05
1995-96	124.48	118.38	91.19	76.55	118.60
1996-97	159.09	110.28	101.23	206.56	147.68
1997-98	95.63	99.05	83.21	204.79	149.41
1998-99	108.50	92.21	73.22	89.23	143.55
1999-2K	142.88	67.26	68.59	64.65	119.33
2000-01	130.11	47.98	49.37	134.34	95.66
2001-02	159.26	36.94	60.18	229.86	130.99
2002-03	122.40	36.05	53.92	7.78	67.69
2003-04	189.85	26.49	36.72	213.11	172.02
2004-05	250.69	23.65	39.68	94.46	154.24
2005-06	318.00	41.25	30.45	165.61	153.84
2006-07	317.83	53.76	26.72	183.81	167.63
2007-08	106.92	104.49	124.41	149.52	106.08
2008-09	95.74	68.21	174.40	151.61	115.77
2009-10	94.84	60.60	354.52	24.37	88.69
2010-11	124.18	64.96	288.06	185.21	158.77
2011-12	165.24	79.37	304.14	222.14	153.49
2012-13	120.42	74.64	252.97	243.65	147.50
2013-14	157.93	63.83	278.39	344.07	156.16
2014-15	224.78	71.17	297.76	330.34	143.34
2015-16	337.53	93.44	365.08	267.31	145.62
2016-17	310.62	85.95	467.76	168.89	175.12
2017-18(F)	258.55	67.17	573.49	149.66	169.87

\$ आलू, प्याज, शंकरकन्दी, सिंघाड़ा सम्मिलित है। Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

F-अन्तिम (Final)

* वर्ष 1991-92 से 2006-07 तक तम्बाकू एवं आगे के वर्षों के लिए इसबगोल का सूचकांक है। From the year 1991-92 to 2005-06 index is for Tobacco and onward is for Isabaghol
वर्ष 1991-92 से 2006-07 तक आधार वर्ष 1991-92 से 1993-94=100 from the year 1991-92 to 2006-07 base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100

Concltd.

16. फसलवार उत्पादन
16. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै.टन (M. Tonne)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	2117973	4946443	7064416	201819	714931	916750
1992-93	4497534	5523746	10021280	623244	834647	1457891
1993-94	2277393	3706364	5983757	277434	793780	1071214
1994-95	3694878	6050006	9744884	545596	1419920	1965516
1995-96	2227812	5883516	8111328	321951	1133831	1455782
1996-97	3816549	7160175	10976724	699016	1145716	1844732
1997-98	4199795	7203757	11403552	633930	1998714	2632644
1998-99	3184000	7306308	10490308	273707	2170559	2444266
1999-2K	2695989	7097263	9793252	133374	759235	892609
2000-01	3352756	5955848	9308604	283135	448314	731449
2001-02	5740044	6835699	12575743	645907	780231	1426138
2002-03	1725653	5325111	7050764	113162	371287	484449
2003-04	9442584	6284688	15727272	1511256	770653	2281909
2004-05	4695452	6123545	10818997	500799	843413	1344212
2005-06	3599596	6324088	9923684	359209	540736	899945
2006-07	5100362	8348190	13448552	550571	929194	1479765
2007-08	6866501	7665427	14531928	949853	602654	1552507
2008-09	6701751	8165843	14867594	817100	1009157	1826257
2009-10	3535934	8121776	11657710	133407	568722	702129
2010-11	8961999	11360203	20322202	1603097	1648814	3251911
2011-12	8621619	10950717	19572336	1313399	1039429	2352828
2012-13	6378906	11725908	18104814	636970	1318342	1955312
2013-14	6284051	11964559	18248610	773380	1697502	2470882
2014-15	6904383	10789160	17693543	962955	987058	1950013
2015-16	5092507	11204241	16296748	1046966	943333	1990299
2016-17	6377020	13344122	19721142	1879235	1539463	3418698
2017-18(F)	6248541	12247926	18496467	1870091	1763467	3633558

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Contd...

16. फसलवार उत्पादन
16. CROP-WISE PRODUCTION

मै.टन (M. Tonne)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास (लिंग्ट) Cotton (Lint)
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1991-92	2319792	5661374	7981166	453577	2257095	2710672	1360662	143684
1992-93	5120778	6358393	11479171	723260	1818271	2541531	1128979	172763
1993-94	2554827	4500144	7054971	641950	1763361	2405311	1020028	142585
1994-95	4240474	7469926	11710400	753509	2080524	2834033	987007	148785
1995-96	2549763	7017347	9567110	644163	2425737	3069900	1384915	227507
1996-97	4515565	8305891	12821456	862844	2666533	3529377	1290177	231762
1997-98	4833725	9202471	14036196	1099865	2200177	3300042	1158729	147476
1998-99	3457707	9476867	12934574	1329462	2485952	3815414	1078790	148234
1999-2K	2829363	7856498	10685861	921712	2484086	3405798	786833	167319
2000-01	3635891	6404162	10040053	714509	1318054	2032563	561338	136912
2001-02	6385951	7615930	14001881	1182899	1946106	3129005	432127	47738
2002-03	1838815	5696398	7535213	435798	1318877	1754675	421716	42901
2003-04	10953840	7055341	18009181	1254297	2742121	3996418	309908	120529
2004-05	5196251	6966958	12163209	1588523	3972926	5561449	276642	129988
2005-06	3958805	6864824	10823629	1516613	4418292	5934905	482634	149683
2006-07	5650933	9277384	14928317	1360196	3806737	5166933	628963	126956
2007-08	7816354	8268081	16084435	1866389	2362957	4229346	594056	146576
2008-09	7518851	9175000	16693851	1694516	3506119	5200635	387814	123424
2009-10	3669341	8690498	12359839	1481554	2955059	4436613	344559	153561
2010-11	10565096	13009017	23574113	2269595	4371908	6641503	369354	145690
2011-12	9935018	11990146	21925164	2787234	2977811	5765045	451282	294229
2012-13	7015876	13044250	20060126	2555573	3815597	6371170	424349	261022
2013-14	7057431	13662061	20719492	2240571	3799990	6040561	362881	218737
2014-15	7867338	11776218	19643556	2421530	2898996	5320526	404616	259645
2015-16	6139453	12147574	18287027	2244005	3267135	5511140	531267	206487
2016-17	8256255	14883585	23139840	2563053	3955656	6518709	488652	265245
2017-18(F)	8118632	14011393	22130025	2564677	3546348	6111025	381868	321800

