



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Rajasthan

ECONOMIC REVIEW

2019-20

Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Rajasthan, Jaipur





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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

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**CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN**



M E S S A G E

Rajasthan has made substantial strides in the pursuit of socio-economic development during last one year. The Government has introduced a comprehensive set of reforms which have resulted in profound achievements across various areas.

The "**Economic Review 2019-20**" provides valuable information about performance of Rajasthan's economy in the last year and the major achievements in various welfare programmes/schemes being implemented in the State.

I sincerely believe that the "**Economic Review 2019-20**" will serve as an important guide for effective policy making which shall enable transformations across sectors in the years to come.

(ASHOK GEHLOT)



**DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER
RAJASTHAN**



F O R E W O R D

The Economic Review is published annually by Directorate of Economics and Statistics regularly. The "**Economic Review 2019-20**" provides details on progress of programmes being implemented in strengthening the State's economy and creating a prosperous and healthy Rajasthan. This is an outcome of a detailed dialogue with various departments of Government of Rajasthan.

I would like to express my gratitude to all concerned for extending their support in bringing out this publication in time.

(SACHIN PILOT)



**Chief Secretary
Government of Rajasthan**

P R E F A C E

The Economic Review is brought out, every year by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan. The “**Economic Review 2019-20**” is a ready reckoner of the status of progress and trends of the development in various sectors of the State's economy.

A separate chapter on the "Sustainable Development Goals" is also included in this publication and the results on the Sustainable Development Index - Rajasthan has been incorporated.

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

(D. B. Gupta)



Principal Secretary
Department of Planning and Statistics
Government of Rajasthan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Economic Review is brought out by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics every year. The "**Economic Review, 2019-20**" provides a bird's eye view on the State's economy for the financial year 2019-20. In this edition of Economic Review two new chapters have been introduced namely- "Urbanisation and Urban Development" and "The Growing Service Sector". Besides discussing the sectoral performance, the chapters also provide detailed information on programme, performance and achievement of the various departments of the states.

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.


(ABHAY KUMAR)



**Director and Joint Secretary
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Government of Rajasthan**

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Review is a document which is presented annually in the State Legislative Assembly at the time of the presentation of the State Government Budget. The "Economic Review 2019-20" is comprises of 11 chapters that provide a comprehensive view of the current socio-economic status of Rajasthan, covering all the sectors.

It also includes a Statistical Appendix which provides the datasets on key socio-economic indicators. In this edition, an attempt has been made to recast this annual publication with significant reorganization made in the chapter schema along with inclusion of new chapters.

Any suggestions for improvement of this publication are welcome.

(Dr. OM PRAKASH BAIRWA)

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KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

S. No.	Particular	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gross State Domestic Product	₹Crore	563340	597267	633278	677428	711627
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices						
	(b) Current Prices		681482	760750	835170	942586	1020989
2.	Economic Growth Rate as per GSDP	Per cent	8.02	6.02	6.03	6.97	5.05
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices						
	(b) Current Prices		10.69	11.63	9.78	12.86	8.32
3.	Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices of	Per cent	25.88	26.40	25.50	25.04	25.19
	(a) Agriculture						
	(b) Industry						
	(c) Services						
4.	Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Basic Prices of	Per cent	26.08	28.01	26.37	25.16	25.56
	(a) Agriculture						
	(b) Industry						
	(c) Services						
5.	Net State Domestic Product	₹Crore	501922	530172	560787	600435	630695
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices						
	(b) Current Prices		610713	682788	748555	845247	916014
6.	Per Capita Income	₹	68565	71394	74441	78570	81355
	(a) Constant (2011-12) Prices						
	(b) Current Prices		83426	91946	99366	110606	118159

Note : For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimates III, Year 2018-19 - Revised Estimates I and Year 2019-20- Advance Estimates (AE).
GSVA : Gross State Value Added

Figure 1

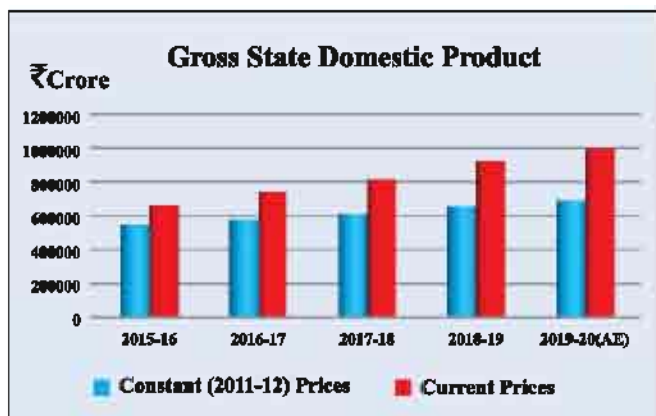


Figure 2

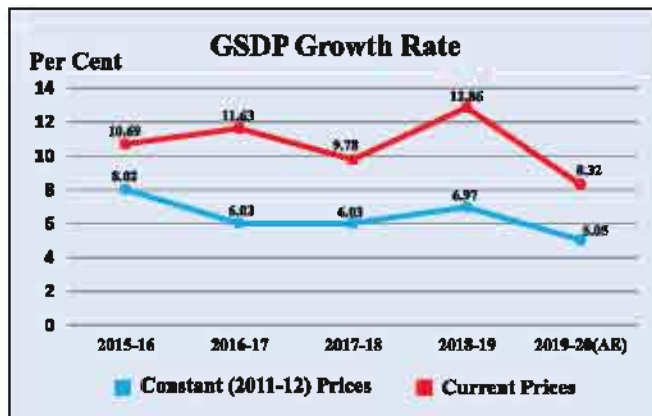


Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

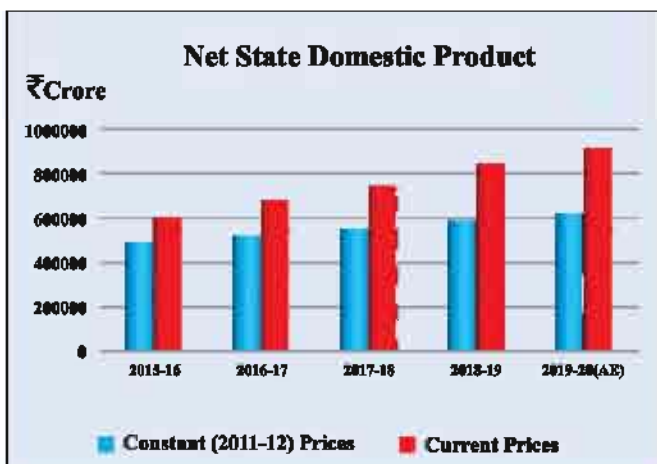
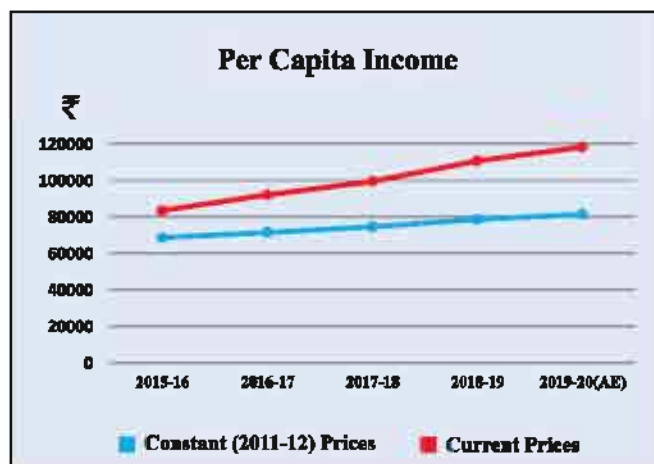


Figure 6



S. No.	Particular	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gross Fixed Capital formation At Current Prices@	₹Crore	203488	211974	232063	256731	-
8.	Index for Agriculture Production* (Base Year 2005-06 to 2007-08=100)		145.62	175.12	170.17	184.25 ⁺	-
9.	Total Food-grain Production*	Lakh MT	182.87	231.40	221.05	231.25 ⁺	249.88 [@]
10.	Index for Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12=100)		119.25	122.11	133.08	140.37	127.76 ^{\$\$}
11.	Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		273.55	287.24	292.34	301.74	313.63 ^{\$}
	Percentage change		2.08	5.00	1.78	3.22	3.94
12.	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers ** (Base Year 2001=100)						
	(a) Jaipur Centre		245	257	268	282	312 [#]
	(b) Ajmer Centre		248	256	260	272	291 [#]
	(c) Bhilwara Centre		259	269	274	278	295 [#]
13.	Installed Capacity (Power)	MW	17440	18677	19553	21078	21176 ^{\$}
14.	Commercial Bank Credit (September)	₹Crore	203902	196698	219643	267523	315149

* Relates to agriculture year

+ Final

** Relates to calendar year

@ Provisional

\$ Upto Dec 2019

Jan to Nov 2019

\$\$ Upto Dec 2019 (Provisional)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rajasthan, a tourist paradise, settled beautifully amidst waves of golden sand dunes, cool mountain ranges, and numerous sparkling lakes has been a favorite destination of millions of travelers across the globe. Situated in the north western end of the country, Rajasthan has a long history of art and cultural heritage and is home to a number of captivating royal palaces known for their cultural, historical and photographic explorations. It is the largest State of India in terms of geographic area (3,42,239 km). The State is administratively divided into 7 divisions and 33 districts.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- As per Census 2011, Rajasthan's total population is 68.54 million with one of the lowest density of population in the country. As regards region wise break up, Rajasthan's urban population is 17.04 million that is 24.9 per cent of the total population whereas the rural population stands at 51.50 million which is 75.1 per cent of the total population.
- As per Census 2011, Sex Ratio in Rajasthan was 928 females per 1000 males. In urban regions of Rajasthan, Sex Ratio was 914 females per 1000 males in 2011, as compared to 890 females per thousand males in 2001 which shows that the sex ratio in urban region has been improved by 24 females per 1000 males. However, the rural areas continue to exhibit a more balanced sex ratio than urban areas (region wise). The sex ratio in rural areas stands at 933 females per 1000 males in the year 2011 which is marginally higher than the urban areas. In 2001, the sex ratio in rural areas was 930 females per thousand males which was significantly higher than urban region statistics.
- The literacy rate has continuously witnessed an upward trend from 1961 to 2011. The literacy

rate in Rajasthan in 2011 was 66.11 percent, rising from 60.4 per cent in 2001. In terms of region-wise performance, average literacy rate in Rajasthan for Urban regions was 79.70 percent in 2011, as compared to 61.4 per cent in rural region.

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 advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices is estimated to be ₹10,20,989 crore for the year 2019-20 as compared to ₹9,42,586 crore during the year 2018-19, showing an increase of 8.32 per cent over the previous year.
- As per the advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2019-20 is likely to attain a level of ₹7,11,627 crore, as against the estimates of GSDP for the year 2018-19 of ₹6,77,428 crore, registering an increase of 5.05 per cent over the preceding year.
- The advance estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is worked out to be ₹9,16,014 crore for the year 2019-20, as compared to ₹8,45,247 crore during the year 2018-19, showing an increase of 8.37 per cent over the previous year.

- As per the advance estimates, the Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices, in the year 2019-20 has been estimated at ₹6,30,695 crore as against ₹6,00,435 crore of the year 2018-19, showing an increase of 5.04 per cent over the previous year.
- The Per Capita Income for the year 2019-20 (advance estimates) at current prices worked out to be ₹1,18,159 as against ₹1,10,606 during the year 2018-19 registering an increase of 6.83 per cent over the previous year. The per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices during 2019-20 (advance estimates) is likely to be ₹81,355 as compared to ₹78,570 in the year 2018-19 registering an increase of 3.54 per cent over the previous year.

WHOLESALE AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The General Index of Wholesale Prices (Base year 1999-2000=100) of the state during the year 2019 stood at 310.56 as against 300.27 in the year 2018, which shows an increase of 3.43 per cent over the previous year. The index of Primary Articles and Manufactured Product's Group registered an increase of 6.15 per cent and 3.62 per cent while the index of Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants Group decrease by 0.55 per cent over the previous year respectively. While at all India level, the General Index of Wholesale Prices (Base year 2011-12=100) increased by 1.93 per cent in the year 2019. A rising trend has also been observed in Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for the year 2019. General Consumer Price Index (Base year 2001=100) for the year 2019 recorded an increase of 10.64 per cent at Jaipur Centre, 6.99 per cent at Ajmer centre and 6.12 per cent at Bhilwara centre over the previous year.

BANKING & FINANCE

The state has an extensive network of banking and financial system. As on September 2019, there are a total of 7,491 bank offices/branches in the state, out of which 4,260 are Public Sector Banks (including SBI and its associate banks); 1,560 are regional rural banks; 1,354 are private sector banks; 6 are foreign banks; and 311 are small finance banks.

In Rajasthan, the deposits increased by 11.97 per cent in September, 2019 as compared to September, 2018,

while at all India level deposits increased by 10.05 per cent during the same period. The credit deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks is 78.31 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.62 per cent at all India level as on September, 2019, whereas it was 74.43 per cent in Rajasthan and 76.44 per cent at all India level as on September, 2018.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

- In Rajasthan, during the entire monsoon season 2019, there have been abnormal, excess or normal rains in most of the districts, whereas in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Alwar districts, deficit rainfall has been recorded.
- The actual rainfall in the period from 1st June to 30th September, 2019 in the State was 774.38 mm which is 46.09 per cent more than the normal rainfall of 530.08 mm. The good monsoon provided help to the agriculture sector.
- Agriculture and allied sector play an important role in the State's economy. Agriculture and allied sector activities primarily refer to cultivation of Crops, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry. A large segment of the State's population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for its livelihood.
- There has been a constant increase in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Agriculture and allied sector at constant as well as current price; it increased from ₹1.19 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹1.68 lakh crore in 2019-20, showing a compound annual growth rate 4.42 per cent while at current price the GSVA of Agriculture and allied sector increased from ₹1.19 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹2.47 lakh crore in 2019-20 showing a compound annual growth rate of 9.56 per cent.
- As per preliminary forecast for the year 2019-20, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 249.88 lakh tonnes, which is an increase of 8.06 per cent over the production of 231.25 lakh tonnes in the previous year.
- Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity of major crops. The sincere efforts by the State Government and the financial assistance from the Central Government enabled the State to attain new

heights in agriculture productivity. Productivity of cereals has increased by 157.84 per cent between the years 1991-92 to 2018-19. Productivity of pulses and oilseeds has increased by 96.30 per cent and 109.06 per cent respectively between the years 1991-92 to 2018-19. Productivity of cotton has increased by 80.86 per cent from 303 kg per hectare in 1991-92 to 548 kg per hectare in the year 2018-19.

- 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. For the year 2019-20, a provision of ₹369.96 crore (including central share) is proposed under State fund, against which a sum of ₹160.43 crore has been utilized upto December, 2019.
- "Rajeev Gandhi Krishak Sathi Sahayata Yojana" provides financial assistance for agricultural marketing to agriculturist, agricultural labourer and hamals. Under this scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the tune of ₹2 lakh in the case of work-site accidental death. During the year 2019-20, ₹30.26 Crore have been disbursed to 2,087 farmers upto December, 2019.
- The livestock Census-2019 has placed total livestock population of the State at 567.76 lakh and poultry birds at 146.23 lakh. The State has about 10.60 per cent of the livestock of the country. It accounts for about 7.23 per cent of cattle, 12.47 per cent of buffaloes, 14.00 per cent of goats, 10.64 per cent of sheep and 84.43 per cent of camels of the country.

IRRIGATION

- Major, medium and minor irrigation projects have made significant contribution to the State economy by utilizing, managing State's limited water resources. With consistent efforts, irrigation potential created by 2018-19 is 38.60 lakh hectare against 4 lakh hectare at the time of Independence. During financial year 2019-20, additional irrigation potential of 9,793 hectare has been created upto December, 2019.
- Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) has been sanctioned for getting loan assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Projects. Total Culturable Command Area to be treated under this project is 4.70 lakh hectare. 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 the State contribution (15 per cent) will be ₹377.81 crore (5,705 Million Yen).

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana- Micro Irrigation (PMKSY-MI) is being run in the State that focuses on drip and sprinkler techniques of micro irrigation which are the efficient water management practices. For the year 2019-20, a provision of ₹117.92 crore was kept. As an additional subsidy on drip and sprinkler irrigation, an amount of ₹21.78 crore was allotted. During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹55.53 crore incurred and an additional subsidy of ₹8.36 crore have been provided for drip and sprinkler irrigation upto December, 2019.

INDUSTRIES

- Several industry specific reform and initiatives taken by the Government have significantly improved the overall industrial environment of the State. The thrust of public policy is on environmentally sustainable industrialization, with generation of maximum employment opportunities and augmentation of State revenue. The sectoral contribution of the Industries sector in the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the State stands at 27.81 per cent at current prices in 2019-20. The contribution of manufacturing and mining sector to GSVA at current prices are 9.82 per cent and 6.62 per cent respectively in 2019-20 to be estimated. The growth of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in Rajasthan showed a positive trend from 2015-16 to 2018-19.
- 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. In particular, their contribution to employment generation is widely recognized. During the financial year 2019-20, 1,05,334 industrial units have been registered online on UAM portal upto December, 2019.
- For setting up new enterprises in the

manufacturing, service and trade sectors and for expansion, modernization, diversification of existing enterprises to provide loans upto ₹10 crore through financial institutions, "Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana" has commenced from 13th December, 2019. Under the scheme, small scale entrepreneurs are being provided 8 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹25 lakh, 6 per cent on loans upto ₹5 crore, 5 per cent on loans upto ₹10 crore.

- Bureau of Investment Promotion is responsible for facilitating 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. During Financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), a total of 218 proposals with expected investment of ₹2,18,706 crore were dealt by BIP. In all, 14 proposals have been implemented with investment of about ₹7,819.41 crore during the financial year upto December, 2019.
- 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. During the financial year 2019-20 (Upto December, 2019), RIICO has developed 805.27 acres of land and allotted 365 industrial plots. During this period, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure of ₹159.26 crore on industrial areas and recovered ₹489.76 crore from the industries.

EXPORTS

- The State Government has identified exports as one of the thrust areas for economic development. The significance of exports from the State lies not only in earning foreign exchange for the country's exchequer but also in the indirect benefits to the State such as: expansion of market opportunities for its produce, improvement in product quality and subsequent handling techniques, technological upgradation in terms of plant, machinery and manufacturing process, greater employment opportunities etc.
- The exports from Rajasthan has been growing strong standing at ₹51,178.41 crore in 2018-19 with a growth of 10.11 per cent over the

previous year 2017-18. The top five export items from Rajasthan accounts for more than 50 per cent of exports from the State. These include engineering goods, textiles, chemical and allied products, gems and jewellery and handicrafts.

MINES AND MINERALS

- Every facet of Rajasthan is unique so as its geology. Rajasthan is the rich State in terms of availability and variety of minerals in the Country. It has deposits of 81 different types of minerals. Out of these, 57 minerals are being currently mined. Rajasthan is the sole producer of Lead & 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, Felspar and Fire Clay in the country. It also has prominent position in the country in the production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as Marble, Sandstone and Granite. 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, 14,420 mining leases for minor mineral and 17,534 quarry licenses in the State. During the financial year 2019-20, revenue target of ₹6,600 crore was assigned to Mines and Geology Department out of which a total of ₹3,076.98 crore of revenue was achieved by December, 2019.
- 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. The company is having a long-term low Silica Limestone supply agreement with Steel Authority of India. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), the estimated gross revenue and pre-tax profit of RSMML are ₹1,21,893.88 lakh and ₹28,632.77 lakh respectively.

OIL AND GAS

- Rajasthan is a significant producer of crude oil in India. The State contributes about 22-23

per cent (7.5 MMTPA) of total crude oil production (34 MMTPA) in India and is the second largest producer after Bombay High which contributes about 40 per cent. Petroleum producing area in the State is spread over an area of about 1,50,000 sq. km (14 districts) under 4 Petroliferous Basins. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), revenue accrued is ₹2,559.77 crore.

- 2 new blocks for oil and gas exploration (one from Jaisalmer Basin & one from Bikaner-Nagaur Basin) were awarded on 11th July, 2019 by MoP&NG under Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP)-II & III.

POWER

- Sources of power generation in Rajasthan 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 installed capacity of power in the State as on March, 2019 was 21,077.64 MW. Generation capacity added during the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 is 737 MW.
- The total Extra High Voltage (EHV) Transmission network of the State as on March, 2012 was 28,363 Ckt. km (circuit km), which has increased to 41,104.40 Ckt. km (with PPP) upto March, 2019. During the financial year 2019-20, (upto December, 2019) total 604.37 Ckt. km has been added in the transmission network.
- The energy availability in the State in March, 2012 was 5,005.38 crore units which increased to 8,116.73 crore units by March, 2019. The total energy availability has been increased by 62.16 per cent from 2011-12 to 2018-19. Likewise total net energy consumption has also gone up by 59.16 per cent.
- As per the assessment of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) Government of India, Rajasthan has a potential of 142 GW of electricity from solar source. The State, known for its dry desert is now fast emerging as biggest hub of solar power. Solar Power plants of 4,637 MW have been commissioned in the State upto December, 2019. Further, State Government has issued an investor friendly Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2019.
- The Government of Rajasthan has issued the

Rajasthan Wind & Hybrid Energy Policy-2019 on 18th December, 2019. The wind energy potential in the State is estimated to be about 1,27,750 MW at 120 Mtr. hub height as per assessment of National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), MNRE, Government of India. A total of 4,310.5 MW wind power capacity has been established upto December, 2019 in the State.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

- Rajasthan has a robust Transport System which is one of the powerful engines of its economic development. The increase in registration of motor vehicle clearly shows progressive structure of transportation facilities in the State. The total number of motor vehicles registered with the transport department in the State was 177.10 lakh upto 2018-19, which has reached to 188.38 lakh by the end of December, 2019 showing an increase of 6.37 per cent.
- Significant efforts are being made to improve the State road network in past years, yet there are huge gaps which need to be considered. The total road length which was just 13,553 km in 1949, increased to 2,64,244.05 km upto March, 2019. The road density in the State is 77.21 km per 100 sq. km of total area at the end of March, 2019 whereas national road density is 143.08 km per 100 sq. km.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

- Three quarters of the population of the state reside in rural areas. 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 the course of planned development of the State benefit the rural areas and rural population.
- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in 272 blocks. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹107.12 crore has been incurred on this project.
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been instrumental in providing employment to rural people. During the financial year 2019-20 (Upto

December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹5,735.66 crore has been incurred and 2,661.92 lakh man-days were generated by providing employment to 51.62 lakh households.

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin- (PMAY-G) scheme was launched by Government of India 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. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹1,956.49 crore have been spent and 86,134 new houses have been constructed.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- Urban areas contain about a quarter of the total population and is increasing at a pace similar to the nation as a whole. Percentage share of Rajasthan's urban population in its total population increased from 16.28 per cent (1961) to 23.39 per cent (2001) and later to 24.87 per cent in 2011.
- In terms of urban population in Rajasthan, districts including Kota (60.31 per cent), Jaipur (52.40 per cent), Ajmer (40.08 per cent), Jodhpur (34.30 per cent) and Bikaner (33.86 per cent) are the most urbanised districts, whereas Jalore (8.30 per cent), Pratapgarh (8.27 per cent), Banswara (7.10 per cent) and Dungarpur (6.39 per cent) are the least urbanized districts.
- The Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) is responsible for the infrastructural Development of Jaipur region. It is responsible for the construction of ring roads, flyovers, bridges, parking places, parks, community centres etc. During 2019-20 (December, 2019), total receipts of Jaipur Development Authority, was ₹614.61 crore which included ₹109.88 crore loan from NCRPB.
- Total receipts of Jodhpur Development Authority in the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) is ₹119.85 crore. During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) Jodhpur Development Authority has incurred an expenditure of ₹51.58 crore on Roads / Flyover, Bridges, Electrification, Sewerage works, Construction/ Maintenance of Roads, Development of parks and other new construction and maintenance works.

- Rajasthan Housing Board (RHB) was established on 24th February, 1970 as an autonomous body to suggest measures for dealing with and satisfy housing needs in the State. RHB primarily focuses on affordable housing activities for the 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 a period of 49 years. As of December 2019, RHB has taken up construction of 2,50,405 dwelling units, out of which 2,48,476 dwelling units have been completed, 2,45,383 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,27,715 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 constructed for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG).

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS

- In order to provide information on government services to the citizens in an accessible, transparent and reliable manner, the portals related to various projects are currently being developed, based on the suggestions received from the concerned department. In this endeavour, the Jan Soochna Portal was inaugurated on 13th September, 2019. Jan Soochna Portal has been created by the department to provide information about all the schemes implemented by the government in one place, which will be updated from time to time.
- In order to fulfill the objective of 'one number, one card and one identity', Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan has announced "Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana" in his budget speech. The scheme is aimed to integrate benefits transferred under various schemes in simple, accessible and transparent manner. For the effective implementation of the Jan-Aadhaar Yojana, an independent Jan-Aadhaar Authority is being constituted for which the "Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Authority Ordinance, 2019" has already been passed by the State cabinet and has come into effect from 18th December, 2019.
- 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. Additionally, Challenge

for Change, Rajasthan Stack, QRcode ranking mechanism and an incubator, iStart Nest (Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur), are also made available to the State Startup's.

- Rajasthan Sampark Portal is developed 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.

TOURISM

- Rajasthan State is one of the most popular tourist destinations in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has varied tourist attraction for both domestic and international tourists.
- Significant efforts are being made by the State Government to develop tourism in the State, since it has immense potential to generate employment and income for the people of the Rajasthan. During the year 2019, the number of tourist visits in Rajasthan was 538.26 lakh (522.20 lakh domestic and 16.06 lakh foreigners).

EDUCATION

- The State Government is making concerted efforts for improving the socio-economic status of people through better development of education and providing better educational infrastructure. The State is endeavouring to achieve the objective of total literacy and quality education through various programmes/schemes like Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Continuing Education Programme & Saakshar Bharat Mission.
- There are 35,235 Government Primary Schools (PS), 19,796 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 14,898 Government Secondary/Sr. Secondary Schools with elementary classes. The total enrolment in Government schools is 62.89 lakh as per DISE report 2018-19.
- 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 2019-20, a total amount of ₹73 crore was received and text books of ₹45.66 crore has been distributed successfully in the State Government schools.

- Pre-matric scholarship is being provided to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and DTNT marginal area (OBC) students. In the financial year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹513.25 lakh was incurred under this scheme upto December, 2019.
- Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2010. As per the provisions of the Act, 25 percent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. During the year 2019-20, a total of 8.37 lakh children including 1.94 lakh newly enrolled 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).
- To promote Girls Education in the State, 319 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs) are functional and 38,760 girls are studying in these schools.
- 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 14,601 senior secondary/secondary schools and 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in Government sector. There are 15,759 Secondary/Sr. Secondary private schools in Rajasthan. In the government schools, 48.49 lakh students including 24.89 lakh girls are studying and 47,780 students are studying in Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools.
- Higher Education Department caters to the management of General Education Universities and Colleges. There are total 1,963 colleges of General Education, out of which there are 275 Government Colleges, 15 Government Law Colleges, 1,660 Private colleges, 7 Self Financing Institutions and 6 Colleges established with Private partnership. 914 B.Ed. colleges are also being run by the Department. There are 27 State Financed Universities, 52

- Private Universities and 7 Deemed Universities in the State.
- To provide Engineering education at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level, a total 98 (including 01 Engineering College having Architecture branch) Engineering Colleges are functional in the State. Out of these 11 are Autonomous Engineering Colleges under Government of Rajasthan, 4 are constituent colleges of State Universities and 82 are private un-aided Colleges with total admission capacity of around 36,531 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 58 MBA Institutions (10 Government/ Government aided and 48 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 3,692 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.
- There are 22 Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, out of which 6 Colleges are in the Government sector including one under Government Society, one affiliated to Rajasthan University of Health Science (R.U.H.S.), 6 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.
- “Ayushman Bharat-Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthaya Bima Yojana” has been launched on 1st September, 2019 in the State. The main objective of this scheme is to provide cashless healthcare services to the poor families (under NFSA-2013 and selected families of SECC 2011) of Rajasthan. Under the 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. A total of 1,401 disease packages are offered under the scheme, which include 663 tertiary packages and 738 secondary packages. In secondary packages reserved list include 46 Government Medical Institution packages and 14 Private Medical Institution packages.
- Government of Rajasthan started Nishulk Sanitary Napkins Distribution 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 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 7.91 crore sanitary napkins of ₹16.45 crore for school going girls and 1.24 crore sanitary napkins of ₹2.12 crore for non-school going girls have been distributed under the scheme.
- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana 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, 26.89 crore investigations performed and 12.80 crore beneficiaries were benefitted during 2019-20 (upto December, 2019). Every day approximately 1 lakh investigations are being done free of cost in Rajasthan.
- 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. Under the scheme, free medical and other facilities are being provided to pregnant women and new born children. During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 25.41 lakh pregnant women availed free of cost medicine, 10.66 lakh

MEDICAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

- State Government has made sustained efforts in implementing major health reforms and 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.
- As on December 2019, there are 103 Hospitals, 606 Community Health Centers (CHC), 2,094 Primary Health Centers (Rural), 190 Dispensaries, 118 Mother and Child Welfare Centers, 51 Primary Health Centers (Urban) and 14,374 Sub Centres functional in the State.

pregnant women availed lab tests, 7.19 lakh pregnant women availed hot food, 5.23 lakh pregnant women availed transport home to hospital, 69,589 pregnant women availed transport facility from hospital to higher Health Institutions, 6.18 lakh pregnant women availed transport Hospital to home facility and 70,584 pregnant women availed blood transfusion services.

- Government of Rajasthan has launched Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan on 17th December, 2019 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the State government. The scheme focuses on improving the health of all the citizens of Rajasthan.

WATER SUPPLY

- The State has been facing scarcity of ground water sources. The ground water condition has become quite alarming 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 complex due to its geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water.
- By 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 and 42,539 partially covered with safe drinking water and remaining 17,346 habitations are quality affected as on 1st April, 2019. In the financial year 2019-20, the department has taken up the task of coverage of 2,150 habitations, against which 2,662 habitations have been covered by the end of December, 2019, which includes 717 quality affected, 212 SC dominated, 295 ST dominated and 109 Minority habitations.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals which were developed after intensive public consultation and engagement with national governments, civil societies and stakeholders around the world. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the most ambitious development agenda agreed by all 193 member States of the United Nations. These 17 Goals were built on

the successes of the Millennium Development Goals and include areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities.

- Recognising the importance of SDGs, adequate administrative arrangements have been made in the State. A State level implementation and monitoring committee has been institutionalised under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Two meetings have been already conducted of above committee. Based on the recommendation of state level implementation and monitoring committee, 7 Sectoral Working Groups have been constituted for effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.
- Keeping in view the localisation and better planning and implementation of SDG's at grassroot level, Government of Rajasthan has constituted District level SDGs implementation and monitoring committees under the chairmanship of the respective District Collectors. All 33 districts have constituted district level committees and 23 districts have conducted their first meeting with DLOs of concerned departments. Nodal & Focal point officers have been nominated in various concerned departments in the State for SDGs.
- The State has conducted mapping of the Goals and associated targets with Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and State Government schemes/programme/initiatives.
- Based on the NITI Aayog's Sustainable Development Index (SDI) 1.0 methodology and the chosen set of indicators from the 62 used indicators in SDI, Government of Rajasthan has also developed a sustainable development goals index for the State of Rajasthan. The SDG Index of Rajasthan aims to measure the performance of districts on the SDG's using 31 indicators spanning across 12 goals. Preliminary results show that the top two districts in the index are Jhunjhunu and Jaipur, while the bottom two districts in the index are Baran and Jaisalmer.

OTHER IMPORTANT SCHEMES

The present State Government has made a number of promises in its election manifesto "Jan Ghoshana Patra" during 2018 assembly election. To implement the Ghoshana Patra, Government has declared the Ghoshana Patra as a policy document and has

initiated several public welfare programmes. The brief description of some of the major initiatives undertaken are as follows: -

- **Krishak Kalyan Kosh**- It has been constituted on 16th December, 2019 with a corpus of ₹1,000 crore for doing farming.
- **Mukhyamantri Yuva Sambal Yojana**: The unemployment allowance for educated unemployed youth has been increased under this scheme. According to the revised allowances, an amount of ₹3,000 per month is being given to eligible male beneficiaries and ₹3,500 per month to woman, transgender and specially abled person. Under the scheme, 1,59,728 beneficiaries are receiving unemployment allowances as on 31st December, 2019.
- **Mukhyamantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY)** –Mukhyamantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana has been launched on 7th November, 2019 to provide employment oriented skill training to the regular graduate level students studying in government colleges.
- **Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi** – To promote entrepreneurship among women, the State Government has announced establishment of Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi with an initial amount of ₹1,000 crore. The corpus of Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi will covers schemes including Indira Mahila Shakti Udyam Protsahan Yojana, Indira Mahila Shakti Training and Skill Promotion Scheme, free Basic Computer Course Training Scheme, Kaushal Samrthya Yojana and Shiksha Setu Yojana.
- **Increase in Pension of Widow, Parityaktya and Divorced Women**–The pension amount of these women was increased from ₹500 to ₹750 per month for eligible beneficiaries aged 55 to 60 years.
- **Honorarium increase of Anganwadi worker** - Anganwadi worker honorarium was increased from ₹6,000 to ₹7,500, Mini Anganwadi worker's honorarium was increased from ₹4,500 to ₹5,750 and Anganwadi helper's honorarium was increased from ₹3,500 to ₹4,250 per month.
- **Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana** - 'Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana' has been launched on 20th August, 2019 for reviving traditional drinking water sources, construction of new sources and intensive plantation.
- **Janata Clinic** - It has been decided to provide high-quality free primary health services to urban poor and vulnerable population of the state through Janata Clinic in Gali-mohallas.
- **Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act, 2019** - To promote investment in the state, the Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act, 2019 was notified on 17th July, 2019. It provides for the establishment of new micro, small and medium enterprises, on the Raj Udhyog Mitra portal. After receiving "Acknowledgment Certificate" online, the enterprise will remain free from the approvals and inspections of various departments for 3 years. Up to December, 2019 on the portal, 2,878 Acknowledgment Certificates have been issued to applicants.
- **Environment** - To fulfill the commitment to provide clean environment to the citizens of the State, an order was issued by the State Government on 4th September, 2019 for the reconstitution of the Department of Environment and the formation of the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change.
- **C.S.R. Authority** - Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Authority was formed for effective implementation of CSR activities in the State. The Authority is responsible for better coordination with industrial groups, guidance, proper utilization of CSR funds and high level monitoring. The CSR fund shall be established under this authority and upgradation & creation of basic facilities shall be carried out with the help of this fund in the State.
- **Food Security**: - Under the National Food Security Scheme, Government of India has prescribed distribution of Wheat at ₹2/kg. To the Antodaya, BPL and State BPL beneficiaries. However Government of Rajasthan is providing wheat at the rate of ₹1/ kg. instead of ₹2/kg. with the objective to bolster its efforts for providing food security in the State. Under this scheme 8,54,249.70 MT. tonnes of wheat was distributed during the period March, 2019 to December, 2019, giving a total relief of ₹85.42 crore to these families.



OVERVIEW OF MACRO ECONOMIC TRENDS



SIZE OF THE STATE ECONOMY

GSDP at Current Prices of the state reached at ₹10,20,989 crore in 2019-20 (as per Advance Estimates).



GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

GFCF in 2018-19 is 27.24 per cent of the GSDP at current prices.



WHOLE SALE PRICE INDEX (WPI)

The Wholesale Price Index for all commodities moved from 300.27 in the year 2018 to 310.56 in the year 2019 registering an increase of 3.43 per cent.



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-IW)

The General Index of consumer price for the year 2019 till November, 2019 recorded an increase of 10.64, 6.99 and 6.12 per cent at Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara Centre respectively over the previous year.

AN OVERVIEW

Rajasthan with a geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq. km. is the largest state in the country. It is situated in the north-western part of the country and is surrounded by the states of Panjab, Haryana and Uttar-Pardesh in the north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the south-east and Gujarat in the south-west. It also has a long international frontier with Pakistan.

Physiographically, the state can be divided into 4 major regions, namely (i) the western desert: with

barren hills, rocky plains and sandy plains, (ii) the Aravalli hills: running south-west to north-east starting from Gujarat and ending in Delhi, (iii) the eastern plains: with rich alluvial soils and (iv) the south-eastern plateau. The state has varied climatic conditions ranging from semi-arid to arid. Administratively, it is divided into 7 divisions and 33 districts.

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

Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
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	2015-17*	Per Lakh Live Birth	186	122
Life Expectancy at Birth	2013-17*	Year	68.5	69.0

*SRS bulletin: Office of Registrar General of India

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

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

State Domestic Product is a reflection of economic development of the State and its derivative Per Capita Income is a suitable measure of the well-being of its people. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan 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, National Statistical 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 final 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 advance estimates, the nominal GSDP or GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2019-20 is likely to attain a level of ₹10.21 lakh crore, as against ₹9.43

lakh crore in the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 8.32 per cent in 2019-20 against 12.86 per cent in the year 2018-19.

The Estimates of GSDP and its growth are being presented in the table 1.2 and figure 1.1.

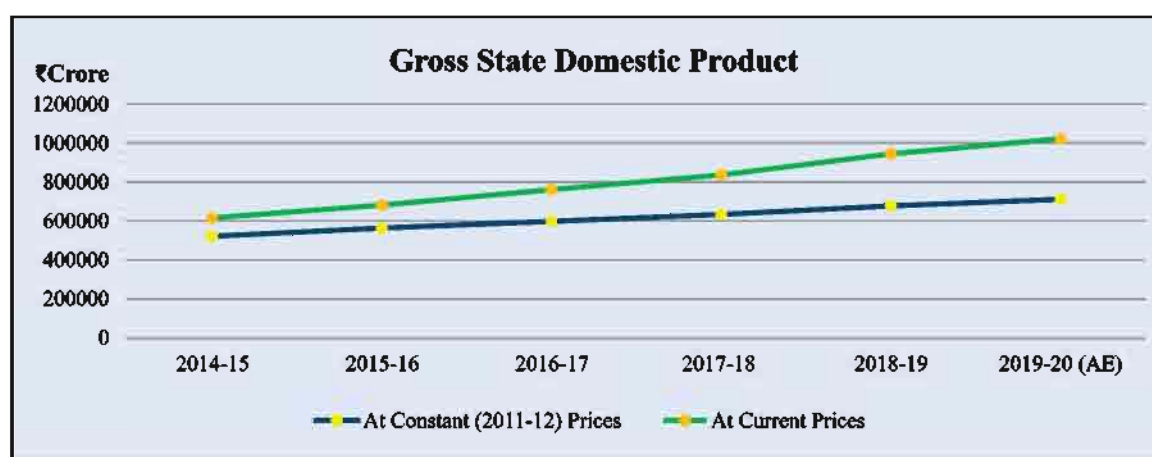
Table: 1.2 Gross State Domestic Product of Rajasthan

(₹ Crore)

Year	At Constant (2011-12) Prices		At Current Prices	
	GSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	GSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2014-15	521509	7.26	615642	11.73
2015-16	563340	8.02	681482	10.69
2016-17	597267	6.02	760750	11.63
2017-18	633278	6.03	835170	9.78
2018-19	677428	6.97	942586	12.86
2019-20 (AE)	711627	5.05	1020989	8.32

For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2018-19- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 1.1



(AE)- Advance Estimates

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 advance estimates, the real GSDP or GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2019-20 is likely to attain a level of ₹7.12 lakh crore, as against ₹6.77 lakh crore in the year 2018-19 showing an

increase of 5.05 per cent in the year 2019-20 against the growth of 6.97 per cent in the year 2018-19.

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 4.99 per cent in the year 2019-20. Table 1.3 and 1.4 shows the share of GSDP of Rajasthan to GDP of All India at current prices and constant (2011-12) prices respectively and figure 1.2 shows growth in Gross Domestic Product of Rajasthan and All India at constant (2011-12) prices.

Table: 1.3 GSDP of Rajasthan to GDP of All India Ratio at Current Prices(**₹ Crore**)

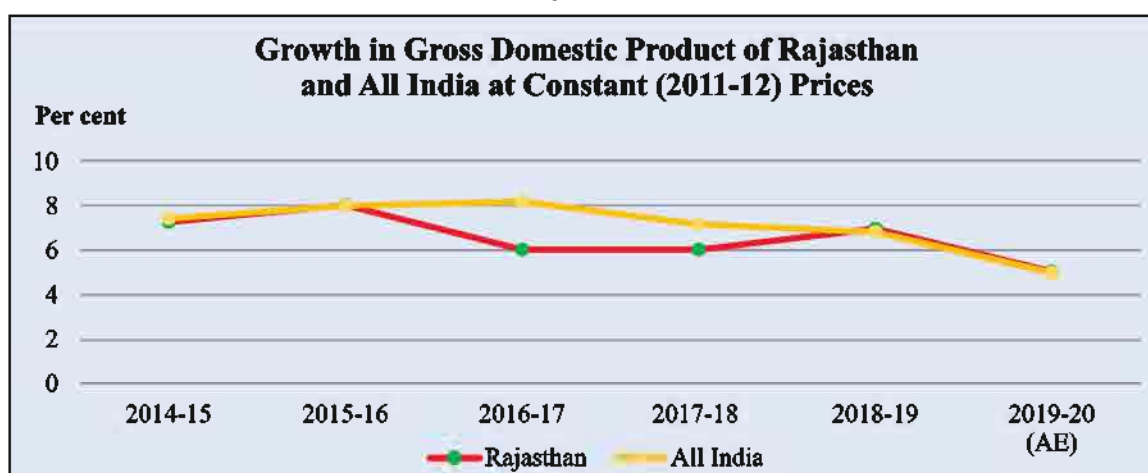
Year	Rajasthan		All India		Share in All India (Per cent)
	GSDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)	GDP	Growth over Previous Year (Per cent)	
2014-15	615642	11.73	12467959	10.99	4.94
2015-16	681482	10.69	13771874	10.46	4.95
2016-17	760750	11.63	15362386	11.55	4.95
2017-18	835170	9.78	17095005	11.28	4.89
2018-19	942586	12.86	19010164	11.20	4.96
2019-20 (AE)	1020989	8.32	20442233	7.53	4.99

For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2018-19- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)
For All India Year 2018-19 Provisional Estimates (PE) Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

Table: 1.4 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)	
2014-15	521509	7.26	10527674	7.41	4.95
2015-16	563340	8.02	11369493	8.00	4.95
2016-17	597267	6.02	12298327	8.17	4.86
2017-18	633278	6.03	13179857	7.17	4.80
2018-19	677428	6.97	14077586	6.81	4.81
2019-20 (AE)	711627	5.05	14778879	4.98	4.82

For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2018-19- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)
For All India Year 2018-19 Provisional Estimates (PE) Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 1.2

(AE)- Advance Estimates

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

The Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is subtracted from the gross value figures to derive at Net State Domestic Product. CFC measures the replacement value of that part of the capital stock,

which has been used up in the production process during the year.

NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the advance estimates of the year 2019-20, the

real NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices is likely to attain a level of ₹6.31 lakh crore, as against ₹6.00 lakh crore in the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 5.04 per cent in the year 2019-20 against the growth 7.07 per cent in 2018-19.

NSDP at Current Prices

As per the advance estimates, the nominal NSDP at Current Prices for the year 2019-20 is likely to attain a level of ₹9.16 lakh crore, as against ₹8.45 lakh crore in the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 8.37

per cent in the year 2019-20 against 12.92 per cent in the year 2018-19.

The Estimates of NSDP and its growth are being presented in the table 1.5 and figure 1.3.

Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

GSVA at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

The real GSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2019-20 is likely to attain a level of ₹6.68

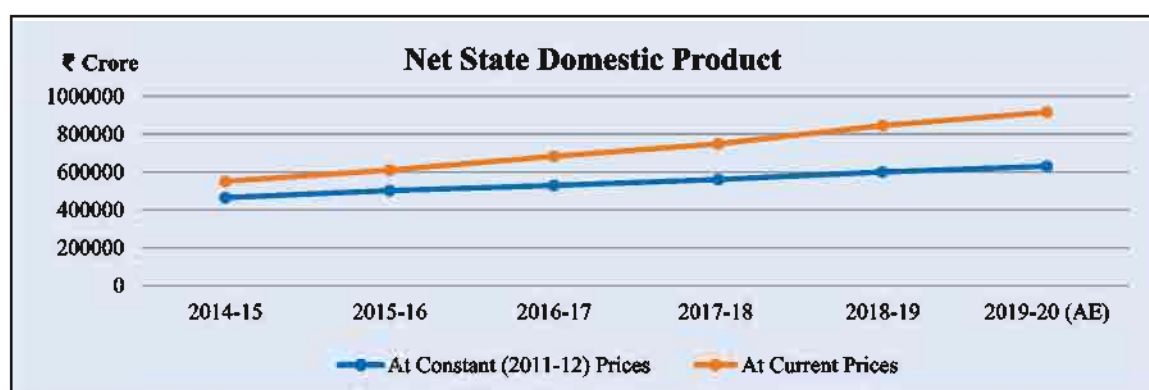
Table: 1.5 Net State Domestic Product of Rajasthan

(₹ Crore)

Year	At Constant (2011-12) Prices		At Current Prices	
	NSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	NSDP	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2014-15	465408	7.16	551517	11.59
2015-16	501922	7.85	610713	10.73
2016-17	530172	5.63	682788	11.80
2017-18	560787	5.77	748555	9.63
2018-19	600435	7.07	845247	12.92
2019-20 (AE)	630695	5.04	916014	8.37

For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2018-19- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 1.3



(AE)- Advance Estimates

lakh crore, as against ₹6.36 lakh crore for the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 5.03 per cent in 2019-20 against the growth 6.91 per cent in 2018-19.

The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 5.65 per cent in Agriculture, 1.98 per cent in Industry and 6.89 per cent in Service sector in the year 2019-20 over 2018-19.

The composition of Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) basic prices by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2014-15 onwards, is given in the following table 1.6 and for the year 2011-12 and 2019-20 in figure 1.4.

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

The contribution of agriculture sector, which includes Crops, livestock, forestry, and fishing sector decreased to 25.19 per cent in the year 2019-20 from 28.56 per cent in the year 2011-12. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹1,68,352.49 crore in the year 2019-20 showing an increase of 5.65 per cent over previous year.

The contribution of industries sector which includes mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply

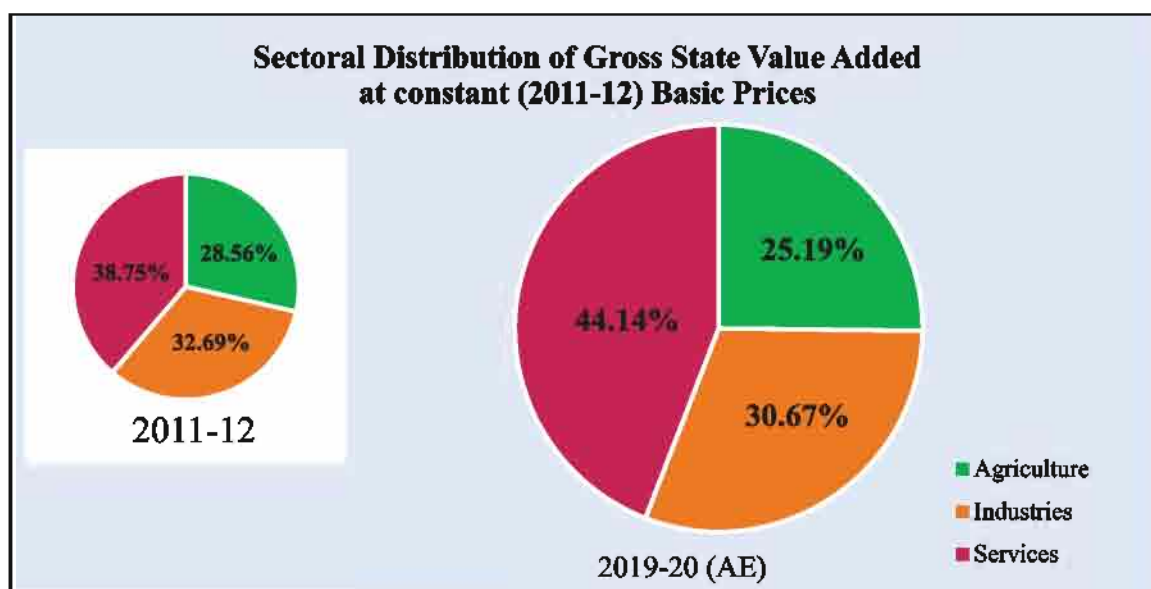
Table 1.6 Sector wise Gross State Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

(₹ Crore)

Sector/Years	Agriculture	Industries	Services	GSVA
2014-15	137305.89	150760.43	205637.44	493703.77
	(27.81)	(30.54)	(41.65)	(100)
2015-16	136858.50	176053.37	215985.01	528896.88
	(25.88)	(33.29)	(40.83)	(100)
2016-17	148770.86	186693.98	228153.54	563618.38
	(26.40)	(33.12)	(40.48)	(100)
2017-18	151803.09	196066.04	247408.69	595277.82
	(25.50)	(32.94)	(41.56)	(100)
2018-19	159347.97	201065.82	275988.82	636402.62
	(25.04)	(31.59)	(43.37)	(100)
2019-20 (AE)	168352.49	205040.45	295011.99	668404.92
	(25.19)	(30.67)	(44.14)	(100)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Figures shown in brackets denote percentage contribution to Gross State Value Added at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices. For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2018-19- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 1.4

(AE)- Advance Estimates

& remedial services and construction sector decreased to 30.67 per cent in the year 2019-20 from 32.69 per cent in the year 2011-12. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2,05,040.45 crore in the year 2019-20 showing an increase of 1.98 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 44.14 per cent in the year

2019-20 from 38.75 per cent in the year 2011-12. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹2,95,011.99 crore in the year 2019-20 showing an increase of 6.89 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.

Sector wise Growth in Different Sectors of the Economy

Gross State Domestic Product at an aggregate level is expected to grow at 5.05 percent in 2019-20 at

constant (2011-12) prices. Growth rate in the year 2019-20 for agricultural and allied sector, industry sector and service sector are expected to grow at 5.65, 1.98 and 6.89 per cent respectively. Sector wise growth rate is shown in table 1.7.

Table 1.7 Sector Wise Growth Rate at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

(In Per cent)				
Years/ Sectors	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Agriculture	8.70	2.04	4.97	5.65
Industry	6.04	5.02	2.55	1.98
Services	5.63	8.44	11.55	6.89

For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2018-19- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

GSVA at Current Basic Prices

The nominal GSVA at Current Basic Prices for the year 2019-20 is likely to attain a level of ₹9.67 lakh crore, as against ₹8.92 lakh crore in the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 8.38 per cent in the year 2019-20 against 12.89 per cent in the year 2018-19. The corresponding sectoral growth are 10.09 per cent in Agriculture, 3.64 per cent in Industry and 10.45 per cent in Service sector in the year 2019-20 over the year 2018-19.

The composition of Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Current Basic prices from the year 2014-15 onwards is given in the following table 1.8.

The analysis of sectoral composition of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices reveals that there is a decline in the contribution of Agricultural Sector (viz: Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing) in the economy of Rajasthan from year 2011-12 to 2019-20. The contribution of the Agriculture Sector, which was 28.56 per cent during 2011-12, is likely to be declined to 25.56 per cent in 2019-20. The Industry Sector comprising of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction contributed 32.69 per cent in the total GSVA in the year 2011-12 which is likely to decline to 27.81 per cent during 2019-20. The Service Sector, comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication, Financial Services, Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services are the major 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 46.63 per cent during 2019-20.

Table 1.8 Sector wise Gross State Value Added at Current Basic Prices

(₹ Crore)

Sector/Years	Agriculture	Industries	Services	GSVA
2014-15	153061.97	180781.03	249802.73	583645.73
	(26.23)	(30.97)	(42.80)	(100)
2015-16	167705.47	199053.59	276201.34	642960.40
	(26.08)	(30.96)	(42.96)	(100)
2016-17	202295.01	212640.00	307199.10	722134.11
	(28.01)	(29.45)	(42.54)	(100)
2017-18	208422.98	233147.24	348768.90	790339.12
	(26.37)	(29.50)	(44.13)	(100)
2018-19	224515.27	259513.42	408211.79	892240.48
	(25.16)	(29.09)	(45.75)	(100)
2019-20 (AE)	247175.81	268968.89	450873.95	967018.65
	(25.56)	(27.81)	(46.63)	(100)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

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

For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2018-19- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

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

The real NSVA at Constant (2011-12) Basic Prices for the year 2019-20 is likely to attain a level of ₹5.87 lakh crore, as against ₹5.59 lakh crore for the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 5.02 per cent in 2019-20 against the growth 7.01 per cent in the year 2018-19. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are

5.63 per cent in Agriculture, 1.83 per cent in Industry and 6.85 per cent in Service sector in the year 2019-20 over 2018-19.

The composition of Net Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices by broad sectors of the economy from the year 2014-15 onwards, is given in the following table 1.9

Table 1.9 Sector wise Net State Value Added at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

(₹ Crore)

Sector/Years	Agriculture	Industries	Services	NSVA
2014-15	128324.20	125362.50	183915.86	437602.57
	(29.32)	(28.65)	(42.03)	(100)
2015-16	127538.77	148664.29	191275.80	467478.86
	(27.28)	(31.80)	(40.92)	(100)
2016-17	138970.84	156767.89	200784.52	496523.25
	(27.99)	(31.57)	(40.44)	(100)
2017-18	141564.01	164213.64	217009.80	522787.45
	(27.08)	(31.41)	(41.51)	(100)
2018-19	148631.92	168041.00	242736.61	559409.53
	(26.57)	(30.04)	(43.39)	(100)
2019-20 (AE)	157006.05	171110.55	259356.50	587473.11
	(26.72)	(29.13)	(44.15)	(100)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

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

For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2018-19- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

Net State Value Added at Current Basic Prices

The nominal NSVA at Current Basic Prices for the year 2019-20 is likely to attain a level of ₹8.62 lakh crore, as against ₹7.95 lakh crore for the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 8.45 per cent in the year 2019-20 against 12.96 per cent in the year 2018-19. The corresponding sectoral growth are 9.79 per cent in Agriculture, 3.74 per cent in Industry and 10.48 per cent in Service sector in the year 2019-20 over 2018-19.