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Concltd.

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल
17. AREA UNDER CROPS

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	अनाज (Cereals)			दलहन (Pulses)		
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92	6423714	2033740	8457454	1766839	1063825	2830664
1992-93	6901044	2495302	9396346	1948768	1491934	3440702
1993-94	6109385	2191631	8301016	2065698	1262370	3328068
1994-95	6764961	2558592	9323553	1976685	1625115	3601800
1995-96	5935461	2392931	8328392	1914240	1659636	3573876
1996-97	6427520	2663055	9090575	2177611	1582438	3760049
1997-98	6415096	2943127	9358223	2108332	2273144	4381476
1998-99	5849619	2982281	8831900	1749821	2894126	4643947
1999-2K	5648997	2831142	8480139	1443542	1035321	2478863
2000-01	6462446	2534826	8997272	1666033	708818	2374851
2001-02	6924462	2461190	9385652	2352499	1004773	3357272
2002-03	4832385	1992607	6824992	1335218	467611	1802829
2003-04	7835719	2284945	10120664	2697596	1163434	3861030
2004-05	6316950	2185889	8502839	2488817	1087496	3576313
2005-06	6714435	2326252	9040687	2363984	1126113	3490097
2006-07	6728402	2797723	9526125	2151465	1055749	3207214
2007-08	6933290	2841988	9775278	2603680	1265123	3868803
2008-09	6985633	2582221	9567854	2383203	1288045	3671248
2009-10	7210619	2618724	9829343	2483702	919903	3403605
2010-11	7541113	3365466	10906579	2915289	1836481	4751770
2011-12	6776318	3214516	9990834	2971521	1477714	4449235
2012-13	5794042	3372226	9166268	1956669	1288694	3245363
2013-14	6110864	3516534	9627398	2221340	1976445	4197785
2014-15	5852346	3664303	9516649	2038707	1323525	3362232
2015-16	5782024	3368429	9150453	2830818	1035964	3866782
2016-17	5902931	3628879	9531810	4100379	1645183	5745562
2017-18(F)	5807312	3340159	9147471	4239817	1620905	5860722

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Contd...

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल
17. AREA UNDER CROPS

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	खाद्यान्न (Food Grain)			तिलहन (Oilseed)			गन्ना Sugarcane	कपास (लिंग्ट) Cotton (Lint)
	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total	खरीफ Kharif	रबी Rabi	कुल Total		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1991-92	8190553	3097565	11288118	1123725	2438216	3561941	31215	474469
1992-93	8849812	3987236	12837048	972812	2385934	3358746	24323	476417
1993-94	8175083	3454001	11629084	1172658	2440455	3613113	20589	518215
1994-95	8741646	4183707	12925353	1086709	2404918	3491627	21916	485892
1995-96	7849701	4052567	11902268	1012501	2830652	3843153	27513	606261
1996-97	8605131	4245493	12850624	1166870	2716450	3883320	26668	654246
1997-98	8523428	5216271	13739699	1132466	3288986	4421452	23202	644713
1998-99	7599440	5876407	13475847	1293931	3011363	4305294	22614	644633
1999-2K	7092539	3866463	10959002	1058337	2576957	3635294	19270	583176
2000-01	8128479	3243644	11372123	1207760	1438523	2646283	13479	510057
2001-02	9276961	3465963	12742924	1260897	1844721	3105618	9060	510147
2002-03	6167603	2460218	8627821	930078	1518898	2448976	9987	385685
2003-04	10533315	3448379	13981694	1081398	2147496	3228894	5802	343511
2004-05	8805767	3273385	12079152	1468348	3685927	5154275	5724	437776
2005-06	9078419	3452365	12530784	1615089	3669351	5284440	7922	471563
2006-07	8879867	3853472	12733339	1312317	3215383	4527700	10897	349602
2007-08	9536970	4107111	13644081	1518290	2498852	4017142	10401	369179
2008-09	9368836	3870266	13239102	1822203	2842098	4664301	6526	302687
2009-10	9694321	3538627	13232948	1843810	2314286	4158096	5986	444540
2010-11	10456402	5201947	15658349	1829587	3688814	5518401	5512	335871
2011-12	9747839	4692230	14440069	2119242	2507195	4626437	6415	567576
2012-13	7750711	4660920	12411631	2080205	2837943	4918148	5805	540644
2013-14	8332204	5492979	13825183	2197741	3081415	5279156	5261	393088
2014-15	7891053	4987828	12878881	1984087	2477568	4461655	5575	486553
2015-16	8612842	4404393	13017235	2283838	2559394	4843232	6141	447649
2016-17	10003310	5274062	15277372	2026160	2800416	4826576	6854	471167
2017-18(F)	10047129	4961064	15008193	1921447	2215403	4136850	5427	584230

F= अन्तिम (Final)

Concltd.

18. स्रोतवार सकल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल
18. GROSS AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Pond	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	कुल योग Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991-92	1855478	181374	3170467	57137	5264456
1992-93	1989702	230375	3231170	35237	5486484
1993-94	1835325	189347	3522795	47862	5595329
1994-95	1995151	264599	3503187	51948	5814885
1995-96	2114826	204154	3992091	50143	6361214
1996-97	2199915	217962	4266205	58848	6742930
1997-98	2237926	191231	4185184	61494	6675835
1998-99	2274887	99630	4382500	51592	6808609
1999-2K	2319076	81163	4483828	49913	6933980
2000-01	1975816	41033	4072707	45033	6134589
2001-02	2186462	108787	4399003	50209	6744461
2002-03	1348137	7929	3887110	29015	5272191
2003-04	1906061	62122	4367933	57161	6393277
2004-05	1957957	85534	4972511	77185	7093187
2005-06	2352358	82764	5293095	89819	7818036
2006-07	2370432	137194	5363387	87173	7958186
2007-08	2515493	103568	5382200	87194	8088455
2008-09	2460916	33631	5338314	77066	7909927
2009-10	2109132	18099	5107124	74418	7308773
2010-11	2463576	57635	5718997	81617	8321825
2011-12	2729980	72124	5999495	101289	8902888
2012-13	2885036	94113	6347171	129147	9455467
2013-14	2975815	70210	6649262	169581	9864768
2014-15	3067957	72149	6874357	156322	10170785
2015-16	3255513	66867	7116780	123285	10562445
2016-17	3219237	100588	7215168	189450	10724443

19. स्रोतवार शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्रफल
19. NET AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हैक्टेयर (Hectares)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Pond	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	कुल योग Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1991-92	1424563	162675	2701739	54391	4343368
1992-93	1428388	207031	2803309	32526	4471254
1993-94	1373489	169660	3009009	45197	4597355
1994-95	1427230	246742	3134237	50064	4858273
1995-96	1497213	189041	3500226	45945	5232425
1996-97	1533864	206796	3793116	54521	5588297
1997-98	1524872	181564	3657718	57182	5421336
1998-99	1557110	92997	3801219	47979	5499305
1999-2K	1619151	78420	3866868	47435	5611874
2000-01	1353845	38297	3472689	42259	4907090
2001-02	1451783	104747	3816342	46897	5419769
2002-03	960105	7744	3376795	26954	4371598
2003-04	1314271	60013	3810114	54616	5239014
2004-05	1457471	82407	4266653	73416	5879947
2005-06	1705767	76740	4426605	84834	6293946
2006-07	1703284	130791	4580694	80976	6495745
2007-08	1687753	101724	4572049	82534	6444060
2008-09	1583116	30565	4558657	72710	6245048
2009-10	1423923	16597	4338313	71081	5849914
2010-11	1628746	55676	4897427	78876	6660725
2011-12	1843797	68785	5111105	97888	7121575
2012-13	1900662	91686	5382149	124623	7499120
2013-14	1859107	67461	5561022	162037	7649627
2014-15	1928740	69699	5733278	149993	7881710
2015-16	1979480	66193	5775257	117067	7937997
2016-17	2018266	99296	5956495	182955	8257012

20. ऊर्जा अधिष्ठापित क्षमता
20. INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

मेगावाट (In MW)

वर्ष Year	क्षमता CAPACITY
1	2
1995-96	3049.00
1996-97	3082.00
1997-98	3097.36
1998-99	3355.84
1999-2k	3689.42
2000-01	3997.97
2001-02	4517.00
2002-03	4547.18
2003-04	5167.43
2004-05	5296.11
2005-06	5453.88
2006-07	6089.43
2007-08	6420.69
2008-09	7019.48
2009-10	8076.51
2010-11	9188.22
2011-12	10308.45
2012-13	12275.88
2013-14	14371.61
2014-15	15907.81
2015-16	17439.78
2016-17	18677.18
2017-18	19552.77
2018-19	21077.64

21. राज्य में सड़कों की लम्बाई
21. ROAD LENGTH IN THE STATE

किलोमीटर (km)