The composition of Net State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at current prices from the year 2014-15 onwards, is depicted in the table 1.10.

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 advance estimates, the per capita income at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2019-20 is estimated to be ₹81,355 as compared to ₹78,570 for the year 2018-19, registering a growth of 3.54 per cent in 2019-20 over the previous year 2018-19. As per the advance estimates, the per capita income at current prices for the year 2019-20 is estimated to be ₹1,18,159 as compared to ₹1,10,606 for the year 2018-19 registering a growth of 6.83 per cent in 2019-20 over the previous year 2018-19.

The Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at Constant (2011-12) Prices are depicted in table 1.11 and figure 1.5.

Per Capita Income (PCI)

The Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net

Table 1.10 Sector wise Net State Value Added at Current Basic Prices

(₹ Crore)

Sector/Years	Agriculture	Industries	Services	NSVA
2014-15	142126.94	152278.58	225115.70	519521.22
	(27.36)	(29.31)	(43.33)	(100)
2015-16	155956.00	168127.04	248107.88	572190.92
	(27.26)	(29.38)	(43.36)	(100)
2016-17	189513.15	178828.51	275830.61	644172.28
	(29.42)	(27.76)	(42.82)	(100)
2017-18	194713.11	196349.84	312660.58	703723.53
	(27.67)	(27.90)	(44.43)	(100)
2018-19	209514.21	218679.26	366708.35	794901.81
	(26.36)	(27.51)	(46.13)	(100)
2019-20 (AE)	230034.25	226865.83	405143.15	862043.23
	(26.68)	(26.32)	(47.00)	(100)

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

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

For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2018-19- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

Table: 1.11 Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at constant (2011-12) Basic Prices

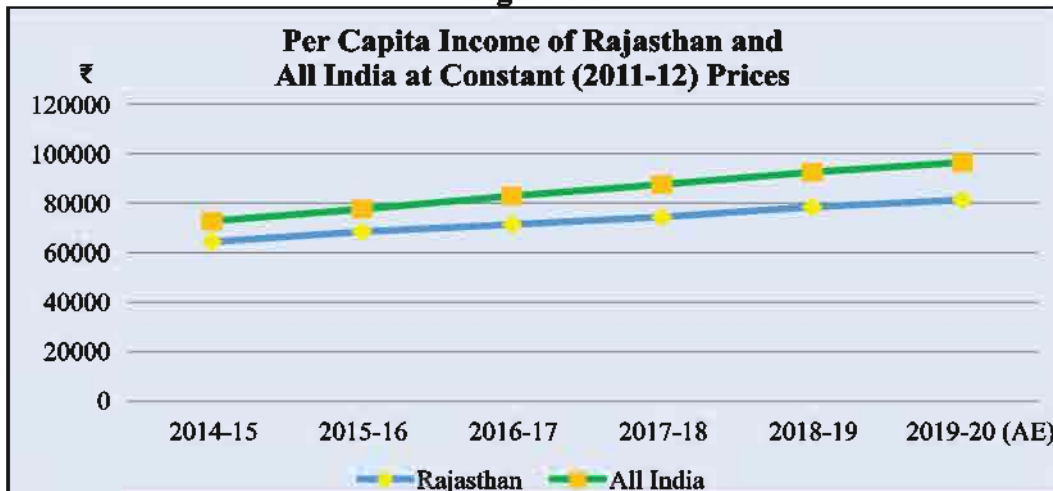
(₹)

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2014-15	64496	5.64	72805	6.17
2015-16	68565	6.31	77659	6.67
2016-17	71394	4.13	82931	6.79
2017-18	74441	4.27	87623	5.66
2018-19	78570	5.55	92565	5.64
2019-20 (AE)	81355	3.54	96563	4.32

For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2018-19- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

For All India Year 2018-19 Provisional Estimates (PE) Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 1.5



(AE)- Advance Estimates

The per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at Current Prices are depicted in table 1.12 and figure 1.6.

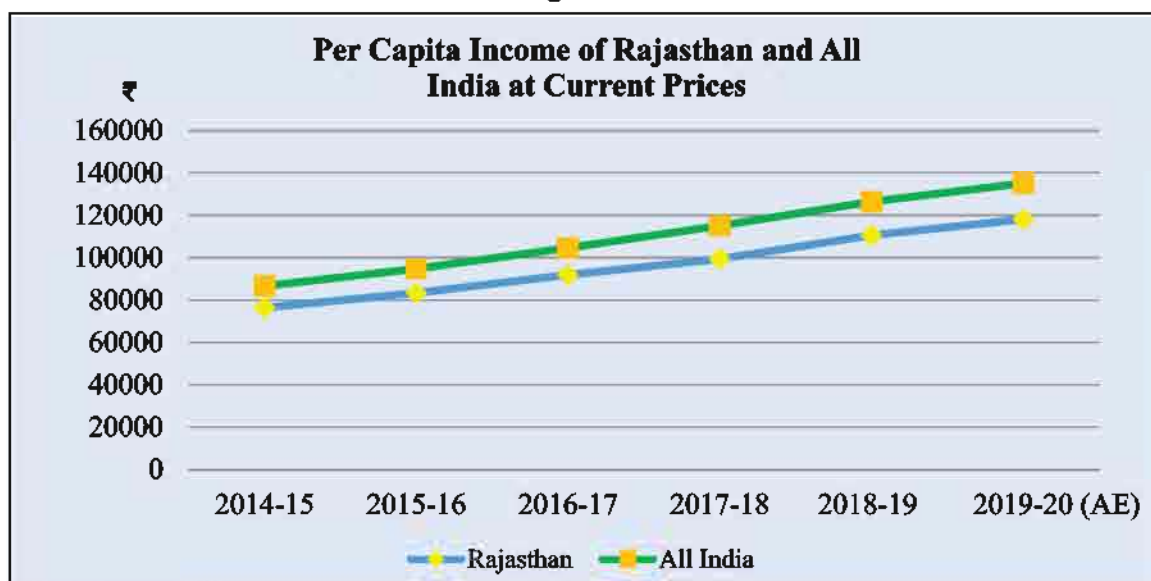
Table: 1.12 Per Capita Income of Rajasthan and All India at Basic Current Prices

(₹)

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)	Per Capita Income	Variation over Previous Year (Per cent)
2014-15	76429	10.00	86647	9.52
2015-16	83426	9.16	94797	9.41
2016-17	91946	10.21	104659	10.40
2017-18	99366	8.07	114958	9.84
2018-19	110606	11.31	126406	9.96
2019-20 (AE)	118159	6.83	135050	6.84

For the Year 2017-18 Revised Estimate-III, Year 2018-19- Revised Estimate-I and Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)
For All India Year 2018-19 Provisional Estimates (PE) Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 1.6



(AE)- Advance Estimates

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)

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.

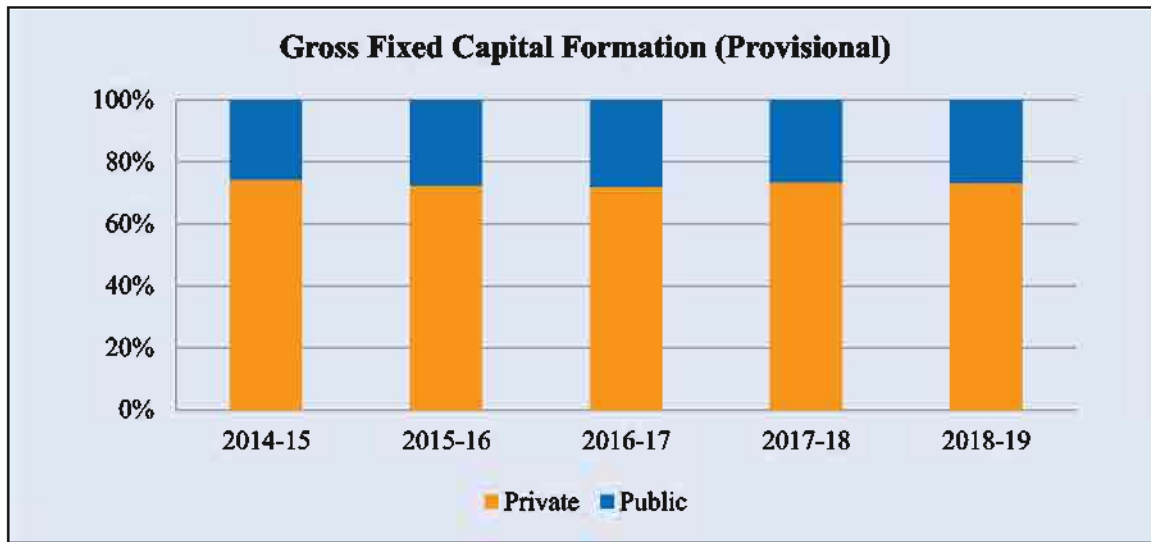
At the end of the year 2018-19, the total assets at current prices are estimated to be ₹2,56,731 crore, which is 27.24 per cent of the GSDP (₹9,42,586 crore). The GFCF in the year 2018-19 increased by 10.63 per cent over the previous year 2017-18. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the State since the year 2014-15 has been shown table 1.13 and figure 1.7.

Table-1.13 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)

(₹ Crore)

Sector/Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Public	51480	56170	59277	61559	68542
Private	148730	147318	152697	170504	188189
Total GFCF	200210	203488	211974	232063	256731

Figure 1.7



The contribution of Private sector and Public sector in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for the year 2018-19 are on an average 73.30 and 26.70 per cent

respectively. Sector wise Gross Fixed Capital Formation since 2014-15 is shown in the table 1.14.

Table-1.14 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Provisional)

(₹ Crore)

S.No.	Sector/Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	7679	7836	8994	10260	11581
2	Forestry	226	205	195	177	124
3	Fishing	4	1	4	4	3
4	Mining	2655	2619	2646	2724	2939
5	Manufacturing (Reg.)	12940	11033	12156	14327	15471
6	Construction	75543	67769	70779	79633	89135
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	16757	18458	17942	14826	17713
8	Railways	1169	1269	971	1120	1159
9	Communication	3416	8287	7647	8429	8121
10	Manufacturing (Un-Reg.) Trade, Hotels, Restaurant, Transport and Other Services	7841	11169	8466	11113	12172
11	Banking & Insurance	871	1038	762	848	883
12	Residential Building	48965	50999	52843	57907	63358
13	Public Administration	22144	22806	28568	30697	34072
	Total	200210	203488	211974	232063	256731

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

PRICES STATISTICS

Prices tend to change over time as well as across geographical areas due to various economic, social and political factors. Since prices influence various economic decisions, particularly financial monitoring of price change is extremely important as they have direct bearing on economic policy and planning. The primary tool for monitoring these changes is the price index. 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 two important indices which measure the prices at retail and wholesale level respectively.

Price Statistics in Rajasthan

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been collecting the wholesale and retail prices of the essential commodities regularly, since 1957 from selected centres across the State on weekly basis. 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.

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 at the overall economic level and is an indicator of movement in prices of commodities in all trades and transactions. Wholesale Price Index serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal, monetary and other economic policies by the

government and is also used by financial institutions, industries and business circles. Besides monitoring the price changes in the economy, Wholesale Price Index is also used as an indicator in computation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). It also helps in monitoring changes in relative prices of different groups of commodities like primary articles, agricultural commodities, raw material, industrial products, food and other non-food items. Price index helps in comparative study of changes of prices at national and global level.

Rajasthan government releases the WPI on monthly basis. It covers 154 commodities, of which 75 are from 'Primary Articles' group, 69 from 'Manufactured Products' group and 10 from 'Fuel and Power' group. The weight assigned to 'Primary Articles' group is 33.894, for 'Manufactured Products' group, it is 49.853 and for 'Fuel and Power' group, it is 16.253.

The Wholesale Price Index for 'All Commodities' moved from 300.27 in the year 2018 to 310.56 in the year of 2019, registered an increase of 3.43 per cent. It increased from 299.08 to 317.48 for Primary Articles and from 247.78 to 256.74 for 'Manufactured Products' group while decreased from 463.78 to 461.22 for Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants during the year. The index of Primary Articles and 'Manufactured Products' Group registered an increase of 6.15 and 3.62 per cent while the index of Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants decrease 0.55 per cent over the previous year respectively. The all India index of WPI move from 118.9 in the year 2018 to 121.2 in the year 2019, registered an increase of 1.93 per cent respectively. The Wholesale Price Index under major commodity groups during the year 2014 to 2019 and percentage variation over the previous years is given in the following tables 1.15 & 1.16 and figure 1.8 & 1.9.

Table 1.15 Wholesale Price Index of Rajasthan

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

S. No.	Major Groups	Annual Average Index					
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Primary Articles	270.77	286.93	301.94	294.05	299.08	317.48
(a)	Agricultural Articles	272.00	287.50	303.29	292.40	295.87	314.89
(b)	Minerals	261.49	282.62	291.72	306.55	314.95	337.05
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	377.13	374.32	391.74	428.71	463.78	461.22
3	Manufactured Products	228.17	229.99	233.89	243.61	247.78	256.74
	All Commodities	266.82	272.75	282.61	290.79	300.27	310.56

Table 1.16 Groupwise Wholesale Price Index variations in the State

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

S.No.	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	6.15
(a)	Agricultural Articles	1.10	5.70	5.49	-3.59	1.19	6.43
(b)	Minerals	5.03	8.08	3.22	5.08	2.74	7.02
2	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	8.68	-0.75	4.65	9.44	8.18	-0.55
3	Manufactured Products	2.72	0.80	1.70	4.16	1.71	3.62
	All Commodities	3.60	2.22	3.62	2.89	3.26	3.43

Figure 1.8

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)

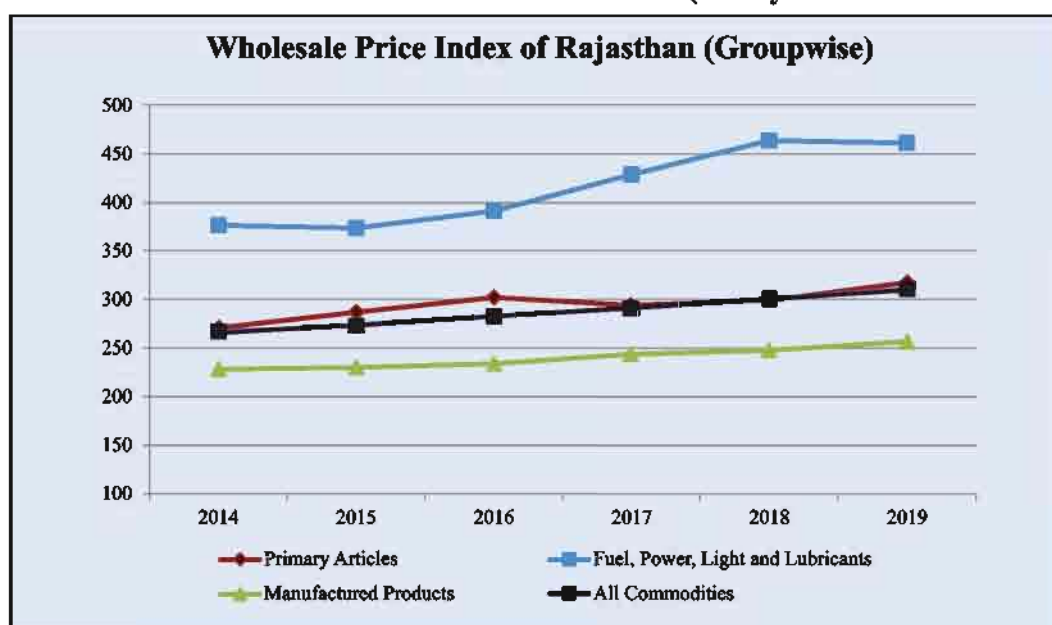
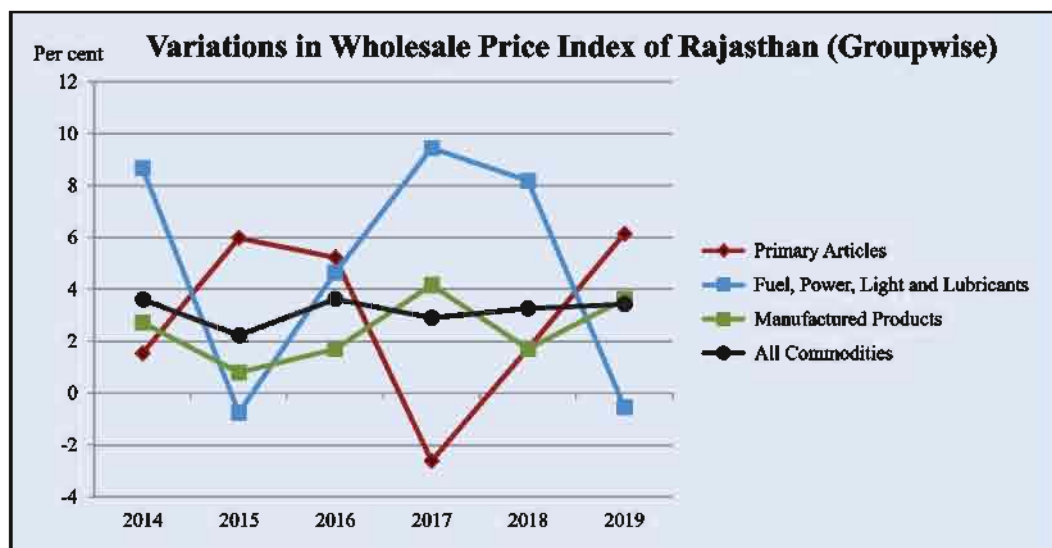


Figure 1.9

(Base year 1999-2000 = 100)



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

A Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes over time in general level of retail prices of selected goods and services that households purchase for the purpose of consumption. Such changes affect the real purchasing power of consumers' income and their welfare. Four different types of Consumer 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 National Statistical Office (NSO), 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 a fixed basket of goods and services 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 groups of CPI-IW are workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, ports and docks, railways and electricity production and

distribution establishments.

The consumer price indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres of the State. At the national level, CPI (IW) for central series is constructed for 78 selected industrially developed centres across the country, with three of these centres based in Rajasthan (Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara).

A rising trend in consumer prices continued to be observed during the year 2019. At the all India level annualized CPI (IW) moved to 316 in November, 2019 from 295 as on December, 2018. The annual average rate of inflation till November, 2019 was 7.12 per cent whereas it was 4.98 per cent in the previous year. The General Index of Consumer Price for the year 2019 recorded an increase of 10.64 per cent at Jaipur centre, 6.99 per cent at Ajmer centre and 6.12 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 1.17.

It is revealed from the table that the general index registered an increase in the year 2019 over the year 2018 at all the 3 centres. The average year wise General Consumer Price Indices (Base year 2001=100) for Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara and All India since year 2014 are given in table 1.18.

Table 1.17 Groupwise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base Year 2001 = 100)

S. N.	Group	Jaipur Centre		% Variation over 2018	Ajmer Centre		% Variation over 2018	Bhilwara Centre		% Variation over 2018
		2018	2019*		2018	2019*		2018	2019*	
1	Food	292	310	6.16	301	318	5.65	296	317	7.09
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicant	366	381	4.10	417	431	3.36	394	401	1.78
3	Fuel & Light	222	224	0.90	253	271	7.11	319	321	0.63
4	Housing	298	386	29.53	349	419	20.06	232	260	12.07
5	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	219	235	7.31	221	215	-2.71	198	206	4.04
6	Miscellaneous	266	275	3.38	203	205	0.99	254	261	2.76
	General Index	282	312	10.64	272	291	6.99	278	295	6.12

*Average of month (Jan.2019 to Nov.2019)

Table 1.18 Year wise Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base year 2001=100)

Year	Jaipur		Ajmer		Bhilwara		All India	
	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%
		variation over previous year		variation over previous year		variation over previous year		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*	312	10.64	291	6.99	295	6.12	316	7.12

*Average of month (Jan.2019 to Nov.2019)

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 the year 2015-16 to 2019-20 are given in table 1.19 and figure 1.10.

Table 1.19 General Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

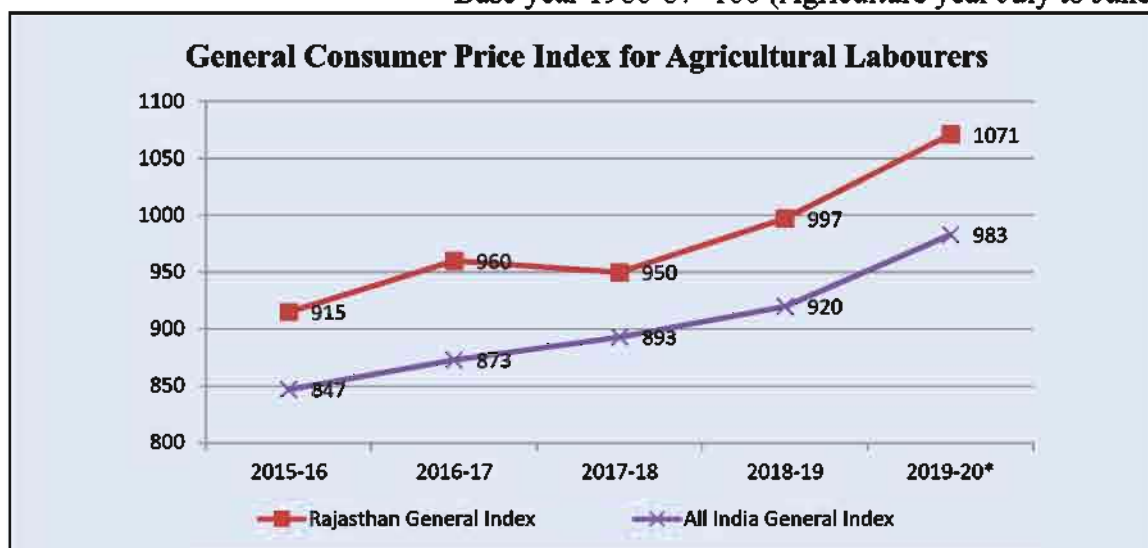
Base year 1986-87=100 (Agriculture year July to June)

Year	Rajasthan		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
2015-16	887	915	820	847
2016-17	938	960	841	873
2017-18	899	950	846	893
2018-19	951	997	863	920
2019-20*	1039	1071	938	983

* Provisional and based on average of months (July to Dec., 2019)

Figure 1.10

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



* Provisional and based on average of months (July to Dec., 2019)

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) with base

2012 as base year 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 1.20.

Table 1.20 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*	144.70	143.65	144.34	144.22	142.32	143.35

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



AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR



AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The percentage share of Agriculture sector in GSVA at Current prices for the year 2019-20 is 25.56%



PULSES PRODUCTION

Production of pulses is expected to be 44.90 lakh tonnes in the year 2019-20.



KRISHAK KALYAN KOSH

Krishak Kalyan Kosh has been constituted on 16th December, 2019 with a corpus of ₹1,000 crore.



LIVESTOCK CENSUS 2019

The livestock Census-2019 has placed total livestock population of the State at 567.76 lakh and poultry birds at 146.23 lakh.

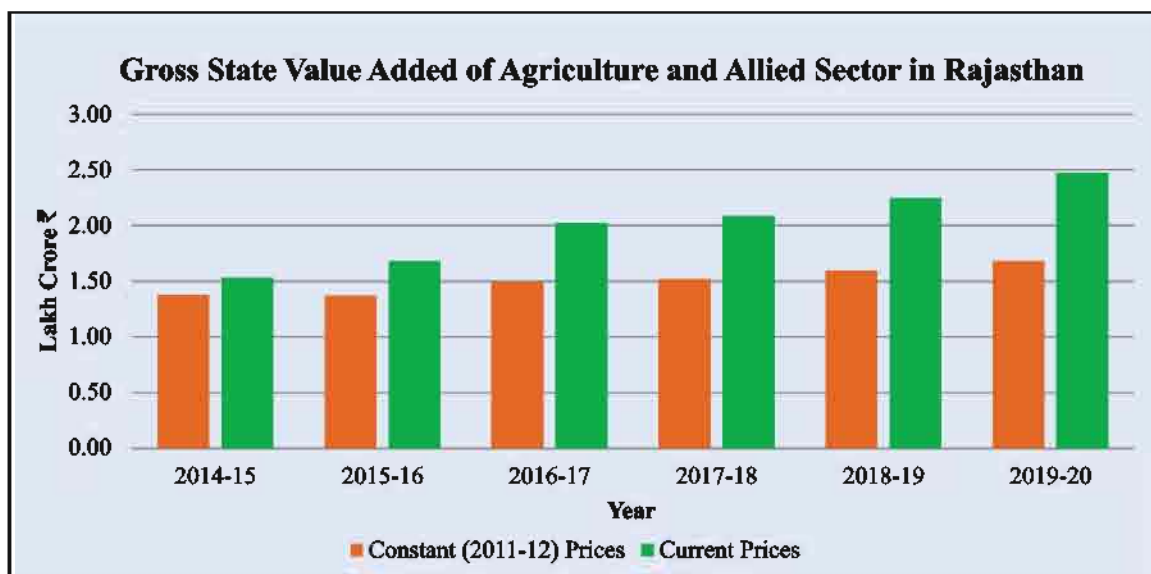
AGRICULTURE SCENARIO

Agriculture and allied sector play an important role in the State's economy. Agriculture and allied sector activities primarily refer 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. In comparison to other States, the onset of monsoon in Rajasthan is late and its withdrawal is early. There is a variation in the time spread of the 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.

The figure 2.1 shows that there has been a constant increase in the Gross State Value Added of Agriculture and allied sector at constant (2011-12) prices increased from ₹1.37 lakh crore in 2014-15 to ₹1.68 lakh crore in 2019-20, showing an increase 4.16 per cent per annum (CAGR) while at current price the GSVA of Agriculture and allied sector increased from ₹1.53 lakh crore in 2014-15 to ₹2.47 lakh crore in 2019-20 showing an increase of 10.06 per cent per annum (CAGR).

Figure 2.1



Note: For the Year 2017-18-Revised Estimate-III, 2018-19-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

Growth Rate of GSVA by Agriculture and allied sector (at Constant 2011-12 Prices)

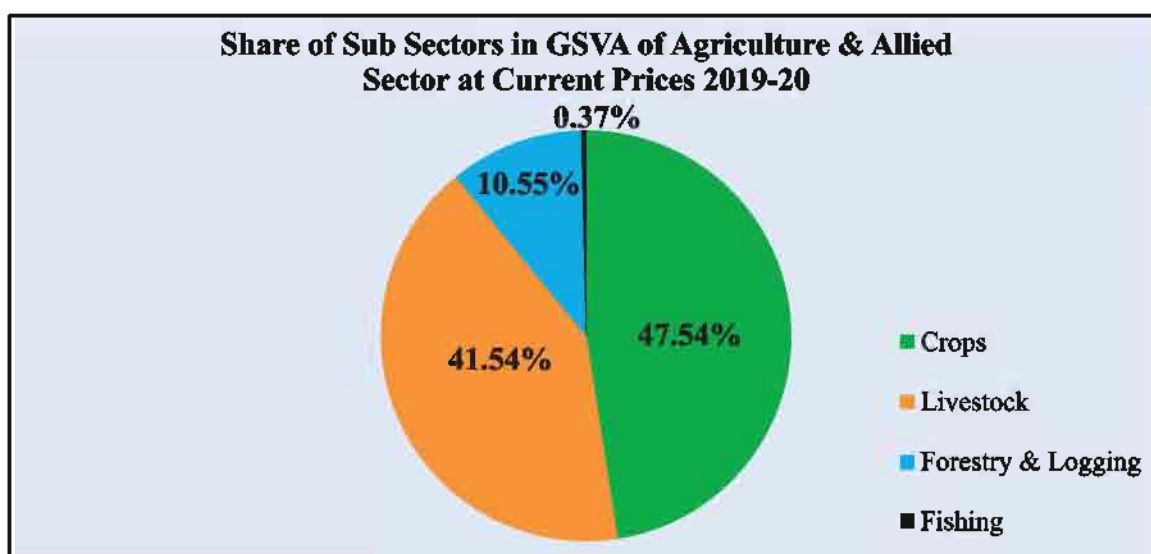
In terms of growth, agriculture and allied sector again emerges as the driver with a growth rate of 5.65 per cent in 2019-20 over 2018-19. The growth rate of Agriculture has been volatile with a sharp rise in 2016-17 when it reached to around 8.70 per cent from -0.33 per cent in 2015-16.

Share of Agriculture and allied Sector in Rajasthan's GSVA and Composition of its Sub-Sectors

In 2019-20, Agriculture and allied sector contributed

to 25.56 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices which was 28.56 per cent in 2011-12. Sub-sectors of Agriculture and allied sector are crops, livestock, fishing, forestry & logging. In 2019-20, the share of crops was estimated to be 47.54 per cent, livestock was estimated to be 41.54 per cent, forestry & logging contributed 10.55 per cent and fishing is around 0.37 per cent in the agriculture and allied sector. These shares of different sub-sectors within Agriculture and allied sector can be seen from figure 2.2

Figure 2.2



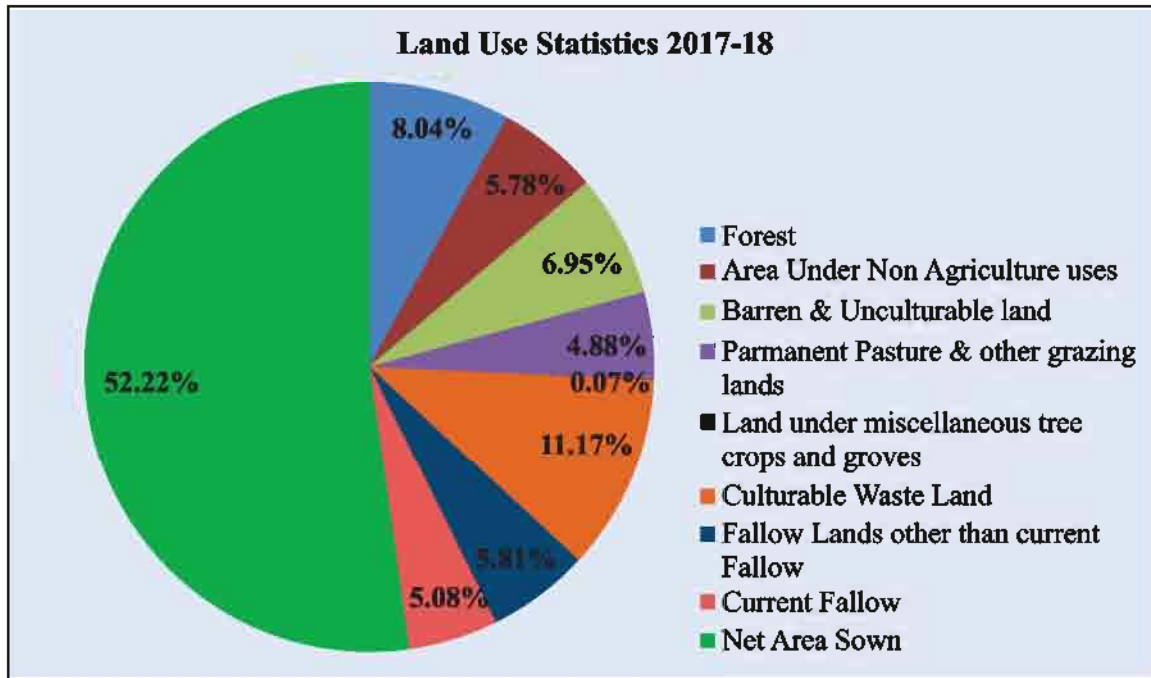
Note: For the Year 2017-18-Revised Estimate-III, 2018-19-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

LAND UTILISATION

The total reporting area of the State is 342.87 lakh hectare during the year 2017-18. Out of this, 8.04 per cent is under forests (27.56 lakh hectare), 5.78 per cent area is under non-agriculture use (19.83 lakh hectare), 6.95 per cent under barren and uncultivable land (23.83 lakh hectare), 4.88 per cent under permanent pastures (16.73 lakh hectare), 0.07 per cent under permanent pastures (16.73 lakh hectare), 0.07

per cent land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (0.24 lakh hectare), 11.17 per cent under culturable waste land (38.31 lakh hectare), 5.81 per cent under fallow land other than current fallow (19.92 lakh hectare), 5.08 per cent under current fallow (17.42 lakh hectare) and 52.22 per cent area is under net area sown (179.03 lakh hectare) as shown in figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3



OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDINGS

As per Agricultural Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State was 76.55 lakh whereas it was 68.88 lakh in 2010-11, showing a growth of 11.14 per cent (Table 2.1). 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 probably attributable 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 2.1). 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 Agricultural 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 Holdings

As per Agricultural 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 2.1). 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 Table 2.1 that there is

an increase in all the categories in the year 2015-16 in 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 2.1).

Table 2.1 Agriculture Census 2015-16

Number of operational land holdings & area operated by size Class/Group & Gender (All Social Groups)								
S. No.	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

MONSOON

Agriculture in Rajasthan is primarily rain-fed i.e. dependent on monsoon which is very erratic in nature; also period of monsoon generally remains short. Due to unstable weather conditions and precarious water regime, farmers have to depend on both rainfall and ground water. The rainfall pattern indicates that during the current monsoon season, the onset of monsoon was delayed by 17 days. The normal date of arrival of monsoon in the state was 15th June, but it arrived on 2nd July. It covered the whole state till 19th July, 2019.

The actual rainfall in the period from 1st June to 30th September, 2019 in the state was 774.38 mm, as compared to normal rainfall of 530.08 mm, which is 46.09 per cent more than the normal rainfall.

In Rajasthan, during the entire monsoon season 2019, there have been abnormal, excess or normal rains in most of the districts, whereas in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Alwar districts, deficit rainfall has been recorded.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture production in the State largely depends

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 2.2 and figure 2.4.

As per preliminary forecast for the year 2019-20, the total food grain production in the State is expected to be 249.88 lakh tonnes which is an increase of 8.06 per cent as compared to production of 231.25 lakh tonnes for the previous year.

The kharif food grain production in the year 2019-20 is expected to be at the level of 89.25 lakh tonnes as against 84.55 lakh tonnes during the previous year showing an increase of 5.56 per cent. The rabi food grain production in the year 2019-20 is expected to be 160.63 lakh tonnes as against 146.70 lakh tonnes during the year 2018-19, showing an increase of 9.50 per cent. Production of kharif cereals during the year 2019-20 is expected to be 71.79 lakh tonnes as compared to 65.87 lakh tonnes during the previous year representing a growth of 8.99 per cent. Production of rabi cereals in the year 2019-20 is

Table 2.2 Area and Production of Kharif and Rabi crops in the State

Crops	Area in Lakh Hectare			Production in Lakh Tonnes		
	2017-18	2018-19 (Final)	2019-20 (Advance)	2017-18	2018-19 (Final)	2019-20 (Advance)
(A) Cereals	91.76	89.95	96.93	184.71	193.66	204.98
Kharif	58.50	57.69	59.94	62.78	65.87	71.79
Rabi	33.26	32.26	36.99	121.93	127.79	133.19
(B) Pulses	58.61	59.06	60.18	36.34	37.59	44.90
Kharif	42.40	42.75	38.39	18.70	18.68	17.46
Rabi	16.21	16.31	21.79	17.64	18.91	27.44
(A+B) Food Grains	150.37	149.01	157.11	221.05	231.25	249.88
Kharif	100.90	100.44	98.33	81.48	84.55	89.25
Rabi	49.47	48.57	58.78	139.57	146.70	160.63
(C) Oil Seeds	41.50	48.07	48.62	61.14	76.57	65.79
Kharif	19.27	19.84	23.17	25.68	28.36	24.63
Rabi	22.23	28.23	25.45	35.46	48.21	41.16
(D) Sugarcane	0.05	0.05	0.04	3.82	4.48	2.50
(E) Cotton (Lint) *	5.84	6.29	7.60	18.93	20.27	26.64

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

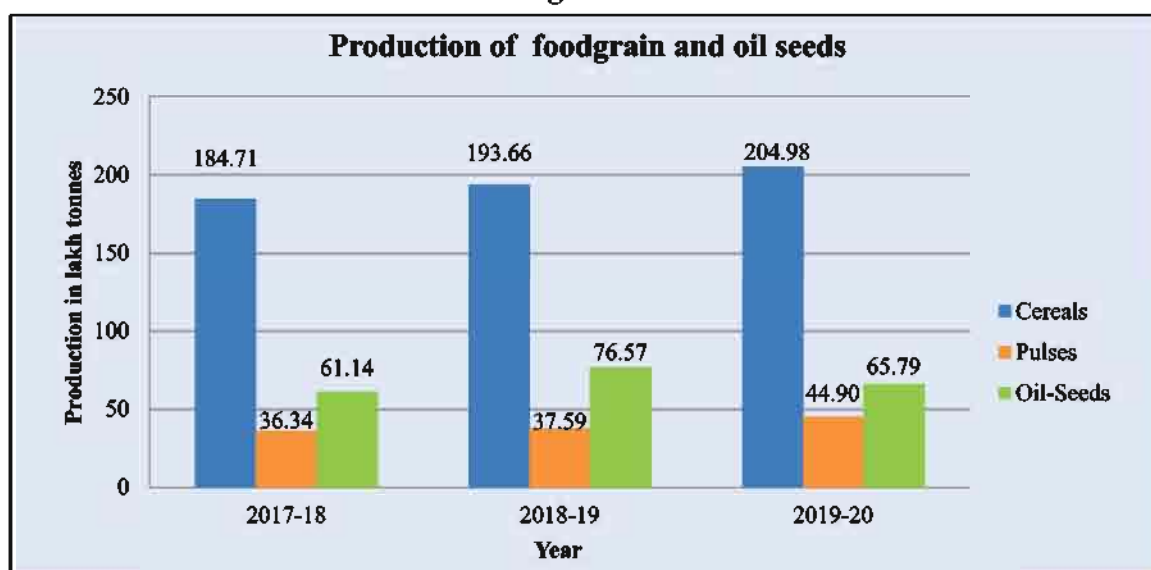
expected to be 133.19 lakh tonnes against 127.79 lakh tonnes during the year 2018-19 showing an increase of 4.23 per cent. The production of kharif pulses is estimated to be 17.46 lakh tonnes in the year 2019-20 against 18.68 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 6.53 per cent.

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 2019-20 is estimated at 65.79 lakh tonnes against 76.57 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 14.08 per cent as compared to the previous year. The production of kharif oilseeds is estimated to be 24.63 lakh tonnes in

the year 2019-20 as against 28.36 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 13.15 per cent. The production of rabi oilseeds is likely to be 41.16 lakh tonnes in the year 2019-20 as against 48.21 lakh tonnes during the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 14.62 per cent.

Production of Sugarcane is likely to be 2.50 lakh tonnes in the year 2019-20 as against 4.48 lakh tonnes in the year 2018-19, showing a decrease of 44.20 per cent. The production of Cotton is likely to be 26.64 lakh bales during the year 2019-20 as against 20.27 lakh bales in the year 2018-19, showing an increase of 31.43 per cent.

Figure 2.4



The major schemes and programmes implemented by Agriculture Department are:

Mukhyamantri Beej Swavalamban Yojana : The main objective of the scheme is to promote the production of quality seeds by the farmers in their own fields. Initially the scheme was started in the 3 agro-climatic zones viz.: Kota, Bhilwara and Udaipur. From 2018-19, the scheme is being implemented in all 10 agro-climatic zones of the state. Seed production of Wheat, Barley, Gram, Jowar, Soybean, Moong, Moth, Groundnut, and Urad varieties upto 10 years old are being taken under the scheme.

Eradication of pest and diseases in non-endemic areas : It is very important to protect crops from infestation of insects, pests and diseases to keep causal organisms, insects/pests population below Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for efficient economic production. Therefore, provision has been

kept for eradication of pests/diseases in Endemic/Non endemic areas by use of plant protection chemicals.

Training for women : One-day trainings for women are being organized at Gram Panchayat level where in the government provides an assistance of ₹3,000 per training for 30 women farmers. They are being trained in agricultural technology to disseminate the technology to fellow farmers. Apart from the above activity, incentive for crop cutting experiment is also included under Agriculture extension service.

Incentive to Girls in Agricultural Education : Girls are being encouraged to study agriculture formally. For this, Department of Agriculture is providing incentives at Senior Secondary, Graduation, Post-Graduation and Ph.D. levels. Assistances of ₹5,000 per girl per year for Senior Secondary (Agriculture); ₹12,000 per girl per year for B.Sc. (Ag), M.Sc. (Ag); and ₹15,000 per girl per year for Ph.D. are being provided by the state government.

Agriculture Demonstration : Crop demonstrations are being organised on farmers' fields for communicating agriculture technology on the principle of "seeing is believing" to the farmers. Demonstration is a very useful tool for agricultural extension and transfer of new, improved, and innovative technologies. Therefore, demonstrations of state specific crops, Gwar, Barley and Wheat in non National Food Security Mission (NFSM) districts are being organised.

Seed Mini-kit: Seed mini-kits are given to farmers at token amounts for 0.1 hectare area to popularize the newly released varieties of different crops among the farmers.

Micronutrient Mini-kit: Micronutrient mini-kits are being provided to farmers at 90 per cent subsidy on the basis of Soil Health Cards to enhance use of micronutrient for increasing crop production.

Besides, activities such as operation of Adaptive Trial Centres and Award to cultivators for adoption of organic farming practices are also undertaken.

Zero Budget Natural Farming: In compliance of Budget Announcement 2019-20 made by Hon'ble Chief Minister, a pilot project on Zero Budget Natural Farming is being implemented in Tonk, Banswara and Sirohi districts of the state. This will eventually make the farmers self-sustainable through the use of agri-inputs prepared by themselves in-farm and reduce the cost of cultivation; it would also allow them to grow chemical free agriculture produce.

Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (RACP): With the objective to increase production and productivity, farmer's income, promote climate resilient agriculture, reduce water use in agriculture, and involve farmers in processing and value addition, RACP is being implemented in 17 clusters of 17 districts of the state with credit from World Bank.

Besides, establishment/operating expenses of field staff/labs/Kisan Aayog/capital works, Kisan Seva Kendra cum village knowledge centre, Information and Media support, Computerization and State Matching Share towards Central Sponsored Schemes have also been included in the State Plan.

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 and 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 and 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 Maize is being implemented in 5 Districts of the State viz. Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, and Udaipur. NFSM-Coarse Cereal Barley is being implemented in 7 Districts of the State viz. Ajmer, Bhilwara, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Nagaur, Sri-Ganganagar, and Sikar.
- 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 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.
- NFSM-Commercial Crops: Front line demonstration and distribution of plant protection chemicals for cotton crop.

- NFSM Oil seed & TBOs: Main Components of this mission are production of foundation seeds and certified seeds, distribution of certified seeds, 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. Funding pattern between GoI and GoR is 60:40.

During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹96.93 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹135.00 crore till December, 2019.

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. Funding responsibilities are divided between GoI and GoR in the ratio of 60:40. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET) consists of 4 sub-missions:

- Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
- Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
- Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
- National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A)

During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹25.09 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹40.92 crore till December, 2019.

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 currently being implemented. Funding pattern with respect to GoI

and GoR is 60:40. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) consists of 4 sub missions:

- **Rain-fed Area Development (RAD):** Different types of area-specific Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) have been envisaged in different agro-climatic zones of the State i.e. Livestock based, horticulture based and agro-forestry (Tree) based farming systems. Assistance is being provided for various IFS activities and allied activities. The farming systems are being taken up along with other activities like establishment of vermi compost units, construction of water harvesting structures and green houses, and bee keeping.
- **Soil Health Card Scheme (“Swasth Dhara Khet Hara”):** The scheme envisages promoting the soil testing services, issue of soil health cards and development of judicious nutrient management practices for different crops.
- **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. Participatory Guarantee System under PGS-India programme is the key approach for quality assurance under the PKVY. The farmers have options to adopt any form of organic farming in compliance with PGS-India standards.
- **Sub-Mission on Agro-forestry (SMAF):** Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry was launched in 2017-18 with the objective to encourage and expanding tree plantation in agriculture, ensuring availability of quality planting material and popularizing various Agro-Forestry Practices and models for different agro climatic zones and land use conditions and to creating database and knowledge support in the area of agro-forestry. The funding pattern with respect to GoI: GoR is 60:40.

During the year 2019-20, under NMSA an expenditure of ₹5.06 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹27.54 crore till December, 2019.

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

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. In this scheme project based 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. The funding pattern with respect to GoI and GoR is 60:40. During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹52.36 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹208.80 crore till December, 2019.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

PMKSY was launched as a new scheme during 2015-16 with the funding pattern 60:40 (GoI: GoR). Horticulture department is the Nodal department and different activities are being implemented by Agriculture, Horticulture, Watershed development & soil conservation and Water Resource department. During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹27.33 crore has been incurred against the provision of ₹74.80 crore till December, 2019.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016. The scheme covers food grain crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and Annual Commercial/Annual Horticultural crops. The farmer premium for Kharif crops, Rabi crops and Annual Commercial/Annual Horticulture crops is 2 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. Remaining part of the premium is paid equally by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 50:50. For payment of premium subsidy and incentive to primary workers for conducting crop cutting experiments, a state funded scheme is in operation.

Krishi Karman Award

Krishi Karman Award for the year 2016-17 has been given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India for outstanding performance in the pulses production category. ₹2.00 crore, citation and trophy given as Krishi Karman Award and also awarded two progressive farmers of the state, one male and one female farmer were given each ₹2 lakh and citation. The state also received a commendation award of ₹1.00 crore in the pulses category for the year 2017-18 on 2nd January, 2020.

During the year 2019-20, the physical progress of important components of Agriculture Department is showing in Table 2.3

Table 2.3 Physical Progress of Important Components during the year 2019-20

Name of Component	Unit	Target	Achievement*
Pipe Line	Km	11653	3243
Farm Pond	No	3115	2919
Water Tank	No	494	320
Agriculture Implements	No	8894	3692
Plant Protection Equipment	No	48326	6734
Gypsum Distribution	MT	150000	31800
Olive Area Increase	Hectare	70	17
Crop Demonstration	No	274206	194124
Crop Mini kit Distribution	No	122000	250587
Integrated Pest Management Demonstration	No	200	141
Farmer's Training (1and 2 days)	No	8751	5356
Soil Health Cards/Samples	No	781600	1917240

*Upto December, 2019

Productivity

Agriculture Department is striving hard to increase productivity in major crops. The sincere efforts by the State Government and the financial assistance from

the Central Government enabled the state to attain new heights in agriculture productivity. Table 2.4 shows the comparative position of productivity of agricultural crops.

Table 2.4 Productivity (kg/ha) of Agricultural crops

Crops	1991-92	1997-98 to	2002-03 to	2007-08 to	2017-18	2018-19 Final
		2001-02 (Average)	2006-07 (Average)	2011-12 (Average)		
Cereals	835	1189	1294	1617	2013	2153
Pulses	324	472	407	481	620	636
Food grains	707	991	1058	1291	1470	1552
Oilseeds	762	866	1086	1144	1473	1593
Sugarcane	43871	46184	51707	61432	70365	83448
Cotton (Lint)	303	337	286	428	551	548
Gwar seed	131	221	277	409	369	334

Table 2.4 shows that productivity of cereals has increased by 157.84 per cent between the years 1991-92 to 2018-19. Productivity of pulses and oilseeds has increased by 96.30 per cent and 109.06 per cent respectively between the years 1991-92 to 2018-19. Productivity of cotton (lint) has increased by 80.86 per cent from 303 kg per hectare in 1991-92 to 548 kg per hectare in the year 2018-19.

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. For the year 2019-20, a modified budget of ₹369.96 crore is proposed under state plan (including central share), against which a sum of ₹160.43 crore has been utilized upto December, 2019. Under state plan schemes, fruit orchards were established in 7 hectare, plant protection measures were taken in 617 hectare and 2,072 demonstrations of vegetables have been laid out.

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, SawaiMadhopur, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Sri-Ganganagar. Under this scheme, a provision of ₹71.75 crore (₹43.05 crore as central share and ₹28.70 crore as state share) was made during 2019-20 against which an expenditure of ₹40.66 crore (₹24.40 crore as central share and ₹16.26 crore as state share) has been incurred upto December, 2019. Orchards of fruits have been established in 3,155 hectares during this period. During the year 2019-20, 2.76 lakh square meters area have been covered under green houses, 0.24 lakh square meters area has been covered under shade net, 0.19 lakh square meters area has been covered under plastic tunnels, 11 hectare area covered under plastic mulching, 289 vermi-compost units have been established, 715 low cost onion storage structures constructed, 57 pack houses have been established and 89 water harvesting structure have been built upto December, 2019.

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. The ratio of central share and state share for all categories of the farmers is 60:40. For the year 2019-20 a provision of ₹117.92 crore (₹70.75 crore as central share and ₹47.17 crore as state share) was made. As additional subsidy on drip and sprinkler

irrigation, an amount of ₹21.78 crore was allotted from state plan. During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹55.53 crore (₹33.32 crore as central share and ₹22.21 crore as state share) and an additional subsidy of ₹8.36 crore have been incurred upto December, 2019. Under drip, mini sprinkler and sprinkler irrigation an area of 11,190 hectare and 25,612 hectare have been covered respectively upto December, 2019.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Under this scheme, the State level sanctioning committee sanctioned a horticulture development project worth ₹94.49 crore during the year 2019-20. 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-Madhopur, strengthening of center of excellence of pomegranate in Bassi (Jaipur) and Nanta (Kota), promotion of protected cultivation, and for skill up-gradation in citrus production, an expenditure of ₹26.06 crore has been incurred upto December, 2019. After setting up of Directorate of Horticulture in the state, area, production and productivity have increased tremendously.

Table 2.5 shows the details of area, production and productivity of fruits, vegetables and spices:

Table 2.5 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
2018-19	57933	956430	16509	166175	1602294	9642	916848	1096838	1196

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

In order to provide better marketing facilities and adequate returns on farmers produce, the Directorate of Agricultural 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 provided to the tune of ₹2 lakh in the case of work-site accidental death. During the year 2019-20, ₹30.26 crore have been distributed to 2,087 farmers upto December, 2019. "Kisan Kaleva Yojana" has been introduced for farmers to provide them quality food at 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 2019-20, subsidized food has been made available to

23.91 lakh farmers and labourers in the market yards at subsidized rate with an expenditure of ₹6.26 crore upto December, 2019.

“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**

Agriculture Marketing Board

A comprehensive policy “Rajasthan Agro-processing, Agri-business & Agri-exports Promotion Policy, 2019” has been launched 17th December, 2019 in the State.

Salient features of the Policy

- Cluster based approach to minimize the post-harvest losses.
- Increase participation of farmers and their organizations.
- Raising farmers income by involving them in value addition and supply chain directly.
- Promote value addition and export of crops with production advantage like cuminseed, coriander, guar, isabgol, pulses, oilseeds, henna, kinnu, senna, pomegranate and fresh vegetables etc.
- Employment generation - Skill Development through food processing training courses.

Financial support envisaged

- Capital subsidy on for establishing agro-processing and infrastructure development 50 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹100 lakh to farmers & their organization and 25 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹50 lakh for all other eligible entrepreneurs.
- Additional top up capital investment subsidy for the projects sanctioned under Government of India (GoI) schemes 10 per cent of project cost subject to a maximum of ₹100 lakh to farmer & their organization and ₹50 lakh for all other entrepreneurs.
- 1 per cent additional interest subsidy to farmers

and their organizations, units in TSP or backward districts, units with 100 per cent ownership of SC/ST or women entrepreneurs and young entrepreneurs with age below 35 years.

- Maximum limit of interest subsidy during a period of 5 years shall be ₹100 lakh for farmers and their organizations for infrastructural projects and ₹50 lakh for all other categories.
- Freight Subsidy of ₹10 to ₹15 lakh per annum for export of agricultural products of Rajasthan origin for a period three years. To support quality produce and to tap export markets, higher transport subsidy of ₹20 lakh per annum for a longer period of 5 years have been provisioned for organic produce.
- Freight subsidy of ₹15 lakh per annum for transport of fruits, vegetables and flowers in distant markets of other states beyond 300 Km for a period three years.
- Electricity tariff subsidy at the rate of ₹1.0 per KWH with a maximum ceiling of ₹2.00 lakh per annum for a period of 5 years or 30 per cent subsidy on cost of solar power plant within a ceiling of ₹10 lakh is allowed.

Credit Facilitation: For ensuring easy availability of funds to projects under this policy, a separate fund of ₹500 crore in Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank Ltd.

Constitution of Krishak Kalyan Kosh

Major initiative for farmers on the line of Ease of doing business, for Easing of Doing Farming is to constitute 'Krishak Kalyan Kosh' on 16th December, 2019 with a corpus of ₹1,000 crore. The fund will be used for fair prices of agriculture produce to farmers.

During the year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹202.77 crore has been incurred on construction work of mandi yards, sub yards and roads etc. 248.59 Km roads have been constructed in krishi upaj mandi samities, upto December, 2019.

WATER RESOURCES

Water Resources Department of Rajasthan has made significant contribution to the state economy by utilizing, managing state's limited water resources in the form of major, medium and minor irrigation projects. With consistent efforts, irrigation potential created by 2018-19 is 38.60 lakh hectare against 4 lakh hectare at the time of Independence. During financial year 2019-20, additional irrigation potential

of 9,793 hectare has been created upto December, 2019.

Besides, water management irrigated, construction works of important irrigation schemes were executed. Looking at the importance of irrigation schemes, in addition to IGNP allocations, a revised provision of ₹2,601.62 crore has been made during 2019-20. The revised provisions include provision of ₹550 crore for Parwan Major Irrigation project, ₹200 crore for Dholpur Lift Irrigation project and ₹358.70 crore for Narmada Canal Project. An expenditure of ₹1,857.39 crore has been incurred upto December, 2019 which includes expenditure of ₹549.13 crore for Parwan, ₹175.60 crore for Dholpur Lift Irrigation and ₹99.59 crore for Narmada Canal Project.

During the year 2019-20, 7 major projects [Narmada Canal Project, Parwan, Dholpur lift, RWSRPD (Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert area) for desert area, Navnera Barrage (ERCP), Upper high level canal and Piplakhunt], 6 Medium projects (Garadada, Takli, Gagrini, Lhasi, Rajgarh and Hatiyadeh) and 45 minor irrigation schemes are under progress.

A multipurpose irrigation project "Parwan" is under execution in district Jhalawar on the river Parwan. Revised administrative and financial allocation amounting to ₹7,355.23 crore has been made for the project. Along with drinking water to 1,821 villages, this project will provide irrigation facility in 2,01,400 hectare CCA in 637 villages of Jhalawar, Baran and Kota district. This project will also provide 79 million cubic meters of water to the Thermal Power Project, which will produce electricity with a capacity of 2,970 Megawatt.

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, 2.46 lakh hectares of additional irrigation potential has been created till December, 2019.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP) has been sanctioned for getting loan assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Projects in 25 districts. Total Culturable Command Area to be treated under this project is 4.70 lakh hectare. 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 the state contribution (15 per cent) will be ₹377.81 crore (5,705 Million Yen). Loan agreement with JICA for 13,725 Million Yen was signed on 31st March, 2017. JICA has effectuated the loan agreement from 26th October, 2017.

The proposed 137 irrigation projects include Bhakra Canal System, Gurgaon Canal System, medium & minor irrigation project of 25 districts (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).

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 3 sub projects have been invited. Expenditure of ₹124.16 crore has been incurred on this project upto March, 2019. In the financial year 2019-20, expenditure of ₹147.00 crore has been incurred upto December, 2019 against budget provision of ₹276.47 crore.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project in Desert Area (RWSRPD)

The project has been financed by New Development Bank for rehabilitation & restructuring of existing IGNP stage I system. It will provide benefits to districts of Sri-Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Nagaur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer. The main features are: (i) Relining of Indira Gandhi Main Canal RD 0-620 (189.00 Km); (ii) Rehabilitation of distribution system of IGMN in stage I (1,728 Km); (iii) Reclamation of 22,831 hectare waterlogged area; (iv) Capacity building of Water User Association (WUA) and (v) Command area development activities including micro irrigation, agricultural diversification etc. The project cost has been estimated at USD 491.29 Million (₹3,291.63 crore) out of which USD 350 Million (₹2,345.00 crore) will be funded by National Development Bank, and state contribution will be USD 141.29 Million (₹946.63 crore) to be financed in 3 tranches. Under Tranche-1, 92 works amounting to ₹863.83 crore have been awarded; out of 92 works, 72 have been completed and remaining works are in progress. Expenditure of ₹241.30 crore has been incurred upto December, 2019.

National Hydrology Project

This Project is funded by the Ministry of Jal Shakti,

Government of India (World Bank Project). Total project cost is ₹128 crore (100 per cent grant in aid from GoI) and the duration is 8 years (2016-17 to 2023-24). This project will help in availability of real-time hydro meteorological data and development of real time decision support system for flood, drought management, improved water use efficiency and Integrated Water Resources Management (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 orders, amounting to ₹26.00 crore, has been issued for installation of SCADA at Bisalpur dam, installation of Hydromet stations at various locations of the state. Under this project, SCADA system is being installed on other major projects covering Mahi dam, Jawai dam, Gudha Dam, Bhakra Canal system, Gang Canal & Narmada Canal system. In financial year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹3.20 crore have been made.

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

A tripartite MoU has been signed by Government of India, Government of Rajasthan and Government of Punjab on 23rd January, 2019 for relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder (Punjab portion) & Sirhind Feeder. Total cost of the project is ₹1,976 crore Punjab has started relining works in Sirhind feeder by taking closure in November to December, 2019 and 16.67 Km Sirhind Feeder is relined by Punjab during this closure. In closure proposed in March-April-June, 2020, Punjab has planned to execute relining in about 10 Km of Sirhind Feeder & about 30 Km of Indira Gandhi Feeder. Out of Rajasthan's share, ₹118.83 crore has been transferred to Punjab for this project upto December, 2019.

Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP)

For restoration & rehabilitation of large dams of state, a World Bank aided Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP) is being executed. Principle clearance for inclusion of state's 189 large dams amounting to ₹965.56 crore has been issued by Central Water Commission (CWC) New Delhi.

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, 14.55 lakh hectare of land has been allotted upto December, 2019. During the year 2019-20, Colonization Department has collected ₹8.50 crore of revenue, and khatadari sanads has been issued to 910 allottees upto December, 2019.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme of Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, works of construction of pucca water courses for land development works, have been taken up in Sidhmukh Nohar Irrigation Project, Amar Singh Sub Branch, Gang Canal Phase I and II, Bhakhra Canal Project, Bisalpur Project and Chambal Project. Government of India from 1st April, 2017 central assistance for these projects except Gang Canal-II project has been stopped by Government of India. However, construction of pucca water courses have been completed in 6,143 hectare at a cost of ₹51.82 crore under these projects from April, 2019 to December, 2019 during 2019-20.

Under the work of revamping project of Chambal canal system amounting to ₹1,274.42 crore under NABARD, during the year 2019-20, the expenditure incurred in the above works from April, 2019 to December, 2019 is ₹39.16 crore to achieve 53.20 Km lining of canals.

Detailed Project Reports of 7 ongoing projects having balance Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 6,83,656 hectare amounting to ₹4,423.74 crore and DPRs of 8 new projects having CCA of 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 is to irrigate the thirsty desert land of western Rajasthan with Himalayas water and provide drinking water to crore of inhabitants of this area. The Project Objective also include drought proofing, improvement of environment and forestation, employment

generation, rehabilitation. As per decision taken by State Government in year 2005, irrigation facility was to be provided in 16.17 lakh hectare (5.46 lakh hectare in stage-I and 10.71 lakh hectare in stage-II) Culturable Command Area (C.C.A.) by completing canal works. This target has been achieved after completing canal construction works.

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. As on 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, works in 1.68 lakh hectare have been awarded upto March, 2017. The department has received 2nd prize at national level for year 2019 under National Water Mission for increasing water use efficiency in Tejpura minor by establishing sprinkler irrigation system.

During the year 2019-20, it is proposed to develop pressure irrigation system in 10,000 hectare CCA and a budget of ₹200 crore has been allotted for these works. 177 km pipeline has been laid and 7 diggias has been constructed upto December, 2019, which are some basic activities for above work. ₹13.83 crore has been spent on these works during current year.

In modified budget for the year 2019-20, ₹461.58 crore under State plan had been sanctioned to Indira Gandhi Nahar Department in which ₹2.80 crore was kept for Kanwarsain Lift scheme, ₹258.78 crore allotted for establishment, operation, maintenance and other necessary works of canals of Stage-II in Bikaner and Jaisalmer zone, and ₹200 crore (Including 100 crore central assistance) has been allotted for pressure irrigation works under CADWM programme. Out of this, ₹180.56 crore have been spent in the year 2019-20, till December, 2019.

GROUND WATER

Ground Water Department plays 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;
- Installation 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 2019-20, 120 Tube wells and 337 Hand pump Bore wells were installed. Apart from this, under survey and research programme, 15,901 well surveys, collection of 12,547 water samples, chemical analysis of 9,453 water samples and 253 geophysical soundings were completed upto December, 2019.

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

Under this scheme, 150 Piezometers well Telemetric Digital Water Level Recorder (D.W.L.R) provision has been made for installation. Similarly, provision for purchase of equipment for chemical laboratories has been earmarked. The expenditure amount in this scheme is about ₹712.50 lakh funded by the central scheme.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan, with a geographical area of 343 lakh hectare, is the largest State of the country, having 10.40 per cent of the total area of the country. Out of this area, about 101 lakh hectare is waste land and only 168 lakh hectare area is cultivable. Despite being the largest state in terms of area, only 1.16 per cent of total water resources is available in the state. The annual rainfall in the state also varies from 100 mm in the arid west to 900 mm in the South-East. Usually, every three out of five years, most districts of the state are affected by drought because of uncertain and varied distributions of rainfall. Moreover, owing to high intensity of rainfall and improper water conservation system, a large percentage of this

rainfall goes waste resulting in continuous depletion of water table and further, conversion of cultivable land into waste land.

To resolve these serious issues, the State Government has decided to launch **Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna (RGJSY)** to ensure maximum rainwater harvesting, water conservation and judicious use of available water sources in the State.

Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna (RGJSY) is being implemented with effective convergence of various Central and State schemes, effective convergence of funds, assistance of Corporate, Religious trusts, Social sects, NGOs and public contribution, and by providing State fund to execute water conservation and water harvesting activities.

Major Objectives of RGJSY:

- To generate awareness about water conservation.
- To ensure effective implementation of rejuvenation of traditional water resources, construction of new water sources, water conservation and water harvesting related activities in rural areas from available financial resources (Centre, State, Corporate, Trusts and People's participation) through effective convergence.
- To make efforts to ensure availability of drinking water within village/ nearby village vicinity and resolve the issue of shortage of drinking water.
- To improve the status of ground water availability and to check the rate of depletion of water table.
- To increase cultivable area and irrigated area through water conservation and rain water harvesting activities.
- To increase green cover through intensive afforestation.

Major Activities:

- Watershed (catchment) area treatment: Trenches, Farm Ponds, Mini Percolation Tank (MPT), Khadin, Johar, Tanka, Small Anicuts, Earthen check dams, Water harvesting structures, Field Bund, Water storage structures etc.
- Repair of minor irrigation work, renovation and reinforcement work.
- Reinforcement of drinking water sources.
- Construction of artificial recharge structures.

- Pasture development & plantation.
- Promotion of advanced methods of cropping & horticulture (Drip, Solar pump etc.).

The first phase of Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna commenced on 20th August 2019 in around 4,000 villages of all 295 blocks of all 33 districts of the State. The completion period of phase-I is two years. Around 1.80 lakh works at a cost of around ₹2,000 crore are to be completed under phase-I.

Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) the funding pattern with respect to GoI: GoR is 60:40. A total amount of ₹3,537.61 crore has been received as central and state shares till December, 2019 which is 45.30 per cent of the sanctioned amount and an expenditure of ₹3,364.42 crore has been incurred and a total of 32.27 lakh hectares area has been treated.

STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The main activity of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) is to build and operate 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 15.50 lakh metric tonnes (which also includes 11.31 lakh metric tonnes of own constructions of the Corporation). During the year 2019-20, its average utilization was 14.44 lakh metric tonnes which is 101 per cent of the total average utilization of storage capacity upto December, 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 2019-20, the Corporation has constructed 16,350 metric tonnes storage capacity and capacity of 4.54 lakh metric tonnes is under construction till December, 2019. Achievements of RSWC are summarized in table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Achievement made by Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation

S. N.	Items	Achievements				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
1.	Average Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	10.99	11.03	11.93	14.84	14.44
2.	Average Utilization (Lakh MT)	8.68	9.17	10.47	15.36	14.61
3.	Percentage of Average Utilization	79%	83%	88%	103%	101%
4.	Constructed Storage Capacity (MT)	60600	43050	57500	21600	16350
5.	No. of Warehouses	91	93	93	93	93
Total Income (in lakh ₹)		7537.01	9111.10	12343.41	26660.01	21789.74 (Tentative)

* Upto December, 2019

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

camels of the country.

The livestock Census-2019 has placed total livestock population of the State at 567.76 lakh and poultry birds at 146.23 lakh. The State has about 10.60 per cent of the livestock of the country. It accounts for about 7.23 per cent of cattle, 12.47 per cent of buffaloes, 14.00 per cent of goats, 10.64 per cent of sheep and 84.43 per cent of camels of the country. The State contributed 12.72 per cent of milk and 34.46 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 institutions and infrastructure to provide an integrated package of services for efficient health care and genetic improvement of livestock along with awareness building programmes to ensure better participation of the livestock owners. Expansion of veterinary institutions in the State has been quite remarkable, as may be visualized from the following table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Veterinary Institutions in Rajasthan

Institutions	2008	2013	2018	2019*
Polyclinic	14	34	35	35
I st Grade Veterinary Hospitals	174	775	785	786
Veterinary Hospitals	1545	1518	1710	1709
Veterinary Dispensary	-	202	198	198
Veterinary Sub Centre	1862	2167	5067	5293
District Mobile Veterinary Unit	6	34	102	102

*Upto December, 2019

In the table 2.8, the output of various animal husbandry products has been depicted. The production of milk increased from 18,500 thousand tonnes in the year 2015-16 to 23,668 thousand tonnes

in the year 2018-19, showing an increase of 27.94 per cent. Similarly, during the same period, the production of eggs has increased from 1,385 million in 2015-16 to 1,662 million in 2018-19.

Table 2.8 Livestock Production

Year	Milk Production (thousand tonnes)	Meat Production (thousand tonnes)	Egg (Millions)	Wool Production (lakh Kg)
2015-16	18500	180	1385	134
2016-17	20850	180	1363	143
2017-18	22427	188	1455	143
2018-19*	23668	192	1662	145

* Provisional

A similar trends is visible for meat production. Meat production was estimated at 180 thousand tonnes in 2015-16 and it has increased to 192 thousand tonnes in 2018-19. However, the production of wool shows a modest increase from 134 lakh kilograms in the year 2015-16 to 145 lakh kilograms in the year 2018-19.

During the year 2019-20, in order to control diseases of livestock, 348.69 lakh vaccinations have been executed. For breed improvement, 2.42 lakh large animals and 4.05 lakh small animals have been castrated and 27.22 lakh artificial inseminations have been executed upto December, 2019.

Major initiatives taken by Animal Husbandry Department during the year 2019-20:

- 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 2019-20, 163.28 lakh animals have been vaccinated till December, 2019 under this programme.
- Livestock Breeders are being benefitted under Pashudhan Nishulk Arogya Yojna regularly. In the financial year 2019-20, 78.58 lakh farmer have been benefitted upto December, 2019. The facility of free treatment to all livestock is available at all departmental veterinary institutions and all treatment camps organized by the department.
- 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.
- Under the National Livestock Mission, Genetic Improvement of Goat and Sheep (GIGS) scheme has been started with the assistance of GoI:GoR with the 60:40 funding pattern. Under the scheme exhibition and training camps are organized for selection of male and female goats with preferred genetic characters. Presently the scheme is being run in Ajmer, Jaipur, Sikar, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Churu, Sirohi and Kuchamancity (Nagour) Districts.
- Under the National Livestock Mission, Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (IPPP) has been started for Poultry Farmers. Under this project IPPP for Broiler and LIT Birds projects has been included.
- Establishment of 400 new veterinary sub centres have been proposed in the year 2019-20 in those gram panchayats where departmental veterinary facility is not available. Out of these, 226 new sub centres have been opened upto December, 2019.

GOPALAN DEPARTMENT

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

During the year 2019-20, for the purpose of providing

feed, fodder, water to orphan nomadic and unproductive old cattle population that got shelter in goshalas/kanji house, it has been decided to provide an assistance for 180 days. In the first phase, ₹230.37 crore has been distributed to eligible gaushalas upto December, 2019. In addition to this, ₹204 crore was distributed and adjusted subsidy to gaushalas for January, February and March, 2019.

For the cattle saved from slaughter, assistance is being given at the rate of ₹40 per day large cattle head and ₹20 per day small cattle head for the period of detention of the cattle in gaushalas or for one year whichever is less. As of 31st December, 2019, there is an expenditure of ₹64.28 lakh on this scheme.

Nandi Goshala Jan Sahbhagita Yojana is meant to deal with the problems for nomad and stray male cattle population. 14 Nandishalas have been sanctioned. Under Gaushala Bio Gas Sahbhagita Yojana, 6 Bio Gas plants in registered Gaushalas are to be established to make them self-sustainable in the field of energy. This project has been undertaken to make gaushalas self-sustainable and independent. These 6 gaushalas have been identified.

Under Gau Abhyaranya Yojana, 221.31 hectare land in Bikaner is reserved for Gau Abhyaranya. An MoU has been signed, to provide assistance of maximum ₹10 lakh for the development of basic infrastructure (shed, water and fodder) in registered gaushalas

having at least 100 cattle head. Under this administrative sanction for 69 gaushalas and financial sanction for 35 gaushalas have been issued.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy Development Programme in Rajasthan is being implemented through Cooperative Societies. Under this Programme, 15,017 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been affiliated by December, 2019 in the financial year 2019-20, 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 has increased to 31.60 lakh litres per day. In the financial year 2019-20, till December, 2019, all the affiliated milk unions of RCDF have procured milk at an average of 24.23 lakh kilograms per day. Presently, 8.2 lakh milk producers are involved in Co-operative based dairy development programme and are receiving round the year remuneration for milk. In the year 2019-20, till December, 2019 milk unions have paid ₹2,602.25 crore to milk producers. The achievement of key activities in Dairy Development Sector have been given in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 Dairy Activities during the year 2019-20

Activity	Unit	Target 2019-20	Achievement*
Average Milk Procurement	Lakh Kg. per day	30.83	24.23
Average Milk Marketing	Lakh Lt. per day	23.89	21.11
Cattle Feed Sale (Union)	000' MT	295.22	202.82
Revived Societies	Number	695	565
New Societies	Number	555	202
Artificial and Natural Insemination	000' Number	393	275

*Till December, 2019

RCDF is also providing nutritious cattle feed. In the year 2019-20 till December, 2019, 2,97,936 MT cattle feed have been produced and 2,96,126 MT cattle feed sold to the milk producers of the State. Dairy Federation is also producing products like ghee, chhach, lassi, srikhand, paneer, curd and cheese. During the year 2019-20, till December, 2019 around 17,257 MT of Ghee has been marketed by Rajasthan

Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited. Additionally, RCDF and its associated District Milk Unions are providing insurance to Milk Producers to fulfil their social obligations.

Other important activities

- Saras Surksha Kavach
- Raj Saras Suraksha Kavach Bima Yojana

- Saras Samuhik Arogya Bima
- Chief Minister Dugdh Utpadak Sambal Yojana (CMDUSY)

FISHERIES

Besides utilizing state water resources for fisheries development, fisheries sector is also providing protein-rich low cost food and 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 this water sector 3.29 lakh hectares are available as large and medium reservoirs, 0.94 lakh hectares as small reservoirs and ponds. In addition to 0.87 lakh hectare water area in the form of rivers and canals in Rajasthan and the state ranks 11th in the country on this count. As per a 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, whereas production achieved in the State in the year 2019-20 is only 35,256.16 metric tonnes upto December, 2019.

Table 2.10 Fish Production

S. No.	Year	Fish Production (Metric tonnes)	Fish Seed Production (Million fry)
1	2015-16	42461.37	871.84
2	2016-17	50199.37	1098.33
3	2017-18	54035.34	1094.01
4	2018-19	55848.99	1032.93
5	2019-20*	35256.16	974.70

*Upto December, 2019

Table 2.10 reveals that fish production is increasing steadily in the State. The Department has started implementation of an 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 belonging to 56 fishermen cooperative societies are being benefitted under this model and the earnings of tribal fishermen working on regular basis has increased manifold. Thus, department is now focusing on fishermen's livelihood along with revenue earning.

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), Rana Pratap Sagar (Rawatbhata), Jawaidam (Pali) and Jaisamand (Udaipur) have been completed.

Water bodies are being developed by stocking quality

fish seed and conservation of fish stock. Also, water bodies are leased out for fish production to earn revenue for the State. During the year 2019-20, revenue of ₹29.33 crore has been earned by the Department till December, 2019.

During the year 2019-20, training is being organized on regular basis and 313 different fish farmers have been trained till December, 2019. 900 fishermen benefitted from craft and gear subsidy and 89 tribal fishermen were provided assistance for construction of houses.

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 the two phases. After completion of second phase the cages for the third phase is 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 Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairy, 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.

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 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, 5,767 Village Forest Protection and Management Committees (VFPMC) / Eco-Development Committees are protecting and managing 18.20 lakh hectare of forest land under the guidance of the department. Out of these 5,767 Committees 515 Eco-Development Committees around sanctuaries and national parks have been constituted to get participation of local people in wildlife 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 16 such Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCA). Plantation on 24,427.35 hectare of land has been achieved against the Twenty Point Programme target of 66,580 hectare during the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019.

An expenditure of ₹86.06 crore has been incurred on various development works, against the provision of ₹345.84 crore upto December, 2019. During the year 2019-20, 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 wildlife etc. are also being carried out.

The State has ample opportunities for eco-tourism. There are 3 National Parks, 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries, and 14 Conservation Reserves in the State. Besides this, 3 Biological Parks at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur have also been developed.

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

The Environment Department functions as a Nodal Department for compliance of Environmental norms in the State through Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) as regulations authority District Administration Directorate of Environment & Climate Change and other related department and organizations. Environment Department also deals with matters related to Biodiversity conservation through Rajasthan Biodiversity Board and other concerned department 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) are being celebrated each year 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 (22nd April), World Environment Protection Day (5th June) and World Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16th September) were published and communicated through electronic & print media. During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019 an expenditure of ₹27.59 lakh has been made against Budget provision of ₹28.30 lakh.
- **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.

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. The provision Budget for the year 2019-20 kept ₹174.01 lakh, an amount of ₹57 lakh has been released to Rajasthan State Biodiversity Board upto December, 2019.

Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar

Rajeev Gandhi Paryavaran Sanrakshan Puraskar have been awarded in all the three categories viz organization category individual for category and Nagar Palika for outstanding work in the field of conservation & protection of environment (These awards have been given away on the occasion of World Environment Day-5th June).

CO-OPERATIVES IN AGRICULTURE

Co-operative Credit Structure

At present, there are 29 Central Cooperative Banks, 21 Milk Unions, 37 Consumer Wholesale Stores, 36 Primary Land Development Banks, 6,645 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and 271 marketing and fruit & vegetable societies in the State. A total of 35,292 Co-operative societies with 23 federations are registered in the State. Farmers of the State are being facilitated with short-term agriculture loans for crop production. During the year 2019-20, long-term loans of ₹41.35 crore have been distributed against the target of ₹230 crore. A medium term loan of ₹216.14 crore and short-term crop loans of ₹7,215.97 crore have been distributed to 17.98 lakh farmers till December, 2019.

Rajasthan Krishak Rin Mafi Yojana 2019

The state government approved "Rajasthan Krishak Rin Mafi Yojana 2019". Under this scheme 27.47 lakh farmers have been benefited from a short term crop loan waiver of ₹7,443.48 crore, as per loan waiver portal till December, 2019.

The State Government has also approved "Rajasthan Krishak Rin Mafi Yojana 2019 (Middle term and long term loan waiver)" under this scheme 21,475 farmers have been benefitted from middle term and long term loan waiver of ₹245.96 crore as per loan waiver portal till December, 2019.

Kisan Seva Portal

Government of Rajasthan has launched an integrated Kisan Seva Portal to provide services linked to farmer such as loan applications, subsidy etc. from one platform. At present more than 61 lakh farmers have registered their land details, which are verified by revenue officials under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Nidhi on this Portal.

Raj Sahkar Portal

It is an integrated platform. This portal can be used for various scheme of co-operative department like, as short term crop loan applications. Minimum Support Price (MSP) application, Online payment, New application of society registration, Non-Government Organization (NGO) registration, Games Federation registration, Election system of co-operative institution, Status of court case, audit report, crop loan and loan waiver status facilities.

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 on interest rate to girls students.

Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme

Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme was started in 2016 under which, crops for those farmers who cultivate notified crops in enlisted areas are compulsorily insured. According to the notification of Agriculture Department of the State, Central Cooperative Banks need to send premium and declaration form to the insurance company concerned. A new portal has been launched by the Central government for this scheme. Information related to farmers/crops has to be uploaded by Central Cooperative Banks of the State. For Kharif 2019-20, as per portal 11.96 lakh policies have been created by all Central Cooperative Banks. For Rabi 2019-20, as per portal 9.60 lakh policies have been created by all Central Cooperative Banks.

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 2019-20, a loan of ₹21.00 lakh has been distributed by primary land development banks in 37 cases. The term of loan is 5 years. For the year 2019-20, Central Co-operative Banks have distributed loans worth ₹6.71 crore under this scheme upto December, 2019.

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 of agricultural land. In the year 2019-20, a total loan of ₹4.36 crore was distributed to 148 women under this scheme.

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 ₹50.98 crore has been distributed upto December, 2019 during the year 2019-20.

In budget declaration of 2019-20, the State government has made a provision to issue short term agricultural loan at zero per cent interest rate to farmers. For achieving this purpose, the state government made a budget provision of ₹150 crore as compensatory interest subsidy to co-operative credit banks.

Online process of short term crop loan

Cooperative crop loan online registration and distribution Scheme 2019 has been started from Kharif 2019. With the objectives of restricting local discretionary power in crop loan distribution, making uniform, transparent and well managed, Aadhar based authentication through creation of Digital Member Register (DMR), and online process from seeking application distribution and reimbursement from NABARD of short term cooperative loan, a portal has been launched by making amendment in cooperative credit policy dated 11th July, 2018 of the State Government and reference of circular of Registrar cooperative societies dated 27th March, 2019. On this portal the short term cooperative loan is distributed through creation of DMR (Digital Member Register) online and Aadhar based authentication.

Jan Aushadhi Kendra

200 Jan Aushadhi Kendra will be established by CONFED under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi project. Presently Jan Aushadhi Kendras are being operated in Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu and Dungarpur by Districts wholesale consumer stores

and in Jaipur by CONFED. One Jan Aushadhi Kendra is being operated by CONFED at SMS hospital Jaipur and one medicine selling centre is also being operated in Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Hospital (SDMH) Jaipur.

Urban Co-operative Banks

There are 33 Urban Co-operative Banks which are functioning in the state. Out of these, 3 banks fall under Railway salary Earner co-operative bank category and 6 banks fall under women urban cooperative bank category. Aadarsh Co-operative Bank & Fin growth Co-operative Bank Ltd is registered under Multistate Co-operative Act, 2002. The Share capital is ₹251 crore and deposits of these banks are 7,200 crore, having one per cent extra interest rate than commercial banks. Furthermore, insurance facility is also provided on deposits. Loans outstanding of urban banks is ₹3,900 crore, working capital is ₹8,500 crore and net profit is ₹70.00 crore as on 31st March, 2019. Banking facility to nearly 4 lakh members is being provided by urban co-operative banks.

Cooperative Marketing Structure

There are Kraya Vikraya Samities are in the state. These are established at every tehsil level in the State. At apex level, RAJFED is functional. They are working to provide high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers at fair prices and ensure fair prices to the farmers for their crops. During the year 2019-20, cooperative marketing societies have marketed consumer goods, agricultural inputs and agricultural produce of ₹256.75 crore, ₹472.01 crore and ₹4,366.65 crore respectively till December, 2019. During the year 2019-20, RAJFED has distributed 606.00 metric tonnes of seeds to farmers till December, 2019.

Co-operative Consumer Structure

To insure the consumers from black marketing and simulated deficiency in the market, cooperative institutions are working effectively in providing consumer products at reasonable prices. For this purpose, 37 cooperative wholesale bhandars are working at district level and Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Upphokta Sangh Ltd (CONFED) is working as Apex institution in the consumer sector. Business of consumer sector for the year 2019-20 is ₹476.86 crore upto December, 2019.

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 at cheap rates by developing well planned colonies.

After an amendment of bye-laws of Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Federation (RCHF) on 4th November, 1996, personal housing loans are given to applicants after making them nominal members. Under this scheme, a loan of ₹15.00 lakh for a 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 a 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 ₹252.19 lakh. During the year 2019-20 a loan of ₹175.00 lakh has been distributed upto December, 2019.

Storage

There are 8,522 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.



RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ



PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA- GRAMIN

86,134 new houses have been constructed during the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019.



VILLAGE MASTER PLAN

Plans of 7,190 villages have been prepared.



MGNREGS

2,661.92 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment during the year 2019-20 upto December 2019.



BIOFUEL

Total five biofuel production plants have been installed in Jaipur, Bhilwara and Sirohi district of Rajasthan which are producing approx. 1 lakh litre biodiesel per day in the state

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.

Schemes which are sponsored by state include 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.

These programmes / schemes 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 – (RGAVP) RAJEEVIKA

Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) also known as RAJEEVIKA 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, 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 funded by Government of India are being implemented by RAJEEVIKA:

- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is being implemented in 272 blocks, during the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹107.12 crore has been incurred on this project.
- National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) is being implemented in 36 blocks of 9 districts of the state with the budget provision of ₹48.72 crore for the financial year 2019-20.

The key activities undertaken in the projects being implemented by RAJEEVIKA are as follows:

- Institution Building
- Capacity Building
- Financial Inclusion

- Livelihood Intervention
- Convergence

Brief on the Progress made under RAJEEVIKA

Till December, 2019, approximately 18.05 lakh poor families were organized into 1,56,070 self-help groups, 11,635 village organizations (VOs) and 399 cluster level federations under the project. Financial assistance is being provided to 1,08,641 SHGs, through revolving fund support and 75,174 SHGs have received livelihood fund from RGAVP. Among the SHGs promoted under RGAVP, total 1,21,604 SHGs have their saving accounts opened in banks and 60,760 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 2019-20 upto December, 2019 are given in the table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Achievement under different projects during the year 2019-2020 upto December, 2019

Sr. No.	Activities	Target (2019-20)	Achievement 2019-20*	Cumulative Progress
1	SHG Formation	55083	36246	156070
2	No of SHGs with Saving A/C	40500	20739	121604
3	No of VOs promoted	1407	925	11635
4	No of CLFs promoted	90	46	399
5	No of SHGs availed Revolving funds	41500	15753	108641
6	No of SHGs availed CIF	16900	9414	75174
7	No of SHG Bank Loan	50200	37108	60760
8	Expenditure (₹Crore)	195.35	107.12	477.56

* upto December, 2019

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The programme aims to provide employment to rural people and thereby enhance inclusive growth and is operational in the entire state. The objective of the scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Salient features of the scheme are as under:

- All local residents of the Gram Panchayat are eligible for registration under the Scheme.
- Minimum one third beneficiaries shall be women.
- Job Cards with photographs of all the adult members of the household are issued free of cost within 15 days of registration.
- Dated receipt of application for employment is provided.
- Guarantee of providing employment within 15 days of application.
- Un-employment allowance is paid by the State Government, if employment is not provided within 15 days of application.
- Work is provided within 5 Km. radius of the village. Beyond 5 KM, 10 per cent extra wages are payable.
- Wages are to be paid as per the task performed.
- Drinking water, shade, first aid and creche facilities are mandatory at worksite.
- Gram Sabha is the primary authority to identify the works and to prepare annual action plan.
- No contractors and labour 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 financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹5,735.66 crore has been spent and 2,661.92 lakh man-days generated, by providing employment to 51.62 Lakh households.

3.08 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. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹1,956.49 crore has been spent and 86,134 new houses have been constructed. An additional amount of ₹12,000 is also provided to each beneficiary for building toilet under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The beneficiaries of the scheme are also provided daily wages upto 90 days through MGNREGA. The expenditure sharing is kept in 60:40 ratio between the Central and the State Government.

Members of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALAD)

The objective of this scheme is 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 the rural as well as urban areas. Each MLA is authorized to recommend the works upto ₹2.25 crore per year for his/her constituency. At least 20 per cent of total annually allotted amount must be recommended on the development of SC/ST habitations.

Works related to drinking water, approach roads, drainage system in abadi area, sewerage work in urban area, building works in Government educational institutions, desilting of tanks, development of traditional source of water, infrastructural development of tourist places, drinking water facilities for livestock, hospitals/dispensary buildings for animal health, medical equipment for government hospitals, hospital/dispensary buildings, bus stands, community centres, sports complex, electrification, computers in educational institutions, court buildings etc. are covered under this scheme. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) ₹377.09 crore have been utilized against total available fund ₹1,508.12 crore and total 9,365 works have been completed.

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 Members of Parliament (MP) can recommend the works in his/her constituency to district collector upto ₹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 "Natural Calamity of rare severity" in any part of the country for an amount not exceeding of ₹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 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 financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) ₹138.96 crore have been utilized against the total available fund ₹632.66 crore and total 2,827 works have been completed.

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 to develop necessary infrastructure facilities, generate additional employment opportunities for people residing in this area, encourage economic development and to bring qualitative improvement in the standard of living of the people. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹27.19 crore have been utilized against the total available fund of ₹82.92 crore and total 574 works have been completed.

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 development of border areas (0-10 K.M.). However, since the border districts have poor social and economic infrastructure, development activities are also provided due importance. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹165.76 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹439.96 crore and total 837 works have been completed.

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 financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹77.19 crore have been utilized against the total available fund ₹144.96 crore and total 903 works have been completed.

Dang Area Development Programme

Ravenous and gorge affected area infested by dacoits is known as the "Dang Area". These are backward areas and require investments to augment infrastructure facilities to speed up the pace of development. For this purpose, Dang Area Development Programme was re-launched in 2005-06 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 financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹34.20 crore has been utilized against the total available fund of ₹82.37 crore and total 765 works have been completed.

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 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 being undertaken for development of the area. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹25.57 crore have been utilized against the total available fund ₹91.11 crore and total 528 works have been completed.

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 financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹2.92 crore have been spent against the total available fund of ₹10.99 crore and total 87 works have been completed.

Bio-Fuel Authority

Institutionalization of Bio-Fuel Authority is a specific initiative 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 & amended policy 2018 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. Total, 6,739 pasture development works were sanctioned in convergence with MGNREGA in the state.

Achievements of Bio-Fuel Authority

- Approx. 3 crore 11 lakh Jatropha / Karanj Plantation in convergence with MGNREGA in 12 biofuel districts of the state.
- Plantation of 1.27 lakh Jatropha, Karanj, Mahua, and Neem in about 20 districts of the state under National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Pam (NMOOP) funded by the Government of India.
- Training & Capacity Building for Jatropha Plantation by the Agriculture Training Centers of Udaipur, Kota, Jaipur & Jodhpur in 12 biofuel districts of the state.
- Seed purchasing arrangement by State Government through The Rajasthan State Cooperative Marketing Federation (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. Approx. 35,000 quintal seeds has been recorded by this Mandi since beginning.
- 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).
- About 7,300 members of Women self-help groups of Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RAJEEVIKA) were trained in plantation and seed collection of Jatropha to increase their income.
- Total five biofuel production plants have been installed in Jaipur, Bhilwara and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan which are producing approx. one lakh liter of Biodiesel per day in the state.
- Rajasthan Biodiesel Rules, 2019 were framed and implemented on the occasion of World Biofuel Day 2019 (10th August, 2019) at Science Park, Jaipur.
- India's first Biodiesel Mobile Retail Outlet has been launched by State Government at Jodhpur on 7th November, 2019.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The main objective of SAGY is to trigger process, which shall lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats. The other objectives include substantially improving 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 & Village Development Plan (V.D.P) of 34 Adarsh Gram Panchayats has been completed. Out of 1,611 works, 1,096 works are completed and 154 works are in progress.

In second phase of the scheme, 31 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. Out of 2,247 works, 1,437 works are completed and 232 works are in progress.

In third phase of the scheme, 16 Gram Panchayat have been selected by honorable MPs Under the scheme the work of base line survey & V.D.P of 16 Adarsh Gram Panchayat has been completed. Out of 741 works, 237 works are completed and 111 works are in progress.

In fourth phase of the scheme, 18 Gram Panchayats have been selected by honorable MPs. Under the scheme, the work of base line survey & V.D.P of 18 Adarsh Gram Panchayat is under process.

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.

In first phase, 196 Adarsh Gram Panchayats have

been selected by honourable MLAs and out of 16,643 works included in VDP, 7,077 works are completed and 674 works are under progress. In second phase, 97 Adarsh Gram Panchayats have been selected by honourable MLAs.

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.

The main activities under the SMART VILLAGE programme include developing drainage system & pucca streets, construction of community toilet, public park/play grounds with open gym, solar or LED lights in streets, developing one road as Swa-Raj Marg, developing primary/sub health centre, senior secondary school, veterinary hospital, food grain storage, and providing house under PMAY-G to all beneficiaries.

Mahatma Gandhi Adarsh Gram Yojana

On the occasion of the 150th birth anniversary (year 2019) of the Father of the Nation "Mahatma Gandhi Adarsh Gram Yojana" was launched on 27th November, 2019 Under this scheme, one village in each district is to be selected and developed according to Gandhian values. The main activities of the scheme covers family welfare programs for population control, cooperation in national programs for the nutrition and health of pregnant and lactating women, attention to children's health screening and vaccination, establishment of drug-free society and organising education and skill training programs.

The works to be undertaken in this scheme also include conservation of all natural resources, historical heritage, cultural heritage, religious sites, cremation, burial grounds, protection of sustainable social, cultural and economic development, housing and toilets etc.

The scheme proposes to organise Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti and Republic Day every year to develop an atmosphere of goodwill.

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 Indian history of the Panchayati Raj, when Constitutional status was provided to the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third stratum of governance, to fulfil the directive principles of state policy by endowing requisite powers and authority to Village Panchayats to enable them to function as units of self-government. Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the constitutional amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act 1953 was amended in 1994 and Panchayati Raj Rules were introduced in 1996.

Panchayat Raj System has three tier structures:

- **Gram Panchayat:** Gram Panchayat, the first level elected body and the basic unit of democracy, is the local government with specific responsibilities. Gram Sabha is the general body of the citizens of the entire village as Gram Panchayat.
- **Panchayat Samiti:** Panchayat samiti, a local government body, is the link between the Gram Panchayats and the Zila Parishads.
- **Zila Parishad:** Zila Parishad is a local government body at District level to provide essential services and facilities to the rural population.

Basic Functions of Panchayati Raj Department/ Institutions are:-

- To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 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. After de-limitation/ new creations of PRIs in the year 2019 Presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 352 Panchayat Samities and 11,341 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 is released to Gram Panchayats under Fourteenth Finance Commission. This Grant in aid is provided 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. A provision of ₹3,427.56 crore has been made for the financial year 2019-20. An amount of ₹1,362.11

crores (2nd installment of F.Y. 2018-19), ₹1,840.505 crore (1st installment of F.Y. 2019-20) and an additional provision of ₹1,840.505 crore (2nd installment as general basic grant for the F.Y. 2019-20) total ₹5,043.12 crore was transferred to the PRIs. During the financial year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹3,006.00 crore was incurred and 80,347 works were completed up to December 2019.

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 final report of 2019-20, 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.

The Total proposed amount for the financial year 2019-20 is ₹1,600.21 crore. An amount of ₹87.78 crore (Incentive Grant for the year 2018-19) and ₹361.95 crore (1st instalment for the year 2019-20) has been transferred to P.D. accounts of Zila Parishad & Panchayat samities. During the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹1,022.89 crore has been spent upto December, 2019 including opening balance as on 1st april, 2019 and 47,049 works have been completed.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

Government of India had announced implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October 2014. State has become Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on March, 2018.

Provision of Swach Bharat Mission (SBM-G): The Incentive amount is being provided under SBM (G) to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households upto ₹12,000 for construction and usage of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). Central Share of this Incentive for IHHLs shall be ₹7,200/- (60 per cent) from Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The State share will be ₹4,800/- (40 per cent).

Incentive provided under SBM (G) Mission: Incentive for construction and usage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) is 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.

In the financial year 2019-20, 2.92 lakh works related to Left Out Beneficiaries Individual Household Latrine (LOB IHHL), 1,162 works related to Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) and 177 works related to Solid and Liquid Resource Management (SLRM) were constructed upto December, 2019.

During of the financial year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹553.85 crore has been incurred upto 14th January, 2020, against the total available fund of ₹1,361.89 crore. As per approved Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) for 2019-20, Government of India has approved outlay of ₹1,382.07 crore.

In financial year 2019-20 (Upto December, 2019) an incentive amount of ₹362.10 crore for toilet construction has been transferred through e-Panchayat payment portal (e-FMS) 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. The awards are given on National Panchayat Day celebrated on 24th of April every year for following categories :-

- Under Deendayal 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. In the year 2019, One Zila Parishad, one Panchayat Samiti and five Gram Panchayats have been awarded.
- 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 Neterwas of Panchayat Samiti Dhond, Zila Parishad Sikar was selected for the year 2019.

- **Child Friendly Gram Panchayat Award (CFGPA)** - Under this scheme, only one best performing Gram Panchayats of State is awarded for child friendly activities. The Gram Panchayat Mandawar of Panchayat Samiti Tonk, District Tonk was selected by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India for the year 2019.

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) 2020-21. This campaign was launched in all States of India from 2nd October, 2019 to 31st December, 2019 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 is to 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. The Plan of ₹74.97 crore has been approved by Central Executive committee Government of India for the year 2019-20.

Village Master Plan

Master Plan will be made for villages with assessment of the land for the future provision of education, health, population expansion, sports facility, park, government building, road & other development activity. Officials of Revenue Department and Panchayati Raj Department are jointly preparing the Village Master Plan with the provision of coming 30 years requirement. Public representative & other citizens are also invited for their suggestions. Initially Plan will be approved in Gram Panchayat meeting first and then will be approved by Gram Sabha. In the year 2019, 305 trainings have been conducted and plans of 7,190 villages have been prepared.

Gram Panchayat Bhawan Nirman

In the year 2014, 723 Gram Panchayats was constituted in the State. The buildings of these Gram Panchayats have been proposed to be constructed atleast with 5 Bigha area of land, keeping the view of Rural Secretariat and provision of bringing all the offices at gram panchayat level in one campus for providing facility to common man. Model Drawings and maps of these Gram Panchayats have already been approved. The tentative cost of each building is ₹50 lakh. For construction of these buildings, in phase-I, an amount of ₹30 lakh is being sanctioned under MGNREGA, and other scheme.

Out of these 723 GPs, land has been allotted to 671 GPs and financial sanction for 662 GPs has been issued, 386 works have been completed and 264 works are under progress. 14 GPs are operating in school buildings and other Government buildings/campus.

Panchayat Samiti Bhawan Nirman

In the year 2014, 47 Panchayat Samities (PS) was constituted in the State. The tentative cost of building for each Panchayat Samiti is ₹250-300 lakh. For construction of these buildings, an amount of ₹200 lakh has been provisioned from the State Government and rest amount is being borne from other departmental schemes. The land has been allotted to 46 PSs, land allocation of 1 PS is under process. Financial sanction of 45 works has been issued, out of which 25 Works has been completed and 19 works are under progress.

Ambedkar Bhawan

As per budget announcement 2019-20, in every Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed except Nagar Palika & Nagar Parishad headquarter. Accordingly in such 160 Panchayat Samiti headquarter, Ambedkar Bhawan will be constructed through Panchayat Samities. Estimated cost of one Ambedkar Bhawan is ₹55.00 lakh. The total cost of project will be ₹88.00 crore, Out of 160 Ambedkar Bhawan, land for 128 bhawan has been identified.

Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay yojana (RGJSY)

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. RGJSY has been launched on 20th August, 2019 to ensure maximum rain water harvesting, water conservation and judicious use of available water sources, resolve the issue of paucity of water and to improve the status of ground water and cultivable area in the state through effective convergence. Around 1.80 Lakh works of cost of around ₹2,000 crore to be executed in its first phase in around 4,000 villages.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) (PMKSY-WC) / Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP)

Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP) was launched in the year 2009-10 for treatment of land through watershed development works. Projects sanctioned under IWMP are running under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Component) since 2015-16. A total Amount of ₹3,537.61 crore has been received as central and state shares till December, 2019 which is 45.30 per cent of the sanctioned amount and an expenditure of ₹3,364.42 crore has been incurred and a total of 32.27 lakh hectares area has been treated by December, 2019.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Rural Roads

Roads make a crucial contribution to economic development and growth and bring important social benefits. They are of vital importance in order to make a nation grow and develop. In addition, providing access to employment, social, health and education services makes a road network crucial in fighting against poverty.

The Road Network have to be supplemented with expressways to keep pace with the requirement of uninterrupted movement of fast vehicles along the arterial roads. It has been shown that a paved surface in reasonable good condition can contribute 15 to 40 per cent saving in vehicle operation cost. village road length in the state is given in table 3.2.

There are 39,753 villages in the state as per 2001 census. The connectivity of villages by BT road in different population groups at the end of 2018-19 and upto December 2019 is shown in table 3.3.

During the year 2019-20, the important achievements of road development upto December, 2019 are given below:

- 1,896 km BT roads have been renewed and constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Rural Roads.
- 9 habitations Dhani/Majara having population 250 and above connected by 44 km BT roads under PMGSY.
- 211 km Gramin Gaurav Path (CC road) completed.
- For construction of Bridge on Galiyakot to Galiyakot road and Dungarpur-Banswara road on Mahi river, sanction of DPR work for ₹25 lakh & ₹50 lakh issued on 23rd September, 2019 in Dungarpur District.
- For new road connectivity of 342 villages having population 500 and above as per 2011 census, sanction of ₹403.29 crore issued in all

Table 3.2 Village Road Length in the state as on 31.03.2019

(KM)				
BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
135275.51	1759.55	36368.86	2533.57	175937.49

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

Table 3.3 Road connectivity of Villages

S. No.	Population Group	Total number of villages (Census 2001)	Villages connected as on March, 2019	Villages connected upto December, 2019	Per cent of Villages connected
1	1000 & Above	14198	14182	14182	99.89
2	500-1000	11058	10977	10977	99.27
3	250-500	7713	7521	7521	97.51
4	100-250	4072	2052	2061	50.61
5	Below- 100	2712	996	996	36.73
	Total	39753	35728	35737	89.90

districts on 21st November, 2019

- As per budget announcement of 2019-20 Wall to Wall Vikas Path in each Gram Panchayat would be constructed in next five years. Vikas Path is to be constructed by cement concrete block with covered drains and utility services etc. Selection of village and alignment of Vikas Path will be done by a District Level Committee. Sanction of First Phase to construct 172.50 km Vikas Path with estimated cost of ₹142.53 crore at 182 GP's issued in November, 2019.

Rural Electrification

The status of rural electrification is given below:

- Total no. of villages (Census 2011) : 44,672
- Total no. of uninhabited villages : 1,473
- Total no. of inhabited villages : 43,199
- No. of villages electrified : 43,199 (100 per cent)
- No. of Dhans electrified : 1.09 Lakh out of 1.14 Lakh (95.61 per cent)
- No. of rural HHs electrified : 93.88 Lakh HHs (100 per cent)

During Financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) Total 77,951 agriculture connection have been released to farmers.

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 C.I.I. Chandigarh, IITF New Delhi, Rasraj Mahotsav Nathdwara, Bharatparv New Delhi, Paryatan Parv New Delhi, Pink Festival JKK etc. for marketing of their products. By these activities, sustainable employment is being provided to large number of artisans, weavers, potters, stone sculptors.

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.

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

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

State Plan Head is the main source of funding for

conducting RUDA activities. In this head, a target has been set to benefit 1500 artisans by making a financial provision of ₹221.00 lakh for the financial year 2019-20. During the financial year 2019-20 till December

2019, 509 artisans have been benefited by spending ₹139.10 lakh. Physical and Financial progress of RUDA in last 5 years is given in table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Physical and Financial progress of RUDA

Years	Allotment (₹lakh)	Expenditure (₹lakh)	Target (artisans)	No. of Beneficiaries
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
2019-20*	221.00	139.10	1500	509

* upto December, 2019



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



CRUDE OIL

Rajasthan is the 2nd largest producer, contributes 22-23 per cent of total crude oil production in the country.



MANUFACTURING

The Gross Value Added (GVA) of manufacturing sector in Rajasthan is about ₹94,914 crore in 2019-20 at current prices accounting for 9.82 per cent of contribution to the total GSVA of the State.



MSME

Under MSME act 2019, new MSME units are exempted from approvals and inspections for a period of 3 years.

INDUSTRIAL OVERVIEW

Several industry specific reform initiatives taken by the Government have significantly improved the overall industrial environment of the State. The thrust of public policy is on environmentally sustainable industrialization, with generation of maximum employment opportunities and augmentation of State revenue. The sectoral contribution of the Industries sector in the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the state stands at 27.81 per cent at current prices in 2019-20. The contribution of manufacturing and mining sector to GSVA at current prices are 9.82 per cent and 6.62 per cent respectively in 2019-20.

The State is endowed with abundant physical resources, rich mineral wealth, world-renowned handicrafts, handloom and outstanding skills. These provide ample opportunities for manufacturing, beneficiation, processing activities and services in the MSME sector, which has been the strength of the State. State has a very strong base of MSMEs in Gems

and Jewelry, Handicrafts, Food Processing, Auto Components, Textiles, Leather and Dimensional Stones. It is the vision and endeavor of the State to encourage and give a fillip to the setting up of micro, small and medium enterprises in the State, and create an enabling conducive environment for them to attain competitive competence level.

State government has identified exports as one of the thrust areas for economic development. The potential for exports from the State is huge. In order to augment the shares of exports in the national exports basket, the state has continuously been striving in introducing various exports oriented reforms. Incubation of Rajasthan Export Promotion Council and development of Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP) are key measures which shall boost exports from the state. All sustained efforts made by the State are focusing on making the Rajasthan as the most preferred investment destination in India with the most conducive eco-system for inclusive and sustained industrial development.

Manufacturing Sector in Rajasthan

The state economy of Rajasthan state has shown a structural shift with the manufacturing sector making a considerable contribution to the state GSVA. The Gross Value Added (GVA) of manufacturing sector in Rajasthan is about ₹94,914 crore in 2019-20 at current prices accounting for 9.82 per cent of contribution to the total GSVA of the State. The sector grew by 2.10 per cent in 2019-20 over 2018-19 at constant (2011-12) prices. In terms of value addition, non-metallic mineral production, motor vehicles & accessories for motor vehicles, textile, chemicals & chemical products and fabricated metal product industries contributes maximum in Manufacturing Sector.

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 three broad groups of Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity. The growth of IIP in Rajasthan has been showing a positive trend from 2015-16 to 2018-19. Manufacturing sector has played a significant role in the growth of General Index as the sector has displayed consistent growth from the 2015-16 to 2018-19.

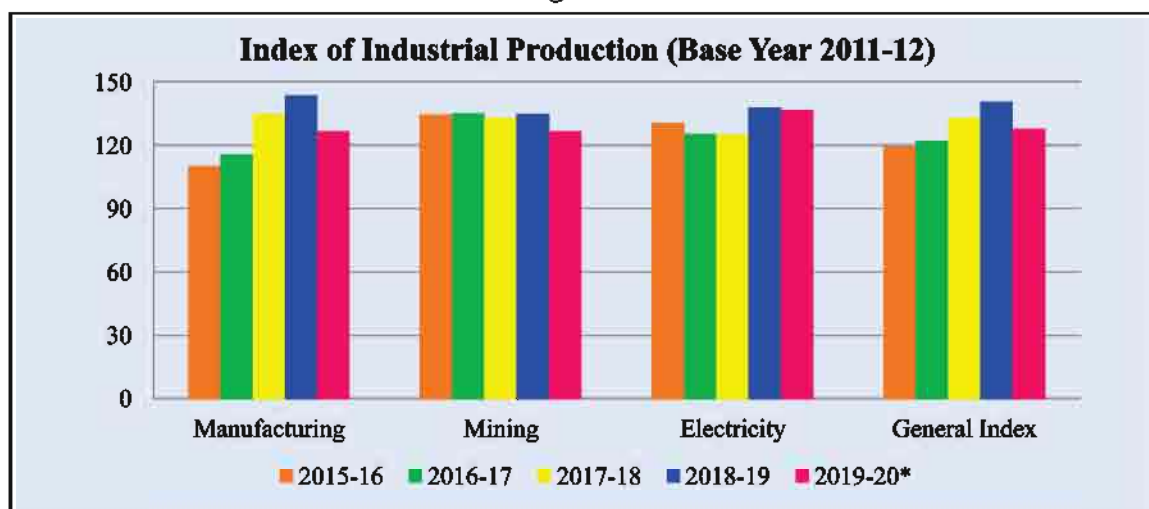
Overall industrial performance as per IIP for the financial years 2015-16 to 2019-20 is given in table 4.1 and figure 4.1.

Table 4.1 Index of Industrial Production

Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Manufacturing	110.29	115.71	134.71	143.39	126.62
Mining	134.49	135.04	132.85	134.76	126.69
Electricity	130.53	125.32	124.96	137.70	136.42
General Index	119.25	122.11	133.08	140.37	127.76

*Upto December, 2019 (Provisional)

Figure 4.1



*Upto December, 2019 (Provisional)

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. In particular, their contribution to employment generation is widely recognized. As such, various policy measures to promote and support MSME

enterprises are implemented in the State, some of which are indicated below:

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. Any MSME can file a memorandum on "UAM

Portal" of the Government of India.

During the financial year 2019-20, 1,05,334 industrial units have been registered online on UAM portal upto December, 2019. These units with a total investment of ₹11,539.73 crore have generated opportunity of direct employment for 4,47,326 persons.

Rajasthan Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act, 2019: In order to facilitate establishment of MSMEs in Rajasthan, the Government of Rajasthan had enacted the MSME Ordinance on 4th March, 2019, which got notified as Rajasthan MSME Act on 17th July, 2019. The Act provides for establishment of new micro, small and medium enterprises, on the Raj Udhog Mitra portal. After receiving "Acknowledgment Certificate" online, the MSME units in the State are exempted from the approvals and inspections under all the laws of the Government of Rajasthan for a period of three years.

Upto December 2019, total 2,878 numbers of Declaration of Intent have been received and for the same acknowledgement, certificates have been issued.

Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana (MLUPY): For setting up new enterprises in the manufacturing, service and trade sectors and for expansion, modernization, diversification of existing enterprises to provide loans upto ₹10 crore through financial institutions, "Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog

Protsahan Yojana" has been notified and has been commenced from 13th December, 2019. Under the scheme, small scale entrepreneurs will be provided 8 per cent interest subsidy on loans upto ₹25 lakh, 6 per cent on loans upto ₹5 crore, 5 per cent on loans upto ₹10 crore.

Exports

The state government has identified exports as one of the thrust areas for economic development. The significance of exports from the state lies not only in earning foreign exchange for the country's exchequer but also in indirect benefits to the state such as: expansion of market opportunities for its produce, improvement in product quality and subsequent handling techniques, technological up gradation in terms of plant, machinery and manufacturing process, greater employment opportunities etc.

Rajasthan has been growing strong in exports. The total exports in financial year 2018-19 stands at ₹51,178.41 crore which registered a growth of 10.11 per cent over the previous year 2017-18. The top five export items from Rajasthan accounts for more than 50 per cent of exports from the State. These include engineering goods, textiles, chemical and allied products, gems and jewellery and handicrafts.