वर्ष Year	राष्ट्रीय उच्च मार्ग National Highways	राजकीय उच्च मार्ग State Highways	मुख्य जिला सड़कें Major District Roads	अन्य जिला सड़कें Other District Roads	ग्रामीण सड़कें Village Roads	सीमावर्ती सड़कें Border Roads	अन्य विभागीय सड़कें Other Deptt. Roads	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	2533	7274	3754	15294	10100	2239	-	41194
1990-91	2840	7247	3604	14987	27433	2239	-	58350
1991-92	2846	7136	3636	15054	29002	2239	-	59913
1992-93	2846	7151	3638	15067	30579	2239	-	61520
1993-94	2846	8720	3212	14394	31667	2239	-	63078
1994-95	2846	9810	5549	12143	33100	2239	46438	112125
1995-96	2846	10006	5707	12615	36816	2239	64220	134449
1996-97	2846	10047	5820	12684	41311	2239	64398	139345
1997-98	2964	9990	5789	60576	@	2239	64403	145961
1998-99	2964	9990	5789	63976	@	2239	64403	149361
1999-2K	4453	8898	5741	65142	@	2239	64403	150876
2000-01	4547	8714	5739	68462	@	-	62012	149474
2001-02	4665	8601	6053	17934	113561	-	-	150814
2002-03	4665	8585	6232	18785	114613	-	-	152880
2003-04	5655	8627	6117	19653	118188	-	-	158240
2004-05	5655	10139	6735	22615	117976	-	-	163120
2005-06	5655	11594	7328	21412	121139	-	-	167128
2006-07	5655	11668	7447	23681	125063	-	-	173514
2007-08	5714	11750	7658	24424	132914	-	-	182460
2008-09	5722	11758	7673	24418	137235	-	-	186806
2009-10	5724	11866	7829	24480	138635	-	-	188534
2010-11	5724	11873	10137	24062	137606	-	-	189402
2011-12	7260	10953	9900	25033	136854	-	-	190000
2012-13	7310	10937	10168	25761	137518	-	-	191694
2013-14	7310	11971	9509	25626	141434	-	-	195850
2014-15	8016	11421	9815	29603	149487	-	-	208342
2015-16	8168	15607	7646	30313	155973	-	-	217707
2016-17	8202	15438	8462	31431	163321	-	-	226854
2017-18	9079	15544	8802	32175	170972	-	-	236572

@ अन्य जिला सड़कों में शामिल है। Includes in Other District Roads

22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन 22. MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

Cumulative Numbers/संचयी संख्या

कलैण्डर / वित्तीय वर्ष Calendar/Financial Year	मोटर रिक्शा Motorised Rickshaws	दुपहिया वाहन Two Wheelers	आटो रिक्शा Auto Rickshaws	सामान ढोने वाले टेम्पो Tempos Carrying Goods	यात्री वाहन टेम्पो Tempos Carrying Passengers	कार एवं स्टेशन वैगन Car & Station Wagons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1983	41	217397	8155	226	1416	28053
1990	90	675317	17009	543	2831	51924
1991	90	746343	18236	776	3097	55909
1992	90	837840	19504	936	3679	59992
1993	90	920437	20982	1121	3947	63777
1994	90	1020054	23168	1371	4182	68881
1995	90	1145295	25218	1791	4513	76940
1996	90	1288411	28272	2258	5057	88746
1997	90	1424000	30837	2672	5346	98417
1998	90	1472889	32012	2882	5486	101768
1999	90	1791116	39151	5245	6870	123984
2000	90	1969150	42297	6518	7420	139067
2001	90	2157764	45288	8125	7881	155866
2002	90	2379599	49390	10097	8454	174171
2003	90	2623342	53985	12812	9209	197469
2004	90	2940515	59443	16426	10292	226329
2005	90	3302263	66155	21308	11549	259423
2006	90	3744732	73673	27761	12551	297597
2007	90	4167274	80962	33488	13159	345719
2008	90	4614532	87639	38483	13807	388302
2009	90	5104760	94446	42126	16355	441447
2010	90	5707735	101415	45379	19635	502952
2011	90	6443070	108359	48768	22902	570183
2011-12	90	6629743	110456	49812	23889	591069
2012-13	90	7465863	117990	53418	27432	659542
2013-14	90	8331142	125638	56668	31031	733916
2014-15	90	9272233	133006	60736	34498	814079
2015-16	90	10258009	141576	64959	38531	899307
2016-17	90	11250427	151425	69555	43166	988391
2017-18	90	12314229	160015	74533	47209	1095526
2018-19	90	13431554	167780	77911	50862	1204005

Contd...

22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN THE STATE

Cumulative Numbers/संचयी संख्या

कलैण्डर/ वित्तीय वर्ष Calendar/ Financial Year	जीप Jeeps	ट्रैक्टर Tractors	ट्रेलर Trailors	टैक्सी Taxies	बसें और मिनी बसें Buses & Mini Buses	ट्रक Trucks	अन्य वाहन Other Vehicles	कुल Total
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1983	20553	65589	23356	2451	15719	44162	1894	429012
1990	37303	129741	36359	8615	22914	66192	2505	1051343
1991	40823	144009	38343	9335	24256	70637	2538	1154392
1992	45783	166401	40878	10717	26601	77045	2567	1292033
1993	50512	182156	42208	11446	28450	81331	2604	1409061
1994	55822	197386	42701	12171	30870	87232	2667	1546595
1995	62272	217115	43561	13083	33302	95039	2771	1720990
1996	71095	241009	45613	14192	35627	105285	2872	1928527
1997	81765	266878	47422	15172	38764	113186	2945	2127494
1998	85410	276100	48155	15593	40239	116213	2962	2199799
1999	104107	329573	51626	18414	46065	128680	3058	2647979
2000	110975	351658	53231	20028	48759	135625	3242	2888060
2001	114982	369137	54355	23195	50626	142444	3524	3133277
2002	119298	386022	55520	26879	52631	152589	3896	3418636
2003	125663	401010	56675	31607	55314	168653	4281	3740110
2004	134441	426235	57875	36520	57542	186431	4738	4156877
2005	145134	455400	59128	41220	60343	201691	5402	4629106
2006	155137	493277	61148	46349	62832	224361	6761	5206269
2007	164298	529604	64335	52991	65108	246107	9345	5772480
2008	180198	561141	66600	57800	68426	262906	11820	6351744
2009	197780	597354	68820	65536	72334	282753	13730	6997531
2010	221436	634473	70259	75038	77000	314546	15765	7785723
2011	247036	685200	71171	85850	81747	350411	18773	8733560
2011-12	254840	699881	71665	89053	83345	362028	19697	8985568
2012-13	288056	768645	73732	103690	88616	401983	22978	10072035
2013-14	319490	841290	74568	114615	93892	434379	27711	11184430
2014-15	357188	907139	75709	123275	97650	472365	31051	12379019
2015-16	396572	969287	76707	131912	102818	517604	34804	13632176
2016-17	435366	1029721	80042	143075	108681	561158	39465	14900562
2017-18	487366	1092432	84642	152429	113964	613055	44516	16280006
2018-19	543181	1153510	85356	160994	118301	665926	50480	17709950

Concltd.