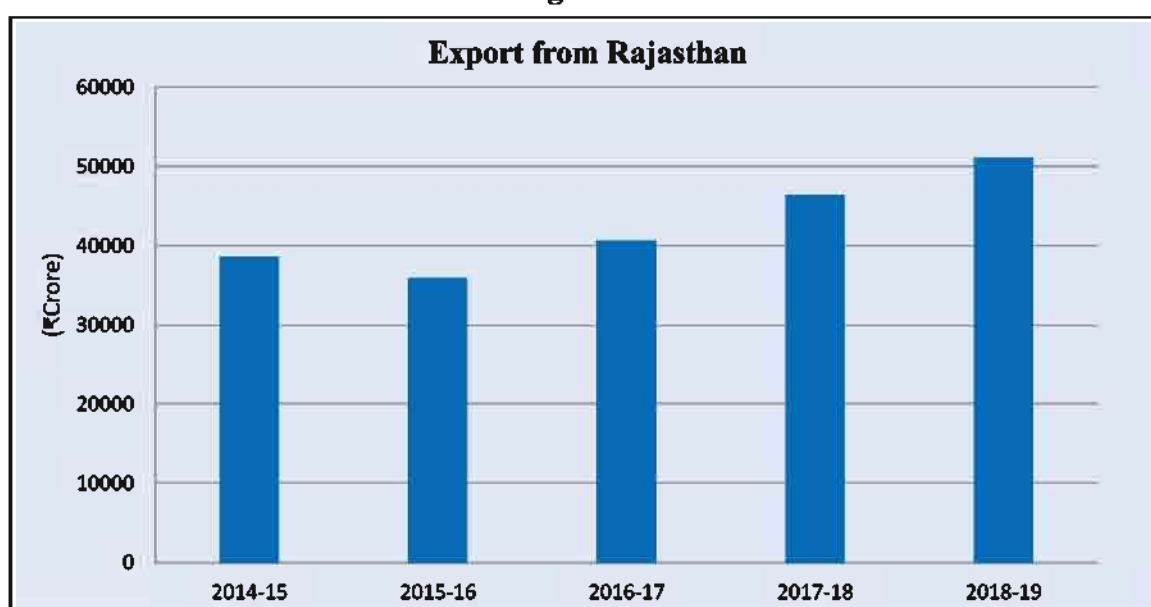
Details of export from Rajasthan is shown in table 4.2 and Figure 4.2.

Table 4.2 Export from Rajasthan

(₹ Crore)						
S.N.	Product	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Textiles	4500.90	4812.36	5256.61	5667.30	6750.11
2.	Agro & Food Products	8009.55	3093.67	3720.43	4204.84	4525.87
3.	Gem & Jewellery	5106.66	5344.84	5695.33	5264.38	5737.55
4.	Engineering	3774.79	4754.48	5629.20	7350.17	7632.99
5.	Metal					
	1. Ferrous	873.11	753.70	745.06	935.07	970.59
	2. Non-Ferrous	954.01	1023.61	3129.20	4065.19	3343.21
6.	Dimensional Stones Marble, Granites & articles of stone mica etc.	2848.57	2904.17	3102.51	3172.40	3354.58
7.	Mineral fuels, Mineral oils & Products, Bituminous Substances, Mineral waxes, Ores, Slags & Ash	8.53	9.66	13.40	138.96	168.96
8.	Electronics & Computer Software	2100.00	2305.02	2439.73	2531.42	2833.24

S.N.	Product	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
9.	Wool & Woollens	59.12	78.36	62.93	91.73	139.11
10.	Chemical & Allied	4140.50	4144.56	3404.74	4231.55	5901.94
11.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	393.70	398.21	469.28	604.64	1027.35
12.	Plastic & Linoleums	497.11	636.18	701.94	922.87	896.85
13.	Handicrafts	3264.54	3342.65	3831.36	3701.55	4825.42
14.	Leather & Leather products	158.11	230.02	266.66	296.89	356.85
15.	Readymade Garments	1616.17	1579.36	1660.61	1831.51	2078.28
16.	Carpet (Durries)	453.30	568.92	626.84	1095.32	625.67
17.	Others	8.48	67.70	20.28	371.13	9.84
Total		38767.15	36047.47	40776.11	46476.92	51178.41

Figure 4.2



For the comprehensive development of the exports, the state has continuously been striving in introducing various export promotion initiatives which are provided below:

State Level Exports Award Scheme: The scheme was declared in the Industrial Policy, 1994 with the objective of encouraging exporters of the State. There is provision for selection of 31 outstanding exporters in 16 categories. Under this, 1 best exporter per year in the State will also be awarded with "Lifetime Achievement Export Ratna Award". To encourage export in the State "Rajasthan Export Promotion Council" (8th November, 2019) and "Rajasthan Export Promotion Coordination Council" (25th October, 2019) were formed.

Training Program on Export Promotion, Procedure and Documentation: This scheme was implemented during the 12th Five-year Plan. Its implementation period has been extended upto 31st March, 2020. For the aspiring traders that aim to start

their own export business, 2 days training programmes are being organised under the Scheme. During the financial year 2019-20, these programmes have been organised in 7 Districts including Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sawaimadhapur, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Sriganganagar and Bhilwara.

Ease of Doing Business

The State Government has continuously pursued rationalizing the regulatory process for establishing businesses and industrial units across departments. To improve the Ease of Doing Business, State is following and implementing the yearly Business Reforms Action Plans of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) Government of India. DPIIT issues yearly Business Reform Action Plan for the States. DPIIT and World Bank Group assess the reform implementation and release Ease of Doing Business rankings for the States.

Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) includes recommendations relating to Transparency Enablers,

Issuance of Online Approvals, Rationalization of Inspections, Single Window Clearance System and Policy Reforms. The status of the BRAP for the years 2015 onwards is reported below in brief.

- a) **Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2015 (285 Reform Points):** Rajasthan stood 6th rank with 61.04 per cent implementation of reforms. Top seven States including Rajasthan were categorised as “Aspiring Leader States”.
- b) **Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2016 (340 Reform Points):** Rajasthan stood 8th rank with 96.43 per cent (National Average 48.93 per cent) implementation of the reforms and was declared one of India's “Leader States”.
- c) **Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2017 (372 Reform Points):** Rajasthan ranked 9th in the country with a combined score card of 95.70 per cent implementation of improvement evidence and Feedback of 372 reform points and was declared one of India's “Top Achievers”.
- d) However, in 2018, DPIIT had not proposed any reform point in BRAP
- e) In 2019, (80 reform points) has been implemented in BRAP.

The subsequent section provides the progress of various Departments responsible for the industrial development of Rajasthan.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Public policies and interventions for industrial development in the State are implemented through several institutions spearheaded by the Department of Industries. It is the nodal Department to promote the development of industries and handicrafts in the State and providing necessary guidance, assistance and facilities for industrial activities. Presently, 36 District Industries Centres and 8 sub-centres are working in the State for providing inputs and other facilities to the entrepreneurs. For the convenience of entrepreneurs, MSME Investor Facilitation Center (MIFC) has been established in Jaipur, Ajmer, and Jodhpur to provide necessary information to entrepreneurs.

To encourage investment in the state and for smooth functioning of existing enterprises dispute and grievance redressal mechanisms have been established in the State. The disposal of delayed payment of micro and small enterprises of the State is being facilitated through the formation of 4 Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils. These have been formed under the powers conferred in the Micro,

Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act-2006.

The achievements under various programmes/schemes of industrial development are as follows:

Industrial Entrepreneurship Memorandum (I.E.M): 53 proposals for establishment of large industries with an investment of ₹2,919.00 crore have been submitted during the financial year 2019-20 (upto November, 2019) to the Government of India.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): This scheme aims to generate employment opportunities by promoting industrial service and commercial activities in rural and urban areas of the State. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 1,019 units have been provided loans from banks and ₹27.24 crore margin money has been provided by the Government.

Industrial Promotional Camp: Industrial Promotional Camps were organised 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 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 33 camps at district level and 182 camps at panchayat samiti level have been organized.

Leather Training Industries: During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 140 persons have been trained against the annual target of 195 to promote leather industry. Training was given in leather dyeing/leather based product/ improved technique. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), expenditure of ₹4.85 lakh has been incurred.

Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme – 2014: In this scheme, 908 applications have been received with investment proposal of ₹23,260.80 crore during the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019). Out of these, 690 applications have been issued exemption certificates for the investment of ₹21,820.45 crore.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): As per the section 135 of Companies Act- 2013, the companies having net worth of ₹500 crore or more; or turnover of ₹1,000 crore or more; or net profit of ₹5 crore or more during any financial year, are required to spend 2 per cent of the average net profits of the Company made during the 3 immediate preceding financial years in activities stated in Schedule- VII of the Act.

Rajasthan CSR Web Portal (www.csrrajasthangov.in) is a unique interactive portal created by Department of Industries, Government of Rajasthan. This portal is designed for

identifying and listing of CSR companies and CSR projects/programmes within the State. Companies can directly find out the implementing agencies and can recommend a CSR project to them.

The 3rd “Rajasthan CSR Summit-2019” has been organised on 4th June, 2019 at Jaipur. 9 Corporates & 8 Implementing Agencies were awarded with “Rajasthan CSR Awards-2019”. Upto December, 2019 a total of 120 Corporates, 20 Government Departments, 232 Implementing Agencies and 43 Service Providers have registered themselves on the CSR Portal. The amount of ₹573.10 crore is estimated to be incurred in 149 CSR projects across the State.

The Rajasthan Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Authority has been set up on dated 6th November, 2019 to utilize the funds in the state.

Registration of Partnership Firms: In the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), the total number of 3,207 partnership firms have been registered with revenue collection of ₹14.49 lakh through registration of firms and ₹8,100 through registration of 8 number of Non- trading companies.

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 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), the total number of 3,068 Artisans Identity Cards have been issued by the Development Commissioner Handicrafts, Rajasthan.

BUREAU OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION (BIP)

Bureau of Investment Promotion is the Investment Promotion Agency of Rajasthan that facilitates the investment proposals in the State. BIP actively seeks to bring investment opportunities in various sector to the attention of potential investors, both domestic as well as foreign companies and promote investment in the State.

Investment Activities: During Financial year 2019-20 (upto December 2019), a total of 218 proposals with expected investment of ₹2,18,706 crore have been dealt by BIP. 14 proposals have been implemented with investment of about ₹7,819.41 crore during the financial year upto December 2019.

Promotional Activities: BIP participated in the following events to showcase the investment opportunities in the State during the financial year

2019-20 (upto December, 2019):

- i. Invest North-2019 (29-30th August, 2019), Bengaluru.
- ii. Techotex-2019 (29-31st August, 2019), Mumbai.
- iii. Domestic and Foreign Investments into the States of India workshop for Make in India (30th October, 2019), New Delhi.
- iv. IITF-2019 (14-27th November, 2019), New Delhi.
- v. MSME Conclave, (19th December, 2019) Jaipur.

In addition, Seminars have organised in coordination with industry department at the following divisional headquarters for promotion of Single Window and MSME Act and redressal of grievances upto December, 2019:

- I. At Udaipur on 21st November 2019
- ii. At Kota on 26th November 2019
- iii. At Bikaner and Ajmer on 29th November 2019.
- iv. At Jodhpur on 4th December, 2019
- v. At Bharatpur on 6th December, 2019
- vi. At Jaipur on 11th December, 2019

Single Window Clearance System (SWCS): In the Single Window Clearance System, initially 56 services of 11 Departments, which were required for setting up a business enterprise were covered. By November 2019, 100 services of 15 Departments are being provided under SWCS.

During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December 2019), a total of 38,499 applications have been received for approvals/clearances from various departments. Out of these, 8,662 proposal have been given clearances from various departments.

RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (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:

Infrastructure Development: RIICO develops industrial areas and infrastructure facilities for the industrial units. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), RIICO has developed 805.27 acres of land and allotted 365 plots. During this period, the Corporation has incurred an expenditure

of ₹159.26 crore on industrial areas and recovered ₹489.76 crore from the same.

Financial Assistance: RIICO provides financial assistance to industries and other projects for industrial development in Rajasthan. It also provides rebates and incentives for development of small, medium and large-scale units in Rajasthan. It also provides technical and managerial assistance/services to entrepreneurs.

One of the major activity of RIICO is to provide term loan assistance to various projects in the state. During financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), term loan of ₹18.84 crore has been sanctioned ₹65.15 crore term loan disbursed and ₹92.80 crore has been recovered.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

A) ASIDE Scheme: Various ASIDE (Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Other Allied Activities) 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 30 schemes has been completed and 1 scheme has been dropped on account of closure of ASIDE Scheme by Government of India. Total expenditure of ₹377.97 crore has been incurred on all these projects upto December, 2019.

B) Mini Growth Centre: To provide integrated infrastructure in rural and un-developed areas for the small scale industry, mini growth centers have been established. At present 20 projects at the cost of ₹130.91 crore have been sanctioned with a grant of ₹50.40 crore. Government of India has released ₹35.80 crore for the projects. Out of 20 projects, 15 projects have been completed. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹106.60 crore has been incurred on these projects.

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 a project cost of ₹49.65 crore. RIICO has planned an "Agro & Food Processing Zone" at Industrial Area Tinwari, Jodhpur in approximately 33 hectares of land.

B) Japanese Zone: RIICO has set up Japanese Zone at Neemrana Industrial Area, District Alwar, Rajasthan. Several multinational

companies such as Nissin, Mitsui, Daikin and Dainichi colour, are operating in the industrial area. Presently 45 units in this park are operational and 7 units are under construction. An investment of ₹5,886 crore has been made in these units, while providing employment (Direct/Indirect) to approximately 11,700 persons.

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

C) Special Economic Zones (SEZs): RIICO has established two Special Economic Zones (SEZ) that is, Gems & Jewellery I & II, at Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur. During financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), export of about ₹1,112.65 crore and total employment to 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 ₹4,461 crore. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), export of around ₹1,281.46 crore and total employment to 39,669 persons has been generated.

Innovative Schemes/Initiatives taken up by the Corporation:

A. RIICO has decided to develop Integrated Industrial Zone (IIZ) for establishment of industries based on Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex Project coming up at Pachpadra, Barmer. RIICO has prepared the draft Concept Plan for the IIZ.

Land measuring 2,609 bighas has been earmarked in village Thob, Ramnagar and process for allotment of this land by the State Government has been started. In addition 1,500 bighas land is available with RIICO at Gram Borawas Kalawa, Tehsil Pachpadra.

B. 10th 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 and was attended by a number of foreign buyers/suppliers.

C. **Global Stone Technology Forum 2019:** Centre for Development of Stones (CDOS) organized an International Stone Technology Conference (8th edition) in collaboration with Global Stone Technology Forum (GSTF) during 19-20 December, 2019 at Udaipur, Rajasthan. The Forum focuses on latest and innovative

technological trends in dimensional stone sector. GSTF is an ideal platform for users and producers of dimensional stones besides other stakeholders like technology and machinery suppliers, architects, engineers and builders etc. to interact with each other and share their experience for the benefit of all participants. The conference was attended by Stone entrepreneurs of Udaipur, Rajsamand and nearby stone clusters in large numbers.

- 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. In the institute Daikin would provide training in Air-conditioning, Engineering Drawing, English, Mathematics, Soft Skills, etc. Daikin Education and Skill Development Society (SPV) has completed the construction of the building for the institute.

Physical and financial achievements of activities of the corporation are given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Physical and Financial Achievements of Activities of the Corporation

Item	Target 2019-20	Achievements 2019-20*
A. Financial assistance		
Term loan		
a) Sanction (₹ Crore)	175	18.84
b) Disbursement (₹ Crore)	100	65.15
c) Recovery (₹ Crore)	145	92.80
B. Infrastructure development		
a) Land Acquired (Acres)	1770	0.00
b) Land Developed (Acres)	1971	805.27
c) Plots allotted (Nos.)	1500	365
C. Others		
a) Expenditure on Infrastructure Development (₹ Crore)	788.62	159.26
b) Recovery of Infra dues (₹ Crore)	791.00	489.76

*Upto December, 2019

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, in response 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. Procurement and distribution of raw material has been stopped now and that is why turnover this year is much lower. The turnover of RAJSICO from 2015-16 to 2019-20 is given in table 4.4.

Corporation has been providing employment, both directly and indirectly, to more than 10,000 persons in a year. The corporation is also providing export

Table 4.4 Turnover of RAJSICO

(₹ Crore)

Year	Turnover
2015-16	110.59
2016-17	121.50
2017-18	136.06
2018-19	97.38
2019-20*	15.97

*Upto December, 2019

infrastructure services to the Rajasthan exporters/importers through dry ports (Inland Container Depots) situated at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bhiwadi. At present, only 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 2019-20. 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 handicrafts items directly from the craft person through its central stores and markets them through its outlets RAJASTHALI situated at Jaipur, Udaipur, Delhi, and Kolkata. Handicrafts items are procured from 450 Artisans all over Rajasthan. The Corporation has organized exhibitions all over India to promote the craft persons. The turnover of the Handicrafts items during 2015-16 to 2019-20 is given in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Turnover of Handicraft

(₹ Lakh)

Year	Turnover
2015-16	905.34
2016-17	813.99
2017-18	671.69
2018-19	614.16
2019-20*	467.33

*Upto December, 2019

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 Limited 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:

Loan Schemes of 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
- Switchover 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 WCTL scheme
- WCTL to non-assisted units Scheme
- Gold Card Scheme
- Platinum Card Scheme
- Units promoted by Good Borrowers Scheme
- Flexi Loan Scheme

Financial & physical targets and achievements during last five years are given in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Financial and Physical targets and achievements of RFC

(₹ Crore)

Years	Sanctions		Disbursement		Recovery	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
2015-16	325.00	328.20	225.00	223.21	260.00	263.06
2016-17	350.00	410.22	200.00	212.54	225.00	237.69
2017-18	350.00	386.68	255.00	267.38	255.00	259.23
2018-19	300.00	314.89	260.00	264.11	250.00	270.46
2019-20*	350.00	129.76	300.00	128.92	300.00	222.50

*Upto December, 2019

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.

In the first phase, 532.30 hectare land and a strip of land required for the 60 meter wide approach road is being acquired. Compensation of ₹22.28 crore to the project affected persons (PAP's) upto December, 2019 is being disbursed and the rest is under process.

- **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.

Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Act, 2016

In order to achieve planned & systematic development of Special Investment Regions across the State and in DMIC region, a special legislation in

the name of "Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Act, 2016 have been notified on 26 April, 2016 and the rules under this Act have also been notified. To promote and monitor the development of SIR's, a State level "Rajasthan Special Investment Regions Board" has been constituted.

A Special Investment Region (SIR) namely "Bhiwadi Integrated Township" (BIT), comprising of 363 villages of tehsil Behror, Mundawar, Neemrana, Kotkasim and Tijara of Alwar District has been declared vide notification dated 27th February, 2018 and a Regional Development Authority namely "Bhiwadi Integrated Development Authority" (BIDA) has also been constituted vide notification dated 27th February, 2018.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (KVI)

Khadi and Village Industries Board was established to provide employment to artisans of unorganised 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 and 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 Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is being conducted by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government of India. Under this scheme, 196 Village Industries units have been sanctioned and 1,719 persons have been provided additional employment upto December 2019.

Training

Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board is

providing trainings to rural and urban youth at its training centres Pushkar (Ajmer), Sanganer (Jaipur) and Mount Abu (Sirohi). During the financial year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹58.00 lakh has been incurred upto December 2019 and 264 persons have been trained against the target of 1,440 persons.

Rebate

On the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, 5 per cent rebate was allowed by the State Government on

Khadi garments from 2nd October, 2018 to 1st October, 2019. During the financial year 2019-20, special discount of 35 per cent on retail sales of Khadi garments has been kept by the State Government from 2nd October, 2019 to 28th February, 2020. There has been an unprecedented increase in the sale of Khadi garments.

The financial and physical progress of Khadi and Village Industries during last five years is given in table 4.7 and 4.8 respectively.

Table 4.7 Financial Progress - Khadi and Village Industries

(₹ Lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2015-16	502	427
2016-17	638	247
2017-18	441	204
2018-19	384	334
2019-20*	442	157

*Upto December, 2019

Table 4.8 Physical Progress - Khadi and Village Industries

Year	Loan Sanction / Disbursed to Units				Employment No.				Production (₹ lakh)	
	Target		Achievement		Khadi		Village Industries		Khadi	
	Physical	Financial (₹ lakh)	Physical	Financial (₹ lakh)	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
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	21519	7432	2842	7936.00	6045.26
2019-20*	1019	3058.26	196	608.66	22767	6671	8129	1719	9867.16	2424.54

*Upto December, 2019

FACTORIES & 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

thereunder, inspections of factories are carried out by the officers of the department from time to time and guidelines are issued to the factory managements.

During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) 2,965 inspections of factories and boilers have been carried out by the departmental officers.

385 new factories and 100 new boilers have been registered by the department in which approximately 29,936 workers are provided 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 has been established for ensuring safe and healthy working environment and to check the occupational diseases in the factories. During the Financial year 2019-20 (upto December 2019), a total of 1,045 samples from 179 factories have been collected and analysed. Suggestions have been issued and got implemented in case where the contents of air polluting hazardous chemicals have been found beyond permissible limit in the work environment of hazardous factory.

Organising 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 has conducted 42 programmes in which 1,146 participants have been benefited by these programmes upto December, 2019.

MINING SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

Mineral Resources of Rajasthan

Every facet of Rajasthan is unique so as its geology. Rajasthan is one of the richest state in terms of

availability and variety of minerals in the Country. It has deposits of 81 different types of minerals. Out of these, 57 minerals are being currently mined. Rajasthan is the sole producer of Lead & 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, Felspar and Fire Clay in the country. It also has prominent position in the country in the production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as Marble, Sandstone and Granite etc. The State is leading Producer of cement grade & steel grade Limestone in India. At present mining leases are being granted by e-auction process. There are 187 number of mining leases for major minerals, 14,420 mining leases for minor mineral and 17,534 quarry licenses in the state. During the financial year 2019-20 revenue target of ₹6,600 crore was assigned out of which a total of ₹3,076.98 crore of revenue has been achieved upto December, 2019.

Intensive Mineral Survey & Prospecting Scheme (IPS): As per the approved field programme of mineral survey and prospecting scheme for the year 2019-20, a total of 44 projects were kept for geological investigation under 14 exploration programmes. The target-wise physical achievements of the prospecting work carried out during the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) are given in table 4.9.

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 2019-20, ₹6,287.65 lakh has been sanctioned under DMFT.

Details of the proceedings carried out by the Department to check illegal mining and transport of minerals in the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto December 2019) are shown in table 4.10.

Table 4.9 Progress of Mines and Minerals

Nature of Work	Annual Target	Achievement*
Regional Mineral Survey (Sq.km.)	300	175.00
Regional Geological Mapping (Sq.km.)	336	219.48
Detail Geological Mapping (Sq. km.)	82	52.41
Drilling (meters)	8900	1907.50
Geophysical Survey (Line km.)	70	55.00

*Upto December, 2019

Table 4.10 Details of the proceedings carried out by the Department

Sr. No.	Description	2018-19	2019-20*
1.	Number of registered cases of illegal mining/transport issue/stock	16856	10213
2.	Number of FIR lodged	1908	672
3.	Number of seized vehicle/ machine/tools	17383	10269
4.	Penalty recovered from illegal mining/transport issue (₹Crores)	106.79	59.60

*Upto December, 2019

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited (RSMML)

With a view to explore/excavate scientifically the minerals available in the state of Rajasthan, a company named Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Limited, under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956, was established on 30th October 1974.

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. The company is having a long-term low Silica Limestone supply agreement with Steel Authority of India.

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 financial year 2018-19, the company had generated gross revenue of ₹1,16,229.47 lakh and earned a profit before tax of ₹21,704.25 lakh. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), the estimated gross revenue and pre-tax profit of

RSMML are ₹1,21,893.88 lakh and ₹28,632.77 lakh respectively.

RSMML has been regular in depositing its statutory and other dues payable to the government. The company has contributed a sum of ₹13,514.93 lakh to the Government Exchequer upto December 2019 and the company is likely to deposit an amount of ₹27,945.90 lakh to the State Exchequer in the form of Royalty, District Mineral Foundation (DMF) dues, National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) dues, Goods & Services Tax (GST), dividend etc. for the year 2019-20.

Financial performance in terms of the operational revenue earned upto December 2019 for the year 2019-20 are shown in table 4.11.

Social Activities

RSMML has been constantly contributing to various institutions in discharging its social responsibilities. In this regard, a total sum of ₹137.00 lakh has been incurred on CSR activities during the financial year 2019-20 (upto December 2019).

The company is organizing medical camps regularly in villages nearby the mining areas for the benefit of the villagers. The company has been providing various facilities to schools in villages including installation of computers and providing books.

Table 4.11 Financial performance in terms of the operational revenue

Particulars	Operational Revenue 2019-20*
SBU & PC-Rock Phosphate	36796.88
SBU & PC-Limestone	14690.27
SBU & PC-Gypsum	2276.76
SBU & PC-Lignite	11230.27
106.3 MW Wind power & 5 MW Solar power	3711.17

*Upto December, 2019

OIL AND NATURAL GAS

India is the third largest consumer of crude oil in the world, after the United States and China. The country accounts for about 5 per cent of total world oil consumption. India produces about 16 per cent of total domestic Consumption. Rest 84 per cent consumption requirements are met by import.

Rajasthan is a significant producer of crude oil in India. The State contributes about 22-23 per cent (7.5 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum) to total crude oil production (34 MMTPA) in India and is the second largest producer after Bombay High which contributes about 40 per cent. Petroleum producing area in the state is spread over an area of about 1,50,000 sq. km (14 districts) under 4 Petroliferous Basins.

- i. Barmer-Sanchore Basin - (Barmer, Jalore districts)
- ii. Jaisalmer Basin - (Jaisalmer district)
- iii. Bikaner-Nagaur Basin - (Bikaner, Nagaur, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu districts)
- iv. Vindhyan Basin - (Kota, Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar, part of Bhilwara & Chittorgarh districts)

- Crude oil production from Barmer commenced from 29th August, 2009
- Natural Gas Production from Barmer commenced from 2012
- Natural Gas Production from Jaisalmer commenced from 1994
- Crude Oil production from Barmer 1,40,000 barrels of oil per day (BOPD)
- Natural Gas production from Barmer 2.0-2.3 MMSCM (Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter) per day
- Natural Gas production from SGL (Jaisalmer) 0.2-0.3 MMSCM per day
- Natural Gas production from Tanot Dandewala (Jaisalmer) 0.65-0.7 MMSCM per day
- Total Natural Gas production 2.9-3.2 MMSCM per day in Rajasthan

Activities of department of Petroleum during the financial year 2019-20 upto December, 2019.

1. Exploitation, Production & Development activities of Crude Oil & Natural Gas-

- Commercial Production of crude oil has commenced from Mangla Field on 29th

August, 2009 and at present about 1,40,000 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 to 51.80 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil produced during financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) from Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Limited and 807.71 MMSCM Natural Gas produced during financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) from Jaisalmer and Barmer-Sanchore Basin by Cairn India Ltd, Focus Energy, ONGCL and Oil India Limited.
- The State Government had sanctioned 13 Petroleum Mining Leases for exploitation of Crude Oil and Natural Gas. Exploration is underway in 11 Blocks for which Petroleum Exploration Licenses have been granted.
- A total of about 5.7 billion barrels of oil equivalent in-place hydrocarbons have been assessed in 38 discovered fields of Barmer-Sanchore Basin.
- 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 and Barmer-Sanchore Basin.
- During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), revenue accrued is ₹2,559.77 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 2,969 billion cubic feet (BCF) gross in place in which 1,481 BCF (i.e. about 42 billion cubic meter) reserves (Proven & Probable) are recoverable with peak production rate of 224.6 MMSCF per day.
- M/s Focus Energy has commenced the production of natural gas from 8th July, 2010 and is presently producing 2-3 lakh cubic meter per day to supply gas to Ramgarh Power Plant (110+160 MW).
- About 30,981 barrels of heavy crude oil have been evacuated from Baghewala

area, district Jaisalmer. Presently, heavy oil production to the tune of 130 to 140 bopd is in progress.

- 2 New blocks for oil and gas exploration (one from Jaisalmer Basin & one from Bikaner-Nagaur Basin) have been awarded on 11th July, 2019 by MoP&NG under Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP)-II & III of new HELP (Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy) Policy and Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PELs) of which are in process of grant by the State Government.
- 2. Rajasthan Refinery Project:** 9 MMTPA Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex at Pachpadra, Barmer has been commenced on 16th January, 2018. Highlights of the Project are as follows:
- a. Joint Venture Project between Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Government of Rajasthan (GoR) with an equity participation of 74 per cent and 26 per cent respectively.
 - b. First of its kind in India i.e. integrated with Petrochemical complex.
 - c. Project cost – ₹43,129 crore
 - d. Debt Equity Ratio – 2:1
 - e. Refinery Configuration product output – BS VI
 - f. Crude Mix – 1.5 to 2.5 MMTPA Rajasthan crude shall be utilized without any cost enhancement and remaining quantity from imported Arabian crude.
 - g. Products – Fuels & Petrochemicals
- **Progress on Refinery Project:-**
 - a. Upto December 2019, purchase order of

₹18,270 crores has been issued and expenditure of ₹2,388 crores has been made for different site work related activities.

- b. Construction of boundary wall of 26.68 km out of Total 27.46 km has been completed.
- c. Construction of internal roads, water reservoir at Refinery site, construction power distribution has been completed.
- d. Survey work for Pipelines for Raw Water, Mangla Crude and Natural Gas pipelines completed. Survey work for laying of Arab Crude Pipeline is in progress.
- e. Basic Design Engineering Package (BDEP) of all 13 Process Units completed. Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) for all 10 Engineering Procurement Construction Commissioning (EPCC) Contracts for 13 Process Units released.
- f. Purchase order issued for construction of Nachna Water Reservoir. Purchase order of Water Reservoir at township is in progress. NIT issued for EPCC Contracts for laying water pipeline from Nachna to Bagundi.
- g. NIT issued for EPCC Contracts of Crude Tank, Product and Intermediate Storage Tank, Solid waste handling facility, raw water treatment plant, compressed air and nitrogen plant, flared system, double walled tanks, captive cogeneration power plant (CPP), Utility Boilers & circulating fluidized bed combustion (CFBC) Boilers, Mangla crude pipeline and township etc.
- h. Purchase order released for EPCC Contracts of cooling water system and main warehouse.

Production and revenue accrued from petroleum sector is given in table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Production and Revenue accrued from Petroleum Sector

Year	Crude Oil			Natural Gas		PEL fee Dead Rent etc.	TOTAL
	Royalty	Production (Lakh Metric Tonnes)	Production (Million Barrels)	Royalty	Production MMSCM		
2015-16	2262.95	83.66	60.30	67.02	667.00	11.57	2341.54
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	708.94	16.69	3883.22
2019-20*	2465.52	51.80	37.35	85.28	807.71	8.97	2559.77

*Upto December, 2019

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 during the financial 2019-20 (upto December, 2019)

- 'Building & other construction workers Welfare Board' has registered 64,326 construction workers as beneficiaries and 1,39,380 beneficiaries have been benefitted during the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019). Necessary amendments made in the software to curb the corrupt practices.
- Under the 'Building & Other Construction Welfare Cess Act, 1996' ₹310.13 crore have been collected as Cess.
- For the first time significant success has been achieved in collection of Cess from Private Sector.
- Looking at the pendency of BOCW Schemes a control room was established at Headquarter on 12th April, 2019 which has disposed of 5,36,139 applications upto December, 2019.
- Following Welfare Schemes are also being implemented by Building & Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Welfare Board for construction workers:
 - ❑ Nirman Shramik Shiksha va kaushal Vikas Yojna
 - ❑ Nirman Shramik Sulabhya Avaas Yojna
 - ❑ Nirman Shramik Jeevan va Bhavishya Suraksha Yojna
 - ❑ Maternity Assistance Scheme (Prasuti sahayata yojna)
 - ❑ Shubh Shakti Yojna
 - ❑ Scheme of Assistance In case of normal or accidental death/injury of construction worker
 - ❑ Scheme for Silicosis affected Workers
 - ❑ Nirman Shramik Auzar / Toolkit Yojna
- In the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) 2,073 claims under various labour acts have been decided and ₹38.28 crore has been

awarded.

- Out of 1,619 Industrial complaints, 1,046 have been disposed and out of 258 industrial disputes, 235 cases have been settled during the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019).
- Under the Trade Union Act, 1926, workmen & employers are registered. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 54 trade unions have been registered in which number of members were 10,569.
- Labour Court/Industrial Tribunals have disposed of 2,052 cases during the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019).

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

In the year 2019, the number of unemployed persons registered in various employment exchanges are 6,02,136. These include 2,70,947 women, 94,406 scheduled caste, 79,747 scheduled tribes and 3,04,497 other backward class persons. In the year 2019, 3,653 vacancies have been notified, against which 1,080 candidates were submitted to the employers.

The department organizes Rozgar Sahayata Shivirs to facilitate employment/self-employment/training opportunities to the candidates. In the Shivirs, the employers of public/private sector are invited and a platform is provided to the candidates and the employers for facilitation of employment/self-employment/training opportunities. Under the Annual Action Plan 2019-20, 224 Monthly Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship/ Campus Placement Shivirs have been organized in the State and 27,881 job seekers have been benefitted through Employment/Self Employment and Training opportunities.

According to the data collected under Employment Marketing Information programme, the position of employment in organised sector (public and private) in recent years presented in the table 4.13.

Rajasthan Unemployment Allowance Scheme (Mukhay Mantri Yuva Sambal Yojana)

Under this scheme of state government that was started on 1st February, 2019 an unemployment allowance worth ₹ 3,000 for males and ₹ 3,500 for females, transgender and specially abled persons is being disbursed to eligible unemployed youth per month for a maximum of two years or till they got

Table 4.13 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)
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	14.07
2019*	15038	9.75	6397	4.20	21435	13.95

* Upto June, 2019

employed, whichever is earlier. Under the scheme 1,59,728 candidates have been taking the benefit as on December, 2019. An amount worth ₹228.79 crore has been disbursed as unemployment allowance during the period from 1st March, 2019 to 31st December, 2019.

RAJASTHAN SKILL AND LIVELIHOODS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (RSLDC)

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) was 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 currently involving more than 649 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)

Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY)

The Mukhya Mantri Yuva Kaushal Yojana (MMYKY), launched on 7th November, 2019, endeavors to integrate Skill Development in academic colleges. Skill Development Centers

located within college premises are offering domain and Life Skills/ Soft Skills courses to improve employability of College student of graduation level. The objective of this program is to provide employability skills through a combination of soft skills and domain based skills to students across colleges so that after training they can avail wage or self-employment opportunities.

The scheme is being implemented in joint collaboration of RSLDC and College Education Department (Commissionerate of College Education, Rajasthan) and the batches are being conducted by training partners empaneled by RSLDC by using college premises of respective colleges.

Under this scheme, 45 special courses have been prepared which are relevant to college youth. Courses are having maximum duration of 350 hours. In each domain course, 90 hours of soft skill component are incorporated. While the scheme is for college going youth which may opt further higher education (Master's Degree or so), the scheme is exempted from placement norms. During first phase of this scheme RSLDC has allotted targets to train 6,000 youth. Age eligibility for the scheme is 17 to 30 years.

RSLDC has forged the partnerships under flexi MoU scheme with the opportunity for industry to customise the course curriculum as per their industry demands and benefit the youth with exposure to industry environment and their 360 degree career development. The progress of skill training programmes during the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) is given in the table 4.14.

Department/Scheme wise progress of skill training programme under convergence scheme is given in the table 4.15.

Table 4.14 Progress of skill training programmes during the financial year 2019-20*

Scheme Name	Number of Youth Trained	Active Skill Development Centres	Number of Youth Under-Training
ELSTP	15148	12	511
RSTP	10207	20	1175
DDU-GKY	13738	68	4311
PMKVY	19275	48	3512
MMYKY	-	47	2138
Total	58368	195	11647

* Upto December, 2019

Table 4.15 Department/Scheme wise progress of skill training under convergence scheme of RSLDC as on September, 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.	12536
2	Local Self Government	National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	18108
3	Rural Development	Border Area Development Programme (BADP)	6916
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-Dhan Yojana	138
9	Department of Women and Child Development	1. Swavalamban Yojana	349
		2. SHG Women Training	
10	PHED	Water and Sanitation Support Organization	2000
Total			68549

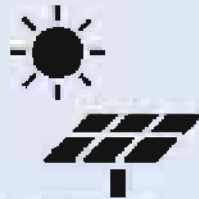


AVAILABILITY OF PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

The installed capacity of power reached to 21,175.90 MW upto December, 2019



SOLAR POWER GENERATION

Solar power plants of 4,637 MW commissioned in the state upto December, 2019.



ROAD AND TRANSPORT

Total road length reached to 2,64,244.05 kms. in the State by March, 2019.



MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Total motor vehicle registration reached to 1.88 crore in the State by December, 2019.

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 of India as also of Rajasthan is one of the

most diversified systems in the world. Sources of power generation range from conventional sources such as coal, lignite, natural gas, oil, hydro and nuclear power to viable non-conventional sources, such as wind, solar and agriculture & domestic waste.

The main sources of energy generation in the State are Kota, Suratgarh and Chhabra 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 while Tanakpur, Salal, Chamera and Uri hydel projects are from Central Sector.

Installed Capacity

The installed capacity of power in the state as on March, 2019 was 21,077.64 MW. Generation capacity added during the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 is 736.96 MW. As such, the installed capacity as on December, 2019 is 21,175.90 MW (638.70 MW Solar & Wind Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) expired on 31st March, 2019. The

year wise installed capacity is shown in table 5.1 and figure 5.1.

Table 5.1 Year-wise Installed Capacity

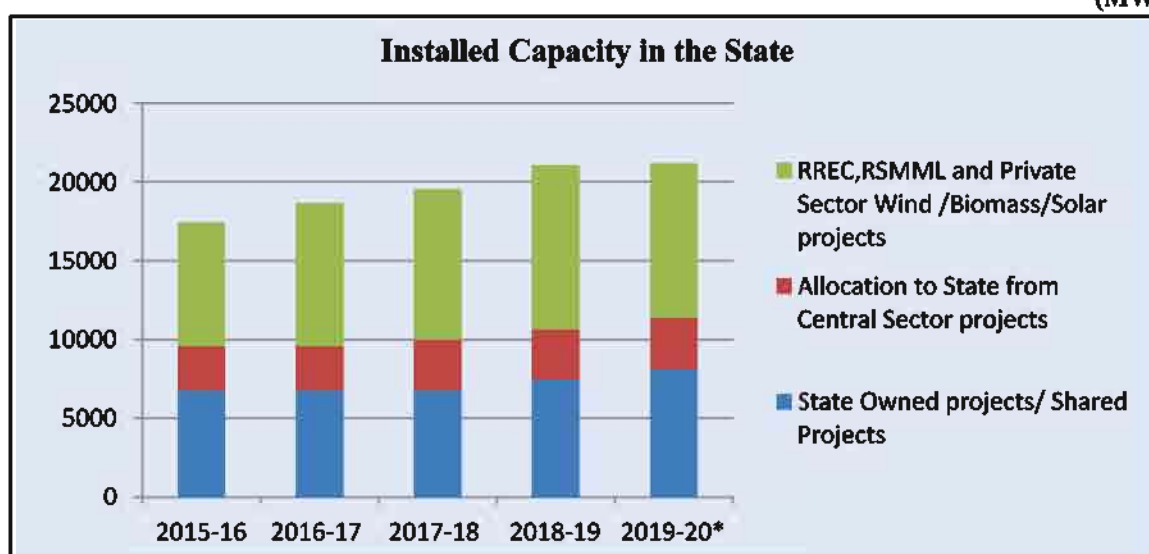
(MW)

S. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
1. State Owned projects/ Shared Projects						
(a)	Thermal	5190.00	5190.00	5190.00	5850.00	6510.00
(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)	6810.79	6810.79	6810.79	7470.79	8130.79
2. Allocation to State from Central Sector projects						
(a)	Thermal	1394.41	1394.41	1793.50	1793.50	1870.46
(b)	Hydel	738.79	738.79	738.79	740.66	740.66
(c)	Gas	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10	221.10
(d)	Atomic	456.74	456.74	456.74	456.74	456.74
	Total (2)	2811.04	2811.04	3210.13	3212.00	3288.96
3. RREC, RSMML and Private Sector Wind /Biomass/Solar projects						
(a)	Wind	3851.00	4123.70	4137.20	4139.20	3734.10
(b)	Biomass	97.00	101.95	101.95	101.95	101.95
(c)	Solar	733.95	1193.70	1656.70	2411.70	2178.10
(d)	Thermal/Hydel	3136.00	3636.00	3636.00	3742.00	3742.00
	Total (3)	7817.95	9055.35	9531.85	10394.85	9756.15
Total (1+2+3)		17439.78	18677.18	19552.77	21077.64	21175.90

*Upto December, 2019

Figure 5.1

(MW)



*Upto December, 2019

B. Transmission System**Transmission Network**

The total Extra High Voltage (EHV) Transmission network of the state as on March, 2012 was 28,363 Ckt.km (circuit km), which has increased to

41,104.40 Ckt.km (with PPP) upto March, 2019. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) total 604.37 ckt. KM has been added in the transmission network. Transmission network in the state is shown in table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Transmission Network in the State

(in Ckt. Km)

S. No.	Particular	Transmission Network		
		As on 31.03.2019	Progress during 2019-20 (upto December, 2019)	Total as on December, 2019
1	765 KV Lines	425.5	0	425.5
2	400 KV Lines	7316.9	287.54	7604.44
3	220 KV Lines	15350.49	92.44	15442.93
4	132 KV Lines	18011.51	224.39	18235.9
Total Lines		41104.4	604.37	41708.77

The number of Extra High Voltage (EHV) Sub-stations and capacity are presented in table 5.3

Table 5.3 Number of EHV Sub-Stations and Capacity with PPP

S.No.	Particular	Unit	EHV GSS		
			As on 31.03.2019	Progress during 2019-20 (upto December, 2019)	Total as on December, 2019
1	765 KV GSS	Nos.	2	0	2
	Capacity	MVA	7500	0	7500
2	400 KV GSS	Nos.	18	0	18
	Capacity	MVA	14385	0	14385
3	220 KV GSS	Nos.	124	0	124
	Capacity	MVA	30295	360	30655
4	132 KV GSS	Nos.	452	7	459
	Capacity	MVA	31845.5	813.5	32659
Total EHV GSS		Nos.	596	7	603
Total Capacity		MVA	84025.5	1173.5	85199

Energy Availability and the Energy Consumed in State:

The energy availability in the State upto March, 2012 was 5,005.38 crore units which had been increased to 8,116.73 crore units upto March, 2019. The total

energy availability has been increased by 62.16 per cent from 2011-12 to 2018-19. Likewise total net energy consumption has also gone up by 59.16 per cent. The year wise energy availability and consumption is shown in table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Energy Availability and Consumption in the State

(Unit in Crore)

Year	Energy Availability (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	7500.00	7065.92	5635.27
2018-19	8116.73	7609.60	6032.61

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

Transmission and Generating Projects to be developed through Private Sector Participation

In Transmission and Generating Projects, participation of private sector to develop power facilities in the state is an important intervention to boost up the activities in power sector.

(a) Transmission Projects

- Two projects- 400 kV GSS at Alwar & Deedwana have been developed through

Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the State.

- Two transmission projects taken up on Public Private Partnership under Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme
 - Work of 400 kV D/C Bikaner-Sikar Transmission line PPP-6 have been completed and commissioned.
 - The work of 400 kV D/C Suratgarh-Bikaner Transmission line PPP-7 has been completed and commissioned.

The state government has adopted the competitive bidding guidelines of Government of India, one 765 kV line and one 400 kV Grid Sub-station with associated 400 KV line have been decided to be developed on Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) Mode.

(b) Private Sector Projects

The state government has encouraged generation capacity addition through private developer. Total 3,742 MW (M/s Raj west

Power-1,080 MW, UMPP Mundra-380 MW, M/s Adani Power-1,200 MW, UMPP Sasan-372 MW, K.W.HEP through PTC-104 MW, Case-I-506 MW and Teesta III HEP- 100 MW) have been commissioned in state through private participation.

C. Distribution System

1. Consumers

The Number of consumers increases from 156.61 Lakh (March-2019) to 162.74 Lakh (December-2019) with growth of 3.91 per cent. Category wise Consumers in Discoms are given in table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Category wise Consumers

S. No.	Category	Consumers as on 31.03.2019	Connections released During 2019-20 (December, 2019)	Consumers as on December, 2019 (Tentative)
1	Domestic Supply	12296370	492372	12788742
2	Non-Domestic Supply	1437831	33987	1471818
3	Industries	277550	3310	280860
4	Agriculture	1494856	77951	1572807
5	P.H.E.D.	81228	2977	84205
6	Street Light	20515	555	21070
7	Mixed Load	52304	2536	54840
Total		15660654	613688	16274342

2. Rural Electrification

Owing to a range of initiatives undertaken by Government of Rajasthan in power sector, significant results have been achieved in rural electrification. 1.09 lakh Dhanis have been electrified out of 1.14 Lakh Dhanis as regards rural electrification of Households, 93.88 lakh Households have been electrified out of 93.88 Lakh households.

3. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Joyti Yojana (DDUGJY)

The DDUGJY implemented in the State to strengthen rural electricity distribution network and to electrify RHHs of Abadi areas. Under 12th plan, 28 project costing of ₹1,453 crore has been completed. Under DDUGJY new scheme, 33 schemes costing of ₹2,805 crore have been sanctioned. Target and achievement of DDUGJY is given in table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Target and Achievement of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Jyoti Yojana

(No.)

Particulars	12th Plan		DDUGJY	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Village	210	210	104	104
BPL families	240740	240740	188199	188199
APL families	694293	694293	372442	372442
Unelectrified Dhanies	13461	13461	29520	24893

4. Saubhagya Yojna

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –“Saubhagya” was launched on 11th October, 2017 to provide electricity to all willing household in the country in rural as well as urban areas. Government of

India has sanctioned ₹663.39 crore for Saubhagya Yojana and ₹1,127.74 crore under DDUGJY for additional infrastructure under for household electrification. Target and achievement are given in table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Target and Achievement of Saubhagya Yojna

(No. of Households)

Target			Achievement		
Grid	Off Grid	Total	Grid	Off Grid	Total
403645	95477	499122	403645	95477	499122

All identified willing unelectrified Rural Household (RHH) as on 31st March, 2019 have been electrified on 26th December, 2019.

5. Agriculture connection

- 77,951 agriculture connections have been released to farmers during 2019-20 upto December, 2019 and total 1.28 lakh agriculture connections have been released.
- State government has been provided subsidy of ₹8,199 crore to the farmers by the electricity bills.

6. Integrated Power Distribution System (IPDS)

Under IPDS, an amount of ₹1,343 crore for 185 towns has been sanctioned in Rajasthan for system strengthening and reduction in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss in urban areas. Besides, one town of Jaipur Discom and three towns of Jodhpur Discom have also been covered under religious and tourist category. An amount of ₹1,252.89 crore has been utilized upto December, 2019 in this system.

7. Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

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

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

In an effort to spread the message of utilizing energy efficient equipment, 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 1,02,182 Energy Efficient Fans, 163.92 Lakh LED and 3.10 Lakh Tube lights (20 Watt) have been distributed.

9. Implementation of PM KUSUM Scheme

Government of India has approved KUSUM scheme

for farmers for installation of solar pumps and grid connected solar power plants. Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India has been issued guidelines with following components:

- Kusum Component - A : 325 MW target given by Government of India for first year, RREC has invited expression of interest from farmers for installation of 0.5 MW to 2 MW Solar plants on barren land of farmers upto 15th February 2020, about 6,000 Farmers have shown interest for 4,456 rural 33 kV Sub-Stations.
- Under Kusum Component - B : 25,000 targets have been given by Government of India for providing Solar pump-sets for off-grid pump-set applicants. Application have been invited through Horticulture Department.
- Under Kusum Component - C : 12,500 targets have been given by Government of India for solarizing existing upto 7.5 HP agriculture connections, consent of farmers is under process.

Renewable Energy

Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) is State Nodal Agency of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for generation of energy from non-conventional energy sources in the State and is also a State Designated Agency of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation.

The status of implementation of various schemes by RREC upto December, 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) Government of

India, Rajasthan has a potential of 142 GW of electricity from solar source. The State, known for its dry desert is now fast emerging as biggest hub of solar power. Solar Power plants of 4,637 MW have been commissioned in the State upto December, 2019. Further, State Government has issued an investor friendly Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2019

b. Development of Solar Parks and Mega Solar Power Projects

Three Joint Venture Companies have already been incorporated for development of Solar Parks 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.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has approved following 6 Solar Parks for development in Rajasthan with total 5,410 MW capacities under “Scheme for development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects”:

- Bhadla Solar Park Phase-II (680 MW) has been developed by Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited (a subsidiary of RRECL). The development of the Park has been completed. Solar Plant of 680 MW capacities have been commissioned.
- Bhadla Phase-III (1,000 MW) has been developed by JVC M/s Saurya Urja Company of Rajasthan Limited. Solar Plant of 800 MW capacities have been commissioned.
- Bhadla Phase-IV (500 MW) has been developed by JVC M/s Adani Renewable Energy Park Rajasthan Limited. Solar Plant of 500 MW capacities have 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) is being developed by Rajasthan Solar park Development Company Limited (RSDCL) (a subsidiary company of RRECL).

c. Rooftop Solar Power Projects

State of Rajasthan has successfully implemented the 3 Schemes of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programs with 30 per cent Central Financial Assistance (CFA) /Subsidy support from MNRE in last 5 to 6 years. Currently, total Rooftop Capacity commissioned under the State with subsidy is approximately 37 MW and without subsidy 169 MW upto December, 2019. Presently, RRECL on behalf of Discoms of Rajasthan is implementing “Rooftop Solar Power Generation Scheme 2019-20” for 45 MW capacity with 40 per cent (1KW-3KW) and 20 per cent (above 3KW-10KW) CFA by MNRE as per the Operational Guidelines issued on 20th August, 2019. Bidding process for empanelment of Vendors has already been initiated. Evaluation of Technical Bids is under Process.

Further, for implementation of Grid Interactive Rooftop Solar Power Projects on Government Buildings of Rajasthan under Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) Mode for 50 MWs, Letter of Allocation to 2 nos. of firms has been issued with a discovered tariff of ₹4.15/kWh discovered through bidding fixed for 25 Years. Power purchase agreements with the tariff of ₹4.15/kWh will be executed with different departments and implementation time of projects will be 24 Months.

d. Solar Energy electrification in Rural Areas

RREC had taken up the programme to electrify un-electrified villages and Dhanies of Rajasthan through off-grid solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Home Lighting Systems (HLS) w.e.f.2016-17 to 2018-19. Under this programme total 50,142 Nos. HLSs have been installed.

e. SPV Water Pumping Programme

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

f. Wind Power Programme (Wind Energy)

The Government of Rajasthan has issued the Rajasthan Wind & Hybrid Energy Policy-2019 on 18th December, 2019. The wind energy

potential in the state is estimated to be about 1,27,750 MW at 120 M hub height as per assessment of National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), MNRE, Government of India. A total of 4,310.5 MW wind power capacity has been established upto December, 2019 in the state.

g. Biomass Energy

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

Studies regarding availability of surplus biomass such as mustard husk, rice husk and other agro wastes as well as Julie Flora, has been conducted in all the districts of the State by RREC to determine the generic tariff by the RERC. Biomass fuel supply study has been conducted through Independent Agency for determining generic tariff for years 2019-20 and 2020-21 by RERC. Total 13 Biomass Power Generation Plants of 120.45 MW capacity have been established upto December, 2019 in the state. 3 power plants of total 18.8 MW capacities are under execution.

Energy Conservation Programme

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

ROAD

Roads make a crucial contribution to economic development and growth and bring important social benefits. They are of vital importance in order to make a nation grow and develop. In addition, providing access to employment, social, health and education service makes a road network crucial in fighting against poverty.

The Road Network has to be supplemented with expressways to keep pace with the requirement of uninterrupted movement of fast vehicles along the arterial roads. It has been shown that a paved surface in reasonable good condition can contribute 15 to 40 per cent saving in vehicle operation cost. This is very significant from the point of view of energy crisis and conservation of petroleum fuels.

Implementation

- Wall to Wall Vikas Path in each Gram Panchayat (GP) would be constructed in next five years. Sanction of first phase in 182 GP issued in November, 2019 during this year 2019-20.
- First time road connectivity as per 2011 census villages in the State started. 1,009 villages having population 500 and above which are not connected with BT roads, would be connected in next four years. Sanction of first phase for 342 village has been issued in November, 2019 during this year 2019-20.
- Works on 32 Road over Bridges (ROBs) are in progress. Detailed project report of another 32 ROBs are also in progress. For construction of 19 Road under Bridges (RUBs) tenders have been invited.

Achievements during last one year

- Total expenditure on road development- ₹7,325.29 crore
- New road constructed - 3,092 km
- National Highways developed - 213 km
- State Highways and Major District Roads developed - 2,088 km
- Other District Roads and Village Roads strengthened and renewed - 12,409 km
- No. of Villages and Habitations connected with roads - 101

Significant efforts are being made in improving the State road network in past years yet there are huge gaps which need to be considered. The total road length which was just 13,553 km in 1949 increased to 2,64,244.05 km upto March, 2019. The road density in the state is 77.21 km per 100 sq. km at the end of March, 2019 whereas national road density is 143.08 km per 100 sq. km. The total classified road length is given in table 5.8.

Table 5.8 Road Length in the State as on 31.03.2019

(Km)

S.No.	Classification	BT	MR	GR	FW	TOTAL
1	National Highways	9585.13	0.00	8.00	1006.54	10599.67
2	State Highways	15452.21	4.20	13.00	48.10	15517.51
3	Major District Roads	8547.69	1.00	55.25	153.81	8757.75
4	Other District Roads	45066.80	3182.74	483.78	4698.31	53431.63
5	Village Roads	135275.51	1759.55	36368.86	2533.57	175937.49
	Total	213927.34	4947.49	36928.89	8440.33	264244.05

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

There are 39,753 villages in the state as per 2001 census. The connectivity of villages by Black Top road in different population groups at the end of

2018-19 and upto December, 2019 is shown below in table 5.9.

Table 5.9 Road Connectivity of Villages

S. No.	Population Group	Total number of villages (2001)	Villages connected as on March, 2019	Villages connected upto December, 2019	Per cent of Villages connected
1	1000 & Above	14198	14182	14182	99.89
2	500-1000	11058	10977	10977	99.27
3	250-500	7713	7521	7521	97.51
4	100-250	4072	2052	2061	50.61
5	Below- 100	2712	996	996	36.73
	Total	39753	35728	35737	89.90

During the year 2019-20, the important achievements of road development upto December, 2019 are given below:

- 1,896 km BT roads have been renewed and constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Rural Roads.
- 9 habitations (Dhani/Majara) having population 250 and above connected by 44 km BT roads under PMGSY.
- 211 km Gramin Gaurav Path (CC road) completed.
- Widening, Strengthening and renewal of 1,316 km State Highways and Major District Roads completed under Central Road Fund, State Road Fund, NCR, NABARD and PPP.
- Strengthening and Renewal of 8,501 km Other District and Village roads completed under Rural Roads, State Road Fund, NABARD, Urban Roads, PMGSY and NCR.

Following new sanctions issued

- **District Roads:** For construction of Bridge on Khatoli-Sawai Madhopur road on Chambal River near Jarel, sanction of DPR work for ₹30 lakh issued on 23rd September, 2019 in Kota district.
- **Rural Roads:**
 - For construction of Bridge on Galiyakot to Galiyakot road and Dungarpur-Banswara road on Mahi River, sanction of DPR work for ₹25 lakh & ₹50 lakh issued on 23rd September, 2019 in Dungarpur District.
 - For new road connectivity of 342 villages having population 500 and above as per 2011 census, sanction of ₹403.29 crore issued in all districts on 21st November, 2019.
 - For Vikas Path of 172.50 km in 182 Gram

Panchayats, sanction of ₹142.53 crore issued in all districts on 26th November, 2019.

Annual Scheme 2019-20

For Road Sector, an amount of ₹5,490.79 crore was provided under Annual Schemes Modified budgeted outlay 2019-20. Against this modified budgeted outlay, an expenditure of ₹4,018.46 crore was incurred upto December, 2019 which is 73.19 per cent.

BOT/PPP/Annuity Project

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

- **PPP-Viability Gap Fund (VGF)** -Works for development of 3 roads of 104.50 km State Highways amounting ₹312.79 crore were awarded on PPP VGF basis. 2 works completed and 1 work is under progress.
- **Rajasthan State Highway Development Project-I ADB PPP-(Annuity)** – Works for development of 12 roads of 745.74 km State Highways amounting ₹1,932.72 crore were awarded on PPP Annuity basis. Out of which 8 works completed and 4 works are under progress with assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB).
- **Rajasthan State Highway Development Project-I ADB-I PPP - Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC)**– Works for development of 4 roads of 233.96 km State Highways amounting ₹519.65 crore completed with assistance of ADB.
- **Rajasthan State Highway Development Project-I ADB-II PPP-(EPC)** – Works for development of 6 roads of 474.03 km State Highways amounting ₹1,238.27 crore are in progress with assistance of ADB.
- **Rajasthan State Highway Development Project -II WB PPP-(EPC)** –Works for development of 3 roads involved 327.62 km State Highways amounting to ₹969.11 crore are under progress with assistance of World Bank (WB).

PPP-NH-PWD

The works of 6 projects amounting to ₹2,751.05 crore to develop 855.02 km NH length on PPP basis are in progress. Out of these, 4 works are completed and concession agreement of 2 works has been closed through one time settlement by Ministry of Road Transport Highway (MORTH) and sanction is in process on EPC mode for balance work.

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

The works of 29 projects amounting to ₹4,615.08 crore were started on the basis of Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) mode, out of which 6 projects have been completed and remaining projects are in progress.

National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

NHAI work progress during 2019-20 is as follows-

- 29 works having length of 3,598 km sanctioned for total estimated cost of ₹28,755 crore, out of which 14 works have been completed.
- 5 works having length of 1,039 km, estimated cost of ₹5,263 crore under Bharatmala scheme is under progress.
- Delhi – Vadodara Greenfield – Expressway of total length 374 km in Rajasthan estimated cost of ₹11,203 crore. In which 2 Package of length of 62 km have been awarded and appointed date issued for 1 Package for 31 km length.
- Sangaria - Sanchore - Santalpur Greenfield Expressway having total length of 637 km in Rajasthan having estimated cost of ₹11,388 crore. 18 Packages having length 502 km has been awarded and appointed date issued for one package of length 28 km.

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 (RSRTC) is operating total of 4,710 own and hired private buses. The vehicles are operated on 2,005

Table 5.10 Year wise Vehicle fleet status

Description/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20**
Corporation Vehicles	4343	4284	4528	4270	3751
Hired Vehicles	186	351	916	1025	959
Total	4529	4635	5444	5295	4710
Average Fleet Age (in year)	5.03	5.26	5.43	6.31	6.84
Addition of new vehicles in fleet	10	448*	260*	NIL	NIL
Condemned vehicles	102	269	277	411	479

** upto December, 2019,

*-Including Midi buses

Table 5.11 Year wise Actual operational results

Description/ Year	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20*	
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
Km (In Cr.)	59.00	59.02	61.79	58.10	65.87	61.85	61.51	54.38	44.09	41.11
Vehicle Utilization (Km/Bus/ Day)	403	402	405	393	400	388	360	392	385	392
Fleet Utilization (%)	90	89	95	87	90	77	89	68	78	77
Operational Earning per K.M. (₹)	30.30	28.16	33.53	28.82	35.10	29.84	35.15	31.68	34.24	33.27

* upto December, 2019 (Tar.- Target, Ach. - Achievement)

routes covering 14.95 lakh km and carrying 8.65 lakh passengers per day. The vehicle fleet status and actual operational results from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) are shown in table 5.10 and 5.11 respectively.

Innovations of RSRTC

- Restructuring of Schedules done to increase the revenue and decided to operate 14.70 k.m. per day.
- For Passenger entertainment Agreement has been made to install passenger entertainment System in 2,000 RSRTC Buses.
- Induction of 48 Electric buses (12 Meter length AC buses) is in process and at final stage.

TRANSPORT

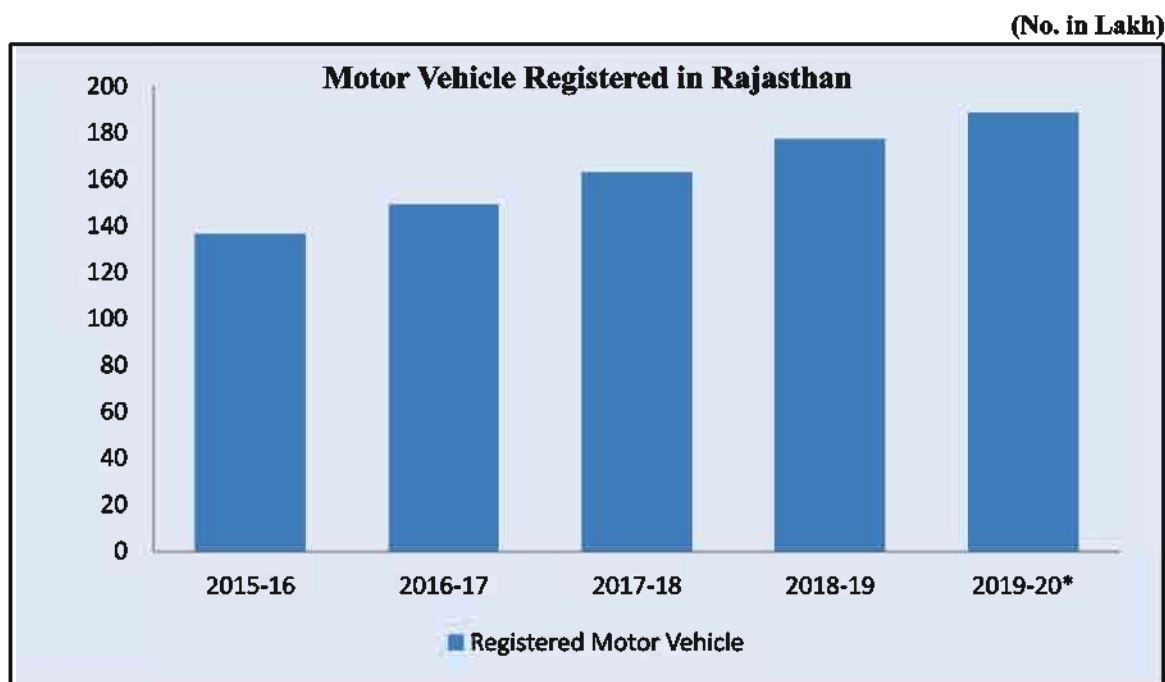
Registration of Motor Vehicles

Robust Transport System is a powerful engine of economic 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 177.10 lakh upto 2018-19, which has reached to 188.38 lakh by the end of December, 2019 which shows an increase of 6.37 per cent. The details of various categories of vehicles registered in State are given in table 5.12 and figure 5.2.

Table 5.12 Motor Vehicles Registered in Rajasthan

S. No.	Type of Vehicle	Cumulative Numbers by the end of Year				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 *
1	Motorised Rickshaws	90	90	90	90	90
2	Two Wheelers	10258009	11250427	12314229	13431554	14330226
3	Auto Rickshaws	141576	151425	160015	167779	178460
4	Tempo carrying goods	64959	69555	74533	77911	80844
5	Tempo carrying passengers	38531	43166	47209	50862	51344
6	Car	899307	988391	1095526	1204005	1281737
7	Jeep	396572	435366	487366	543181	580643
8	Tractor	969287	1029721	1092432	1153510	1204815
9	Trailer	76707	80042	84642	85356	85847
10	Taxis	131912	143075	152429	160994	165954
11	Buses and Mini Buses	102818	108681	113964	118301	122123
12	Trucks	517604	561158	613055	665926	701603
13	Misc.	34804	39465	44516	50480	54409
	Total	13632176	14900562	16280006	17709949	18838095

* Upto December, 2019

Figure 5.2

* Upto December, 2019

Against the target of revenue earning of ₹5,650.00 crore during the Financial Year 2019-20, the achievement upto December, 2019 was ₹3,360.23 crore, which is 59.47 per cent of the target.

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 & TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Telecommunication is one of the prime support services needed for rapid growth and modernization

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

Postal and telecommunication services are instrumental in strengthening communication connectivity among various areas, segments and communities in the State. The total number of post offices in the State was 10,311 and telecom subscribers were 64.77 million at the end of March, 2019. The Status of post offices and telecom subscribers in the State for the year 2018 and 2019 are given in table 5.13.

Table 5.13 Status of Post Offices and Telecom Subscribers in the State

(as on March)

S.No	Item	Unit	2018	2019
1	Post Offices	Number	10310	10311
	Rural	Number	9677	9679
	Urban	Number	633	632
2	Telecom Subscribers (Wireless + Wire line)	Million	66.93	64.77
	Wireless Subscribers	Million	66.39	64.23
	Wire line Subscribers	Million	0.55	0.54

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF

During the financial year 2019-20, an amount of ₹670.76 crore was available as opening balance for State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). During the financial year 2019-20, an amount of ₹1,340.00 crore is to be received against which first instalment of ₹670.00 crore has been received and second instalment of ₹670.00 crore is still to be received from

Government of India. The contribution of Government of India is 75 per cent and the State Government is 25 per cent in the instalments. An amount of ₹1,164.99 crore has been received under NDRF against the Drought Kharif-2075 Memorandum from Government of India. As of now for the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹2,505.75 crore is available including opening balance, out of which an amount of ₹569.20 crore upto December, 2019 was allotted for the activities mention in table 5.14.

Table 5.14 Allotment of funds under different activities during the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019)

S. No.	Activities	(₹ Crore)
1	Relief Activities	
	a. Drinking Water	7.18
	b. Cattle Conservation Activity	34.75
2	Agriculture Inputs Subsidy	276.79
3	Other Items	250.48
	Total	569.20

- In Rabi Samvat-2075, 40 villages of 4 districts have been declared scarcity affected.
- Relief Activities viz Cattle Conservation, Water Transportation have been carried out in Scarcity Affected districts in Samvat-2075.
- In Kharif Samvat- 2076, 12,943 villages of 18 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to flood and relief activities have been carried out in the affected areas.
- In Kharif Samvat-2076 (Year 2019), Flood Memorandum amount to ₹2,645.86 crore for additional assistance from NDRF has been sent to Government of India.
- In Kharif Samvat-2076, 1,388 villages of 4 districts have been declared scarcity affected due to drought and a Drought Memorandum of ₹707.03 crore for additional assistance form NDRF has been sent to Government of India.



THE GROWING SERVICE SECTOR



SHARE OF SERVICE SECTOR

The percentage share of Service sector in GSVA at current prices for the year 2019-20 is expected to reach at 46.63 per cent.



जन-आधार

RAJASTHAN JAN-AADHAAR YOJANA

Hon'ble Chief Minister launched Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana, 2019 on 18th December, 2019.



जन सूचना पोर्टल - 2019

JAN SOOCHNA PORTAL

The Jan Soochna Portal was inaugurated on 13th September, 2019. 136 information of 49 schemes running in 25 departments is available in this portal.



TOURIST ARRIVAL

During the year upto December 2019, 538.26 lakh tourist (522.20 lakh domestic & 16.06 lakh foreign) visited Rajasthan.

OVERVIEW OF SERVICE SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

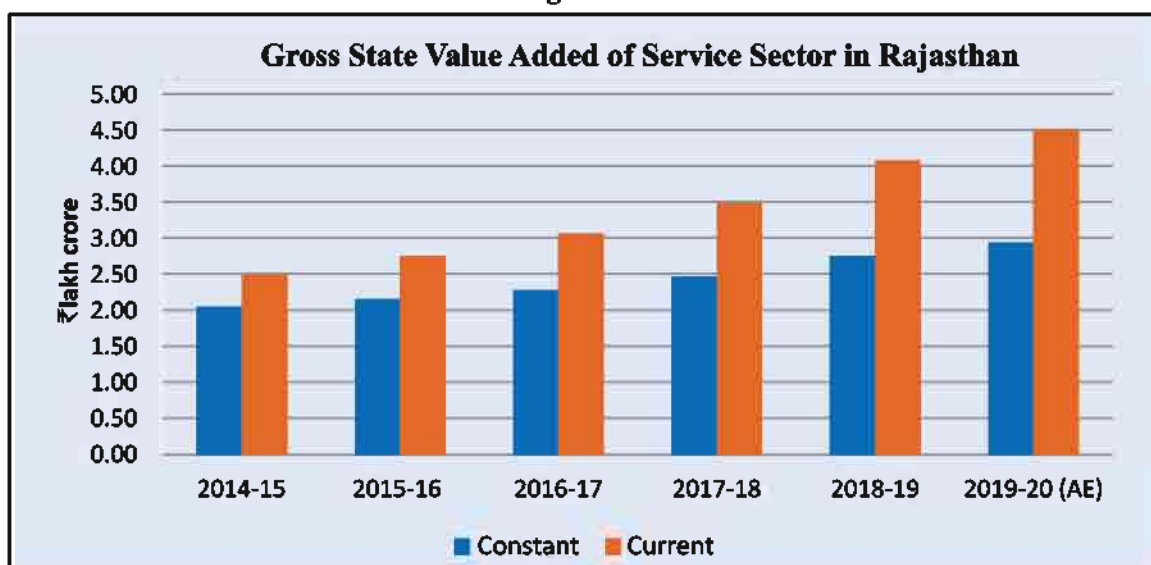
Service sector includes various activities ranging from highly sophisticated activities like computer software and telecommunication to a simple service delivered by a plumber. Due to inclusion of myriad set of activities, there is no unique definition of Service sector. According to the National Accounts classification, the service sector incorporates trade, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services and community, social and personal services. Service sector has been consistently increasing in Rajasthan's economy as shown in figure 6.1. Gross State Value Added (GSVA) by services at constant (2011-12) prices has increased from ₹1.62 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹2.95 lakh crore in 2019-20,

registering an increase of 7.82 per cent per annum (CAGR) during this period while at Current Price, GSVA of Service Sector increased from ₹1.62 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹4.51 lakh crore in 2019-20 recording an increase of 13.69 per cent per annum (CAGR) during this period.

Share of Services Sector in Rajasthan's GSVA

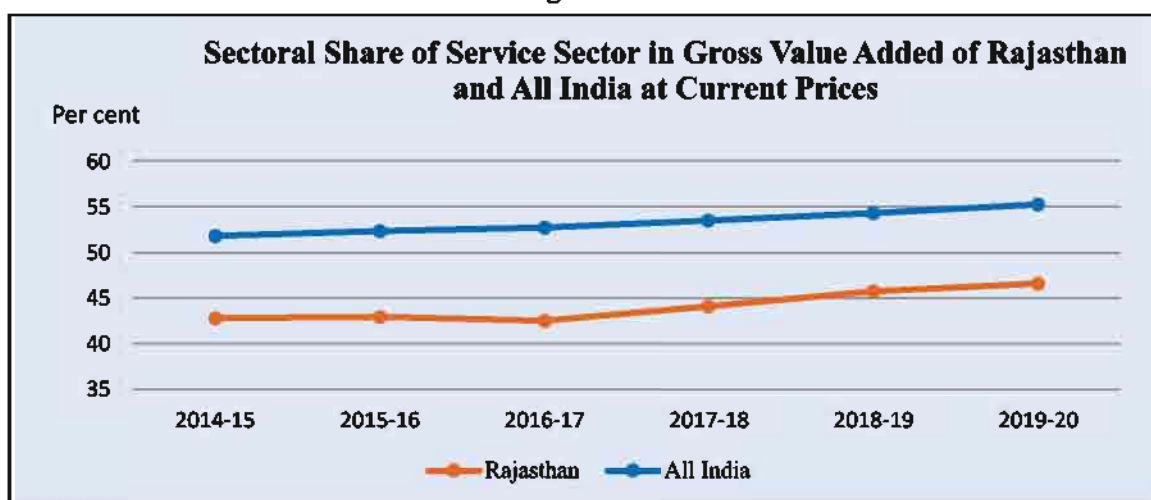
In 2019-20, service sector with a share of 46.63 per cent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current price continued to be the largest sector in Rajasthan's economy. There was a slight change in the sectoral composition of GSVA with share of services rising from 45.75 per cent in 2018-19 to 46.63 per cent in 2019-20. There has been a gradual increase in the share of service sector in Rajasthan since 2011-12, except for the year 2016-17. Share of service sector from the year 2014-15 is shown in figure 6.2.

Figure 6.1



Note: For the Year 2017-18-Revised Estimate-III, 2018-19-Revised Estimate-I and 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE)

Figure 6.2



Note: For the State, Year 2017-18-Revised Estimate-III, 2018-19-Revised Estimate-I, Year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE) for Rajasthan. For the All India, Year 2018-19 Provisional Estimate (PE) & year 2019-20 Advance Estimates (AE).

Growth Rate of GSVA by Service Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices

The growth rate of services has been volatile with a sharp fall in 2015-16 when it fell to around 5 per cent from 7.8 per cent in 2014-15. After 2016-17, there has been a recovery in the growth rate of services GSVA. It increased to 11.55 per cent in 2018-19 and again it declined to 6.89 in 2019-20 as per the advance estimates as shown in figure 6.3.

Composition of Sub-Sectors within Services Sector at Current Prices

Trade, hotels and restaurants has the significant position in service sector in the state of Rajasthan.

This may be due to the popularity of the state among the tourists both domestic and foreign. In 2019-20, trade, hotels & restaurants contributed around 28.40 per cent of the GSVA in the service sector, followed closely by real estate and professional services with a share of 23.69 per cent. The share of other services was around 22.31 per cent and of transport, storage and Communication was around 12.38 per cent in the gross state value added of the services sector, while this number was 6.92 per cent for public administration and 6.30 per cent financial services. These shares of different sub-sectors within services sector are provided in figure 6.4.

Figure 6.3

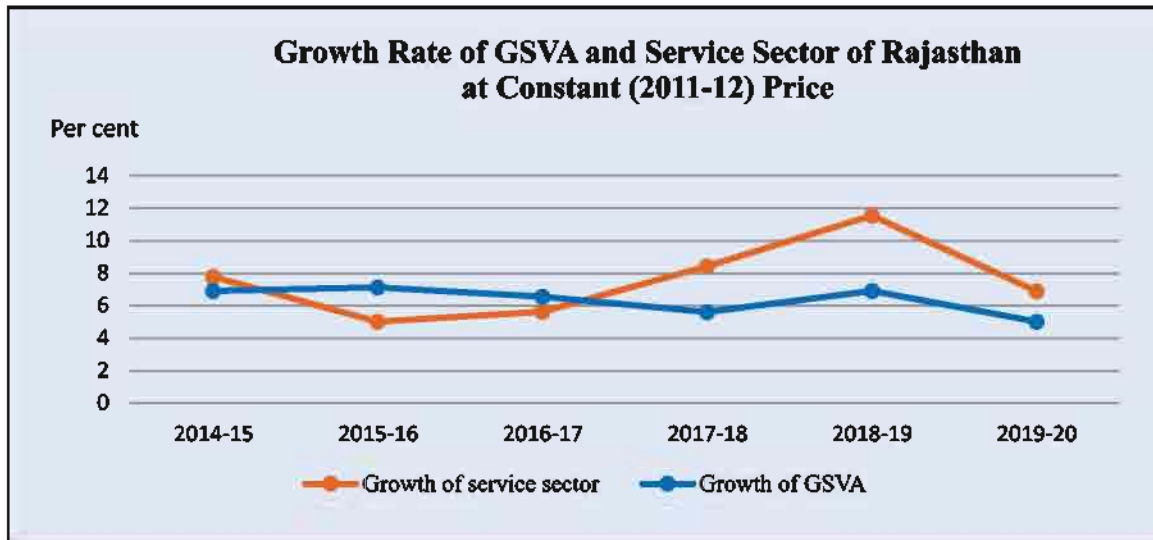
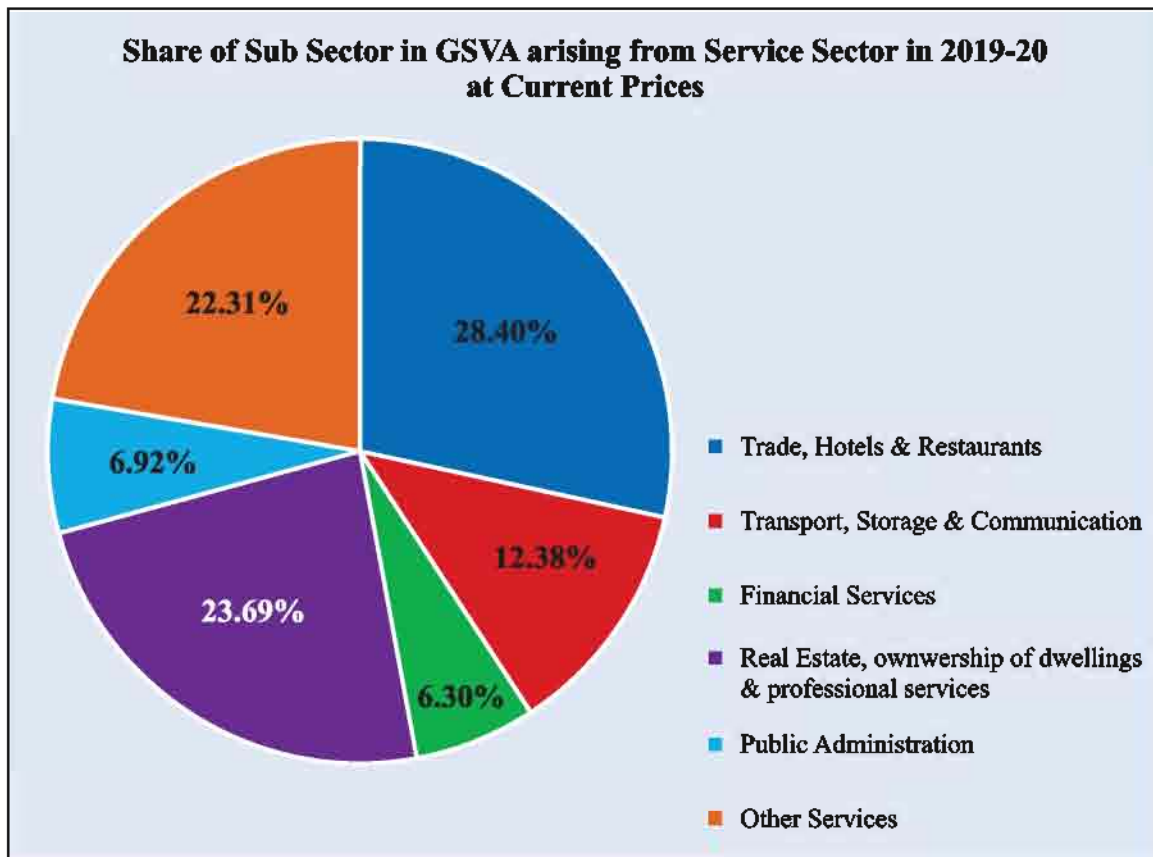


Figure 6.4

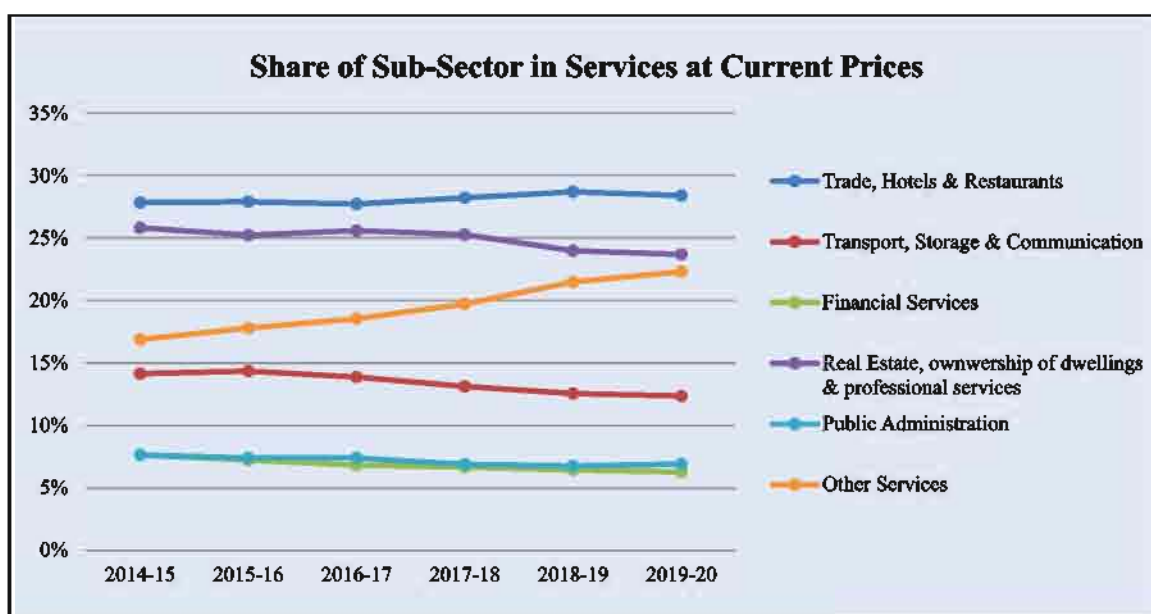


Change in the share of sub-sectors in the GSVA at current price by services

As regards the contribution of different sub-sectors of Service in the GSVA of Service sector, the share of trade, hotels and restaurants in Service GSVA (at current price) has increased from 27.07 per cent in 2011-12 to 28.40 per cent in 2019-20. The share of other service increased form 15.67 per cent in 2011-12 to 22.31 per cent in 2019-20. In the same time period,

there is a decline in the share of transport, storage and communication which declined from 14.14 per cent in 2011-12 to 12.38 per cent in 2019-20. Similarly, the share of financial services declined from 8.44 per cent in 2011-12 to 6.30 per cent in 2019-20 and the share of public administration declined from 9.09 per cent in 2011-12 to 6.92 per cent in 2019-20. Share of sub sector of services from the year 2014-15 to 2019-20 is shown in figure 6.5.

Figure 6.5



The subsequent section provides a detailed overview on the progress on the various components that plays a pivotal role in the growth of Services sector in Rajasthan. These include Tourism and Hospitality Services, Financial Services, Information Technology and Communication and Science and Technology.

TOURISM

Rajasthan State is one of the most popular tourist destination in India and has a prominent place on the world tourist map. It has varied tourist attraction for both domestic and international tourists. Some of the Unique Selling Propositions (USPs) of Rajasthan are Luxury Trains (Palace-on-Wheels), Forts, Palaces and Havelies, Fairs and Festivals, Handicrafts, Heritage Hotels, Adventure Tourism, Rural and Eco-Tourism, Religious Tourism and Temple Architecture, Classical Music and Folk Dance etc., which attract tourists in the state and generate direct and indirect employment and revenue for the State.

Significant efforts are being made by the State Government to develop tourism in the State, since it has immense potential to generate employment and income for the people of the Rajasthan. During the calendar year 2019, the number of tourist visits in Rajasthan was 538.26 lakh (522.20 lakh domestic visits and 16.06 lakh visits by foreigners).

Important Achievements:

The key achievements of the state in tourism are highlighted below.

- In October, 2019, Tourism Department has signed an agreement with UNESCO for the Project Promoting Intangible Cultural Heritage and Developing Cultural Tourism in Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts in Rajasthan. Under this project 10 Cultural Spots will be developed.
- Tourism Department is advertising its activities at national & international levels through various media for effective marketing of the state tourism.
- A project for development of Ecological Park has been Sanction at a total cost of ₹15 crore in Laxmangarh (Sikar).
- A project of Light and Sound with an outlay of ₹90 lakh has been sanctioned to make the people acquainted with the life of Swami Vivekananda. This project is being developed at Ajit Museum, Fateh Vilas, Khetari (Jhunjhunu).
- To disseminate the knowledge of historical places to tourists, Sound and Light show would be developed at 9 historical places, namely, Sambhar Salt Complex, Jai Niwas Garden (Jaipur), Machkund (Dholpur), Sanwaliya Seth (Chittorgarh), Kumbhalgarh Fort (Rajsamand), Chittorgarh Fort, Meera Bai Smarak (Merta),

Pratap Gaurav Kendra (Udaipur) and Gadisar Talab (Jaisalmer).

- A proposal for development of wildlife circuit project in the state with an estimated cost of ₹48.03 crore is under consideration with Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
- For tourism development of the tribal areas tribal circuits project amounting to ₹61.35 crore has been sent to Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for consideration under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The tribal circuit includes Udaipur, Pratapgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur districts.
- During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an amount of ₹811.73 lakh has been incurred for tourism development works.

Awards

- Lonely Planet Magazine India Award in category of "Lonely Planet Travel Award for Best Destination-Culture (Indian) for 2019" at Mumbai on 7th May, 2019.
- Lonely Planet Magazine India Award in category of "Best Destination for Indulgence (Indian) for 2019" at Mumbai on 7th May, 2019.
- "Best Decorated award" in Travel and Tourism Fair -2019 (TTF-2019) organized at Hyderabad on 6th July, 2019.
- "Best Marketing Campaign award" in FICCI Travel and Tourism Excellence -2019 organized at New Delhi on 23th August, 2019.
- "Best Destination Award" by the Pacific Area Travel Writers Association (PATWA) on 30th August, 2019 in New Delhi.
- "Best wedding Destination" in India was awarded to Rajasthan by Travel and Leisure India 2019.

CULTURE

Jawahar Kala Kendra

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) aspires to be a centre of national and international excellence in the field of literature and the performing 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 Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK), the thrust of the programming at

Jawahar Kala Kendra (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 program occur, namely Literature, Visual Arts and Film and the Performing Arts, which include theatre, music and dance.

Literature (Library)

Jawahar kala Kendra (JKK) houses a library stocked with 20 thousand volumes and subscribes art journals. In recently renovated JKK, a new General Section and Children's Section have been established for encouraging the literary activities. In order to make library live with literary activities Children literature festival, Story telling events, poetry recitals, book release, seminars are being organized on regular basis. In 2019, Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) has organised Junior Summer Camp, Literature Symposium, Gandhi Nehru Sammawad, Dastagoi, Seminar on Urdu Poetry, seminar and lecture on Indira Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and seminar on the occasion of 130th birth anniversary of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Visual Art and Film

Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) has renovated the galleries in order to make it at par with international standards. Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) has organized an exhibition on the occasion of its foundation day, namely - Nirant, Virsa exhibition from 10th July to 21st July, 2019, Photography workshop from 9th July to 11th July, 2019, Celebrating Indian Language - The Learning Curves International Painting Exhibition, Calligraphy workshop from 6th December to 8th December 2019, Gond Art Workshop from 10th December to 12th December, 2019 and Paper Machie workshop from 13th December to 17th December, 2019 during the year 2019-20.

Performing Arts (Theatre, Music and Dance)

Junior Summer Camp for children was organized in 2019 in order to provide training to the budding artists. Many classical performances organised on occasion of Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) Foundation day celebration-like Nirant from 8th April to 10th April, Mistical Forest Ballat on 13th July, Odissi Dance Performance on 14th July, Chaar Bent on 19th July, Sumiran Bajan Sandhya from 1st August to 3rd August, Kathak Workshop-cum-Performance from 16th

August to 20th August, Lokrang from 11th October to 20th October, Jog - Jezz Music recital on 2nd November, Black & White on 3rd November, Surtaal from 12th November to 14th November, Women Band from 24th November to 27th November, Kathak Ballat from 1st December to 4th December and Vividha from 16th December to 20th December were organized during the year 2019-20.

Theatre – JKK hosted a four-day program 'Yuva Natyotsav' in Goa from 26th to 29th June in order to engage Goans to enjoy Hindi theatre and has also conducted several other performances such as 'Totochan' play on 2nd June, 'Gandhi Se Mahatma' film screening on 23rd June, 'Galib' in Delhi on 21st July, 'Light Designing' workshop from 21st to 25th July, 'Set Designing' workshop from 17th to 23rd August, 'Natya Festival' from 25th to 29th August, 'Mime Festival' from 5th to 7th September, 'Lok Natya Samaroh' from 18th to 20th September, 'Pakshik Natak' between 4th and 25th October, 'Ramayan Natya' performance on 1st November, 'Bibiyon ka Madarsa' on 8th November, 'Mohan Se Mahatma' play from 10th to 11th November, 'Puddiattam Natya' workshop from 11th to 17th November, 'Pagal Ghar' play on 21st November, 'Jairangam' from 22nd to 29th November, 'Pakshik Natak' on 6th December, 'Story Writing' workshop from 25th to 29th December, 'Hasya Natya Samaroh' from 25th to 29th December, During the year 2019-20.

During the year 2019-20, an Expenditure of ₹422.12 lakh has been incurred against the allocation ₹706 lakh (including capital head).

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.

During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019), an amount of ₹1042.39 lakh has been incurred on completed and ongoing works. During the year 2019-20, works related to conservation and restoration were carried out in the following monuments –

- Under the fund, sanctioned through Department of Archaeology and Museums, development works at following sites have been completed:-

Malkot Fort Merta (Nagaur), ancient group of temples- Osian (Jodhpur), Harsh Devals Shiv temple- Bilara (Jodhpur), Sun Temples- Budhadeet (Kota), ancient durg Mandalgarh (Bhilwara), Sethani ka Johra - Churu, Minaryukt Koop Butiya (Churu) and Vishnu Temple krishniawad (Udaipur).

- Under the fund, sanctioned through Department of Archaeology and Museums, development works at the following sites are under process :-

In Kishori Mahal, Kumher Mahal (Bharatpur), Math and Mandir-Chandresal (Kota), Chaneri-Paneri Devalaya (Jhalawar), Ramgarh Kila (Baran), Jal Mahal - Kumher (Bharatpur), Group of temple - Awan (Kota), Group of temple - Kiradu (Barmer), Devtao ki Sal - Veeron Ki Dhalan and Ravan Ki Chavri - Mandor (Jodhpur).

During the Year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an amount of ₹288.22 lakh has been incurred on above said completed and ongoing works.

- Under the fund, sanctioned through Department of Tourism, development works at following sites have been completed:-

Singi Sarowar-Didwana (Nagaur), Chhatries at Company Bagh (Bharatpur), Kuldhara (Jaisalmer), Sambhar (Jaipur), Baithe Hanumanji (Karauli), Dundheshwar Dham - Gangapur city (Sawimadhapur), Timangarh Fort (Karauli), Sunehri Kothi (Tonk), Battish Khambon ki Chhatries Mandal (Bhilwara), Rana sanga Panorama-khanwa (Bharatpur), ancient Mohansagar Sarowar-Muhana (Jaipur), Shree Jagdish Dham-Kemri (Karauli), Kalpvraksh-Mangliawas (Ajmer), Amar Singh Rathore ki chhatrie (Nagaur), monuments situated in Kaman region (Bharatpur) and Nahargarh Fort (Jaipur).

- Under the fund, sanctioned through Department of Tourism, development works at the following sites are under process :-

Ganmora (Nadoti) Karauli, Rangma Talab (Karauli), Shikhar Mahal (Karauli), Shree Pabuji Temple-Kolhu (Jodhpur), Deonarain temple-Sawaimala (Ajmer), Laxmi Rani Mahal-Bharatpur, Muchkund (Dholpur), Buddhist Monastery Site at Viratnagar (Jaipur), Shree Samod Balaji (Jaipur), Ghat Ke Balaji (Jaipur),

Bhande ke Balaji (Jaipur) and Gagron Fort (Jhalawar).

- During the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹513.90 lakh has been allocated from state fund and ₹500 lakh has been allocated through central fund. Out of the allocated fund for tourism, ₹337.13 lakh has been spent from the state fund and ₹394.56 lakh has been spent from central fund upto December, 2019.
- Under the State fund sanctioned through Devasthan Department, the conservation and restoration works at Ganga Mandir (Bharatpur), Laxman Mandir (Bharatpur) and Sun temple (Jhalawar) were taken up. The conservation and restoration works at Keshorai Temple- Kesav Rai Patan (Bundi) are under process.
- During the Year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an amount of ₹22.48 lakh has been incurred against the sanctioned amount of ₹58.97 lakh.

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.

Following schemes are being run by the Department:-

- **Repair, renovation and development works:-**
Out of 9 repair, renovation and development works, 2 repair, renovation and development works completed and 7 works are under progress. During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019, ₹132.78 lakh has been utilized against total available fund of ₹717.95 lakh.
- **Assistance to the temples run by the trusts:-**
During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019, ₹50 lakh has been utilized against total available ₹321.40 lakh. Out of 8 capital assets works identified, 1 work completed and 7 works are under progress.
- **Senior Citizen Tirtha Yatra Yojana and Sindhu Darshan Yojana :-** Under this scheme, free travel and Darshan facility is being provided to senior citizens of the state to different places of the country such as Rameswaram, Jagannathpuri, Vaishno Devi,

Shirdi, Dwarkapuri, Tirupati, Kamakhya, Ujjain, Varanasi, Amritsar, Shravana-belagola, Samande shikher, Bihar Sharif, Goa, Haridwar, Kochi, Lucknow etc. during the year 2019-20. Pilgrimage to Pashupatinath temple of Kathmandu (Nepal) has also been included in this scheme. During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), a total of 4,120 (by train 3,826 and by air 294) pilgrims travelled to various places of pilgrimage.

During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹638.26 lakh has been incurred against allocation of ₹1,400 lakh.

- **Kailash Mansarovar Tirtha Yatra Yojana:-** Under this scheme financial assistance of ₹1.00 lakh is given to pilgrims of the state for travelling to Kailash Mansarovar. During the year 2019-20, provision of ₹100 lakh has been made.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Banking

Financial institutions play an important role in economic development of the States through mobilization of deposits and credit disbursement from/to various sectors. In order to supplement planned financing, the Government has started to tap the facility of institutional finance from banks and other lending institutions for financing developmental programmes in the State.

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 Antyoday Yojana (DAY), Prime Minister Employment Generation programme and schemes for development of SC/STs and other poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented for the development of the weaker/marginalized sections of the society with the 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 aiding in fulfilling the national objective of upliftment of the weaker sections.

The comparative data of bank offices, their deposits and credits in Rajasthan vis-a-vis country level, as on September, 2018 and September, 2019 are presented in table 6.1

Table 6.1 Comparative data of Bank Branches, Deposits & Credits

S.No.	Item	Rajasthan		India	
		September, 2018	September, 2019	September, 2018	September, 2019
1	Regional Rural Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	1536	1560	21704	21941
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	24699	28645	397220	440803
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	18043	20359	266355	288742
2	Foreign Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	6	6	285	298
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	694	831	512882	572953
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	1009	897	388574	418302
3	Private Sector Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	1127	1354	26000	32887
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	64472	82467	3042178	3810413
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	71367	91240	2809709	3417984
4	Public Sector Banks *				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	4317	4260	91465	88400
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	264810	283354	7875106	8164686
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	167255	188353	5553190	5655212
5	Small Finance Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	218	311	1351	3684
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	4771	7160	22796	52862
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	9849	14301	40159	81919
Total	All Scheduled Commercial Banks				
	(a) No. of Offices/ branches	7204	7491	140805	147210
	(b) Deposits (₹Crore)	359446	402457	11850182	13041717
	(c) Credit (₹Crore)	267523	315149	9057987	9862159

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

It is observed from the table 6.1 that the total deposits and credits have increased in September, 2019 in comparison to previous year September, 2018 in Rajasthan. The deposits have increased by 11.97 per cent in Rajasthan in September, 2019 over the same period in previous year while this increase was 10.05 per cent at national level. The credit-deposit ratio for all scheduled commercial banks was 78.31 per cent in Rajasthan and 75.62 per cent at all India level, as on September, 2019, while the same was 74.43 per cent in Rajasthan and 76.44 per cent at all India level in September, 2018. Total credit in Rajasthan upto September, 2019, over the same period of last year has increased by 17.80 per cent while it has increased by 8.88 per cent at the all India level. One bank branch in Rajasthan is catering to the needs of 10,204 persons on an average, as per estimated population of 764.4

lakh (as on 2019) and covers an average area of 46 square kms. of the State.

Digital Payment

Services for cash/financial transactions at service-points in districts, panchayat samiti and gram-panchayats are available in the State. To enable such transactions 70,892 (upto November, 2019) kiosks /e-mitra/micro ATMs have been set up.

E-Mitra is a multi-service, single-window network for providing governmental information and services to the citizens. Further, Mobile Wallets such as PayTM, and m-pesa have been integrated to provide mobile payment facility to the beneficiaries.

Business Correspondent

Financial Inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit to

the needy and vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost, if any. Financial Inclusion goes much beyond the opening of bank accounts and incorporates financial services such as credit, saving, 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 seventy thousand E-mitra Pay Points and 18,000 Business Correspondent (BCs) are working in the State.

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 in upto 7 years for green field enterprises in non-farm sector set up by SC/STs and women entrepreneurs.

To facilitate operation under the scheme Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has set up a web-portal (<http://www.standupmitra.in>) with a view to promote wider propagation of the scheme and address any queries.

Under the scheme, ₹13,642 lakh has been sanctioned to 40 beneficiaries and ₹1,212.15 lakh has been disbursed upto 31st December, 2019.

Others

- Under the scheme “Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)” in Rajasthan 2.66 crore accounts have been opened and Aadhaar seeding of 86.18 per cent accounts have been completed upto 31st December, 2019.
- In the State under the “Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bema Yojana (PMJJBY)”, a total of 22.06 lakh persons and under “Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana”, a total of 72.09 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 31st December, 2019.
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a pension scheme

with focus on workers of the unorganized sector. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. Under the scheme, guaranteed minimum pension of ₹1,000 per month is given after attaining the age of 60 years contingent on contribution by the subscriber. In the state, under this scheme, total of 8.33 lakh persons have been enrolled upto 31st December, 2019.

- Progress of Disbursement made under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) through banks, Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) - Micro Finance Institutions and Non-Banking Financial Companies in the Rajasthan, During the year 2019-20, upto 20th December, 2019 is as following in table 6.2.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

Important Schemes / Programmes of the Department

- **Jan Sookhna Portal:** In order to provide information of government services to the citizens in an accessible, transparent and reliable manner, the portals related to various projects are currently being developed, based on the suggestions received from the concerned department. In this endeavor, the Jan Sookhna Portal was inaugurated on 13th September, 2019. Jan Sookhna Portal has been created by the department to provide information about all the schemes implemented by the government in one place, which will be updated from time to time. Jan Sookhna Portal has been made available 136 information of 49 schemes running in 25 departments.
- **UID (Aadhaar):** 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 avail all the services provided by the Government Departments.
- **Rajasthan Startup:** As part of State Government's mandate to give a thrust to the state's startup sector, several initiatives have

Table 6.2 Progress Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana

Category	No. of Sanctions	Disbursement Amount (₹Crore)
SHISHU	1389940	3971.38
KISHORE	151921	2591.16
TARUN	50289	2561.65
TOTAL	1592150	9124.19

been implemented. The iStart Portal (istart.rajasthan.gov.in) works as a single window for startups. Additionally, Challenge for Change, Rajasthan Stack, QRate ranking mechanism and an incubator, iStart Nest (Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur), are also made available to the State's Startups.

- **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 broadcasting various Government initiatives and audio-video streaming of live events for the residents.
- **Video Conferencing:** Rajasthan Sampark Centers with video conferencing facility has been established under Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras in all blocks and gram panchayats.
- **RajNET:** Integrated network solution for connectivity upto Gram Panchayats have been provided through Rajasthan State Wide Area Network (RajSWAN). Under this project, video conferencing facility (VC room) is being provided at District Collectorate and Block Level. Upto Gram Panchayat level, low bandwidth enabled video conferencing facility are made available. IP Phones were distributed to Gram Panchayats.
- **Wi-Fi facility:** Wi-Fi facility has been provided in all departmental headquarters and district headquarters. Wi-Fi facility has been provided to Rajiv Gandhi Service Center and 5,161 Gram Panchayats.
- **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 70,000 e-mitra Kiosks to the citizens of the State. Simultaneously, integration of payment facility 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. eMitraPlus is the first of its kind in India. Citizens can apply for government documents like birth certificate, domicile certificate etc. and get it printed through in-built printer. It allows multiple payment modes such as cash, debit/credit card, net banking. eMitraPlus is enabled with video conferencing facility for registering their feedback and problems directly to the officials. Besides urban area, these Kiosks are also available at rural areas of the state. More than 13,961 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.
- **Raj e-Sign:** 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. Certificate like caste, income, solvency are being issued through this facility. The application is being enhanced to issue other digitally signed certificates, licenses etc.
- **State Portal:** Single source of information/ transactional governmental services for citizens, government users, businesses and overseas people. It is linked with web-portals of all departments.
- **eSanchar and 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 government officers/officials.
 - **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 IT
 - **Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Limited (RKCL):** RKCL has been set up in the State with an aim to provide IT education in remote rural areas of the State 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.
- **Hindi e-mail:** Rajasthan is the first and the only State to provide vernacular e-mail in Hindi to its residents. The domain is @राजस्थान.भारत
- **Rajasthan Recruitment Portal:** It is a single platform for recruitment of Government of Rajasthan. Applicant can apply online from any part of the country.
- **Single Sign on (SSO):** All the departmental applications has the facility of single sign on. This facility enables all the functionaries to access multiple applications post single-sign. All applications of the department can be linked to SSO.
- **Command & Control Center (ABHAY):** Command and Control Centre for integrated solution on GPS and CCTV based security has been set up at 7 divisional headquarters and 28 districts (Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran,

Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Sikar, Sirohi, Shri Ganganagar, Tonk, Udaipur and Jhunjhunu). Works are in progress in the remaining districts. This project covers:-

- Video Surveillance System
- Dial 100 Control System
- Forensic Investigation System
- Intelligent Traffic Management System
- Vehicle Tracking System
- Geographical Information System

Awards

Department of Information Technology & Communication has been awarded with following awards during the year 2019 for various projects:

Raj Masters-Centralized Master Data Hub -

- Skoch of Merit award 2019
- Indian Express Techsabha award 2019
- eGovernance Now award 2019

e-Bazaar

- Skoch of Merit award
- IMC Digital Technology Award

WS & APS

- Finest India Skills and Talent (F.I.S.T.) Awards 2019 under innovation product of the year Security.

eSign CA Solution

- eGovernance Now award 2019

RTI

- Skoch of Merit award

RAJASTHAN JAN-AADHAAR YOJANA

In order to fulfill the objective of 'one number, one card and one identity', Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan has announced "Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana" in the modified budget speech 2019-20. The scheme is aimed at integration of various schemes of public welfare benefits so that the benefits of the public welfare can be delivered to the beneficiaries in simple, accessible and transparent manner. It was also announced in the speech that an independent Jan-Aadhaar Authority will be constituted for the implementation of the Scheme. State-wide network of e-Mitra project is also expected to be brought under the Authority.

In order to implement the budget announcement, Hon'ble Chief Minister launched **Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana, 2019** on 18th December, 2019. The main objectives of the scheme are-

- To create a demographic and socio-economic database of the resident families of the state and to provide them "one number, one card and one identity" which can be recognised as Proof of Identity and Proof of Address for all the families and their members.
- To ensure direct benefit transfer (DBT), the cash benefits are to be transferred to the bank account to the beneficiaries and non-cash benefits are to be provided through Jan-Aadhaar or Aadhaar authentication.
- To extend the facilities of e-commerce and insurance benefits near by door-step of the residents, especially in the rural areas, besides extending direct benefit transfer of public welfare schemes.
- To bring the e-Mitra system of the state under the jurisdiction of Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Authority for its better control and execution.
- To bring all the demographic registrations (viz. Birth, Death, Marriage, Aadhaar etc.) under the Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Authority for continuous updation of population status and maintaining a real-time census of the state.
- To promote women empowerment and financial inclusion.
- To ascertain eligibility of the residents of the state for receipt of the benefits and services of the public welfare schemes.

Implementation of the Scheme-

- All the resident families of the state are eligible for Jan-Aadhaar Card. The registered families are going to be provided with a 10-digit unique family ID and each member of these families, including the head of the family, will be provided with 11-digit unique individual ID.
- Under Jan-Aadhaar Scheme, the benefit transfer

of schemes such as PDS, MGNREGA, SSP, Ayushman Bharat Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthya Bima Yojana, JSY etc. are being commenced.

- Administrative set up for implementation the Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana is as below :-
 - **At the State Level-** Planning Department is the administrative department of Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Yojana and Director-cum-Joint Secetraty, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) is the Budget Controlling Authority. RISL is the implementing agency for this scheme.
 - **At the District Level-** District Collector is the district Jan-Aadhaar Yojana officer, the DD/AD, Economics & Statistics is the additional district Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer and ACP (DD) of DoIT & C is the additional district Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer (Technical).
 - **At Block Level-** SDM is the block Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer, the BDO/BSO is the additional block Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer and Programmer of DoIT & C as additional block Jan-Aadhaar Yojana Officer (Technical).
- For the effective implementation of the Jan-Aadhaar Yojana, an independent Jan-Aadhaar Authority is being constituted for which the "**Rajasthan Jan-Aadhaar Authority Ordinance, 2019**" has already been passed by the state cabinet and has come into effect from 18th December, 2019.
- Along with Jan-Aadhaar registration, the following registrations will also be done under the Jan-Aadhaar Authority :-
 - Birth and death Registration
 - Marriage Registration
 - Aadhaar Registration

As per the data stored in the Jan-Aadhaar Resident Data Repository, the current status is as follows in table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Status of Jan-Aadhaar Resident Data Repository

S. No.	Particulars of data	Status as on 31 st December, 2019
1.	Total Enrolled Families	1.74 crore
2.	Total Enrolled Individuals	6.47 crore
3.	Total Number of Transactions (Cash and Non-Cash)	71.29 crore
4.	Total Cash benefit transacted through DBT	₹ 31254 crore

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 of Science and Technology coordinate with other departments for Socio-economic development of the state and application of science and technology for purposeful usage in different programmes as well as the inclusion of science and technology in policy 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 and long term experimental and operational remote sensing studies to map, exploit and manage various natural resources such as soil, water, forest, agriculture, minerals etc.

Research and 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 and Society Division: The broad objective of the programmes related to Science and 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 and 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. In order to facilitate innovations at school level Start-up 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 'Rajasthan Biotech Policy' in the year 2015. Department of Science and Technology has taken stride by creating awareness in related biotech fields through various workshops, 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 and help creating BT industries in the state. Center for Integrative programs have been setup under Biotech policy.

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 Parks in Rajasthan.

Patent Information Centre: Patent Information Centre (PIC) has been established in 1998 as a joint project of Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and Government of Rajasthan, to create awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and facilitate filling of patents from the region. Start-up has been provided opportunities to work upon business idea in the field of Rural and Biotechnology in Government Model School through Technology Business Incubator (TBI).

Following activities were executed during the year 2019-20:

- Recording of lectures of subject experts (for competitive exams) are being done under competition skilled programme.
- Geo reference of 100 tehsils of state has been prepared by SRSAC.
- Ground water quality map has been prepared for entire state under Rajeev Gandhi Drinking Water Mission.
- 1:50000 scale mapping for entire state has been done under 'land-use land-cover project'.

- To encourage science journalism in the state, workshop for journalists, researchers, students of journalism and public communication was organized at Jaipur from 21st November to 22nd November, 2019.
- To encourage women researchers for patent and intellectual property right, state level workshop was organized at Jaipur during 29th-30th November, 2019.
- Free classes of maths and science started in November, 2019 for students of class 10th through SATCOM.
- During the financial year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹431.79 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2019.
- Department has obtained administrative approval to give training to new license applicants on simulator in Traffic Park of Regional Science Centre of Department.

RAJASTHAN FOUNDATION

Rajasthan Foundation was established on 30th March, 2001 with objectives 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 chairman of Rajasthan Foundation is Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

The Rajasthan Foundation is having a close and continuous interaction with NRRs in various cities of India and abroad and to initiate activities in social sector, it has opened chapters in different cities, namely, Chennai, Coimbatore, Kolkata, Surat, Mumbai, Bangaluru, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Indore, London, New York and Kathmandu. These chapters hold regular meetings with the Executive Committee of the chapters and to enroll new members.

Rajasthan Foundation is publishing a bilingual (English and Hindi) quarterly newsletter, which is widely circulated within and outside the country to NRRs/NRIs. Through this publication, NRRs are apprised of various developmental steps taken by the State. In this series the latest issue of the Rajasthan Foundation Newsletter January, 2020 has been published.