23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक 23. HEALTH INDICATORS

वर्ष Year	अशोधित जन्म दर Crude Birth Rate*		अशोधित मृत्यु दर Crude Death Rate*		शिशु मृत्यु दर Infant Mortality Rate#	
	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981	33.9	37.1	12.5	14.3	110	108
1990	30.2	33.6	9.7	9.6	80	84
1991	29.5	35.0	9.8	10.1	80	79
1992	29.2	34.9	10.1	10.5	79	90
1993	28.7	34.0	9.3	9.1	74	82
1994	28.7	33.7	9.3	9.0	74	84
1995	28.3	33.3	9.0	9.1	74	86
1996	27.5	32.4	9.0	9.1	72	85
1997	27.2	32.1	8.9	8.9	71	85
1998	26.5	31.6	9.0	8.8	72	83
1999	26.0	31.1	8.6	8.4	70	81
2000	25.8	31.4	8.5	8.5	68	79
2001	25.4	31.1	8.4	8.0	66	80
2002	25.0	30.6	8.1	7.7	63	78
2003	24.8	30.3	8.0	7.6	60	75
2004	24.1	29.0	7.5	7.0	58	67
2005	23.8	28.6	7.6	7.0	58	68
2006	23.5	28.3	7.5	6.9	57	67
2007	23.1	27.9	7.4	6.8	55	65
2008	22.8	27.5	7.4	6.8	53	63
2009	22.5	27.2	7.3	6.6	50	59
2010	22.1	26.7	7.2	6.7	47	55
2011	21.8	26.2	7.1	6.7	44	52
2012	21.6	25.9	7.0	6.6	42	49
2013	21.4	25.6	7.0	6.5	40	47
2014	21.0	25.0	6.7	6.4	39	46
2015	20.8	24.8	6.5	6.3	37	43
2016	20.4	24.3	6.4	6.1	34	41
2017	20.2	24.1	6.3	6.0	33	38

Source:- 1. Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-2013 RGI.

2. S.R.S Bulletin

एस.आर.एस. बुलेटिन

* per' 000 Mid Year Population प्रति हजार मध्यवर्षीय जनसंख्या

per' 000 Live Birth प्रति हजार जीवित जन्म

Contd...

23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक 23. HEALTH INDICATORS

(आयु वर्ष में / Age in Year)

वर्ष Year	जीवन प्रत्याशा दर LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	
	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan
1	8	9
1987-91	58.2	55.8
1988-92	58.7	56.3
1989-93	59.4	58.0
1990-94	60.0	58.6
1991-95	60.3	59.1
1992-96	60.7	59.5
1993-97	61.1	60.0
1994-98	62.2	60.4
1995-99	61.5	61.7
1996-2K	61.9	62.1
1997-01	62.3	62.8
1998-02	62.9	63.3
1999-03	63.4	63.8
2000-04	63.9	64.1
2001-05	64.3	64.5
2002-06	64.7	64.9
2003-07	65.0	65.2
2004-08	65.4	65.8
2005-09	65.7	66.2
2006-10	66.1	66.5
2007-11	66.5	66.8
2008-12	67.0	67.2
2009-13	67.5	67.5
2010-14	67.9	67.7
2011-15	68.3	67.9
2012-16	68.7	68.3

स्त्रोत :- एस. आर. एस. आधारित एब्रीज्ड जीवन तालिका आरजीआई
SRS based Abridged Life Tables RGI

Concltd.

24. साक्षरता दर – राजस्थान
24. LITERACY RATE - RAJASTHAN

वर्ष Year	कुल (Total)			ग्रामीण (Rural)			शहरी (Urban)		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	13.88	2.66	8.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1961	28.08	7.01	18.12	21.74	3.19	12.95	59.93	26.89	44.55
1971	33.87	10.06	22.57	27.04	4.80	16.44	64.53	34.94	50.82
1981	44.77	14.00	30.11	35.32	6.78	22.47	72.29	41.46	58.05
1991	54.99	20.44	38.55	47.64	11.59	30.37	78.50	50.24	65.33
2001	75.70	43.85	60.41	72.16	37.34	55.34	86.45	64.67	76.20
2011	79.19	52.12	66.11	76.16	45.80	61.44	87.91	70.73	79.68

Source:- Census of India - Reference Period N.A. Not available उपलब्ध नहीं

स्त्रोत : भारत की जनगणना- संदर्भ अवधि

Note :- Literacy rates for 1951,1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above and for the year 1981 to 2011 relate to population aged seven year and above.