Interacted with NRRs in view of furtherance of the objectives of Rajasthan Foundation and to form / reconstitute the executive committees of the various chapters. In this context, visits to Mumbai, Pune, Surat, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Madurai and Kolkata were conducted from September to December, 2019 and held interactive meetings with the prominent Rajasthani diaspora of these areas.

Rajasthan Foundation also apprised the NRRs of different projects / schemes / policies of the State Government and acted as facilitator for solving the problems of the NRRs.

PLANNING (MANPOWER) DEPARTMENT

The main responsibility 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 year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 26 unemployed degree engineers and diploma holders were registered. Presently, total 4,680 degree Engineers, 5,105 diploma holders and 36 non-technical persons have been registered in the department.

Planning (Manpower) Department is also responsible for publishing District Gazetteers in phase manner. In first phase, District Gazetteers updation / preparation work of Jodhpur, Alwar, Banswara, Karauli, Pratapgarh and Hanumangarh districts have been started.

During the year 2019-20, Revised Budget provision of ₹304.33 lakh has been approved for the department, out of which an expenditure of ₹194.53 lakh has been incurred upto December, 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 which are carried out in the State. During the Year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 13 evaluation reports were submitted to State Government and 20 Evaluation reports of different schemes under process at various stages for publication.



URBANISATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT



RAJASTHAN HOUSING BOARD

Started eAuction Scheme for disposal of surplus houses. 1,010 houses has been sold. Total expected revenue generation is ₹162.50 crore



JAIPUR METRO RAIL LINE I-PHASE B PROJECT - ADB

The main objective of the project is to improve mass rapid transit system of Jaipur city. Trial run on new metro line between Chandpole to Badi Choupar has been started from 14th November, 2019



URBANISATION

Urbanisation increased from 16.28 per cent (year 1961) to 24.87 per cent (year 2011) in the state.

Introduction

One of the most noticeable trends seen today in the world is urbanization. According to United Nations Sustainable Development Report, 2019, more than half the world's population has been living in cities since 2007 and that share is projected to rise to 60 per cent by 2030. Urbanization is the engine for economic growth and this is evident from the fact that cities and metropolitan areas contribute about 60 per cent of global GDP (United Nations Sustainable Development Report 2019). Urban settlements serve as hubs for development, where the interplay of commerce, government and transportation provide the infrastructure necessary for sharing knowledge and information and drive innovation, entrepreneurship and growth.

URBANISATION IN RAJASTHAN

Urbanization in India is now catching up fast with that of the rest of the world. The trend of urbanization in Rajasthan has also been increasing along similar lines as at the national level. The percentage share of India's

urban population in its total population increased from 17.97 per cent (1961) to 27.81 per cent (2001) and further to 31.14 per cent in 2011. Similar trends can be observed in Rajasthan as percentage share of Rajasthan's urban population in its total population increased from 16.28 per cent (1961) to 23.39 per cent (2001) and later to 24.87 per cent in 2011, as shown in figure 7.1.

Figure 7.2 and figure 7.3 provide the size of total population and urban population in Rajasthan and their respective male and female population sizes. The total population living in urban areas of Rajasthan in 2011 was 1.70 crore which include 89.09 lakh of male population and 81.39 lakh of female population. In 2001, the total urban population in Rajasthan was 1.32 crore, out of which 69.93 lakh were males and 62.21 lakh were females. Among the urban population in Rajasthan in 2011, the share of male population was 52.26 per cent and the share of female population was 47.74 per cent whereas in 2001, the share of males and females in the total urban population of the State were 52.92 per cent and 47.08 per cent respectively.

Figure 7.1

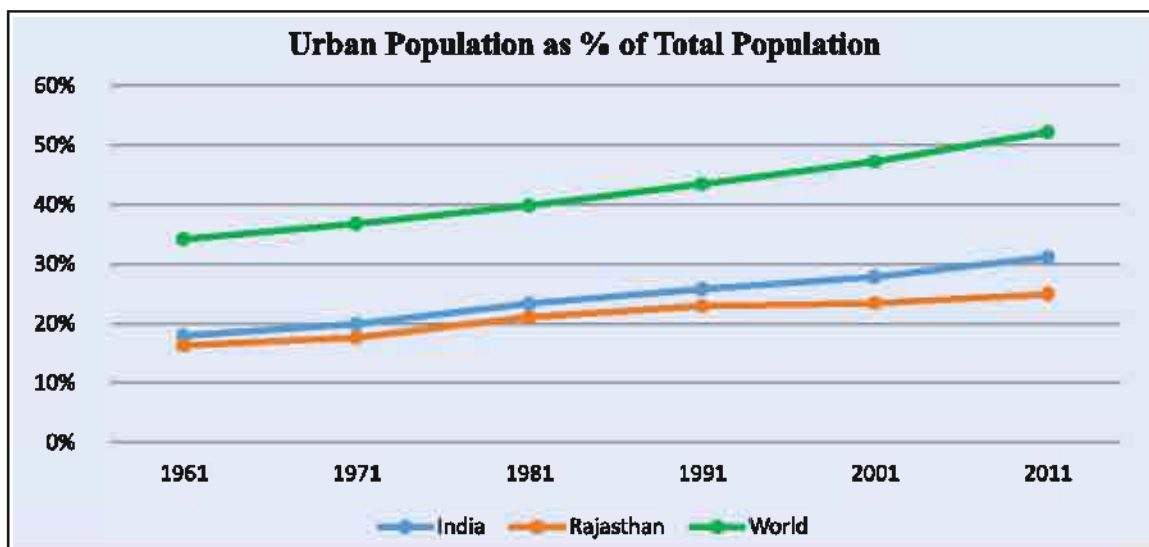


Figure 7.2

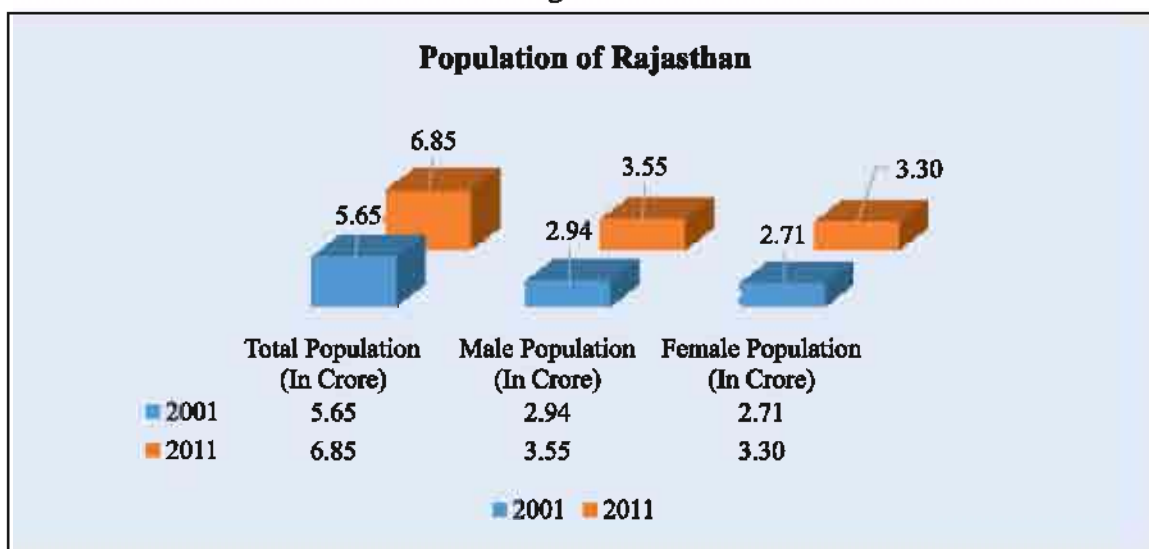
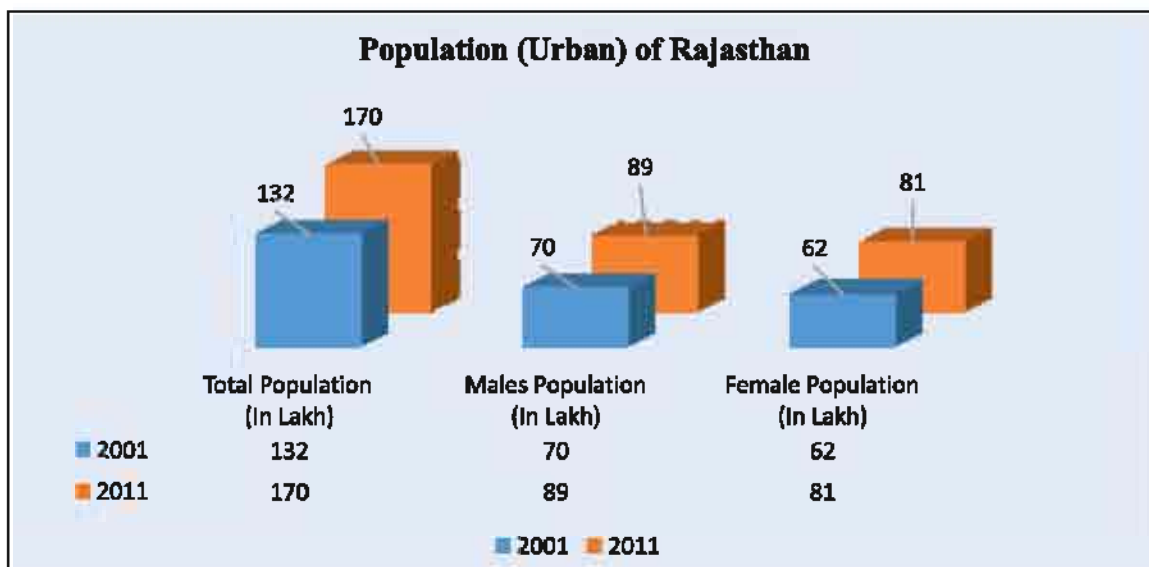


Figure 7.3



Child Population (0-6 Age Group)

In Rajasthan, the total population of children in the age group of 0-6 years has remained almost constant between 2001 and 2011, as shown in figure 7.4. In contrast, the population size of children in urban areas of Rajasthan increased from 20.64 lakh in 2001 to

22.35 lakh in 2011, as shown Figure 7.5. Out of the total urban population of children in this age group, 53.37 per cent of children were boys, whereas 46.63 per cent were girls in the year 2011, as compared to 52.98 per cent boys and 47.02 per cent girls in the year 2001.

Figure 7.4

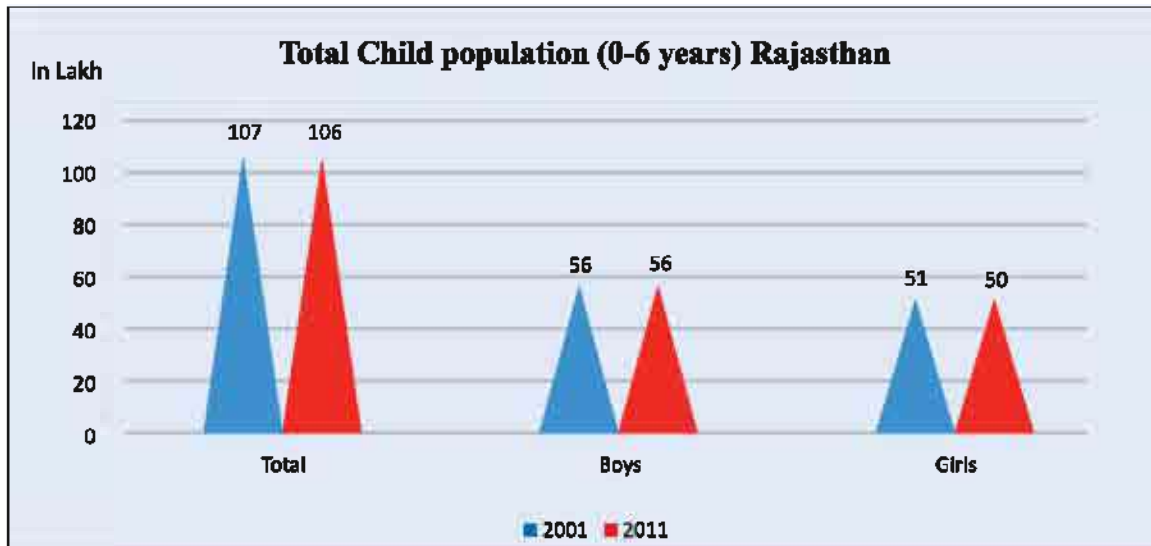
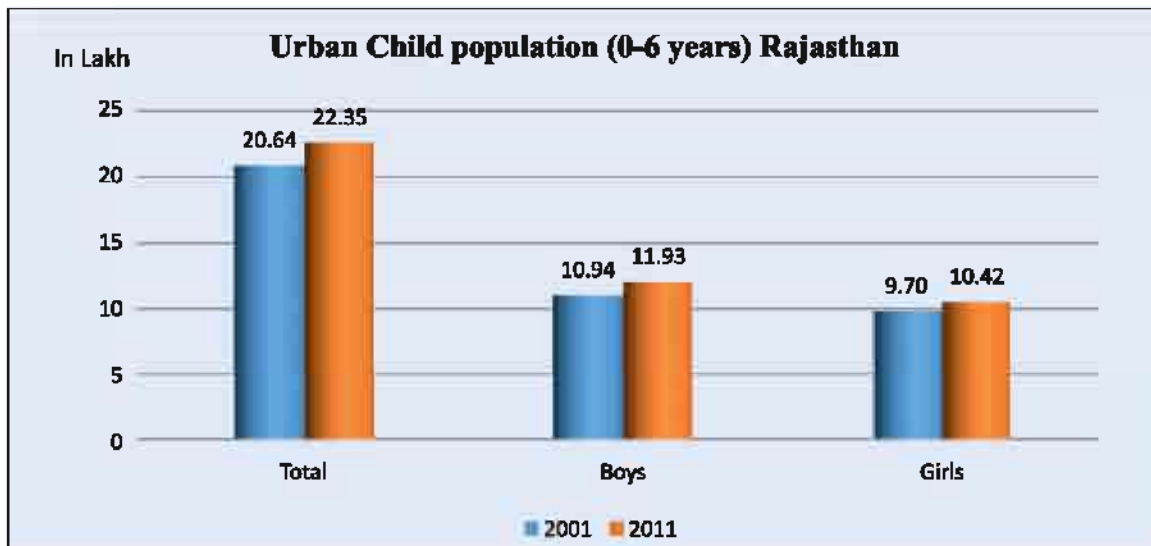


Figure 7.5



Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio in urban regions of Rajasthan was 914 females per 1000 males in 2011, as compared to 890 females per thousand males in 2001 which shows that the sex ratio in urban region has been improved by 24 females per 1000 males. However, the rural areas continue to exhibit a more balanced sex ratio than urban areas (region wise). The sex ratio in rural areas

stands at 933 females per 1000 males in the year 2011 which is marginally higher than the urban areas. In 2001, the sex ratio in rural areas was 930 females per thousand males in 2001 which was significantly higher than urban region statistics. Similar trends can be observed in Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio in Urban Rajasthan and Rural Rajasthan. Rural Rajasthan has performed better as compared to Urban Rajasthan,

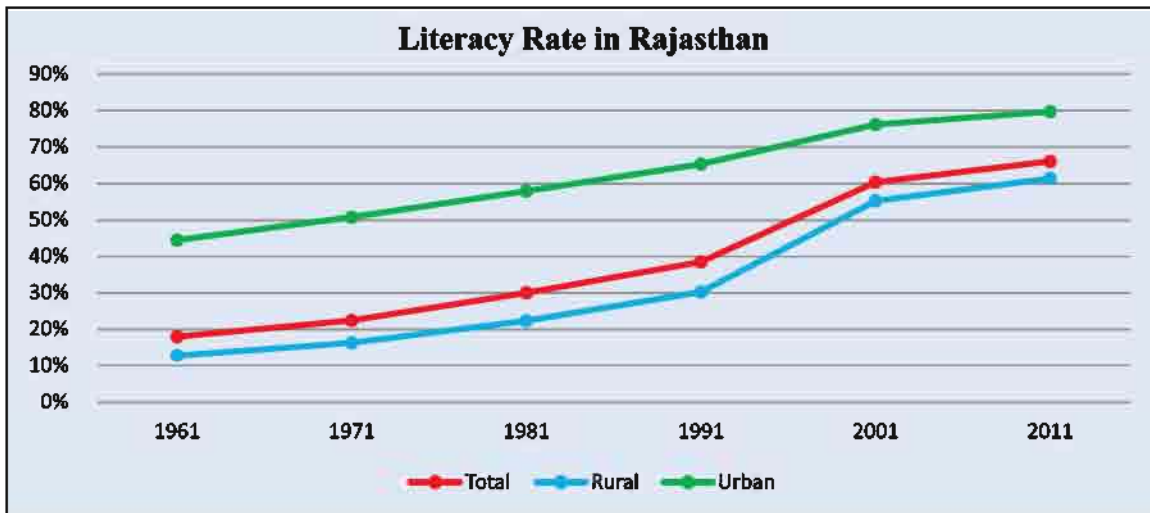
but both the regions have witnessed decline in Child Sex Ratio in 2011 as compared to 2001. The Child Sex Ratio in urban Rajasthan stood at 887 girls per 1000 boys in 2001 whereas in rural Rajasthan, the child sex ratio was 914 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001. In 2011, the child sex ratio in urban Rajasthan decreased to 874 girls per 1000 boys while in rural Rajasthan it decreased to 892 girls per 1,000 boys.

Literacy Rate

Over the years, Rajasthan Government has actively

introduced a range of initiatives to strengthen the education sector at all levels. This is reflected in the fact that the literacy rate has continuously witnessed an upward trend from 1961 to 2011. The literacy rate in Rajasthan in 2011 was 66.11 per cent, rising from 60.40 per cent in 2001. In terms of region-wise performance, average literacy rate in Rajasthan for Urban regions was 79.70 per cent in 2011, as compared to 61.40 per cent in rural region as shown figure 7.6.

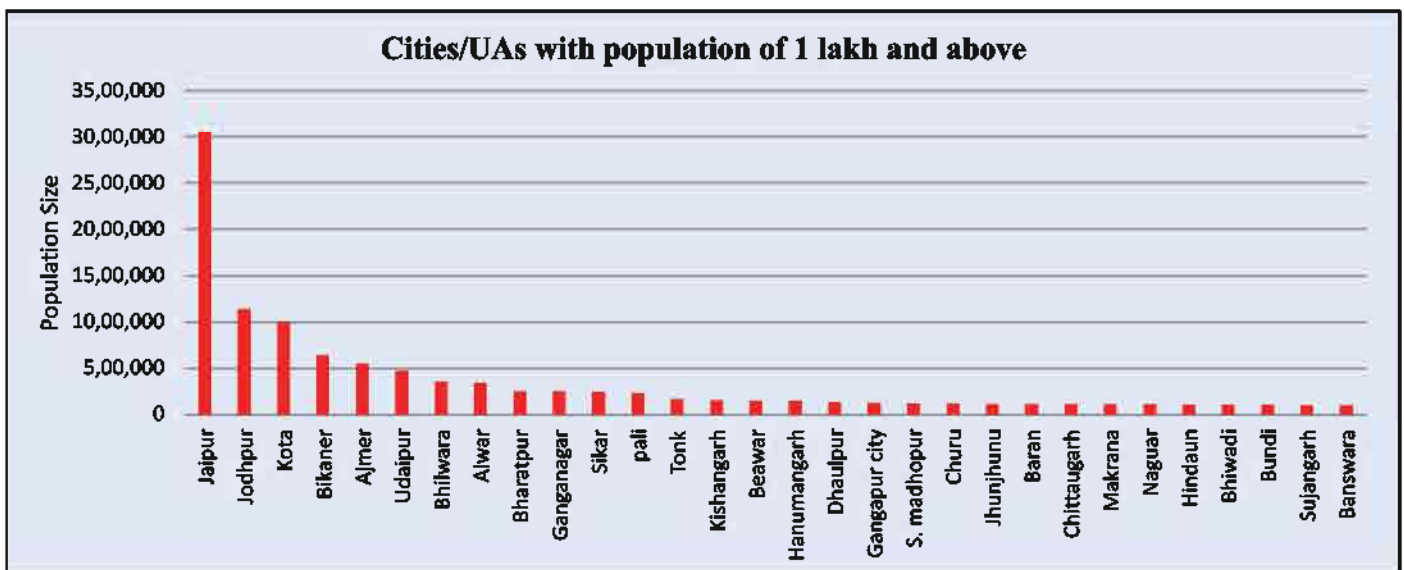
Figure 7.6



Cities/Urban agglomeration (UAs) with population of 1 lakh and above : Figure 7.7 captures cities/urban agglomeration (UAs) with population of 1 lakh and above according to census 2011. It is observed that Jaipur, with a population of 30.46 lakh,

is the biggest city in Rajasthan with respect to population size, followed by Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner. Banswara, an urban agglomeration, has the lowest population size.

Figure 7.7



Spatial Variation in Urbanisation

In terms of urban population in Rajasthan, districts including Kota (60.31 per cent), Jaipur (52.40 per cent), Ajmer (40.08 per cent), Jodhpur (34.30 per cent) and Bikaner (33.86 per cent) are the most urbanised districts, whereas Jalore (8.30 per cent),

Pratapgarh (8.27 per cent), Banswara (7.10 per cent) and Dungarpur (6.39 per cent) are the least urbanized districts. Figure 7.8 shows district-wise shares of urban population in total population. The spatial variation in levels of urbanisation in terms of population is summarised in table 7.1.

Figure 7.8

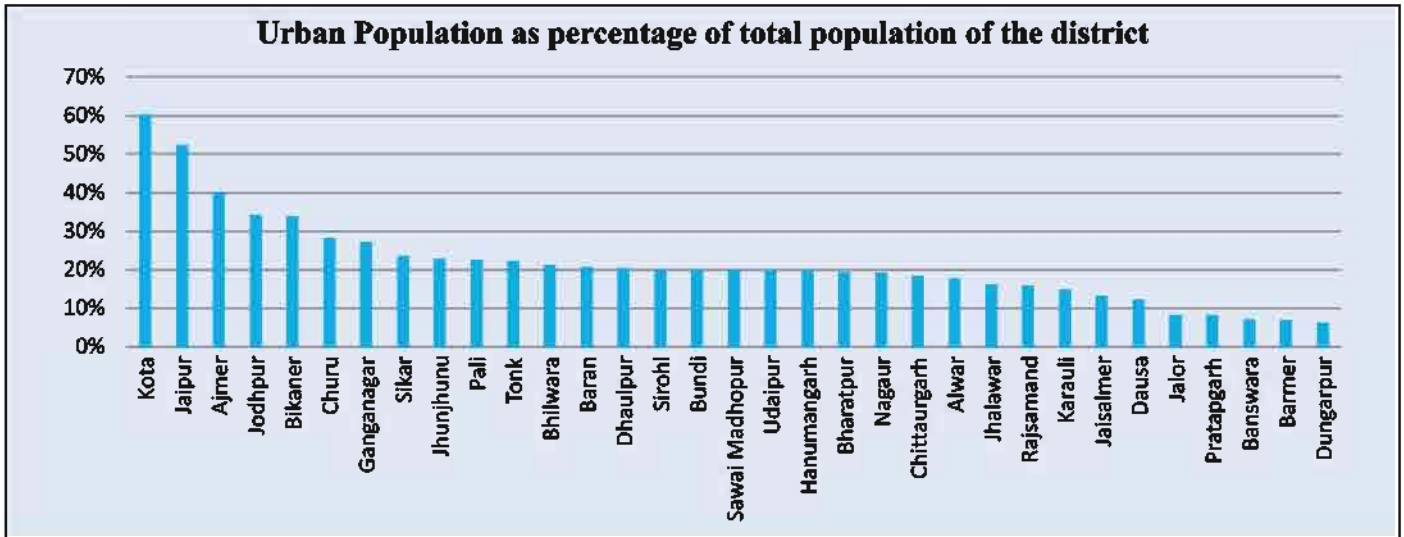


Table 7.1: Spatial Variation in the Levels of Urbanization (Rajasthan)

S. No.	Level of Urbanisation (in %)	Districts
1	More than 40 per cent	Kota, Jaipur and Ajmer
2	24.1 per cent to 40 per cent	Ganaganagar, Churu, Bikaner and Jodhpur
3	16.1 per cent to 24.0 percent	Jhalawar, Alwar, Chittaurgarh, Bharatpur, Hanumangarh, Udaipur, SawaiMadhopur, Bundi, Sirohi, Dhaulpur, Baran, Nagaur, Bhilwara, Tonk, Pali, Jhunjhunu and Sikar
4	8.4 per cent to 16.0 per cent	Dausa, Jaisalmer, Karauli and Rajsamand
5	8.3 per cent and below	Jalore, Pratapgarh, Banswara, Barmer and Dungarpur

Source : Census 2011

URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN RAJASTHAN

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, Sri Ganganagar, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur), Rajasthan Housing Board and Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited are engaged in

development of civic amenities for the public.

Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation: The Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation has undertaken work in two phases, as described below:

Phase 1A (Mansarovar to Chandpole): The work of Jaipur Rail Metro project phase IA has completed and revenue operation began since 03rd June, 2015. The average daily ridership for the first 55 month (June, 2015 to December, 2019) is 20,449. Total expenditure up to December, 2019 is ₹932.38 crore.

Phase 1B (Chandpole to Badi Chaupar): For this Phase, a loan agreement for ₹969 crore has been

executed with Asian Development Bank (ADB). On account of this, upto December, 2019, a sum of ₹660.33 crore has been reimbursed and received through Government of Rajasthan.

The aim of this project is to improve speedy transport for commuters. The project, covers underground 2.4 km (without Reversal Line 2.1 K.M.) length approximately consisting of two underground stations viz. Chhoti Chaupar and Badi Chaupar. Tunnel work from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar has already been completed.

Track laying work from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar has been completed. Structural work of both of the stations has completed. Finishing work on these stations at concourse and platform level is under progress. Structural work of 4 Entry/Exit at Badi Chaupar and 4 Entry/Exit at Chhoti Chaupar has completed and finishing work is in progress.

The phase 1B works of Electrical and Mechanical works (Environmental Control System (ECS), Tunnel Ventilation System (TVS), E&M, traction, Power Supply, lifts and Escalators) and Signage are under progress. In addition to this, Signalling and Telecommunication system work is under progress. After completion of the work, the process of safety inspection & certification by Commissioner Metro Rail Safety (CMRS) (without reversal line) will be carried out, thereafter, the revenue operation are expected to start.

Trial Run of Jaipur Metro has been started on new metro line between Chandpole to Badi Chaupar from dated November 14, 2019.

Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase 2 : As per Detailed Project Report (DPR) of July 2014, Phase 2 of Jaipur Metro Rail Project from Sitapura to Ambabari covering around 23.80 km is proposed. Total approximate cost of this project is expected around ₹10,394 crore. As per decision of Government of Rajasthan, the DPR is being got reviewed from Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. Delhi Metro will submit revised DPR upto February, 2020 with the detail of possible routes and the same shall be presented to the State Government for decision.

Jaipur Development Authority (JDA): The Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) is responsible for the infrastructural Development of Jaipur region. It is responsible for the construction of ring roads, flyovers, bridges, parking places, parks, community centres etc. It is also responsible for development of commercial projects and residential schemes. It also caters to the needs of the surrounding rural areas and helps in their development. Other functions of JDA

include development and rehabilitation of Kachchi Bastis, environmental development etc. During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) JDA has Constructed 186.06 km Roads, 7.35 km Drains, 7.52 km Sewerage and 44.76 km electric line works.

During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), total receipts of Jaipur Development authority, was ₹614.61 crore which included ₹109.88 crore loan from National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB). During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹644.83 crore has been incurred, out of which ₹285.04 crore was capital expenditure.

Jodhpur Development Authority: Total receipts of Jodhpur Development Authority in the year 2019-20 (Upto December 2019) is ₹119.85 crore. During the year 2019-20 (Upto December 2019) Jodhpur Development Authority has incurred expenditure of ₹51.58 crore on Roads/Flyover, Bridges, Electrification, Sewerage work, Construction/Maintenance of Roads, Development of parks and other new construction and maintenance works.

Ajmer Development Authority (ADA): During the financial year 2019-20 upto 31st December, 2019 the Ajmer Development Authority has incurred an expenditure of ₹28.82 crore. The expenditure mentioned above includes development works, salary and other miscellaneous expenditure for schemes and non-scheme areas of ADA.

Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA): Government of India has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 which was enforced partly with effect from 01st May, 2016 and all the provisions of the Act have come into force with effect from 1st May, 2017. Under this Act, Government of Rajasthan has notified the rules, namely, the Rajasthan Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017 on 1st May, 2017. To facilitate the growth and promotion of a healthy, transparent, efficient and competitive real estate sector while protecting the interests of allottees, promoters and real estate agents, as provided under the said Act and Rules, Government of Rajasthan has constituted the Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) and the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal on 6th March 2019. RERA has a web portal rera.rajasthan.gov.in. All the applications for registration of projects and agents and all the complaints are made on-line through this web portal. The cumulative progress made by RERA till 31st December, 2019 is given below:

- Against a total of 1,241 applications received for

registration of projects, 1,161 projects have been registered and 47 applications have been rejected for various reason.

- Against a total of 1,410 applications received for registration of agents, 1,222 agents have been registered.
- Out of a total of 1,266 complaints received, 317 complaints have been resolved and remaining complaints are under the process of hearing.

RAJASTHAN HOUSING BOARD (RHB)

Rajasthan Housing Board was established on 24th February 1970 as an autonomous body to suggest measures for dealing with and satisfy housing needs 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 a period of 49 years. As on December, 2019, RHB has taken up construction of 2,50,405 dwelling units, out of which 2,48,476 dwelling units have been completed, 2,45,383 dwelling units have been allotted and 2,27,715 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 Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG). Activities of RHB for the year 2019-20, upto December are given in table 7.2.

Some of the initiatives of Rajasthan Housing Board are as follows:

- **Disposal of Surplus houses through E-auction:** The E-auction of surplus houses started from 30th September, 2019 and continued till 23rd November, 2019. So far 1,010 houses have been sold in the E-auction, resulting in a total

expected revenue generation of ₹162.50 crore.

- **Wednesday Auction Festival:** To provide cheap and quality accommodation to the common man, sealed auction has been started for surplus houses from 4th December, 2019 on subsequent Wednesdays at all the Circle /divisional offices of RHB. During 4th, December 2019 to 26th, December, 2019, in four Wednesdays nilami utasav/weekly sale of properties total 820 residential & 14 commercial properties were sold. By which RHB has received revenue of ₹90.60 crore.
- **Dastakar Nagar Yojana:**RHB constructed 750 residential cum workshop units in the Dastakar Nagar Yojana, incurring an expenditure of ₹81.03 crore. 90 units were allotted to 90 artisans on 26th May, 2016. To allot remaining 660 units, registrations were started on Gandhi Jayanti (2 October, 2019). For popularity of the scheme, Chowpatty on the lines of Masala Chowk, and an Open-Air Theatre, Food Court, Exhibition Hall for showcasing cultural activity are proposed to be constructed.
- **Chief Minister Teachers' Housing Scheme and Chief Minister Prahari Awasi Yojana:** To provide houses to state awarded teachers, the board is ready to give houses in its schemes as per city wise/category wise availability of houses on the discounted prices once the society of awarded teachers is being constituted. On 20th December, 2019 RHB has launched two housing schemes for teachers & praharis (Constables) under the flagship name of “Chief Minister Teachers Housing Scheme” and “Chief Minister Prahari Awasi Yojana”.
- **Allocation of shops in Jhulelal Market of Mansarovar:** 266 shops in Jhulelal Market of Mansarovar Scheme have been allocated by the Board at concessional rates.

Table 7.2: Activities of Housing Board

S. No.	Activity	Unit	2019-20	
			Target	Achievement*
1	New houses to be taken up	Number	Target not Fixed	93
2	Houses to be allotted	Number	5110	181
3	Houses to be handed over	Number	21799	1038
4	Works expenditure	₹Crore	257.57	63.68
5	Revenue recovery	₹Crore	758.04	311.24

* up to December, 2019

- **Development of Grand Coaching Hub in the Pratap Nagar Scheme of the Board:** The Housing Board is developing a large coaching center near Pannadhay Circle under Pratap Nagar Sanganer Scheme.

TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The objective of the Town Planning department is to guide physical development of towns through preparation of master plans, zonal/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 regional plan and implementation of policies.

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 approved by the Government, which include master plans of 3 municipal towns namely Bassi, Chomu and Bagru prepared by Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) for JDA region. Nine municipal towns namely Degana, Itawa, Khatushyamji, Kishangarh 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 Kishangarh Bas township has been prepared and submitted to the Government for approval and urban area notification of Degana, Itawa and Mahwa town have been issued. Second master plan for Hindaun and Mandalgarh have been approved by the Government. Objections/suggestions received on Hanumangarh and Swaimadhapur draft Master Plans are being processed. In addition to the above, new master plan of Sri Ganganagar has been published for inviting objections/suggestions from public. 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 2019-20, against the provision of ₹598.33 lakh in different heads, an expenditure of ₹287.31 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2019.

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 and Bharatpur

districts. The Rajasthan sub-regional plan for district Alwar has been approved and preparation of Rajasthan sub-regional Plan for the district Bharatpur is under progress.

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 schemes/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 the above, NCR Cell of Rajasthan also does regular monitoring of the projects assisted by NCRPB for counter magnet cities- Jaipur and Kota. The NCR cell also provides assistance to implementing agencies in preparation of projects and for financing needs from NCRPB.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

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

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna: National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) 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 193 Urban Local Bodies of Rajasthan. The key components of the NULM are mentioned below:

- Capacity Building and Training (CB&T)
- Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID)
- Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P)
- Self-Employment Programme (SEP)
- Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)
- Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
- Innovative and Special Projects.

Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹17.12 crore has been incurred upto December, 2019 from an initial budget estimate of ₹47.91 crore (Central and State Share).

Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana (SJSY)

The scheme was started to ensure public partnership in urban development. The two main components of the scheme are general public awareness and development works. Significant efforts were undertaken to create general public awareness through camps, seminars and workshops (regarding sanitation, public health, water storage, roads, construction of school/hospital and office buildings). In this scheme, out of the total cost of any project, 50 per cent is State's share, 30 per cent is public share and rest 20 per cent is contributed by urban local bodies/UITs. Under this scheme, an expenditure of ₹220.55 lakh has been incurred upto december, 2019 from the budget estimate of ₹1,000 lakh.

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

The Central Government has launched this scheme with the objective of providing 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 to 60:20:20 (GoI:State:ULB) as per AMRUT funding pattern for 11 projects 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 including 11 sewerage projects and 1 water supply project amounting of ₹646.24 crore has been sanctioned in 12 towns. 11 sewerage projects are being executed in Chidawa, Nawalgarh, Suratgarh, Bhadara, Laxmangarh, Jaitaran, Ramgarh shekhawati, Nimbahera, Badi sadri, Fatehnagar Sanwar, Kushalagarh and the water supply project is being executed in Kekri. A total sum of ₹456.18 crore has been utilized against this sanction.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) of Ajmer city under RAY Scheme has been approved by the Government of India Draft SFCPoA of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Alwar, Pratapgarh and Chittorgarh have also been prepared. under Rajiv Awas Yojana, 19 projects in 16 cities, with a total project cost amounting to ₹903.15 crore were sanctioned by the Government of India for the State, in which a total of 16,132 dwelling units (DUs) and

required infrastructure will be developed. Out of the sanctioned 16,132 DUs, 7,065 DUs have been constructed, 7,455 DUs will be constructed by the respective ULBs and works of 1,612 DUs are under progress. All RAY projects have been subsumed under "Housing for All Mission-2022" by the Government of India.

Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF)

Government of Rajasthan established "Rajasthan Urban Development Fund" (RUDF) on 26th March 2010 to ensure 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 collected initially to raise this fund. Out of this ₹400 crore, seed capital from Government of Rajasthan was ₹150 crore and ₹250 crore were to be contributed by ULBs & UIT's/FI's/Banks. However, this fund has been increased from ₹400 crore to ₹1,000 crore, out of which seed capital from Government of Rajasthan is ₹375 crore and the amount from ULB's and UIT's/FI's/Banks has been revised to ₹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. Finance department, Government of Rajasthan has sanctioned an additional amount of ₹22.05 crore to complete remaining work.

Smart Cities Mission

Smart City Mission was launched by Government of India in June 2015 to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, give a decent quality of life to their citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and apply 'Smart' Solutions for the development of cities. The mission aims to cover 100 cities & its duration will be five years. The funding mechanism provides ₹100 crore per city for 5 years to be given as a grant by Government of India and an equal amount will be contributed by the concerned State/ ULB. A total of 4 cities were shortlisted in Rajasthan to be developed as Smart Cities, namely Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota & Ajmer. As of 31st December, 2019, an expenditure of ₹637.48 crore has been incurred under this scheme.

Under smart city project works such as provision of open air gyms, fire rescue jeeps and bikes, preparation of solar master plan and creation of solar city cell, smart roads, smart classrooms, smart toilets, street lighting, public transport system, construction of high level bridges, multi-level flyover, Wi-Fi, air pollution

monitoring, mosquito monitoring, transportation support and allocation for parking spaces, installation of water ATM machines are being carried out. The Fund Status (Received and Transferred) and Expenditure incurred are provided below in table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Fund Status (Received and Transferred) and Expenditure Incurred (₹ crore)

City	Total Share					Fund received & transferred					Expenditure Incurred
	GoI Share (50 per cent)	GoR Share (30 per cent)	ULB Share (10 per cent)	Parastatal agencies i.e. Development Authority/UIT Share (10per cent)	Total	GoI Share	GoR Share	ULB Share	Development Authority/UIT Share	Total	
Jaipur	500	300	100	100	1000	196	120	40.50	0	356.5	157.10
Udaipur	500	300	100	100	1000	196	120	50.73	20	386.43	270.88
Ajmer	500	300	100	100	1000	196	120	10.06	4	330.06	119.64
Kota	500	300	100	100	1000	196	120	25.7	5	346.7	89.86
Total	2000	1200	400	400	4000	784	480	126.99	29	1428.69	637.48

AMRUT Mission

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by Central Government in June 2015. The focus of the AMRUT scheme was on infrastructure creation that has a direct link to provision of better services to the citizens. Closely connected to the Swachh Bharat Mission, the scheme includes provision of water supply facilities, sewerage networks, stormwater drains, urban transport and open and green spaces, across the selected 500 Indian cities.

29 cities in Rajasthan have been 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. As of now, ₹1,395.07 crore has been received and ₹1,388.98 crore has already been released to concerned ULB/Parastal agencies.

LED Light Project

“Energy saving Project” has been initiated in the State to save energy in street lighting. The aim of the project is to increase the lighting level on roads and to reduce the electricity consumption. Work of setting up LED lights is almost completed in 190 local bodies and in one local body work is under process. 11.34 lakh LED lights have been setup in Rajasthan upto December, 2019.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) aims to achieve better level of cleanliness all over India through public participation and active public support up to 31, March 2020. 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 3.49 lakh toilets are to be constructed as per survey by urban local bodies. 3.45 lakh domestic toilets have been constructed up to December, 2019. Under SBM, all ULBs have been certified at least once by Quality Council of India as well. Under the mission, Government of India has released ₹611.34 crore and Government of Rajasthan

has released proportionate share of ₹313.66 crore till now.

Annapurna Rasoi Scheme

Annapurna Rasoi Scheme is at the core of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). The scheme aims to provide hygienic and good quality food and snacks at cheap and concessional rates in the urban areas. The scheme was started on 15th December, 2016 and was implemented in 12 cities during the first phase. During 15th December, 2016 to 31st December, 2019, 23.67 crore people were benefited through 249 smart rasoi vans in urban areas under the scheme. On an average 1,47,394 people are provided with breakfast/food daily.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

This housing scheme aims to provide affordable house to the homeless Economically Weaker Section with annual income up to 3.00 lakh and Lower Income Group with Annual income 3.00 to 6.00 lakh. Physical progress of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (urban) upto December, 2019, is given in table 7.4.

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund

Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF) was established in 2011-12 for the management of a well-organized, safe, pollution free and easy transport system in the State. The total amount available in the said funds is being used to provide funds and loan amounts to the departments / urban local bodies / company and corporations related to transport management. A total amount of ₹2,491.50 crore has been collected under the said funds from Financial Year 2011-12 to 2019-20 (as on 30th September 2019), out of which ₹1,866.15 crore has already been spent till 31st December, 2019.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

There are 222 towns including 33 district headquarters in the State. All the 222 urban towns of the Rajasthan are covered by piped drinking water

supply system (having household water connections). Out of these towns, about 28 per cent rely on surface sources and 50 per cent towns depend on groundwater sources. Remaining 22 per cent towns are dependent on a mix of both surface and groundwater sources. All seven major towns in the State, i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota and Udaipur are getting water from various sustainable surface water sources. Furthermore, the Government has taken a policy decision to shift the water supply schemes from groundwater to surface water sources to reduce dependence on groundwater.

Apart from the major water supply projects, several other schemes are also sanctioned, executed or proposed for long-term solution of the drinking water problem. To meet the challenges posed by scarce drinking water, drinking water transportation has been carried out during summer period every year in areas which are either not covered with water supply schemes or tail-end areas where water supply diminishes in summer period. Year wise details of drinking water transportation carried out in urban sectors is given in table 7.5 below.

Table 7.5: Drinking Water Transportation carried out in Urban Towns

Year	No of Urban Towns where transportation carried out
2014-15	57
2015-16	58
2016-17	77
2017-18	53
2018-19	61
2019-20*	60

*Upto December, 2019

In Rajasthan, multiple agencies/government departments are responsible for water supply. These includes ULBs, UDH, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Development Authorities/UITs

Table 7.4: Physical Progress of Pradhan Manti Awas Yojana (Urban)

S. N.	Description	Sanctioned	Completed	Work in progress
1	Affordable Housing in partnership (AHP)	45951	4284	19429
2	Beneficiary led construction (BLC)	93131	18	153
3	Credit linked subsidy (CLSS)	129003	14770	35757
	TOTAL	268085	19072	55339

and Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (RUSDIP)

Tube well, Hand pump construction in Urban Sector

The drinking water supply in most of the towns in the state is dependent on ground water. Tube wells and hand pumps installed in last 5 years, given in table 7.6.

Table 7.6: Installation of Tube wells and Hand pumps

Year	No. of Tube wells	No. of Hand pumps
2015-16	448	151
2016-17	446	566
2017-18	468	377
2018-19	847	716
2019-20*	1048	430

*Upto December, 2019

Hand Pump repair in Urban Sectors

Public health engineering department (PHED) has been running hand pump repairing campaign in towns

for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in urban areas round the year. During the year 2019-20, 26,032 hand pumps have been repaired upto 31st December, 2019.

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 7.7.

Table 7.7 Budget provision and Expenditure (₹ Crore)

Year	Total funds Available	Total Expenditure
2015-16	905.71	884.14
2016-17	908.10	821.53
2017-18	1008.96	963.97
2018-19	844.80	807.63
2019-20*	1010.84	556.92

*Upto December, 2019



BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES EDUCATION AND HEALTH



NIROGI RAJASTHAN ABHIYAN

Launched on 17th December, 2019 for preventive of the health problems of all the persons of the state.



JANTA CLINIC

First Janta Clinic inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan on 18th December, 2019.



STRENGTHENING OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

There are 35,235 Government Primary Schools (PS), 19,796 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 14,898 Government Secondary / Senior Secondary schools with elementary classes.

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, 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.

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.

Elementary Education

There are 35,235 Government Primary Schools (PS), 19,796 Government Upper Primary Schools (UPS) and 14,898 Government Secondary/Senior Secondary schools with elementary classes. The total enrolment in Government schools is 62.89 lakh as per DISE report 2018-19. 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 table 8.2.

Table 8.1 Enrolment of Students and Number of Teachers in Primary Schools

Year	Enrolled Students (in Lakh)	No. of Teachers (in Lakh)
2014-15	41.18	1.16
2015-16	42.50	1.17
2016-17	40.93	1.08
2017-18	41.27	1.09
2018-19	41.70	1.45

Table 8.2 Enrolment of Students and Number of Teachers in Upper-Primary Schools

Year	Enrolled Students (in Lakh)	No. of Teachers (in Lakh)
2014-15	19.57	1.42
2015-16	21.39	1.38
2016-17	21.96	1.38
2017-18	22.14	1.39
2018-19	21.20	1.08

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 year 2019-20 an amount of ₹73.00 crore has been received and text book of ₹45.66 crore has been 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. A total amount of ₹521.86 lakh has been paid for the renewal of insurance scheme in Financial Year 2019-20.

Pre-metric scholarship: Pre metric scholarship is being provided to SC, ST, OBC, SBC and DTNT marginal area (OBC) students. In the financial year 2019-20, ₹513.25 lakh were incurred against the allocation ₹3,711.8 lakh under this scheme up to December, 2019.

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.

Bhamashah Honors Ceremony: The scheme was commenced from January 01, 1995 with the objective to motivate donors to contribute to the educational, co-educational and physical development of the school.

Health Education Program: Under this program, the health checkup 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 United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) in the state.

Sports: During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) students (upto 14 years) of elementary education have participated in National level school competitions and won Six Gold, Ten Silver and One Bronze medals.

Samagra Shiksha

Samagra Shiksha is Government of India's flagship program for achievement of universalization of Elementary and Secondary Education in a time bound manner. 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.

'Samagra Shiksha' is being implemented in the State through a single State Implementation Society (SIS) Rajasthan council of school education. The fund sharing pattern for the scheme between Central and State will be 60:40.

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is

being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2010. In this Act, 25 per cent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. During the year 2019-20, a total of 8.37 lakh children including 1.94 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 ₹245 crore has been reimbursed in year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 to these schools by the State Government.

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

- 319 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhalaya (KGBVs) are functional and 38,760 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 Vidhalaya 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 2019-20, Enrollment of girls in these hostels were 447, against total capacity of 500 girls.
- **Meena-Raju and Gargi Manch:** Meena-Raju Manchas have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII of 19,506 Upper Primary Schools and Gargi Manch have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes IX to XII of 13,704 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.
- **Innovation for girls education:** 'Saksham' (self-defensive training to girls), scheme is being implemented to promote enrolment, retention and learning enhancement of girls.
- **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 are benefitted from transport vouchers or any other schemes of bi-cycles.
- **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 Yojna. 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 2019-20 upto December, 2019, total 8,839 Utkrist Vidhyalaya are working.
- **School Management Information System (Integrated shala darpan):** School Management Information System (SMIS) has been implemented to collect basic information and statistical data related to schools, 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. In the Current session a total of 1, 55,013 teachers and 9,604 Head Masters of elementary education and a total of 70,911 teachers of secondary education have filled their teacher appraisal format.

- **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.

Activities for Children with Special Need (CWSN): Inclusive Education, Samagra Shiksha, 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 studying in Government, Government-aided and local body schools having one or more disabilities as mentioned in the schedule of disabilities of the Right of the Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016. The services provided to CWSN in the Financial Year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 are as follow:-

- Brail books have been distributed to 971 sight impaired children.
- 4,031 Children with Low Vision were provided large print books.
- 21,713 CWSN got benefitted with Transport Allowances.
- 7,405 CWSN Girls were provided stipend allowance.
- 1,346 CWSN has provided reader Allowance.
- 177 Vissually Impaired CWSN have given DAISY Player training.
- 60 Hearing Impaired and Visually Impaired Girls have Self Diffence Training
- **Composite School Grant (CSG):** During the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019, under Composite School Grant, ₹7,941 lakh have been provided to 52,539 primary / upper primary schools and ₹2,313.50 lakh for 14,102 secondary / higher secondary schools.
- **Computer Aided Learning Program (CALP):** The Government has initiated the Computer Aided Learning Program (CALP as innovative activity under Samagra 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 2019-20 upto December, 2019 Computer Added Learning Programme (CALP) is running in 9,514 school.

- **Rastriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA):** For organizing science fair and quiz competition in districts and state ₹34.00 lakh, for excursion visit ₹39.60 lakh, for study trip and exposor visit of 13,860 students and organizing the science and technology workshop at district level ₹31.35 lakh has been transferred to districts during the year 2019-20.
- **National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 Class – 3, 5 & 8 (Cycle-5) :** In order to assess the quality of educational quality by NCERT Delhi, on 13th November, 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 one 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 districts of Rajasthan's average score of class 3 is 64 or more, class 5 is 57 and more & class 8 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 Rajasthan and India and gender wise (Rajasthan) average score is given in table 8.3 and 8.4.

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

Class	Maths		Science		Social Science		English		Modern Indian Language	
	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 (Rajasthan)

Class	Maths		Science		Social Science		English		Modern Indian Language	
	Boy	Girls	Boy	Girls	Boy	Girls	Boy	Girls	Boy	Girls
10	39	38	38	38	44	45	37	38	57	57

- Civil:** Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) Government of India, has approved target of ₹391.13 crore in year 2019-20 under SMSA elementary education for construction of classrooms in Primary School to Upper Primary School upgraded schools, School buildings for buildingless/dilapidated schools, Additional classrooms, pre-primary classes in model schools, girl's hostels in model schools, KGBV construction & strengthening works, major repair works etc. An expenditure of ₹ 92.89 crore has been made upto December, 2019.

Similarly, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) Government of India, has approved target of ₹988.60 crore in year 2019-20 under SMSA secondary education for construction of Upper Primary School to Secondary School upgraded schools buildings, classrooms in Secondary School to Senior Secondary School upgraded schools, Additional classrooms, Science lab with equipment's, computer rooms, Art & craft rooms, library rooms, toilet units, drinking water facilities, CWSN toilets, Maharao shekhaji academy etc. An expenditure of ₹158.30 crore has been made upto December, 2019.

- Akshay Patika:** Akshay Patika was established 62,056 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 2019-20 up to

December 2019, total ₹1.43 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).

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 14,601 senior secondary/secondary schools and 134 Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in Government sector. There are 15,759 Secondary / Sr. Secondary private schools in Rajasthan. In the government schools, 48.49 lakh students including 24.89 lakh girls are studying and 47,780 students are studying in Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools.

To enhance the quality of education, following measures have been taken in financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019).

- All girl students of the Government secondary and senior secondary schools studying in class 9th to 12th are fully exempted from tuition fee.
- In the state there are 483 Government secondary & 718 senior secondary schools are running only for girls out of 14,601 schools.
- 3,37,087 girl students of class IX of Government schools have been benefitted in free bicycle scheme.

- For promoting girls education in the State 186 Sharde Girls Hostel are being run in which 18,246 girls are being enrolled.
- **Balika Shiksha foundation:** To promote girls education, Balika Shiksha foundation Rajasthan was established in the year 1994-95 through this foundation meritorious girls of economically poor families are given financial assist for higher and technical education.
- Under self-defense training approx. 11.50 lakh girls of class 6th to 12th have been trained during the year 2019-20.
- In 134 Educationally Backward Blocks, Swami Vivekanand Government Model Schools have been setups which are CBSE affiliated in English medium schools. About 47,780 students have been registered in these schools.
- Presently vocational education is being provided in 905 schools with 12 trades in which around 1.25 lakh students are enrolled
- Under Leadership training programme, 1,130 principals have been trained in 2019-20.
- 1,62,154 teachers / Head Masters (Class I to VIII) have been trained under National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA) Programme during 2019-20, till 31st December, 2019.
- 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 12,111 students benefitted in 2019-20.
- **Gyan Sankalp Portal** Gyan Sankalp Portal is an online platform where bhamashah/ donors / CSR companies can provide funds for the 63,000 government schools of primary and secondary education directly to the school or Mukhya Mantri Gyankosh, which is exempted under section 80 (g) of income tax act. Since the beginning of portal on 05.08.2017 till now, ₹118.64 crore rupees (**cash and work**) has been sanctioned in Mukhya Mantri Vidyadan Kosh.
- Assistance for Girls studying in classes 1 to 8th increased from ₹11, 00 to ₹2,100 per year and for Girls studying in classes 9 to 12th, from ₹1,500 to ₹2,500 per year in Aapki Beti Yojna. More than 19,500 girls are being benefitted in this scheme.
- **Best School Award Scheme:** - The schools should not be limited to only teaching but should be engaged in the all-round development of the students and the schools should be established as centers of excellence, for this, collaboration with the State Government and Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer Best School Award Scheme has been started from the session 2019-20. In this scheme 373 best schools are being awarded on various levels.
- The "Rajiv Gandhi Career Guidance Portal" has been launched and a Cell was constituted at the State, District and Block levels for monitoring the Rajiv Gandhi Career Portal.
- **Indira Priyadarshini Puskar:-** The girls of category of General, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, Extremely Backward Classes, BPL and Divyanga, studying under the Department of Secondary and Elementary Education. who achieve first position in each district in the exams of Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education in class 8, 10 and 12 (arts, science, commerce separately in the three faculties) and in the board examination of class 8, pravashika and Varistha Upadhyay Department of Sanskrit Education, secured first position at the state level in the above mentioned classes will be awarded ₹40,000 for 8th class, ₹75,000 for 10th class and scooty & ₹1,00,000 for 12th (Arts, Commerce, Science) girls under 'Indira Priyadarshini Puskar'.
- **School Upgradation:-** In the session 2019-20, 314 upper primary schools were upgraded to Secondary School and 286 Secondary Schools were upgraded to Higher Secondary School.
- **Establishing of Mahatma Gandhi Government School (MGGS)English Medium at each district / block level:** "Mahatma Gandhi government School English Medium" on the occasion of "150th Birth Anniversary of Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi" in the state with the aim of providing quality education in English medium in government schools. It has been decided to establish Mahatma Gandhi government School English Medium from class one to twelveth so that students in government schools can compete at the global level. These schools have been successfully established this year on all the 33 district headquarters in the state and 11,048 students are admitted in classes from class 1 to class 8 in first phase and on running successfully. In second phase process of establishing 167 MGGS in blocks is in progress.

- **Shala Darpan (e-Initiative) Step-by-step:-** Data of all schools, students and working personnel of secondary and elementary education are available on Intergrated Shala Darpan Portal. Presently, scholarship, laptop, cycle distribution to students, etc. are being distributed and monitored through Shala Darpan.
- **Student Police Cadet Scheme (SPC):-**In State from the session 2019-20, SPC scheme has been implemented in 1,000 (70 Kendriya Vidyalayas & 930 Secondary and higher secondary) government state schools. In the session 2019-20, total ₹119.00 lakh (central contribution of ₹71.40 lakh and the state contribution of ₹47.60 lakh) has been allocated to the schools.
- Amount of Eklavya and Mira Award from March-May 2019 has increased from ₹11,000 to ₹21,000 at state level and from ₹3,100 to ₹11,000 at district level.
- Under the Foreign Study Scheme, two girls were paid ₹ 40 lakh.
- **Free text book distribution:** - Free textbooks are provided to all the Students studying in Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools from class 1st to 8th. All girls & SC/ ST boys students from class 9th to 12th, those students whose parents do not pay income tax from classes 9th to 12th, and also all students of Ggovernment Swami Vivekananda Model Schools from class 6th to 12th. 1.45 crore text books amounting to ₹57.00 crore have been distributed so far for the year 2019-20 till December, 2019.
- To encourage girl child education the award (scholarship) amount payable for the Higher Secondary Examination at the state level from the Board Examination 2018 for single daughter / two-daughter award scheme dated 01.10.2019. Scholarship amount increased from ₹31,000 to ₹51,000 at the state level and secondary/ vocational education / entrance examination, ₹21,000 to ₹31,000 rupees. At the district level, the scholarship amount given for Higher Secondary Examination and Secondary/ Vocational Education / Entrance Examination is increased ₹ 11,000 instead ₹ 5,000.
- Initiating the Community Bal Sabha on Chaupal in the state, starting from Jaipur district, Community Bal Sabha was started on

09.05.2019 in all the schools of the state and again community Bal Sabhas are being organized every month on a large scale.

- According to the increase in enrollment in state schools for environmental protection, Vriksha Harit Mitra scheme was launched in the name of newly enrolled students.
- Under the Green Pathshala program, 11,10,626 saplings were planted in 65,215 schools during the tree planting program. New plants were planted in place of dead plants in November, 2019.
- State level compaign for quality education "Samvad Programme" for heads of Schools and all the education officers of state was lauched on 08.11.2019 in Kota Mandal and 16.12.2019 in Bikaner Mandalby Hon'ble Minister of State for Education. The main objective of this program is to improve quality of education (3, 5 and 8th std.) and enhancing qualitative results in forth coming board examination in the state.

Literacy & Continuing Education

State Literacy Mission Authority 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, gender 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, especially 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. This programme is implemented in the state during the period of 2009-2018.

Mahatma Gandhi Library Reading Room: Government of Rajasthan has run at every Lok Shiksha Kendra Mahatma Gandhi Library & reading room for neo - literares during the period of the Saakshar Bharat Programme.

Mahila Shikshan Vihar: Mahila Shikshan Vihar is the residential schools up to X standard for the women in the age group of 15-30 years who are divorced, tribal, widow and deprived group of female are get educational opportunities. Along with develop their living status, these women are also imparted vocational training for their being self-reliant and self-dependent. Presently, this Shikshan Vihar Programme is being run in district Jhalawar. Under this programme 100 women have been enrolled and ₹16.97 lakh has been incurred during the year 2019-20 up to December, 2019.

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 1,963 colleges of General Education, out of which there are 275 Government Colleges, 15 Government Law Colleges, 1,660 Private colleges, 7 Self Financing Institutions and 6 Colleges established with Private partnership. 914 B.Ed. colleges are also being run by the department. There are 27 State Financed Universities, 52 Private Universities and 7 Deemed Universities in the State.

The major activities/initiatives undertaken in the year 2019-20 are provided below:

- 38 New Government Colleges were started.
- 2 Government Girls Degree College have been upgraded to PG Colleges.
- 6 government colleges and 1 government girls college, Urdu subject has been introduced.
- Under the Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship Scheme, ₹4,050 lakh has been allotted to government colleges.
- As regards fund expenditure for various schemes ₹15,257.53 lakh has been spent against the sanctioned budget of ₹29,048.79 lakh during the year 2019-20 (upto November, 2019)
- For development of Universities and Colleges in the State in phased manner, ₹7,389.11 lakh has been allotted under Rashtriya Uchatar Shikha Abhiyann (RUSA) scheme in 2019-20. Till November, 2019, ₹3,241.80 lakh has been spent from the allotted amount.
- In academic session 2019-20 at UG level, 10 to 25 per cent seats have been increased in 1st year and in government P.G. colleges Jhunjhunu 10

seats in Physics has been increased.

- Employment Centers have been established under Youth Development Cell in all the Government Colleges, to provide employment related information to students.
- Free Coaching classes for competitive exams have been started in government colleges under **Pratiyogita Dakshta Programme**
- To ensure healthy, Safe, Secure and Fearless environment in Government College, students mentoring cells and student counselling cells have been formed.
- General Knowledge Competitive exam was organized in all government colleges on 13th July, 2019.
- Summer camp **koshal unayan 2019** and Skill development programmes have been started in all government colleges to enhance Skill capacities of students

Sanskrit Education

Sanskrit is known as the DeVaani, 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 2019-20 upto December, 2019 an expenditure of ₹6,988.94 lakh has been incurred on various schemes. The number of educational institutions during 2019-20 is given in table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Number of Institutions for Sanskrit Education

Level	Government	Private
Primary	425	15
Middle	969	261
Praveshika	229	75
VaristhUpadhyaya	143	27
Shastri (Graduation Level)	18	13
Acharya (Post Graduation Level)	12	14

A total number of 1.71 lakh students are studying in these institutions. The department is also running STC & Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) institutions in Government & Private Sectors. During the Year 2019-20, one Government and 15 private STCs colleges are working, while 82 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. 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 98 (Including 01 Engineering College having Architecture branch) Engineering Colleges are functional in the State. Out of these 11 are Autonomous Engineering Colleges under Government of Rajasthan, 4 are constituent colleges of state universities and 82 are private un-aided Colleges with total admission capacity of around 36,531 students per year. Similarly, for Management Education at P.G. level, 58 MBA Institutions (10 Government/ Government aided and 48 Private) are functional with an admission capacity of around 3,692 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, 136 polytechnic colleges with admission capacity of 29,996 students are functioning in the State. Out of these, 36 are Government co-educational polytechnic colleges with intake capacity of 6,125, eight government women polytechnic colleges (Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Sanganer and Bharatpur), with an intake

capacity of 1,090 and 92 private polytechnics are also functioning with intake capacity of 22,781. Under the technical education (polytechnic), an expenditure of ₹1,970.82 lakh has been incurred on various schemes during the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019. 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 90,724 during the year 2019-20. Out of which, 11 institutes are sanctioned as Women Industrial Training Institutes, viz Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Alwar, Udaipur, Tonk, Banswara and (Iaxmangarh) sikar. Presently admissions are being offered in 229 Government ITIs. In addition to this, 1,716 Private ITIs are also providing training on 2, 99,006 seating capacity. Under Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) training is provided through various Engineering and Non-Engineering trades of duration of one to two years. During the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 ₹8,044.86 lakh has been spent on various schemes of ITIs.

Medical Education

As on date 31.12.2019 there are 22 Medical Colleges in the State of Rajasthan, Out of this, 6 are Government, one is under Jhalawar Hospital & Medical College Society, Jhalawar, one is constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Science (R.U.H.S.), 6 are under Rajasthan Medical Education Society (Raj-MES) and 8 are in Private Sector. Annual intake capacity of the Govt. Medical Colleges including colleges under Raj-MES and Jhalawar Hospital and Medical College Society for under-graduate course (MBBS) is 2,600, 1,178 for post-graduate courses and 117 for super-specialty-diploma courses. Annual intake capacity of the private medical colleges for under-graduate course (MBBS) is 1,300 and for post-graduate courses it is

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
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
2019-20*	44	92	136	7215	22781	29996

* upto November, 2019

236. Similarly, there are 16 dental colleges established in the State. Out of this one college is constituent college of Rajasthan University of Health Science (R.U.H.S.) and 15 are in private sector. Annual intake capacity of government dental college in UG courses is 50 and 22 in Post graduate courses. Annual intake capacity of private dental colleges in the under-graduate course is 1,460 and 294 in post-graduate courses. Out of 08 District Hospitals, each with bed strength, equal to or more than 300 (i.e. Bharatpur, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Pali, Sikar & Dholpur), 5 Medical Colleges at Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Pali & Dungarpur were started from the academic year 2018-19 and Barmer was started from 2019-20 Session. Process of setting up of medical college in Sikar & Dholpur is under progress. State Cancer Institute is being set up under S. M. S. Medical College, Jaipur. The work for the establishment of Tertiary Cancer Care Centre (TCCC) at S. P. Medical College, Bikaner and JMC, Jhalawar is under progress. Metro MAS Heart Care & Multi Speciality Hospital, situated in Mansarovar, Jaipur is being run under PPP mode. Hospitals attached with Medical Colleges are taking care of a large proportion of population of the State in outdoor & indoors of the hospitals.

Department's achievements & innovative achieves during the financial year 2019-20:

- The Government of India has given Permission for starting 15 New Medical Colleges at various districts (Alwar, Baran, Bundi, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Sirohi, Shriganganagar, Dausa, Jhunjhunu, Hanumagarh, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur) under Phase III of CSS.
- Increase of 650 U.G. seats in Government medical colleges. (1,950 to 2,600).
- 46 PG and 11 Super – specialty seats were increased in Government Medical Colleges of the state in academic year 2019-20. Taking intake capacity of these colleges to 1,178 in PG and 117 in Super – specialty in 2019-20 against 1,132 and 106 respectively in 2018-19.
- In addition, sanction were obtained from Government of India for 46 additional PG seats in February, 2019 and 904 PG seats and 11 super – specialty seats in November, 2019. Thus 961 additional PG and super – seats has been sanctioned by Government of India.
- State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization

(SOTTO) and Cardio-Thoracic Heart Transplant Operation Theater and Intensive Care Unit was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 5th October, 2019 in SMS Medical College, Jaipur.

- The bed strength of S.R. Goyal Hospital Sethi Colony, Jaipur was increased from 50 to 125 beds.
- The construction of VRDL lab in RNT Medical College Udaipur is completed and equipment's worth ₹ 16,71,598 has been procured.
- A new Cath lab at MDM hospital Jodhpur constructed at the expense of ₹5.00 crore was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 7th October, 2019.
- Construction of Dental Hospital worth ₹122 lakh in Medical College Bikaner.
- Barmer Medical College was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 29th August, 2019 and 100 MBBS Students were admitted for the academic session 2019-20.
- A new 500 Bedded Hospital at Rajasthan University of Health Sciences College of Medical Sciences (RUHS CMS), Jaipur was inaugurated on 5th March, 2019.
- As per Budget Announcement 2019-20 the number of Free Investigation has been increased from 70 to 90 at Jaipur, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer and Jhalawar hospital.
- As per Budget Announcement 2019-20, free CT scan and MRI Investigation has been started for Senior Citizen and BPL families at Jaipur, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Jhalawar and Rajasthan University of Health Sciences (RUHS) (Jaipuria hospital) Hospitals.

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 groups 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 20.91 lakh books are available in 47 libraries operated by the department. Numbers of registered members are 15,640 and average readers per library per day is 70 to 75.

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. The position of Government allopathic medical institutions (excluding Medical College Hospitals) at the end of December, 2019 is given in table 8.7.

Details of the new activities in the Financial year 2019-20 are as follows:-

- 04 Sub Centers have been upgraded to PHC.
- 50 Beds increased in Government Hospital, Gangapur City, (Sawai Madhopur).
- Sub District Hospital, Kotputli-(Jaipur) & Kekri-(Ajmer) upgraded as District Hospital.

Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan

Nirogi Rajasthan Abhiyan was launched on 17th December, 2019 for the health problems and their preventive to all the citizens of Rajasthan by Hon'ble Chief Minister

Under which the following activities will be performed to prevent diseases:

- Population Control (Family welfare program.)
- Geriatric problems and their solutions.
- Female health, Anemia, Leprosy, Breast Cancer
- Seasonal Communicable diseases.
- Adolescent Health (Anemia, Malnutrition, Obesity Menstruation Hygiene)
- Non-communicable diseases (lifestyle & obesity, diabetes, BP, Psychological problems, Heart disease, Paralysis, Cancer and Lung diseases.
- Vaccination and adult immunization (Complete Immunization)
- Drug Addiction & disease (Alcohol, Drug, Tobacco)
- Food Adulteration
- Pollution etc

For this, it is proposed to select a 'Health and Volunteers' woman and man in each village and urban ward. Which are called as "Swasthya Mitra".

Janta Clinic

The Honorable Chief Minister of Rajasthan has announced the "Janta Clinics" in the Rajasthan State Budget Speech 2019-20 to provide high-quality primary healthcare services to urban poor & vulnerable population of the state in the proximity of slum areas, dense area where there is no health facility

Table 8.7 Details of Medical Institutions

S.N.	Medical Institutions	Number of Medical Institutions upto 31 December, 2019	Under the NUHM
1	Hospitals	103	-
2	Community Health Centers (CHC)	606	13 (New Urban CHCs)
3	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Rural)	2094	-
4	Dispensaries	190	-
5	Mother & Child Welfare Centers	118	-
6	Primary Health Centers (PHC) (Urban)	51	140
7	Sub Centers	14374	-
8	Beds*	50593	390

*Bed of Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges are not included.

nearby. In First phase 12 Janta Clinic will be established in Jaipur city & 3 in Jodhpur. 1st clinic Valmiki Colony, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur has been inaugurated by Honorable Chief Minister of Rajasthan on December 18, 2019 while rest of the clinics opening is under process.

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. During The year 2019-20, 102 new medicines are added in Essential drug list. At present as per Essential drug list 607 medicines are increased to 709, 77 sutures & 147 surgical items are listed. Quality of drugs being supplied is ensured by testing of drugs at empanelled drug testing laboratories. The list of drugs which is provided by Free Drug Distribution Centers has been displayed in Government Medical Institutions. Medicines are available for Outdoor patients according to OPD timings and 24 hour for Indoor and Emergency patients. Under the scheme, medicines for the treatment of critical and severe disease are also available. During the Financial Year 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹637.32 crore was incurred upto December, 2019.

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 2019-20 upto December, 2019, 7.91 crore sanitary napkins of ₹16.45 crore for school going girls and 1.24 crore sanitary napkins of ₹2.12 crore for non-school going girls have been distributed 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, 26.89 crore investigations and 12.80 crore beneficiaries were benefitted upto December, 2019. Every day approximately 1 Lakh investigations are being done on free of cost in Rajasthan.

National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

Under this programme, medical checkups were provided to 2, 32,910 New OPD patients & 4, 12,379 follow up patients. Under NMHP, 1,289 camps were organized and 15,670 patients were treated in these camps. Under the capacity building initiatives of NMHP, 15,059 staff were trained. During the financial year 2019-20 upto December, 2019, ₹137.10 lakh have been incurred under this scheme.

Adarsh Primary Health Center

Under this scheme, 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 14 to 15 lakh patients are being treated in the outdoor and 8 to 10 thousands deliveries have been done in these Adarsh PHCs. In comparison to previous year, there is a 5 per cent Increase in OPD in Adarsh PHC's.

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 73 PHC's are running under PPP mode.

Following are the other important achievements during the year 2019-20 up to December, 2019.

- Against the target of 1,100 patients, 853 new leprosy cases were detected 788 patients were cured, under the "Leprosy Eradication Programme".
- Under the 'Revised National TB Control Programme', about 1,73,263 patients were

treated, against the target of 2,00,000 cases upto December, 2019.

- Under the 'National Programme for Control of Blindness', about 1,79,108 eye (cataract) operations were performed, against the target of 3, 30,000 eye operations.
- Under the "National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP)", 78.88 lakh blood slides were collected and examined against the target of 91.52 lakh upto December, 2019.
- Under the "National AIDS Control Programme", Blood samples of 23,30,996 persons were tested, out of which 5,511 cases were found to be HIV positive.
- Under the "Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme", 5,22,619 samples were collected upto December, 2019.
- 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, ₹1021.43 lakh were sanctioned by Government of India, out of which ₹697.92 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 31,251 challan were done. In the Financial Year 2019-20, ₹664.55 lakh was sanctioned, out of which ₹431.43 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 ₹374.67 lakh was incurred upto December, 2019.

Ayushman Bharat-Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthaya Bima Yojana

"Ayushman Bharat-Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Swasthaya Bima Yojana" was launched on 1st September, 2019 in the state. The main objective of this scheme is to provide cashless healthcare services to the poor families (under NFSA-2013 and selected families of SECC 2011) of Rajasthan. With the aim of providing social and financial security against illness to these families and reducing out of pocket expenditure the scheme is being continued till date.

Following are the key features of the new the AB-MGRSBY

- 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, which include 663 tertiary packages and 738 secondary 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.
- 519 Government and 996 private empanelled hospitals are providing services under the scheme.

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, 3,579 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 number of Ayurved and other institutions functioning in the State are provided in the table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Number of Ayurved and other Institutions

Name of system	District Hospitals	Hospitals		Dispensaries		Mobile Units	Grand Total
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
Ayurved	33	42	45	3389	190	14	3713
Naturopathy & Yoga	-	-	3	1	2	-	6

Achievements of the Ayurveda Department during the Year 2019-20 till December, 2019

- On June 2019, a huge International Yoga Day was organized in the state, which was performed by 29, 21,200 people.
- 65,636 people were benefitted by organizing State level Health Fair in Udaipur.
- 21 Piles-Pistula Ksharsutra Surgery Camps were organized by the department in which 1,437 indoor patients were treated with Alkalosis surgery for patients suffering from piles, fistula and fisher. 43,199 outdoor patients were also treated and were provided free medicines.
- 1 new Ayurveda dispensary sanctioned in the Jodhpur High court premises.

National Ayush Mission (AYUSH)

Rajasthan State AYUSH Society was constituted on 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 AYUSH Dispensaries, setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals, Supporting facilities such as Programme Management Units at District and state level, supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, 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 National Ayush Mission include public health outreach activity, Ayush gram development of AYUSH Wellness Centers including Yoga & Naturopathy and Innovations on mainstreaming of AYUSH.

Under Ayush Medicine Component 5,211 Ayush Dispensaries, Hospitals have been supplied Ayurved / Homoeo / Unani medicine. Under Medicinal Plants

Component 4,100 farmers benefitted and 3, 15,820 plants were distributed through small nurseries. 398 dispensaries have been Renovated/Constructed under civil work activity out of sanctioned 477 work. Under the Public Health Outreach Programme of AYUSH Scheme, 2, 60,544 Beneficiaries have been benefitted upto December, 2019. Under the programme, ₹22,919.89 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2019.

Unani

Unani system of medicine is one of the oldest treatment systems in the world, which started 2,500 years ago from Greek (Unani). Presently under the Unani system of medicine, 11 urban Hospitals, 67 rural & 195 urban Dispensaries Units are working in the state and 7 post are sanctioned in ayurved Mobile units.

- In the Year 2019-20 till December, 2019, 11, 48,650 new and 22, 99,210 old patients are treated under the scheme.
- In Divisional Level Arogya Mela-2019, 1,825 patients in Sirohi, 1,271 in Sawaimadhopur, 3,468 in Tonk, 3,077 in Hanumangarh were benefitted by free medicine and treatment by Ilaj-Bil-Tadabir (Hijama).

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 14.93 lakh insured persons and their 42.99 lakh dependent family members are being benefitted 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 2019-20 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.
- Preventive health education is provided to create awareness among beneficiaries.

- During the financial year 2019-20 upto December, 2019, an amount of ₹11,068.57 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.

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 2019-20, (upto December, 2019) 1,80,991 sterilization operations were performed and 4, 07,884 IUDs and 2,02,012 Post Placental IUCD (PPIUCD) were inserted. Besides this, services are being provided to 3,08,953 users of Oral Pills (OP) and 4, 34,455 CC users. At present, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the State is 186 per lakh live births (SRS 2015-17) 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 2019-20 is given in table 8.9

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 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 2019-20 (upto December, 2019) 25.41 lakh pregnant women availed free of cost medicine, 10.66

lakh pregnant women availed lab tests, 7.19 lakh pregnant women availed hot food, 5.23 lakh pregnant women availed transport home to hospital, 69,589 pregnant women availed transport facility from hospital to higher Health Institutions, 6.18 lakh pregnant women availed transport Hospital to home facility and 70,584 pregnant women availed blood transfusion services.

Measles Rubella Campaign

India Government is committed to the goal of Measles elimination and control of Rubella / Congenital Rubella Syndrome by 2023. To achieve this goal, “Measles Rubella campaign” was launched in Rajasthan from 22nd July, 2019 to vaccinate all 9 months to 15 year old children of the state. More than 1.90 crore children have been vaccinated in this massive campaign.

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 2019-20, 5.83 lakh MCHN sessions were held up to December, 2019.

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

Table 8.9 Progress under Immunization Programme, 2019-20

S. No.	Items	Achievements in Lakh (Up to December, 2019)
1.	Penta3	9.61
2.	BCG Inoculations	10.60
3.	Measles Inoculations	10.40
4.	Tetanus (PW) Injections/TD	10.87
5.	OPV 3	9.62

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, 52,010 ASHAs are working in the State as on December, 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.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

Under this scheme all the children at facility at the time of birth of Anganwadi Centers, school going children and children of Madaras upto 18 years are being screened for four D's-Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Developmental delays & disabilities (40 identified illnesses) through a dedicated Mobile Health Team. If the child is screened with any of the identified 40 diseases, he is given free referral and follow-up, and surgical treatment if required. 12.42 lakh children were treated under the programme during financial year 2019-20 up to December, 2019.

Janani Express

For strengthening of referral transport services, 587 Janani Express vehicles are operational. Through these ambulances, 1, 37,008 pregnant women have been transported from home to hospital and 2, 58,154 from hospital to home in 2019-20 upto December, 2019. In the Financial Year 2019-20 up to December, 2019, 4,811 sick infants have been transported from home to hospital and 10,081 from hospital to home. Also 31,975 pregnant women and 4,765 sick neonates

have been referred to other health facilities through these ambulances during the year 2019-20. Around 1,173 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, 701 ambulances are working districts in the entire state. 2,02,638 medical, 31,529 Police and 1,46,133 pregnancy related cases have been taken care of by a fleet of 701 ambulances running across the State during the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019.

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 Units (MMU) have been 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. Haemoglo binometer, Glucometer, BP Instrument, Weighing Machine etc. This single vehicle carries both staff and equipment's. A van has Medical Officer, Nurse, Lab- technician, Pharmacist, Helper and driver. During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), 20,134 camps have been organized and 20, 34,990 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. During the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019, 1, 93,113 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, 905 AYUSH doctors and 257 AYUSH nursing staff are presently working. To increase the Institutional deliveries and to reduce the maternal & infant mortality rate, Skill Birth Attendant (SBA) training is also provided to AYUSH personnel. During the year 2019-20, total 17.48 lakh OPD and 1,749 deliveries have been conducted by these AYUSH personnel up to December, 2019

Ayushman Bharat (Health & Wellness Center) in Rajasthan

Government of India launched Ayushman Bharat. It has two major components one is Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) and the other component is Health and Wellness Centres (HWC).

Objective of HWC

The primary objective of HWC is to provide Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC).

It includes preventive, promotive, rehabilitative and curative care for an expanded range of services

including reproductive maternal and child health services (RMNCH+A), communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, palliative care and elderly care, oral health, ENT care, and basic emergency care.

The services in HWCs is provided through a Mid-level Health Care Provider (MLHP)/ Community Health Officer (CHO) placed at a HWC-SHC and Medical Officer at PHC (Rural/Urban).

The key elements for roll out of CPHC through HWC are as follows:

- Expended Service Delivery.
- Continuum of Care – Tele-health/ Referral.
- Expanding HR- MLHP & Multiskilling.
- Medicines & Expanding Diagnostics.
- Community Mobilisation and Health Promotion.
- Robust IT System.
- Infrastructure.
- Partnership for Knowledge & Implementation.
- Financing/ Provider Payment Reforms



OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES/PROGRAMMES



SILICOSIS POLICY

The State Government has launched the Silicosis policy on 3rd October, 2019.



इन्दिरा महिला शक्ति (I.M.S.N.) निधि

INDIRA MAHILA SHAKTI NIDHI

The State Government announced budget allotment of ₹1,000 crore in this scheme.



पैस लें रासप

WHEAT AT ₹1 PER KG.

Under NFSA, a scheme of wheat distribution at ₹1 per kg. has been started from 1st March, 2019.

This chapter focuses on state's progress in areas including but not limited to water supply, public distribution system (PDS), social justice and empowerment, welfare programmes/schemes related to specially abled persons, minority affairs, upliftment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe, women empowerment and protection of consumer rights.

WATER SUPPLY

The state has been facing scarcity in ground water sources. The ground water condition has become quite alarming 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 complex due to its geographical diversities and limited availability of both ground and surface water.

Rural Water Supply

By 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 42,539 habitations are partially covered with safe drinking water and remaining 17,346 habitations are quality affected as on 1st April, 2019. In the financial year 2019-20, the department has taken up the task of coverage of 2,150 habitations, against which 2,662 habitations have been covered by the end of December, 2019, which includes 717 quality affected, 212 SC dominated, 295 ST dominated and 109 Minority habitations. Besides, the department has also taken a separate project for providing 3,913 RO plants in quality affected habitations, against which 3,301 RO plants are commissioned till December, 2019. The progress of coverage of habitations over last years is given in table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Habitations covered by drinking water

Year	Habitations (Number)	
	Target	Achievement
2016-17	2039	3291
2017-18	1982	3922
2018-19	2150	5199
2019-20*	2150	2662

* upto December, 2019

The funds for Rural Water Supply Schemes (RWSS) have been provided, both under Central Sponsored Schemes (National Rural Drinking Water Programme) and the State plan. The financial progress vis-à-vis funds available over last years is shown below in table 9.2.

Table 9.2 Financial progress of RWSS
(₹crore)

Year	Financial Progress	
	Funds Available	Expenditure
2016-17	3726.03	3370.43
2017-18	3884.29	3613.20
2018-19	3515.92	3336.14
2019-20*	3930.35	2145.33

* upto December, 2019

Project of Solar energy based water pumping systems and de-fluoridation units (DFUs)

A project for providing 1,044 solar energy based bore wells pumping systems in far flung rural areas having scarcity of water and having no or irregular power supply, was initiated during financial year 2015-16 for the first time in the State. 939 plants have been commissioned as on 31st December, 2019. In addition, for catering the needs of habitations having problem of exclusive fluoride contamination, works for installation of 2,172 solar energy based de-fluoridation units (DFUs) has been taken up in 4 phases and 1,960 DFU plants have been commissioned till 31st December, 2019.

Coverage of SC/ST Basti

The coverage of drinking water in the SC/ST bastis and total coverage of habitations during last years is shown in table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Coverage of SC/ST Basti

Year	Coverage of Habitations, SC/ST Basti (No.)	
	Habitations	SC/ST Basti
2016-17	3291	925
2017-18	3922	1271
2018-19	5199	694
2019-20*	2662	507

* upto December, 2019

Tube well, Hand pump construction in Rural Sector

The drinking water supply in most of the villages in state is dependent on ground water. The following

table 9.4 provides the situation of Tube wells and hand pumps installed in last years.

Table 9.4 Installation of Tube wells and Hand pumps

Year	No. of tube wells	No. of hand pumps
2016-17	1724	6365
2017-18	2205	5473
2018-19	2215	10665
2019-20*	1086	2938

* upto December, 2019

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 schemes or where water supply reduces in summer period due to tail end areas. Year wise details of drinking water transportation carried out in rural sectors are given in table 9.5.

Table 9.5 Drinking water transportation carried out

Year	No of villages/ habitations where transportation carried out
2016-17	11332
2017-18	5001
2018-19	6438
2019-20*	7154

* upto December, 2019

Hand Pump repair in Rural Sectors

Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been running hand pump repairing campaign in villages for maintaining hand pumps in working conditions to provide drinking water in rural areas round the year. During the year 2019-20, 1,63,566 hand pumps have been repaired upto 31st December, 2019.

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 in hand. There are total 126 major drinking water projects, sanctioned so far, at a total cost of ₹37,076.14 crore under which there is the

provision of supply of potable quality water to 104 towns, 17,550 villages and 12,606 dhanies.

Under these projects, 86 towns, 10,611 villages and 9,891 dhanies have been benefited by spending an amount of ₹26,782.53 crore, upto December, 2019. So far, 72 projects costing ₹9,895.49 crore have been completed with coverage of 33 towns, 4,848 villages and 5,159 dhanies. An amount of ₹8,766.51 crore have been incurred on these projects. Presently, there are 42 ongoing projects costing ₹24,245.00 crore, under which 53 towns, 5,637 villages and 4,732 dhanies have been benefited.

An amount of ₹17,842.89 crore has been spent on these projects. 3 projects costing ₹1,366.90 crore are under execution by Water Resource Department and 5 projects costing ₹1,558.68 crore are under process to be taken up. Out of 4 feasibility studies, 2 studies have been completed, One study transferred to Water Resource Department (WRD) and for One project, feasibility study is going on with cost of ₹3.84 crore.

MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS)

The basic objective of the scheme is to improve the nutritional status of children in classes 1 to 8 in Government, Local Body, Government Aided Schools, Special Training Centers (Alternative Innovative Education Centers – Shiksha Karmi Board) and Madarasas. The scheme has been instrumental in increasing enrollment and encouraging students to attend school more regularly and also in providing nutritional support to children.

The Mid-Day Meal programme is being implemented in 66,493 Government Schools and Institutions. 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). Under the scheme, food grains (Wheat/Rice) 100 gm per day per student for class 1 to 5 and 150 gm per day per student for class 6 to 8 are being provided.

The food served under MDMS contains a minimum of 450 calories and 12 gram protein for class 1 to 5 students and 700 calories and 20 gram protein for class 6 to 8 students. The variety in the food being served has been widely appreciated and also sustains the interest of the students. The cooking conversion cost for class 1 to 5 is ₹4.48 per day per student and for class 6 to 8 is ₹6.71 per day per student.

Cooking Mechanism: Mid-Day-Meal is cooked

through School Monitoring Committees (SMCs), Centralized Kitchens and Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities (AMSS) in the State. Through SMCs, MDM is provided to 57.03 lakh students in 61,086 schools. Similarly, through AMSS, 1.32 lakh students are being provided MDM in 1,204 schools. As regards cooking mechanism based on centralized kitchens, MDM is being served in 10 districts of Rajasthan including Ajmer, Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Bikaner and Chittorgarh through 12 centralized kitchens to 4,30,026 students in 4,203 schools in these 10 districts of Rajasthan.

The services of persons as cook cum helper have been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹1,320. Presently 1,09,922 cook cum helpers have been hired for cooking and serving MDM. The State has started “UTSAV BHOJ” Yojana in Mid-day Meal. In the scheme, any person can provide full meal, sweets, raw material and equipment and utensils on their personal and social occasions, like Birth-Day, Birth Occasion, Marriage Anniversary etc.

As per the directions of Government of India, Monitoring of Mid-Day Meal Scheme has been started from 1st August, 2016 through Automated Reporting and Management System (ARMS) in the State of Rajasthan. At present 66,493 Schools are being benefited through MDM Scheme in State. Nutritive values are analyzed in MDM samples through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Accredited Laboratories.

During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹559.13 crore has been incurred against Budget Provision ₹785.13 crore in Mid-Day-Meal scheme.

Annapoorna Doodh Yojana: Under this scheme, milk is given to students of class 1 to 8 daily in schools. During the financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹446.34 crore has been incurred against Budget Provision ₹668.26 crore.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)

There are currently 304 child development projects under the programme. Out of these, 22 projects are in urban areas, 37 projects in tribal areas and remaining

245 projects in rural areas. A total of 62,020 Anganwadi centres have been approved under these projects in the state out of which, 55,816 are Main Anganwadi Centres and 6,204 Mini Anganwadi Centres. Year wise progress is shown in table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Year wise Approved Centres and Working Anganwadi Centers

Year	Approved Centres	Working Centres
2016-17	61974	60733
2017-18	62020	61121
2018-19	62020	61346
2019-20*	62020	61593

* upto December, 2019

The list of services are being provided along with the targeted beneficiaries in table no 9.7. Three services (serial number 4 to 6) are provided at Anganwadi centres in collaboration with the Department of Medical and Health.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana: On 30th November, 2016, the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana was announced which is being implemented in all the districts of the country as per the provision of National Food Security Act, 2013. The main objective of the scheme is to promote the use of appropriate methods, care and services during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation period to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and their infants (0-6 months). Under this

scheme, incentives are provided to pregnant and lactating women of all categories for their first live born infants on fulfilling certain conditions related to mother and child health and nutrition. A target of 8,78,043 beneficiaries has been given by the Government of India till December, 2019, against which 9,78,159 (111 per cent) beneficiaries have been benefited.

Kishori Balika Yojana : In order to make the adolescent girls educated, empowered, self-reliant and to aware citizens by creating a supportive environment for self-development, Kishori Balika Yojana has been launched from 1st June, 2018 in the entire state for the school girls of age group 11-14 years. Under this scheme, in the year 2018-19, a total of 1.73 lakh teenager girls were surveyed and 0.86 lakh were benefited at Anganwadi centres. In the year 2019-20, a total of 0.49 lakh teenager girls are being benefited at Anganwadi centres.

Women Welfare Fund : This fund is set up by the state government for the welfare of honorarium workers working at Anganwadi centres, such as Anganwadi workers, assistants, collaborators. The fund is being operated continuously from the year 2006-07 in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India. Under this fund, the State Government has made provision to contribute on a six-month basis every year. ₹750 per annum for Anganwadi worker and ₹376 per annum has been fixed for the other personnel. Through the fund, an insurance facility of ₹10,000 has also been made

Table 9.7 : Services at Anganwadi Centers

S. No:	Service:	Beneficiary
1.	Supplementary Nutrition	Children above 6 Months to 6 years, Pregnant Women, lacting Mothers and 11 to 14 years upto Adolescent Girls (Out of school only).
2.	Non-Formal Pre-School Education	3-6 Years Children .
3.	Nutrition and Health Education	15-45 Years Women and Adolescent Girls.
4.	Immunization	0-6 Years Children and Pregnant Women.
5.	Health Check - Up	0-6 Years Children, Pregnant Women Lacting Women and Adolescent Girls .
6.	Referral Services	0-6 Years Children and Pregnant Women, Lactating Mothers.

available to the member. On the death of a member joining this scheme, the nominee is being paid by the Life Insurance Corporation with interest amount of ₹10,000 deposited along with the savings amount. There is a provision for payment of savings amount interest on the service release of the member.

Others

To increase public participation in ICDS services, Nand Ghar Yojana has been launched. Presently, construction / renovation work of 1,549 Anganwadi centres was done under Nand Ghar Yojana. Under facility promotion programme, TV and Solar panel to 515 Anganwadi centres, Uniforms along with Jhoola, utensils, carpets to 1,577 Anganwadi centres were distributed. Wall cladding to 1,984 centres were also distributed. In 187 centres, cupboards, weighing machine, iron rack, tricycle were also given.

CHILD RIGHT

Directorate for Child Right 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, 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 and increased public awareness on child rights situation and protection in India. The scheme also aims at enforcing 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 financial year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an expenditure of ₹4,390.29 lakh has been incurred in this scheme.

National creche scheme for children of working mothers: National crèche scheme for children of working mothers has been implemented by Government of India in the State for providing day care facilities to the children of working women in the

community. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019), an expenditure ₹176.75 lakh has been incurred in this scheme.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS)

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.

After reviewing the National Food Security Act (NFSA) beneficiaries norms, latest notification was issued on 27th September, 2018. At present there are 32 categories of beneficiaries in the inclusion list of Nation Food Security.

Distribution of wheat at ₹1 per kg. under National Food Security Scheme: Under the National Food Security Scheme, a new scheme of wheat distribution at the rate of ₹1 per kg has been started from 1st March, 2019 for 28 lakh of Antyodaya (AAY) beneficiaries, 1.17 crore BPL beneficiaries and 29 lakh of State BPL

(SBPL), a total of 1.74 crore beneficiaries as on 1st January, 2019. An amount of 35 kg wheat per ration card to Antyodaya Ration Card holders and 5 kg wheat per unit per month to BPL and State BPL is being provided. Wheat is being provided at the rate of ₹2 per Kg by the Government of India. A difference of ₹1 per kg is being borne by the State government. 8,54,249.70 MT wheat was distributed to the Antyodaya (AAY), BPL and BPL (SBPL) families during the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019. Thus, a relief of ₹85.42 crore was given to these families.

- Under NFSA, the number of beneficiaries who received wheat in the month of January, 2019 was 3,74,53,556, while their number increased to 4,33,21,692 by December, 2019. Thus, benefits to 58,68,136 additional beneficiaries was given by the State Government.
- 6.57 lakh appeals of adding name in the National Food Security Scheme have been disposed off. The names of 28,29,541 eligible persons have been added and the names of 2,61,384 ineligible persons were removed from the NFSA list so that the benefit of the scheme could be extended only to the eligible persons.
- Allotments of compassionate Fair Price Shop were given to the dependents of Deceased Dealer.
- 15 districts of the State have been made kerosene free during last one year.

Food Security to Saharia and Kathodi Tribes: In order to ensure food security 35 kg. 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. The year wise allotment and lifting of food grain under NFSA is shown in table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Allocation of Food Grain in various schemes

Year	Allotment Qty. (M.T.)	Lifting Qty. (M.T.)
2016-17	2730753	2572768
2017-18	2311837	2210741
2018-19	2610851	2556092
2019-20*	2019647	2000545

* upto December, 2019

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 districts and distribution of PDS commodities through PoS has been done after biometric authentication. 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 has been 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 has started facility of "District Portability" according to which a beneficiary can get his ration entitlement from any Fair price Shop within the district.

State Level Portability is already being implemented in the State. Now consumer of Rajasthan can take his ration from 11 other States (Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana and Tripura) and consumers of these 11 States can take their ration from Rajasthan from the year 2019-20.

10.46 crore transactions of wheat have been made through PoS in the year 2018-19 while total 8.42 crore transactions have been made during the year 2019-20, till December, 2019. Year wise progress is shown in table 9.9.

Table 9.9 The Year wise transactions of Wheat through PoS

Year	Transactions in crore
2016-17	7.42
2017-18	8.70
2018-19	10.46
2019-20*	8.42

* upto December, 2019

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 Fora in Jaipur district and two Fora in Jodhpur district are in working. Total 37 District Fora and 07 Circuit Benches (Divisional Headquarter) are working in the State. A total 5.48 lakh cases have been registered in

State Commission and District Fora, out of which 5.06 lakh cases have been disposed of till December, 2019.

From 1st October, 2016, Legal metrology cell 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 consumer at www.consumeradvice.in. At present (upto December, 2019), more than 44 thousand complaints have been disposed off through help line.

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd, (RSFCSCCL)

Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation was established in 2010 under the Companies Act, 1956 and it commenced its business from 27th 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 has been formulated 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. A total of 6,715 Annapurna Bhandars have been opened in the State.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

The State Government is undertaking significant initiatives towards overall 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/ OBC/GEN candidate of BPL category 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 2019-20, up to December, 2019, 561 candidates have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹175.96 lakh under this scheme. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme is shown in table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Year wise progress of Anuprati Yojana

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	1279	329.73
2017-18	910	305.16
2018-19	788	250.66
2019-20*	561	175.96

* upto December, 2019

Devnarayan Anuprati Yojana: The objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to the talented students belonging to most backward class of the state and preparing for examinations for selection in Indian Civil Services, RAS, IITs, IIMs, National Institute of Medical College and State Government Engineering and medical colleges. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme is shown in table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Year wise progress of Devnarayan Anuprati Scheme

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	208	55.23
2017-18	67	17.37
2018-19	54	14.23
2019-20*	38	11.78

* upto December, 2019

Post-Matric Scholarships: Post-matric scholarships are being provided to the SC, ST, OBC and EBC students, whose annual parental income is upto ₹2.50 lakh for SC/ST students, ₹1.5 lakh for OBC student and ₹1 lakh for EBC students. Under this scheme, during 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), an amount of ₹51,720.10 lakh has been disbursed as scholarship to 4,00,091 students. Year wise progress is shown in table 9.12.

Devnarayan Post Matric Scholarship: According to the Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, State Government started Devnarayan Yojna for most backward class student from 2010-11. Under the scheme, Post-Matric scholarships are also being provided to the SBC students whose parental annual income is upto ₹2.50 lakh. During the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 an amount of ₹6,692 lakh has been provided for scholarship to 44,013 students. Year wise progress is

as shown in table 9.13.

Table 9.13 Year wise progress of Devnarayan Post Matric Scholarship Scheme

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	34720	5617
2017-18	48107	6687
2018-19	48670	7200
2019-20*	44013	6692

* upto December, 2019

Hostel facilities: Hostel facilities are provided to the students belonging 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. 34,564 students have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹10,160.28 lakh during 2019-20 upto December, 2019. Year wise progress is shown in table 9.14.

Table 9.14 Year wise progress of Hostel Facilities

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	33681	10426.18
2017-18	34473	11044.22
2018-19	34635	9305.61
2019-20*	34564	10160.28

* upto December, 2019

Table 9.12 Year wise progress of Post Matric Scholarship

Scheme	Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
SC/ST Post Matric Scholarship	2016-17	437604	47820.65
	2017-18	400221	52743.56
	2018-19	566883	69710.52
	2019-20*	374741	47793.87
OBC Post Matric Scholarship	2016-17	46399	7574.65
	2017-18	67341	8441.02
	2018-19	54890	7390.98
	2019-20*	24575	3837.82
EBC Post Matric Scholarship	2016-17	176	12.84
	2017-18	1054	94.06
	2018-19	1256	128.63
	2019-20*	775	88.41
TOTAL	2016-17	484179	55408.14
	2017-18	468616	61278.64
	2018-19	623029	77230.13
	2019-20*	400091	51720.10

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 2019-20, upto December, 2019 the total sum of ₹1,649.28 lakh has been rewarded to 4,564 girls. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme are given in table 9.15.

Table 9.15 Year wise progress of Sahyog & Uphar Yojana

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	11441	1204.10
2017-18	5960	1537.50
2018-19	5769	1487.75
2019-20*	4564	1649.28

* upto December, 2019

Residential Schools: Under this scheme, 25 residential school of Rajasthan Residential Educational Institutions Society (RREIS) for Rajasthan SC, ST, OBC, SBC and EBC children belonging to BPL families are covered under the administrative control of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. Boys/Girls of such families whose annual income is less than ₹8.00 lakh from all the sources can take admission in these residential school. Facilities in these residential schools like free education, accommodation, food, dress, textbooks, stationery, medical etc. are provided free of cost. Under this scheme, during the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019, 8,150 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹2,908.77 lakh. Progress is given in table 9.16.

Table 9.16 Year wise progress of Residential Schools

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	6562	2891.85
2017-18	7885	3648.80
2018-19	8076	4079.46
2019-20*	8150	2908.77

* upto December, 2019

Pension Schemes

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension has been started from 19th

November, 2007 in place of National Old Age Pension by the Central Government. Members of BPL families aged 60 years and above are eligible under this scheme. ₹750 per month is payable for 60 year to below 75 years aged eligible person and ₹1,000 per month for 75 years and above 75 years aged person. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme is shown in table 9.17.

Table 9.17 Year wise progress Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	689903	21309.00
2017-18	793625	23854.72
2018-19	502274	20736.61
2019-20*	737851	15489.95

* upto December, 2019

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme:

The Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme was started by the Central Government in 7th October, 2009. Widow Women aged 40 years and above belonging to BPL families are eligible for Indira Gandhi National Widow pension. Under the scheme, pension amount of ₹500 per month (widow women whose age is above 40 years but below 55 years); ₹750 per month (widow women who age is 55 years and below 60 years); ₹1,000 per month (for widow women whose age is equal to 60 and below 75 years) and ₹1,500 per month (for widow women whose age is 75 and above) is being provided. The expenditure incurred and number of beneficiaries benefited under this scheme is shown in table 9.18.

Table 9.18 Year wise progress Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	107072	3942.00
2017-18	215078	5356.30
2018-19	233409	11753.67
2019-20*	345855	10001.46

* upto December, 2019

Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme:

The Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme has been started by 24th November, 2009 by the Central Government. BPL family members who are suffering from multiple disabilities and whose age is 18 years and above are eligible for Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension. Under the

scheme, an amount of ₹750 per month (for 18 to below 55 years female pensioner and 18 to below 58 years male pensioner), ₹1,000 per month (for 55 years to below 75 years female and 58 years to below 75 years male pensioner), ₹1,250 per month (for 75 years and above male and female pensioners), ₹1,500 per month for (18 years and above for leprosy cured specially abled person) is being provided. The expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme is shown in table 9.19.

Table 9.19 Year wise progress Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	17049	766.00
2017-18	25529	834.61
2018-19	19203	892.90
2019-20*	25702	650.38

* upto December, 2019

Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana: Under old age pension yojana, women having age of 55 years and above and men having age of 58 years and above are eligible for getting ₹750 per month. After the age of 75 years and above the old age pensioners are eligible for getting ₹1,000 per month. During 2019-20, upto December, 2019, 44,86,476 old age persons have been benefited. Progress of this scheme is given in table 9.20.

Table 9.20 Year wise progress Mukhya Mantri Old Age Samman Pension Yojana

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	4171000	298405.00
2017-18	4101779	290852.13
2018-19	2901396	290580.96
2019-20*	4486476	314911.49

* upto December, 2019

Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana: Under this scheme, Widows, Divorced and Abandoned Women are being provided pensions. Under the scheme, amount of ₹500 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is above 18 and less than 55 years), 750 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is equal to 55 and less than 60 years), ₹1,000 per month (eligible beneficiary whose age is equal to 60 and less than 75 years) and ₹1,500 per month ((eligible beneficiary whose age is 75 years

and above) is being provided. During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019 a total sum of ₹1,30,020.51 lakh has been distributed amongst 14,67,312 beneficiaries under this pension Scheme. Progress of this scheme is given in table 9.21.

Table 9.21 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantri Ekal Nari Samman Pension Yojana

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	699000	43889.00
2017-18	894047	55018.69
2018-19	970231	146940.34
2019-20*	1467312	130020.51

* upto December, 2019

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 women below 55 years of age and male pensioners below 58 years. An amount of ₹1,000 per month as pension is payable to women aged 55 to below 75 years and men aged 58 to below 75 years. For pensioners aged 75 years and above an ₹1,250 per month is payable. Pension of ₹1,500 per month is also being provided to the leprosy cured persons from 1st April, 2018. In the year of 2019-20 a total sum of ₹32,707.70 lakh has been distributed to the specially abled person till December, 2019. Progress of this scheme is given in table 9.22.

Table 9.22 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Samman Pension Yojana

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	359000	21340.00
2017-18	396702	29848.44
2018-19	317375	38846.64
2019-20*	493774	32707.70

* upto December, 2019

Small and Marginal Older Farmers' Samman Pension Scheme: Small and Marginal old aged farmer women whose age is 55 years and above and farmer men whose age is 58 years and above and less than 75 years, ₹750 per month is given as old age Samman pension. For small and marginal farmers having age of 75 years and above ₹1,000 per month pension is payable. In the current financial year 2019-20, upto December, 2019, 2,78,120 small and marginal old aged farmers have been benefited by

providing an amount of ₹12,275.47 lakh.

Palanhar Yojana: This scheme aims to take 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 provided to orphan children of SC only but later on extended to cover the orphan children belonging to all castes. The 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 are covered under this scheme. 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 2019-20, upto December, 2019, ₹25,777.38 lakh has been spent and 3,53,791 children have been benefited under this scheme. Progress of this scheme is given in table 9.23.

Table 9.23 Year wise progress of Palanhar Yojana

Year	Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	204990	20000.00
2017-18	228238	22800.00
2018-19	313220	25985.61
2019-20*	353791	25777.38

* upto December, 2019

Mukhya Mantri Hunar Vikas Yojana: 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. During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019, ₹43.82 lakh has been spent and 184 beneficiaries have been benefited.

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 marriage between Swarn Hindu and Schedule Caste. As per the provisions of scheme, an amount of ₹5 lakh is being given to such couple. During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019,

₹1,447.50 lakh has been spent and 289 number of couples benefited under the scheme. Progress of this scheme is given in table 9.24.

Table 9.24 Year wise progress of Dr. Savita Ben Ambedkar Inter-Caste Marriage Incentive Scheme

Year	Beneficiaries Couples	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	284	1417.50
2017-18	338	1698.00
2018-19	365	1822.50
2019-20*	289	1447.50

* upto December, 2019

Divisional level of Nari Niketan/State Mahila Sadhan: State government has established Nari Niketans \ Mahila Sadhan at Divisional Headquarters for upliftment, safety and livelihood of women rescued from adverse circumstances. Till December, 2019 these Nari Niketan have total 199 inmates against sanctioned strength of 450. During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019, ₹263.53 lakh of expenditure has been incurred.

Antyeshti Anudan Yojana: Under this scheme, ₹5,000 is given for cremation of destitute to empanelled NGOs. During the year 2019-20, (upto December, 2019) 456 destitute dead bodies have been cremated spending ₹23.55 lakh.

Old Age welfare scheme: Social security to old age pensioners is being provided in these centers by providing free accommodation, food, tea - snacks, entertainment, necessities - daily use facilities etc. At present, total 45 old Age homes are operational which are run through state /NGOs in 22 districts of the state under various schemes of union and state government. During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019, ₹56.74 lakh has been incurred under the old age welfare scheme.

Navjivan Yojana: This scheme has been started for the purpose of providing alternative opportunities / resources for livelihood, to remove illiteracy and to provide basic facilities to the persons, communities engaged in the manufacturing, storage and sale of illegal liquor. Components of this scheme include work related to skill development, credit grant, development of basic facilities, admission of children of these families in private educational institutions, Navjivan scheme scholarship etc. During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019, expenditure of ₹166.08 lakh has been incurred and 3,290 beneficiaries have been benefited.

SPECIALLY ABLED PERSONS

The State Government has been making concerted efforts for the overall welfare of the Specially Abled Persons. 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 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. The Department is responsible for implementing a number of schemes aims at providing welfare benefits to specially abled persons. A brief overview on the schemes being implemented by the Government are highlighted below:

Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana: Under this scheme, loan of upto ₹5 lakh are provided to 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 2019-20, upto December, 2019, ₹473.71 lakh have been spent and 1,035 special abled persons have been benefited under this scheme. Progress of year wise is given in table 9.25.

Table 9.25 Year wise progress of Mukhya Mantri Vishesh Yogyajan Swarojgar Yojana

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	1533	492.24
2017-18	1364	470.87
2018-19	1103	359.84
2019-20*	1035	473.71

* upto December, 2019

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. Additionally, a grant of ₹20,000 is provided to the organizer (registered society). During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019 ₹96.50 lakh have been spent and 194 special abled persons have been benefited 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 2019-20, upto December, 2019 ₹65.87 lakh have been spent and 1,930 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 College incentive of ₹10,000 is provided. During the year 2019-20, upto December, 2019 ₹1.40 lakh have been spent and 3 special abled persons have been benefited under this scheme.

Silicosis Policy: The state government has launched the Silicosis Policy on 3rd October, 2019. In the said policy, silicosis becomes an incurable disease due to exposure to labor dust from mines, factories, stone breaking, grinding stone, powder making, ballast, sand stone sculpture, etc. In this policy, along with financial help to the people suffering from silicosis, measures will be adopted for identification, rehabilitation, disease prevention and control of such work place and workers.

The Rajasthan Rights of Persons with Disability Rules, 2018: This rule has been published in the Rajasthan Gazette on 24th January, 2019 by the State Government for implementing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016. According to the Provisions of the above rules, the benefit of Reservation in Government Services was increased from 3 per cent to 4 per cent for specially Abled Persons.

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 NGOs.
- **State Level awards scheme:** On the International Disabled Day of 3rd December, every year State level awards are being given in 2 different categories, who does excellent work for Specially Abled Persons Voluntary organization, offices, agencies and others. In this scheme as a reward, financial aid of ₹10,000 per person/per institution is given to 53 persons and 3 institutions.

- **Sport Competitions for Specially Abled Persons:** Sport Competitions are 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, the eligible beneficiary is required to discontinue his/her pension.

MINORITY AFFAIRS

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: The main objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for their higher education. The scheme is applicable for the poor students whose parental income is less than ₹2 lakh per annum and has obtained at least 50 per cent marks in the previous exam.

Merit Cum Means (MCM) Scholarship Scheme: The main objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to poor and brilliant students of minority communities for pursuing technical & professional courses at UG and PG level. The scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India and is applicable to those students whose parental income is less than ₹2.50 lakh per annum.

Anuprati scheme: Under this scheme, Youth/Students of Minority Categories of Rajasthan's Domicile (Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Parsis & Jain) are given encouragement amount on clearing in the different stages of Indian Civil Services (ICS) and State Civil Services conducted by UPSC and RPSC respectively. Encouragement amount is also given to the students clearing exams conducted by IIT's, IIM's, AIIMS, NIT's, Common Law Admission Test (CLAT), Indian Institute of Science & Applied Research (Kolkata & Bangalore), and GoI/MCI certified medical colleges. Under the scheme, an encouragement amount is also provided to students scoring 60 per cent marks under the scheme (at 10+2 level) & securing admission in State Government's engineering & medical colleges.

During the year 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), ₹16.08 lakh have been spent and 58 persons have been benefited under this scheme.

Hostel facilities: 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 providing ₹2,000 per student/per month & maximum for nine and half month against mess charges including lodging & boarding etc. through NGO's and there is provision of ₹2,500 per student/per month & maximum for nine and half month against mess charges for Government Hostels.

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 9.26.

Table 9.26 Year wise No. of Minority Hostels & Beneficiaries

Year	No. of Hostels	No. of Beneficiaries
2016-17	56	2509
2017-18	58	2210
2018-19	53	2170
2019-20*	53	1905

* upto December, 2019

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, Government of India. During the period from financial year 2013-14 to 2019-20 (up December, 2019) 2,555 works and 10,400 students in Cyber gram of total cost amounting ₹46,853.51 lakh have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India to the State.

Skill Training for minorities: Skill Training for minority youth is being undertaken with the help of Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC). An outlay of ₹200 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2019-20. Year wise

number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred is shown in table 9.27.