नोट : साक्षरता दर, 1951, 1961 तथा 1971 के लिए जनसंख्या आयु वर्ग 5 वर्ष एवं अधिक को सम्मिलित किया गया है तथा साक्षरता दर 1981 से 2011 के लिए जनसंख्या आयु वर्ग 7 वर्ष एवं अधिक को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

25. जिलेवार जनांकिय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2011)

25. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (CENSUS 2011)

जिला District	जनसंख्या (Population)					लिंगानुपात Sex Ratio स्त्रियों की संख्या प्रति हजार पुरुषों पर No. of Females per thousand Males		जनसंख्या घनत्व (प्रति वर्ग कि.मी.) Density of Population (Per Sq. Km.)	जनसंख्या दशकीय वृद्धि दर 2001- 2011 (%) Population Decadal Growth Rate 2001- 2011 (%)
	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	समस्त overall	वर्ष 0-6 Years		
अजमेर (Ajmer)	1324085	1258967	2583052	1547642	1035410	951	901	305	18.60
अलवर (Alwar)	1939026	1735153	3674179	3019728	654451	895	865	438	22.80
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	907754	889731	1797485	1669864	127621	980	934	397	26.50
बारां (Baran)	633945	588810	1222755	968541	254214	929	912	175	19.70
बाड़मेर (Barmer)	1369022	1234729	2603751	2421914	181837	902	904	92	32.50
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	1355726	1192736	2548462	2053363	495099	880	869	503	21.40
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	1220736	1187787	2408523	1895869	512654	973	928	230	19.20
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	1240801	1123136	2363937	1563553	800384	905	908	78	24.30
बून्दी (Bundi)	577160	533746	1110906	888205	222701	925	894	192	15.40
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittaurgarh)	783171	761167	1544338	1259074	285264	972	912	197	16.10
चूरु (Churu)	1051446	988101	2039547	1463312	576235	940	902	147	20.30
दौसा (Dausa)	857787	776622	1634409	1432616	201793	905	865	476	23.50
धौलपुर (Dhaulpur)	653647	552869	1206516	959066	247450	846	857	398	22.70
डूंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	696532	692020	1388552	1299809	88743	994	922	368	25.40
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	1043340	925828	1969168	1433736	535432	887	854	179	10.00
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	931184	843508	1774692	1424228	350464	906	878	184	16.90
जयपुर (Jaipur)	3468507	3157671	6626178	3154331	3471847	910	861	595	26.20
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	361708	308211	669919	580894	89025	852	874	17	31.80
जालौर (Jalor)	936634	892096	1828730	1676975	151755	952	895	172	26.20
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	725143	685986	1411129	1181838	229291	946	912	227	19.60
झुंझुनू (Jhunjhunu)	1095896	1041149	2137045	1647966	489079	950	837	361	11.70
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	1923928	1763237	3687165	2422551	1264614	916	891	161	27.70
करौली (Karauli)	783639	674609	1458248	1240143	218105	861	852	264	20.90
कोटा (Kota)	1021161	929853	1951014	774410	1176604	911	899	374	24.40
नागौर (Nagaur)	1696325	1611418	3307743	2670539	637204	950	897	187	19.20
पाली (Pali)	1025422	1012151	2037573	1577567	460006	987	899	164	11.90
प्रतापगढ़ (Pratapgarh)	437744	430104	867848	796041	71807	983	933	195	22.80
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	581339	575258	1156597	972777	183820	990	903	248	17.70
सवाईमाधोपुर (S.Madhopur)	704031	631520	1335551	1069084	266467	897	871	297	19.60
सीकर (Sikar)	1374990	1302343	2677333	2043427	633906	947	848	346	17.00
सिरोही (Sirohi)	534231	502115	1036346	827692	208654	940	897	202	21.80
टोंक (Tonk)	728136	693190	1421326	1103603	317723	952	892	198	17.30
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	1566801	1501619	3068420	2459994	608426	958	924	262	23.70
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	35550997	32997440	68548437	51500352	17048085	928	888	200	21.30

Contd...

25. जिलेवार जनांकिय सूचकांक (जनगणना 2011)

25. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (CENSUS 2011)

जिला District	साक्षरता दर प्रतिशत में (Literacy Rate in Percentage)								
	कुल (Total)			ग्रामीण (Rural)			शहरी (Urban)		
	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total	पुरुष Males	महिला Females	कुल Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
अजमेर (Ajmer)	82.4	55.7	69.3	76.5	41.3	59.1	90.8	76.5	83.9
अलवर (Alwar)	83.7	56.3	70.7	82.1	52.2	67.9	91.0	74.7	83.4
बांसवाड़ा (Banswara)	69.5	43.1	56.3	67.7	40.1	54.0	91.0	79.3	85.2
बारां (Baran)	80.4	52.0	66.7	78.4	47.8	63.6	87.8	67.5	78.0
बाड़मेर (Barmer)	70.9	40.6	56.5	69.4	38.6	54.8	88.6	66.6	78.2
भरतपुर (Bharatpur)	84.1	54.2	70.1	83.1	50.5	67.9	88.1	68.8	79.0
भीलवाड़ा (Bhilwara)	75.3	47.2	61.4	71.3	40.6	56.0	89.0	71.8	80.7
बीकानेर (Bikaner)	75.9	53.2	65.1	70.6	44.3	58.1	85.7	69.5	78.0
बून्दी (Bundi)	75.4	46.6	61.5	72.3	41.2	57.3	87.7	67.4	77.9
चित्तौड़गढ़ (Chittaurgarh)	76.6	46.5	61.7	73.3	40.2	56.8	90.8	74.3	82.7
चूरु (Churu)	78.8	54.0	66.8	76.9	51.1	64.4	83.4	61.3	72.6
दौसा (Dausa)	83.0	51.9	68.2	81.8	49.4	66.3	91.0	69.4	80.7
धौलपुर (Dhaulpur)	81.2	54.7	69.1	81.2	52.4	68.1	81.3	62.9	72.7
डूंगरपुर (Dungarpur)	72.9	46.2	59.5	71.5	44.0	57.6	91.4	77.1	84.4
गंगानगर (Ganganagar)	78.5	59.7	69.6	75.9	55.3	66.2	85.3	71.3	78.7
हनुमानगढ़ (Hanumangarh)	77.4	55.8	67.1	75.9	53.1	65.1	83.3	66.8	75.4
जयपुर (Jaipur)	86.1	64.0	75.5	82.5	51.7	67.6	89.2	75.1	82.5
जैसलमेर (Jaisalmer)	72.0	39.7	57.2	69.4	35.5	53.8	87.4	66.2	78.0
जालौर (Jalor)	70.7	38.5	54.9	69.4	36.8	53.3	84.2	56.9	71.1
झालावाड़ (Jhalawar)	75.8	46.5	61.5	73.0	41.5	57.6	89.5	72.1	81.1
झुंझुनू (Jhunjhunu)	86.9	61.0	74.1	86.8	59.8	73.4	87.4	65.0	76.5
जोधपुर (Jodhpur)	79.0	51.8	65.9	74.6	41.2	58.5	86.7	71.3	79.4
करौली (Karauli)	81.4	48.6	66.2	80.9	46.5	65.0	84.1	60.0	72.8
कोटा (Kota)	86.3	65.9	76.6	82.2	54.0	68.6	88.9	73.7	81.7
नागौर (Nagaur)	77.2	47.8	62.8	76.0	45.2	60.9	81.9	58.8	70.6
पाली (Pali)	76.8	48.0	62.4	73.6	43.5	58.4	87.1	63.9	75.8
प्रतापगढ़ (Pratapgarh)	69.5	42.4	56.0	67.3	39.0	53.2	92.2	77.1	84.8
राजसमन्द (Rajsamand)	78.4	48.0	63.1	75.9	43.3	59.5	91.1	72.3	81.9
सवाई माधोपुर (S.Madhopur)	81.5	47.5	65.4	79.4	42.4	61.9	89.8	67.2	79.0
सीकर (Sikar)	85.1	58.2	71.9	84.9	56.4	70.8	85.8	64.3	75.4
सिरोही (Sirohi)	70.0	39.7	55.3	64.6	32.7	49.0	89.3	66.9	78.7
टोंक (Tonk)	77.1	45.4	61.6	75.5	39.7	58.0	82.9	64.8	73.8
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	74.7	48.4	61.8	69.6	39.8	54.9	93.4	81.2	87.5
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	79.2	52.1	66.1	76.2	45.8	61.4	87.9	70.7	79.7

Concltd.

26. राजस्थान में अकाल/अभाव की स्थिति से हुई क्षति
26. LOSS DUE TO FAMINE / SCARCITY CONDITION IN RAJASTHAN

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	प्रभावित जिलों की संख्या No. of Districts Affected	प्रभावित ग्रामों की संख्या No. of Villages Affected	प्रभावित जनसंख्या (लाखों में) Population Affected (In Lakh)	भू-राजस्व * निलंबित (₹लाख) Land Revenue Suspended (₹Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	26	23246	200.12	646.15
1991-92	30	30041	289.00	325.87
2001-02	18	7964	69.70	45.84
2002-03	32	40990	447.80	429.26
2003-04	3	649	5.82	8.80
2004-05	31	19814	227.65	167.77
2005-06	22	15778	198.44	123.21
2006-07	22	10529	136.73	36.49
2007-08	12	4309	56.12	39.86
2008-09	12	7402	100.12	47.69
2009-10	27	33464	429.13	459.04
2010-11	2	1249	13.67	9.53 @
2011-12	11	3739	49.95	30.77 @
2012-13	12	8030	120.90	65.44 @
2013-14	17	10225	159.38	101.44
2014-15	13	5841	74.30	15.35
2015-16	19	14487	194.87	171.55@
2016-17	13	5656	90.38	62.00@
2017-18	16	6838	106.50	89.38@
2018-19	9	5555	72.50	14.85@

* वित्तीय वर्ष के समंक Figures for financial year

@ संभावित Likely

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (लाख वर्ग कि.मी.) Geographical area (Lakh Sq. Km.)	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल में राज्य का प्रतिशत Percentage of State area to total area of the country	भारत की कुल जनसंख्या में राज्य की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत Percentage of State Population to all India Population 2011	जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मी. Density of Population Per Sq. K.M. 2011	नगरीय जनसंख्या का कुल 2011 की जनसंख्या से प्रतिशत Percentage of Urban Population to total Population 2011	साक्षरता दर प्रतिशत Literacy Rate (Percentage) 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश* Andhra Pradesh*	1.63	4.96	4.09	304	29.5	67.4
2 आसाम Assam	0.78	2.39	2.58	398	14.1	72.2
3 बिहार Bihar	0.94	2.86	8.60	1106	11.3	61.8
4 गुजरात Gujarat	1.96	5.97	4.99	308	42.6	78.0
5 हरियाणा Haryana	0.44	1.34	2.09	573	34.9	75.6
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	0.56	1.69	0.57	123	10.0	82.8
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	6.76	1.04	124	27.4	67.2
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.92	5.83	5.05	319	38.7	75.4
9 केरल Kerala	0.39	1.18	2.76	860	47.7	94.0
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	3.08	9.38	6.00	236	27.6	69.3
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	3.08	9.36	9.28	365	45.2	82.3
12 ओडिशा Odisha	1.56	4.74	3.47	270	16.7	72.9
13 पंजाब Punjab	0.50	1.53	2.29	551	37.5	75.8
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.42	10.41	5.66	200	24.9	66.1
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	1.30	3.96	5.96	555	48.4	80.1
16 तेलंगाना* Telangana*	1.12	3.41	2.89	312	38.9	66.5
17 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	2.41	7.33	16.50	829	22.3	67.7
18 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	0.89	2.70	7.54	1028	31.9	76.3
अखिल भारत All India	32.87	100.00	100.00	382	31.1	73.0

* Source : Statistical Year Book, 2016 DES, Telangana

स्रोत : स्टैटिस्टिकल ईयर बुक, 2016 डी.ई.एस., तेलंगाना

Contd...

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	शिशु मृत्यु दर (प्रति हजार जीवित जन्म) Infant mortality Rate (Per Thousand Live Birth) 2017	जोतों का औसत आकार (हैक्टेयर) Average size of operational holding (in Hect.) 2015-16	प्रति हैक्टेयर खाद का अनुमानित उपभोग (कि.ग्राम. हैक्टर) Estimated Consumption of fertilizer Per Hectare (Kgs/Hectare) 2016-17 @	उद्योगों से प्रति व्यक्ति शुद्ध मूल्य संवर्धन (₹) Per Capita Net value added in industries (₹) 2014-15#
1	8	9	10	11
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	32	0.94	212.07	5483
2 आसाम Assam	44	1.09	41.26	2565
3 बिहार Bihar	35	0.39	198.42	570
4 गुजरात Gujarat	30	1.88	127.98	27465
5 हरियाणा Haryana	30	2.22	218.18	18128
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	22	0.95	57.49	44231
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	23	0.59	62.91	4238
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	25	1.35	162.58	9259
9 केरल Kerala	10	0.18	34.38	3384
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	47	1.57	79.70	2815
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	19	1.35	114.75	17687
12 ओडिशा Odisha	41	0.95	56.78	3973
13 पंजाब Punjab	21	3.62	232.17	7142
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	38	2.73	54.93	4557
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	16	0.75	154.48	12756
16 तेलंगाना Telangana	29	1.00	243.46	7973
17 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	41	0.73	153.51	2051
18 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	24	0.76	158.28	1994
अखिल भारत All India	33	1.08	123.41 (Average)	7814

@ Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2017, GoI
Based on Estimated population of 1st October, 2014

कृषि सांख्यिकी, एट ए ग्लान्स 2017, भारत सरकार
1 अक्टूबर 2014 की अनुमानित जनसंख्या पर आधारित

Contd...

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.) Per Capita Consumption of electricity (kwh.)* 2015-16 (P)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population 31.03.2016	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) Total Road Length # Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (km) 31.03.2016	बारहवीं योजना प्रस्तावित उद्ब्यय प्रचलित कीमतों पर ₹ (करोड़) 12th Plan proposed Outlay at Current prices ₹ (Crore)
1	12	13	14	15
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1229.51	16905	106.99	342842.00
2 आसाम Assam	322.24	8725	420.10	55480.35
3 बिहार Bihar	257.70	5300	219.28	228452.00
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2247.68	32566	91.29	283623.00
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1936.17	31602	109.66	204000.00
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1338.86	16622	100.15	22800.00
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	1234.26	11040	22.37	44055.00
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1242.31	26218	180.15	255250.00
9 केरल Kerala	704.22	28573	516.85	102000.00
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	928.95	14392	94.06	210153.00
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1317.66	23320	199.35	275000.00
12 ओडिशा Odisha	1563.57	13778	185.02	124373.00
13 पंजाब Punjab	1919.13	31246	215.20	85359.00
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	1163.52	18786	74.30	196992.00
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	1439.41	34950	200.70	211250.00
16 तेलंगाना Telangana	1687.93	23893	110.26	NA
17 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	524.43	11045	175.33	326953.00
18 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	660.47	6962	356.87	171795.00
अखिल भारत All India	1074.65	18214	143.07	3716384.96

Excluding J.R.Y Roads N.A.-Not Available उपलब्ध नहीं * Related to utility and non-utility उपयोगिता तथा अनुउपयोगिता से संबंधित
P - Provisional प्रावधानिक

Contd...

27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक 27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंको की संख्या दिसम्बर, 2018 No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population # December, 2018	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक जमा (₹) दिसम्बर, 2018 Per Capita Bank Deposit # (₹) December, 2018	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (₹) दिसम्बर, 2018 Per Capita Bank credit # (₹) December, 2018
1	16	17	18
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	13	55869	65672
2 आसाम Assam	7	40521	18605
3 बिहार Bihar	6	31064	10307
4 गुजरात Gujarat	12	101242	80606
5 हरियाणा Haryana	17	140500	86193
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	22	128625	39484
7 जम्मू एवं कश्मीर Jammu & Kashmir	14	87665	40298
8 कर्नाटक Karnataka	16	139761	98484
9 केरल Kerala	18	132546	85605
10 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	8	44548	30084
11 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	10	192124	208731
12 ओडिशा Odisha	11	68095	25760
13 पंजाब Punjab	22	126846	77311
14 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10	48823	38139
15 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	15	109031	119025
16 तेलंगाना Telangana	14	117942	126557
17 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	8	44039	18494
18 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	8	78335	38374
अखिल भारत All India	11	92472	71755

Based on Estimated Population of 1st October, 2018 1 अक्टूबर, 2018 की अनुमानित जनसंख्या पर आधारित

Concltd.