Table 9.27 Year wise number of beneficiaries and Expenditure incurred

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	1542	200
2017-18	1070	200
2018-19	1070	100
2019-20*	1070	200

* upto December, 2019

Loans for self-employment and education: Rajasthan Minority Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation (RMFDCC) is acting as a State Channelizing Agency for National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (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 9.28.

Table 9.28 Progress of Loan sanctioned by RMFDCC

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Loan Amount (₹ lakh)
2016-17	2284	1802.05
2017-18	1475	1451.57
2018-19	672	740.27
2019-20*	328	412.17

* upto December, 2019

Madarsa Board

Adarsh Madarsa Scheme: In this scheme, Smart class rooms are being setup in madarsas through the department of Information Technology and Communication, this scheme is an innovative scheme for madarsas. Under this scheme, 260 madarsa have been selected and smart class rooms have been established in 253 madarsas. Establishment of smart class rooms in 7 madarsas is in process.

Madarsa Aadhunikikaran scheme- Under Madarsa Aadhunikikaran scheme, 450 computer were distributed during financial year 2019-20 upto December, 2019 to Madarsas with the objective to provide computer education to students of Madarsas.

Rajasthan State Haj Committee: In the year 2019-20, (upto December, 2019) a total of 10,750 applications have been received for Haj Yatra and

6,786 beneficiaries have been sent for haz yatra by Rajasthan State Haj Committee.

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. In various schemes operated by the Corporation under Special Central Assistance Scheme, subsidy amount up to ₹10,000 is provided for self-employment to scheduled caste persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and equivalent income group. The physical and financial progress is given in the table 9.29.

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 2019-20, a total modified budget provision of ₹639.64 crore was kept which includes ₹376.00 crore, ₹94.50 crore, ₹157.76 crore and ₹11.38 crore under State plan, Special Central Assistance, schemes under Article 275(1) of constitution of India and Centrally sponsored schemes respectively. An amount of ₹287.99 crore has been utilized upto December, 2019, that include expenditure of ₹170.24 crore, ₹47.25 crore, ₹60.82 crore and ₹9.68 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 2019-20 upto December, 2019, under various schemes of tribal area development are given in table 9.30.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Empowerment of women is the cornerstone for the development of the society as a whole. Women constitute nearly half the population of the State. No development, however, can be deemed to be sustainable without active and equal participation of women in 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

Table 9.29 Physical and Financial Progress of Various Schemes under Special Central Assistance during 2019-20 upto December, 2019

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical (Numbers)		Financial (₹ lakh)	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
(a) Banking Schemes					
1.	Package of Programme (Urban)	4300	650	430.00	63.05
2.	Package of Programme (Rural)	8320	2190	832.00	226.65
3.	Auto Rickshaws	165	01	16.50	0.00
4.	Improved Breed Cow/ Buffalo/Goat	2000	218	200.00	46.45
5.	Individual Pump Sets	215	02	21.50	0.20
6.	Mudra Yojana	2000	711	200.00	43.25
(b) Non-Banking Schemes					
1.	Goat Rearing	6600	3524	660.00	170.28
2.	Electrification of Wells/Solar Energy	2372	376	237.20	33.66
3.	Workshop/Shop	6469	1860	646.90	205.33
4.	Modern Agriculture Equipments	3954	469	395.40	37.30
5.	Skill development & Training	4000	1773	1200.00	600.00
6.	Schemes of National Corporation (NSFDC & NSKFC)	8092	0	809.20	44.18
(c) Sambal Village Scheme (Infrastructural facilities) as per administrative & financial Sanction					
1.	Construction of anicuts, pond, community facility center etc.	60	11	600.00	108.55
Total	(a+b+c)	48547	11785	6248.70	1578.90

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. In order to strengthen Women Empowerment in the State various "Sathin" are working in the State. 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 8,472 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 ₹3,300 to ₹3,500 per month. An outlay of ₹4,065.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2019-20, out of which expenditure of ₹2,701.67 lakh has been made till December, 2019.

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

Table 9.30 Progress under Tribal Area Development Programmes

S. No.	Scheme	Unit	Target	Achievement (Up to December, 2019)
1.	Running of Ashram hostels (Student)	No.	25040	23697
2.	Running of Residential School (Student)	No.	9490	8417
3.	Running of Maa Badi (Student)	No.	78270	77370
4.	Scholarship to talented ST student	No.	4423	-
5.	Scholarship to college going ST Girls for Higher Education	No.	27524	2785
6.	Scholarship to ST Girls for Hr. Education (Class 11 & 12)	No.	33292	2172
7.	Reimbursement of room rent for college going tribal student	No.	18750	379
8.	Free Supply Ghee, Oil and Dal for Kathodi and Saharia	No.	121237	121237
9.	Free supply Ghee, Oil and Dal for Kherva Tribals	No.	21411	21411
10.	Running of Sports Hotel (Student)	No.	875	875
11.	Running of Multipurpose Hostel & College Hostels (Student)	No.	1030	729
12.	PMT/PET/IIT/ Entrance Exam. Coaching (Student)	No.	342	39
13.	Training for ST students ITIs	Trainees	830	556
14.	Agriculture/Animal husbandry and Horticulture Development Programme	Family	145870	-
15.	Treatment of TB patients (Cured)	No.	7325	4572
16.	Construction of additional class room in school and college	No.	10	54
17.	Construction and addition in PHC/CHC	No.	8	4
18.	Construction of Anicuts	No.	14	9
19.	Construction of college hostel building	No.	45	90
20.	Construction of Road	No.	31	27
21.	Construction of Community Building	No.	20	5
22.	Drinking water Scheme/Solar Pangut	No.	105	33

etc. Progress of the scheme is given in table 9.31.

Table 9.31 Year wise progress of Community marriages Scheme

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ lakh)
2016-17	6901	834.72
2017-18	6856	1201.18
2018-19	4139	729.42
2019-20*	1643	467.15

* upto December, 2019

Scheme for Adolescent Girls (2019-20)

Non-Nutrition: The scheme aims at motivating out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years to go back to formal schooling or skill training under non-nutrition component of the scheme. The other services under non nutrition component are Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, Health check-up and

Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Life Skill Education and Counseling/Guidance on accessing public services. According to the base line survey report received from Integrated Child Development Services, the number of beneficiaries in the year 2018-19 was 1,73,591, which has come down to 49,631 during the year 2019-20 upto December, 2019. Training of trainers has been conducted in November and December, 2019 for the implementation of the scheme at the state level.

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 2019-20, the allocated budget for the Scheme was ₹110 lakh, out of which ₹63.40 lakh have been spent till December, 2019. A total of 72,133 cases have

been registered across all 40 MSSKs since inception, out of which 63,170 cases have been disposed off till December, 2019.

- 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 for women
- Zila Mahila Sahayta Samiti

Gender Cell: The Gender Cell has 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 Budgeting in all the districts in the State. In the year, 2019-20 (upto December, 2019), workshops on gender budgeting was organized in 10 districts with a total budget of ₹1.5 lakh.

Garima Balika Sanrakshan Evam Samman Yojana: This scheme has been launched in order to reward and give recognition to various individuals and organizations 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 rewards and 06 individual rewards have been granted during the year 2019-20.

Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana: Mukhya Mantri Rajshree Yojana was launched 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 1st June, 2016, is

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. 16.18 lakh girls have been benefited with the first instalment and 9.23 lakh girls second instalment under this scheme. The financial year 2019-20 budget received ₹299.48 crore against which an expenditure of ₹99.83 crore incurred till December, 2019.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme: Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme was launched as one of the flagship and convergent programmes of the Government, to address the declining Child Sex Ratio and related issues of empowerment of women on a life-cycle continuum. The objective of scheme is to prevent gender based sex selection, to ensure survival & protection of girl child and to ensure education and participation of girl child.

Awards and reorganization –

- State has been awarded as the best performing state in the country on 24th January, 2019 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.
- State has awarded as the best performing state in the country on 6th September, 2019 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

Menstrual Hygiene Scheme for Girls and Women: Special and targeted efforts are being done 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. 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.

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 which is 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 10
- 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, Home Department and other Department. An outlay of ₹30 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2019-20, out of which an expenditure of ₹13.11 lakh has been made till December, 2019.

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 Women Self Help Group (WSHGs) to participate in India International Trade Fair (IITF), Shilp Gram Utsav and fairs of other departments. 25 Amrita Haat are planned to be organized in 2019-20. 10 district level Haat has been organized where 722 SHGs participated. An outlay of ₹175 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2019-20, out of which an expenditure of ₹33.94 lakh has been made till December, 2019.

Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi (I M Shakti): Rajasthan Government has announced the Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi with a budget allotment of ₹1,000 crore. This scheme will be focused on all round empowerment of women. All the schemes for skill development will be brought together under one umbrella which is called Indira Mahila Shakti Nidhi. The scheme has been launched to achieve the following objectives:

- To provide aid to women in order to establish industries
- To provide aid for innovative research
- To provide training to women and girls for skill development
- Awareness for education

- To provide assistance for rehabilitation of the women victims

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
- Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme
- Mission Gramya Shakti
- Allotment of Fair price shops to WSHGs
- Prevention of Child Marriages

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. 01A

This Act provides guarantee for at least 100 days of employment in a year to every household in rural areas. It also stipulates one third participation by women. During the year 2018-19, in MGNREGA 2,942.38 lakh man-days of employment was generated for which an amount of ₹3,886 crore was paid as wages. During the year 2019-20, 2,661.92 lakh man-days of employment has been generated up to December, 2019 for which an amount of ₹4,101.08 crore has been paid as wages.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): Point No. 01F01 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 are given below:

- During the year 2018-19, 21,743 new and revived Self Help Groups (SHGs) were brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 17,331, which was 125.46 per cent of the target. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 36,246 new and revived SHGs were brought under NRLM fold against the annual target of 55,083, which is 65.80 per cent of the target.
- During the year 2018-19, 17,756 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund (RF) against the annual target of 13,693, which was 129.67 per cent of the target. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 15,753 SHGs were provided Revolving Fund against the annual target of 41,500, which is 37.96 per cent of the target.
- During the year 2018-19, 12,772 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) against the annual target of 11,678, which was 109.37 per cent of the target. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 9,414 SHGs were provided Community Investment Fund against the annual target of 16,900, which is 55.70 per cent of the target.

Rural Houses: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY): Point No. 6A01

During the year 2018-19, 3,24,216 houses were constructed against the annual target of 2,13,204, which was 152.07 per cent of the target. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 86,134 houses have been constructed against the annual target of 3,64,000, which is 23.66 per cent of the target.

EWS/ LIG Houses in Urban Areas: Point No. 06B01

During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019), 1,840 houses have been constructed. Target has not been received for the year 2019-20 from Government of India.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

A. Habitations covered (Partially covered and slipped back): Point No. 07A03: Under this programme, 2,139 habitations were covered during the year 2018-19 against the target of 1,000, which was 213.90 per cent of the total target. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 984 habitations have been covered. Target has not been received for the year 2019-20 from Government of India.

B. Coverage of water quality affected Habitations: Point No. 07A04 During the year 2018-19, 1,167 habitations were covered against the target of 1,150, which was 101.48 per cent of the target. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 717 habitations have been covered. Target has not been received for the year 2019-20 from Government of India.

Institutional Delivery: Point No. 08E01

Under this programme, during the year 2018-19, 13,19,254 institutional deliveries were performed. During the year 2019-20, 10,33,532 institutional deliveries have been performed up to December, 2019.

SC families assisted under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) component and concessional loan of NSFDC: Point No 10A02

Under this programme, during the year 2018-19, 14,905 SC families had been assisted. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 10,001 SC families have been assisted.

No. of SC students benefited under Post Matric Scholarship: Point No. 10A03

Under this scheme, during the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) total 1,70,059 students have been benefited.

Universalization of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): Point No. 12A01

Under this programme, during the year 2018-19, 304 ICDS blocks were functional against the target of 304, which is 100 per cent of the target. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 304 ICDS blocks are functioning. Target has not been received for the year 2019-20 from Government of India.

Anganwari Centers Functional: Point No. 12B01

During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 61,593, Anganwaries are functional. Target has not been received for the year 2019-20 from Government of India.

Assistance to Urban Poor Families: Point No. 14A01

Under the seven point charter-allotment of land patta, affordable house, water, sanitation, health, education and social security, During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) assistance was provided to 9,140 families.

Area Covered under Plantation (Public & Forest Land): Points No. 15A01

Under this programme, during the financial year 2018-19, 34,798 hectare area was covered under plantations against the target of 33,194 hectare, which was 104.83 per cent of the target. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 24,427.35 hectares area have been covered under plantation against the target of 66,580 hectare, which is 36.69 per cent of the target.

Seedling Planted (Public & Forest Land): Point No. 15A02

Under this programme, during the year 2018-19, 203.556 lakh seedlings were planted on public and forest land against the target of 188 lakh, which was 108.27 per cent of the target. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 156.743 lakh seedlings have

been planted against the target of 432.77 lakh, which is 36.22 per cent of the target.

Rural Roads-PMGSY: Point No. 17A01

Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), during the financial year 2018-19, 2,527.293 km. rural roads were constructed against the target of 2,600 km., which was 97.20 per cent of the target. During the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 56.779 km. roads have been constructed. Target has not been received for the year 2019-20 from Government of India.

Energizing Pump Sets: Point No. 18D01

Under this programme, during the year 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) 77,951 wells have been energized against the target of 40,700, which is 191.53 per cent of the target.



STATE FINANCE AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT



FISCAL DEFICIT

Fiscal Deficit to GSDP in 2018-19 was 3.66 per cent (without UDAY)



DEBT & OTHER LIABILITIES

Debt & other liabilities to GSDP in 2018-19 was 33.03 per cent



EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

Out of total 15 EAPs costing rupees ₹24,186.93 crore, 13 EAPs are in process.



PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Total 33 Projects are on going under PPP mode. Total Project outlay is ₹2,609.38 crore

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The performance of the State during 2018-19 in terms of key fiscal targets remains as under in table 10.1.

Table 10.1 Fiscal Variables 2018-19

Fiscal Variables	Targets under FRBM Act	As per MTFPS (Revised)	Actual
Revenue Surplus (+) / Deficits (-) (₹ crore)	Revenue Surplus or Zero Deficit	(-) 24825	(-) 28900
Revenue Surplus /Deficit to Revenue Receipts ratio (Per cent)	-	(-) 16.75	(-) 20.96
Fiscal Deficit (₹ crore)	-	31473	34473
Fiscal Deficit to GSDP Ratio	3.0% or Below	3.39%	3.66%*
Outstanding Debts as % to GSDP	Not more than 35.00%	33.30%	33.03%*

*GSDP based on 2011-12 series – ₹9,42,586 crore.

MTFPS - Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement

Fiscal Deficit:- The fiscal deficit remains ₹34,473 crore in 2018-19, as against ₹31,473 crore assumed in revised estimates 2018-19. Fiscal deficit to Gross State Domestic Product ratio remains 3.66 per cent in 2018-19, whereas it was projected 3.39 per cent in

revised estimates 2018-19.

The detailed fiscal position/parameters of finances of the State Government are summarised in table 10.2 and figure 10.1 to 10.11.

Table 10.2 Fiscal Position / Parameters

(₹ Crore)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Revenue Receipts	91327	100285	109026	127307	137873
(i) Own Taxes	38673	42713	44372	50605	57380
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	13230	10928	11615	15734	18603
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	19817	27916	33556	37028	41853
(iv) Union Grant	19607	18728	19483	23940	20037
2. Non Debt Capital Receipts	1019	1472	1741	15150	15178
Of which - UDAY scheme				15000	15000
3. Total Receipts (Revenue Receipt + Non Debt Capital Receipts)	92346	101757	110767	142457	153051
4. Total Expenditure	111346	164827	157085	167799	187524
Of which - UDAY scheme		40050	22372	15000	15000
(i) Revenue Expenditure	94542	106239	127140	145841	166773
of which					
(a) UDAY Scheme			9000	12000	12000
(b) Interest payment	10463	12008	17677	19720	21695
(ii) Capital Outlay	16103	21986	16980	20624	19638
Of which - UDAY scheme		5700	3000	3000	3000
(iii) Loans & Advances	701	36602	12965	1334	1113
Of which - UDAY scheme		34350	10372	0	0
5. Gross State Domestic Product (At current prices on 2011-12 series)	615642	681482	760750	835170	942586
6. Revenue surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-3215	-5954	-18114	-18534	-28900
6.a Revenue surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (Without UDAY Scheme)			-9114	-6534	-16900
7. Fiscal Deficit	19000	63070	46318	25342	34473
7(a).Fiscal Deficit (Without UDAY scheme)		23020	23946	25342	34473
8. Primary surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-8537	-51062	-28641	-5622	-12778
8(a).Primary surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (Without UDAY scheme)		-11012	-6269	-5622	-12778
9. Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%)	3.09	9.25	6.09	3.03	3.66
9(a).Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (%) (Without UDAY scheme)		3.38	3.15	3.03	3.66
10. Rate of Growth of Revenue Receipts (%)	22.63	9.81	8.72	16.77	8.30
11. Rate of Growth of own Tax Revenue (%)	15.52	10.45	3.88	14.05	13.39
12. Revenue Receipts to GSDP ratio (%)	14.83	14.72	14.33	15.24	14.63
13. Own Tax Revenue to GSDP ratio (%)	6.28	6.27	5.83	6.06	6.09
14. Expenditure on Salary & Wages	23498	25872	30016	37611	49790
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	25.73	25.80	27.53	29.54	36.11
(ii) as % of Revenue Exp. (net of interest Payments & Pension)	31.56	31.03	30.89	33.52	39.93
15. Expenditure on Interest Payments	10463	12008	17677	19720	21695
(i) as % of Revenue Receipts	11.46	11.97	16.21	15.49	15.74
(ii) as % of Revenue Expenditure	11.07	11.30	13.90	13.52	13.01
16. Debt & Other Liabilities	147609	209386	255002	281182	311374
as % of GSDP	23.98	30.73	33.52	33.67	33.03

Figure 10.1

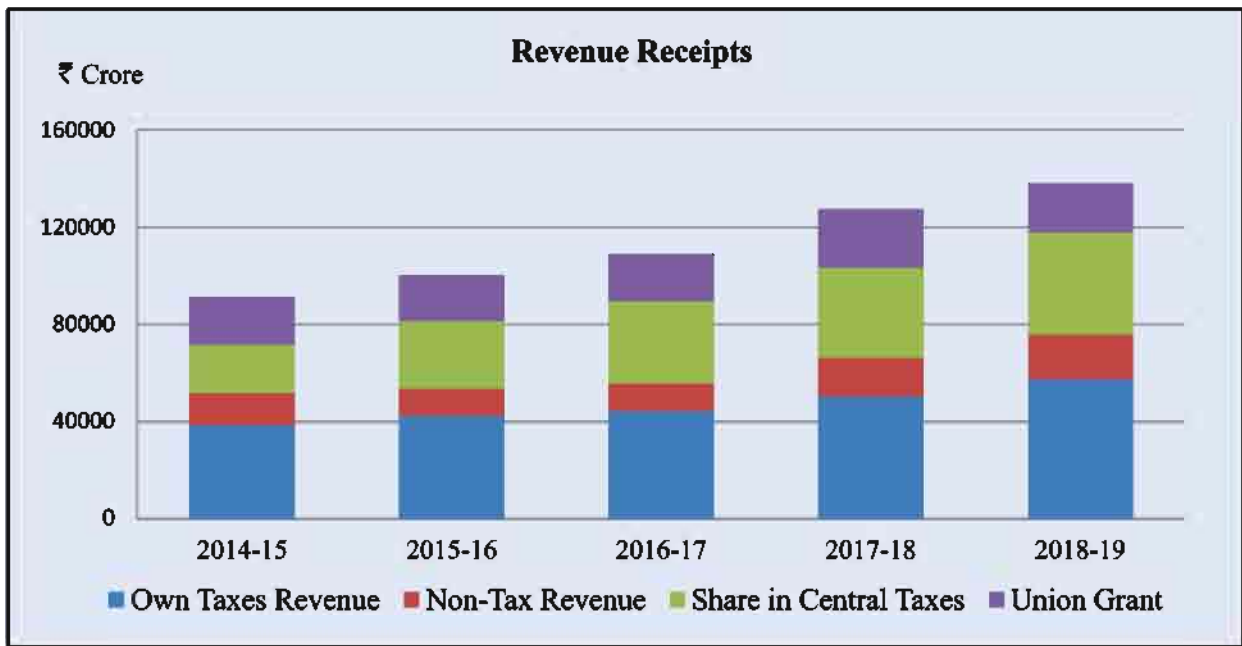


Figure 10.2

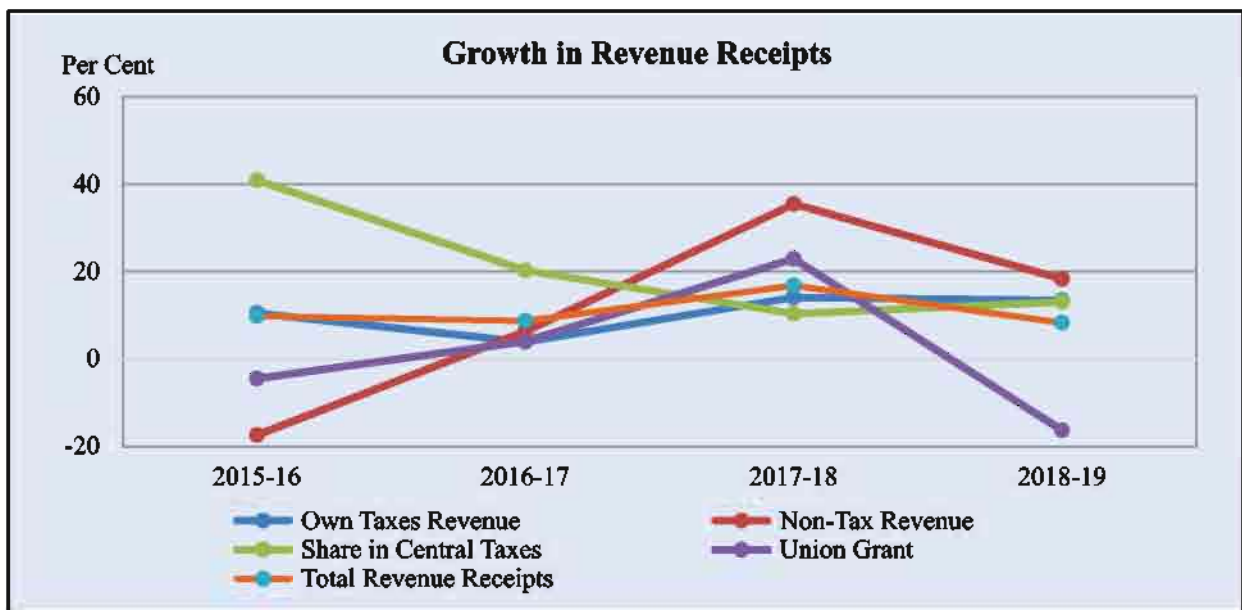


Figure 10.3

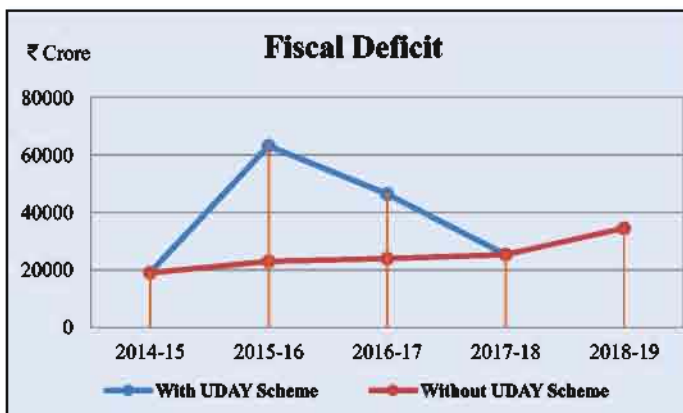


Figure 10.4

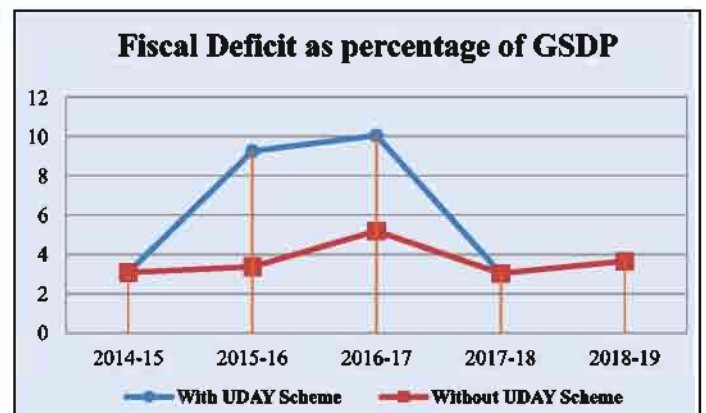


Figure 10.5

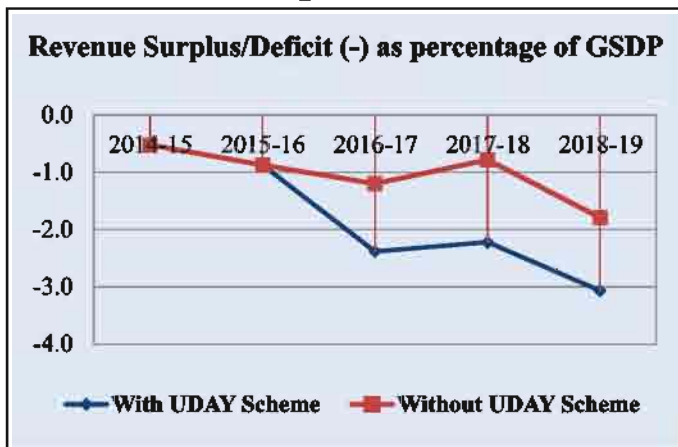


Figure 10.6

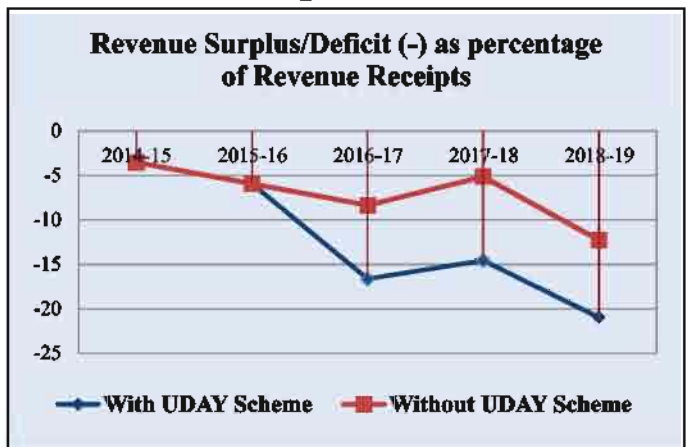


Figure 10.7

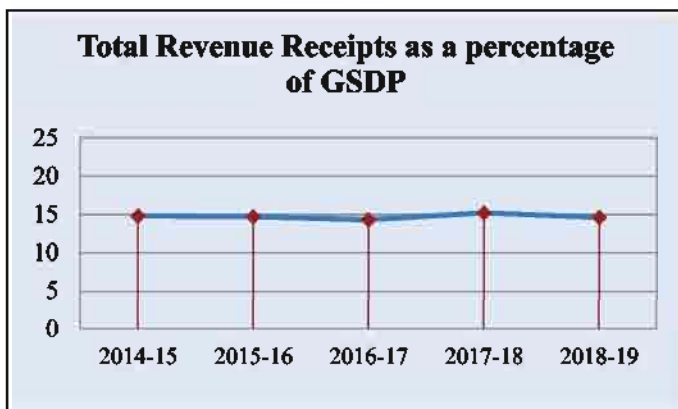


Figure 10.8

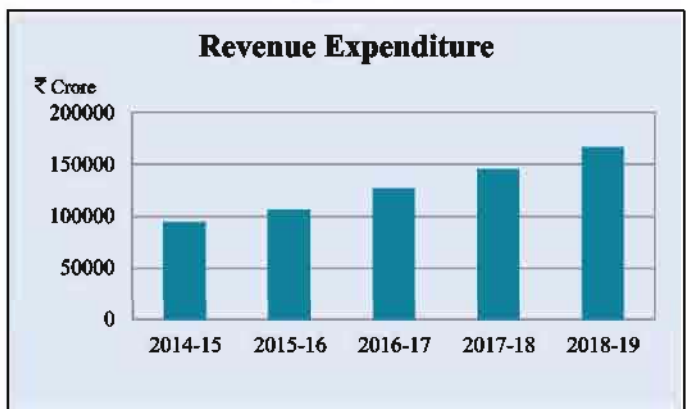


Figure 10.9

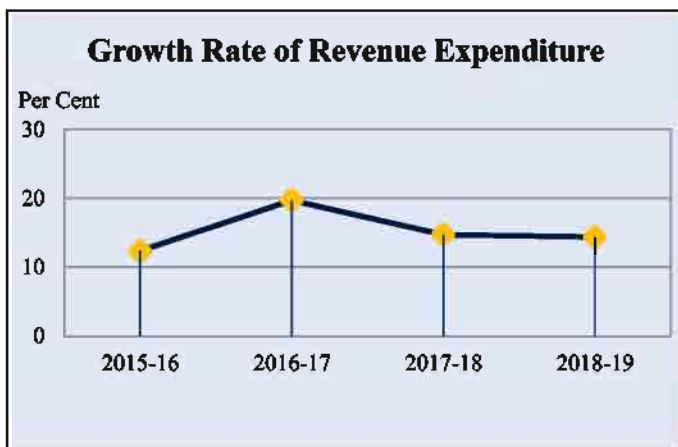


Figure 10.10

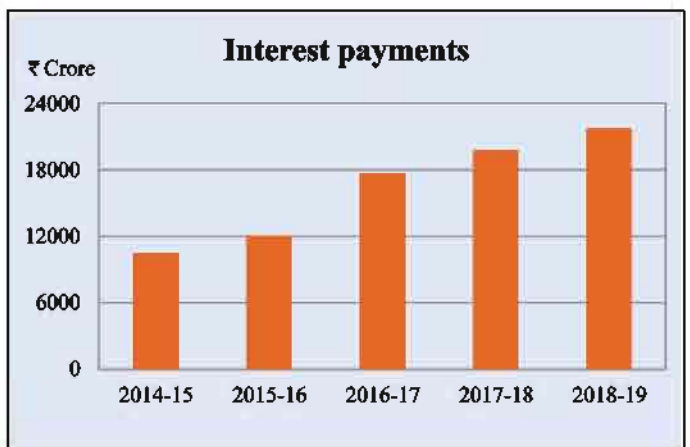
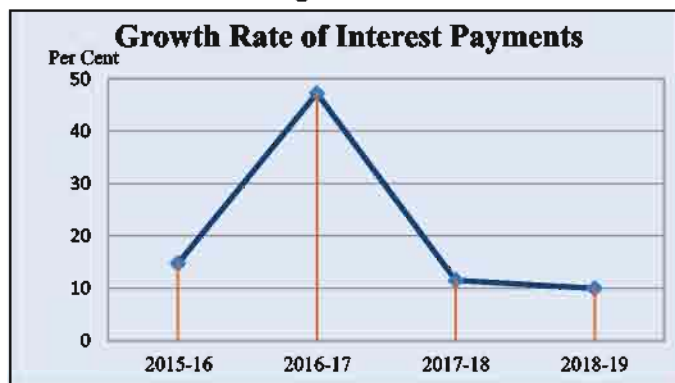


Figure 10.11



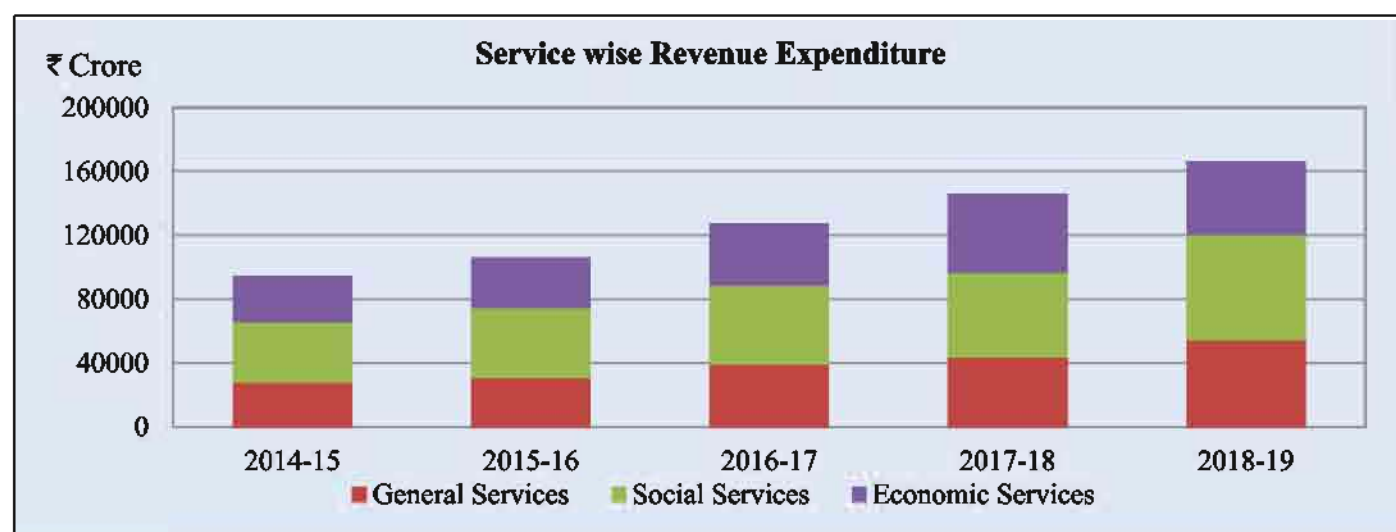
Revenue expenditure is given in comparative statement of service-wise revenue in table 10.3 and figure 10.12.

Table 10.3 Details of Service-wise Revenue Expenditure

(₹ Crore)					
Item	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Revenue Expenditure	94542	106239	127140	145841	166773
General Services (including Grant-in-Aid & Contribution)	27868 (29.48)	31016 (29.20)	39203 (30.84)	43450 (29.79)	54364 (32.60)
Social Services	37754 (39.93)	43349 (40.80)	49372 (38.83)	53064 (36.39)	65687 (39.39)
Economic Services	28920 (30.59)	31874 (30.00)	38565 (30.33)	49327 (33.82)	46722 (28.01)

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

Figure 10.12



Salient features of fiscal position are as under:-

Trends of Receipts:- During the year 2018-19, the revenue receipts have increased by 8.30 per cent over previous year. The growth rate of own tax revenue is 13.39 per cent which is mainly due to growth of 88.99 per cent in Goods and Service Tax, 19.49 per cent in State Excise, 5.75 per cent in Stamps and Registration, 4.89 per cent in Vehicle Tax and neutralized by negative growth of (-)22.19 per cent in Sales Tax, (-)20.32 per cent in Land Revenue, (-)36.39 per cent in Electricity Duty, (-)85.10 per cent in Taxes on Goods & Passenger Tax and (-) 91.96 per cent in Entertainment & Luxury Tax over the previous year.

Trends of Expenditure:- During the year 2018-19, 79.92 per cent of total expenditure excluding UDAY

scheme was met from revenue receipts in comparison to 83.32 per cent in the year 2017-18 and the remaining from capital receipts and borrowed funds. The budgeted scheme expenditure during the year 2018-19 remains ₹84,154 crore without UDAY Scheme which is 33.33 per cent higher in comparison to the year 2017-18. The expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2018-19 is 39.93 per cent of total revenue expenditure (net of interest and pension payments). The increase in expenditure on salary and wages during the year 2018-19 is 32.38 per cent over previous year. The developmental expenditure which comprises expenditure on Economic and Social Services was ₹1,32,572 crore including UDAY scheme during the year 2018-19, which is 70.7 per cent of aggregate expenditure. Details of developmental expenditure are given in table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Details of Development Expenditure

(₹ Crore)

Details	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
Social Services	43866	49531	55805	60495	72836
Economic Services	39078	83839	61641	63326	59736
of which UDAY Scheme		40050	22372	15000	15000
Total Developmental Expenditure	82944	133370	117446	123821	132572
Total Expenditure	111346	164827	157085	167799	187524
Development expenditure as percentage to total expenditure	74.5%	80.9%	74.8%	73.8%	70.7%

Capital Outlay:- The capital outlay during the year 2018-19 are ₹19,638 crore and ₹16,638 crore with UDAY Scheme and without UDAY Scheme, respectively.

Fiscal Liabilities (Debt & Other Liabilities):- The quantum of fiscal liabilities was ₹2,81,182 crore at the end of 2017-18, which increased to ₹3,11,374 crore as on 31st March, 2019, showing an increase of ₹30,192 crore over previous year. The components of fiscal liabilities are:- (i) internal loan of ₹2,19,312 crore, (ii) loan of ₹13,927 crore from Central Government, (iii) liabilities of Provident Fund & State Insurance of ₹47,478 crore and (iv) other liabilities of Reserve Funds & Deposits of ₹30,657 crore. The growth of fiscal liabilities is 10.74 per cent during the year 2018-19 over the year 2017-18.

The ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts is 225.84 per cent during the year 2018-19. The fiscal liabilities stood at 4.10 times of own (tax and non-tax) revenue at the end of the year 2018-19. The fiscal liabilities as percentage of GSDP in the year 2018-19 is 33.03 per cent which is lower than the ceiling of 35.00 per cent as mentioned in FRBM Act, 2005.

Fiscal Consolidation:- State remains into Revenue Deficit during the year 2018-19 amounting to ₹28,900 crore. Fiscal Deficit remains to ₹34,473 crore during the year 2018-19, which is 3.66 per cent of GSDP. Fiscal Deficit in year 2017-18 was ₹25,342 crore which is 3.03 per cent of GSDP.

Review of Five Year / Annual Plans

Approved Outlay and Expenditure of Five Year / Annual Plans are given in table 10.5.

Table 10.5 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	78117.34
Schematic Budget (2018-19)	107865.40	100198.54*
Schematic Budget (2019-20)	116735.96	69131.97#

*Tentative Expenditure # Upto December, 2019

MODIFIED SCHEMATIC BUDGET OUTLAY (2019-20)

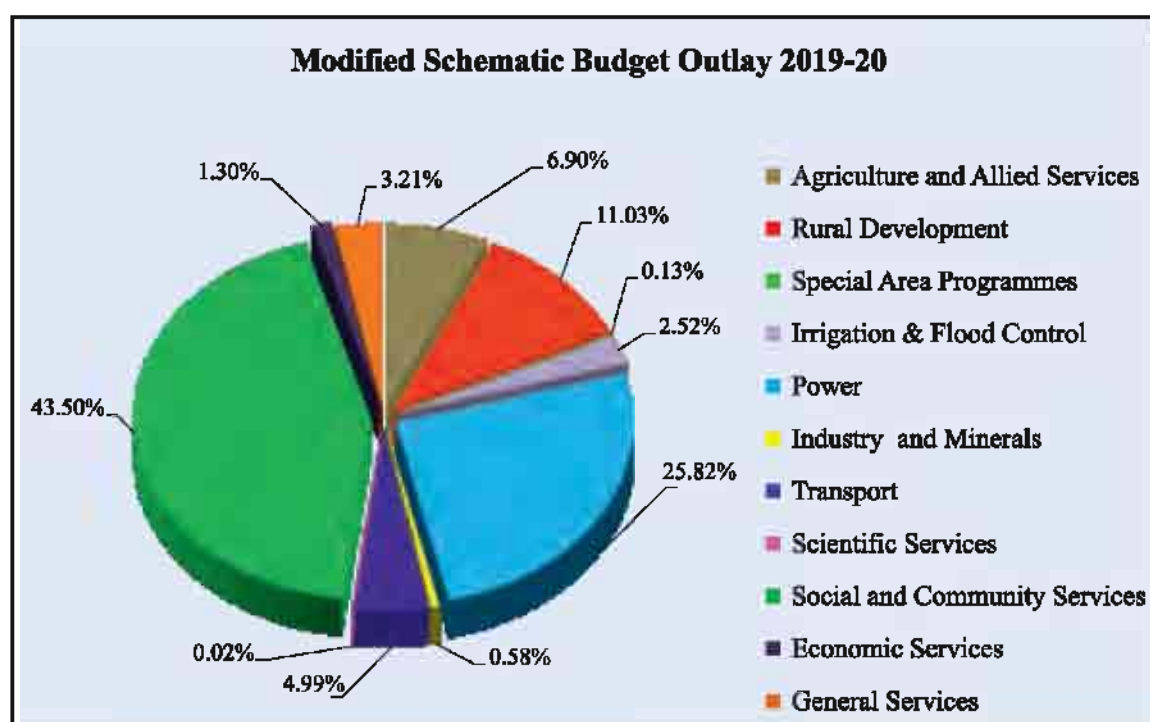
The Modified Schematic Budget outlay for the year 2019-20 is ₹1,16,735.96 crore. The major head wise allocations for 2019-20 are given in table 10.6 and figure 10.13.

Table 10.6 Modified Schematic Budget Outlay 2019-20

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Major head/ Sector	Modified Schematic Budget Outlay 2019-20
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	8057.51
2.	Rural Development	12873.74
3.	Special Area Programme	149.33
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	2939.45
5.	Power	30144.22
6.	Industry & Minerals	679.08
7.	Transport	5829.09
8.	Scientific Services	21.98
9.	Social & Community Services	50779.57
10.	Economic Services	1512.46
11.	General Services	3749.53
	Total	116735.96

Figure 10.13



The progress under Schematic Budget 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Progress under Schematic Budget 2018-19 and 2019-20

(₹ Lakh)

S.No.	Major Head	Expenditure	
		2018-19*	2019-20#
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	724517.18	664906.70
2	Rural Development	1041390.55	1108121.04
3	Special Area Programme	18921.03	9492.31
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	251606.65	207915.47
5	Power	2518382.00	888963.91
6	Industry & Minerals	38885.81	26366.65
7	Transport	633188.13	428591.45
8	Scientific Services	1550.54	563.68
9	Social & Community Services	4211175.72	3215566.61
10	Economic Services	242823.43	104137.01
11	General Services	337412.84	258572.12
	Grand Total	10019853.88	6913196.95

*Tentative Expenditure

#Upto December, 2019

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

State Government seeks loan/ assistance from various external funding agencies including international donors for financing various infrastructure and social sector projects for speedy development of the State.

The World Bank Group, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Agence française de développement (AFD), KfW (German Agency), New Development Bank (NDB) are some of the major external agencies that have been funding various projects of the State for different sectors viz. Irrigation, Health, Water Supply, Forestry, Urban Development, Infrastructure, Energy, Agriculture and Rural Development (Poverty Alleviation Programmes).

There are various sectors where the State faces challenges. Drinking water, poverty alleviation, education, infrastructure, health, energy, road and livelihood are the high priority sectors of the State Government. To improve the standards of living of the people of Rajasthan, external loan/ assistance plays an important role. This source of financing has mobilized huge additional resources for the State. Some crucial projects in various sectors have also been funded by 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 per the recommendation of 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.

Financial year 2019-20

At the start of financial year 2019-20, there were 13 ongoing Externally Aided Projects in the State. During the year, two new projects namely Rajasthan State Highways Development Program-II (World Bank) and Rajasthan State Highways Investment Program-Project-II (ADB) have been sanctioned and effective from 14th October, 2019 and 02nd December, 2019 respectively and two ongoing Projects namely Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program-Project-I and Re- Organization Jodhpur Water Supply Project were completed in April, 2019 and September, 2019 respectively. The outlay kept for ongoing EAPs in financial year 2019-20 was ₹5,080.92 crore, against which ₹3,688.92 crore expenditure incurred up to December, 2019.

Table 10.8 Financial Overview of Externally Aided Projects

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Name of Project/Funding Agency /Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. during 2019-20 upto December, 2019	Total Exp. since inception to December, 2019
1.	Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Project Phase-II (JICA) October, 2011 to March, 2021	1152.53	21.12	#1086.26
2.	Reorganization Jodhpur Water Supply Project - (AFD) February, 2012 to September, 2019	740.50	35.76	524.56
3.	Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project (WB) July, 2012 to June, 2020	806.43	96.59	578.97
4.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project – Nagaur (JICA) January, 2013 to January, 2020	2938.00	240.18	@2248.90
5.	Jaipur Metro Rail Line-1 Phase B (ADB) (June, 2014 to March, 2020)	1126.00	99.44	#932.58
6.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program (ADB) (November, 2014 to April, 2019)	900.00	1.47	809.91

S. No.	Name of Project/Funding Agency /Project Period	Total Project Cost	Exp. during 2019-20 upto December, 2019	Total Exp. since inception to December, 2019
7.	Intra State Transmission System in Rajasthan Under Green Energy Corridors Project (KFW) October, 2015 to December, 2019	793.90	126.98	514.18
8.	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program- (RUIDP Phase-III) (ADB) November, 2015 to June, 2020	3672.00	276.87	1133.78
9.	Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project -Tranche 1 (JICA) October, 2017 to October, 2024	1069.40	147.00	292.41
10.	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Programme-1 (ADB) November, 2017 to March, 2022	2452.36	440.52	*2285.07
11.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project for Desert Areas – Tranche 1 (NDB) May, 2018 to August, 2023	958.00	238.27	611.96
12.	Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan (World Bank) July, 2018 to March, 2024	202.08	9.86	35.07
13.	Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan (World Bank) October, 2018 to October, 2019	1761.96	1761.96	1761.96
14.	Rajasthan State Highway Development Program-II (World Bank) October, 2019 to March ,2024	2996.70	147.77	147.77
15.	Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-Project-II (RSHIP-II) (ADB) December, 2019 to March ,2024	2617.07	45.13	45.13
	Total	24186.93	3688.92	13008.51

including State share of other Schemes.

@ Including NRWDP share * Including PPP share

Project-wise progress of the ongoing Externally Aided Projects is summarized as under:-

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 is scheduled to be completed in 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 sanctuaries namely Kumbhal Garh, Phulwarikinal, Jaisamand, Sitamata, Basi, Kailadevi and Raoli Todargh.

Core activities which are being taken up under the project are afforestation, Biodiversity Conservation, Soil & 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 all targeted area i.e. 83,675 hectare. 2,00,000 Cubic meter Check Dam, 5,00,967 Running meter Contour Bonding and Closure of Biodiversity Closures in 5,000 hectare have also been completed in the project. Works have been completed for Machia, Sajjangarh and Nahargarh Biological parks. The work of Abhedha Biological Park is in progress. Since inception to December, 2019 an amount of ₹1,086.26 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹48.60 crore was fixed against which ₹21.12 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

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 ₹740.50 crore, out of which phase I cost was ₹549.55 crore and Phase II cost was ₹190.95 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 was extended by the AFD up to September, 2019. Now AFD funding is over and remaining works as well as ongoing works will be executed from State fund.

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 are laying of pipeline from Rajiv Gandhi Lift Canal (RGLC) to proposed Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Surpura headworks, Construction of 90 Million Liter 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, Works of Surpura Reservoir of 210 Million Cubic Feet (mcft) has been completed. Similarly under Surpura Head Works with 90 MLD WTP, Clear Water Reservoir of 8 Million Liter (ML) and 1.75 ML have been constructed and 12.20 km. DI pipe and 32.60 km. GRP pipe lines have already been commissioned and are operational. Package for renovation of Administrative Block of Chief Engineer Project Office Campus has also been completed.

Package for Takhat Sagar 90 MLD filter plant, rehabilitation of source canal, improvement of distribution system, replacement of pumping machinery etc. are under progress.

Since inception to December, 2019, an amount of ₹524.56 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹100.00 crore was fixed against which ₹35.76 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project - World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The revised project cost is ₹806.43 crore in which ₹473.50 crore World Bank, ₹202.93 crore State share and ₹130.00 crore farmers contribution. Project is effective from July, 2012 and scheduled to be completed in October, 2019 which has now been extended up to June, 2020.

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 departments i.e. Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Watershed and Soil Conservation, Water Resources and Ground Water Department. The project will directly benefit nearly 1,37,607 farmers, predominantly small holders by sustainably increasing their income levels.

The Agriculture Department constructed 1,190

diggis, established mini sprinklers in 973.14 hectares, sprinkler in 10,838 hectares, crop demonstration laid out on 53,130 hectares, fodder demonstration taken place on 3,906.8 hectares. 15,925 items were distributed to farmers under Farm Machinery. The Horticulture Department completed green house/shed net house in 3,47,360 Square meter, solar panels/pumps on 1,074 farmers field, demonstration on fruits plants in 1,264 hectares, demonstration laid out on vegetable in 1,668 hectares. Animal Husbandry Department have also distributed 1,943 goats, 5,189 bucks for breed improvement, 27,376 clean milk kits and 7,182 animal health camps have been organized in selected areas of the project. Similarly under Watershed Department, field bonds of 13.89 Lakh meters have been set up in arable area and constructed 626 farm pond/dugout pond, 586 tanks and 40 Mini Percolation Tanks/Sunken ponds. On Non-Arable land 66 Nadis, 190 Mini Percolation tanks, 197 earthen check dams/ dug out ponds created. Pasture development made on 115 hectares. Besides 183 Mini Percolation Tanks, 76 Earthen check Dams/Dugout ponds and 538 water harvesting structures have been created as drainage line treatment. Around 56 per cent Rehabilitation and modernization of canal and structures of 8 canal networks have been completed by Water Resources Department. Ground Water Department constructed 96 Piezometers and observation wells and 76 telemetric digital water level recorders for monitoring of ground water. 200 water meters were installed on farmer's private wells. Since inception to December, 2019 an amount of ₹578.97 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹215.44 crore was fixed against which ₹96.59 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

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 State Government has requested to JICA through Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India for extension of the project period upto January, 2022.

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 Jayalmatasukh regional water supply project and 97 villages of Nawa - Dudu Bisalpur project will also be benefitted in the project. The project aims to develop the infrastructure of water treatment plant of capacity 250 MLD at Nokha Daiya, Bikaner and main pipelines of 477 km., rising pipelines of 1,966 km., distribution pipeline system consist of 939 km. of uPVC & 4,965 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 benefit the urban population of 6,13,899 souls and rural population of 24,05,000 souls (as projected for the year 2045) with safe drinking water facility.

The work execution of the project has been divided in 10 packages. The work orders for all packages have already been issued. 3 Transmission system packages have been completed and water supply has been started. Presently, 7 towns and 409 villages benefitted from the project. 2 Cluster Distribution System (CDS) packages (National Rural Drinking Water Program funded) have been completed. Remaining 4 CDS (JICA funded) packages are under progress. The procurement of tenth package i.e Fluorosis Mitigation Project, re-tenders will be invited with revised pre-qualification criteria after competent approval. Since inception to December, 2019 an amount of ₹2,248.90 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹300 crore was fixed against which ₹244.90 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

Jaipur Metro Rail Line 1 - Phase B Project – ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹1,126 crore in which ₹969 crore is ADB loan portion and ₹157 crore will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from June, 2014 and is scheduled to be completed by March, 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 km. 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 has been completed. All the 5 cross passage have been completed. All tunneling activities including retrieval of TBMs have been completed. At Chhoti Chaupar underground Station, the works of Top slab, Roof slab & Concourse slab have been completed. At Badi Chaupar Station, Top slab, Roof slab and Concourse slab works have been completed. Structural work of 04 Entry/ Exit at Badi Chaupar and 04 Entry / Exit at Chhoti Chaupar have been completed and finishing work is under progress.

The Phase 1 B works of Electrical and Mechanical works (Environmental Control System (ECS), Tunnel Ventilation System (TVS), Traction, Power Supply, Lifts and Escalators) are under progress. Trial run of Jaipur Metro has been started on new metro line between Chandpole to Badi Chaupar from 14th November, 2019. Since inception to December, 2019 an amount of ₹932.58 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2019-20 an outlay of ₹227 crore was fixed against which ₹99.44 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

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 has been approved and signed on 12th September, 2014 which consists of \$88 million from CTF and 62 million USD from OCR. Project commenced from November, 2014 and was to be completed by December, 2016 but ADB extended the project period to April, 2019. Out of \$150 million, \$8.5 million has been surrendered & cancelled by ADB, in December, 2017 and further \$9.5 million has been surrendered & cancelled by ADB, in November, 2018. Final disbursement

amount is \$71.62 Million (CTF) and \$50.22 Million (OCR). Balance loan amount has also been cancelled.

All seven projects of Tranche-1 has been completed in April, 2019 by utilizing amount of ₹809.91 crore.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹5 crore was fixed against which ₹1.47 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

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 ₹1,018.30 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 is effective from October, 2015 and scheduled to be completed by December, 2019. The State Government has requested to KfW through Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India for extension of the project period up to December, 2020.

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 has been funding through KfW having aggregated cost of ₹1,018.30 crore (Including Interest During Construction) was consisting of 11 ICB packages. The contracts worth ₹532 crore (Estimated as per DPR) have already been awarded. These contracts are being successfully implemented as per schedule. The balance scheme costing ₹486.32 crore was deferred after discussions with Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC) as the wind and solar power developers were not installing their plants at the pace earlier envisaged. The KfW, Ministry of New Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and Central Electricity Authority (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 in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan for KfW funding. Since inception to December 2019 an amount of ₹514.18 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, ₹126.98 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP- RUIDP Phase III)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). RUSDP comprises Project Loan of US\$250 Million & Program loan of US\$250 Million. Total Program size is US\$610 million (Estimated to ₹3,672 crore including ₹660 crore State share). Project is effective from November, 2015 and is scheduled to be completed by June, 2020.

The 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 6 project cities namely Tonk, Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Pali and Bhilwara (sewerage only). Main work under the project will be related to water supply distribution, network improvement on District Metered Area basis for continuous pressurized supply, Non-revenue water reduction, 100 per cent metered house service connections and sewerage network, treatment, house connection, reuse of treated effluent etc. Provision of long term (10 years) operation and maintenance is included in the contracts. 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 in the State. Sewerage works in Bikaner, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Mount Abu and Udaipur and drainage works in Banswara have been approved under program loan. Program loan fund has been released in two tranches each amounting of US\$125 million against compliance of agreed policy reforms.

Project loan progress, Sewer line works 723 km. out of 1,698 km. and 7 sewerage treatment plants and allied works are under progress in sewerage sector. Water supply line 1,334.44 km. out of 2,643 km. and 12 water tank, 4 raw water reservoir, 3 water treatment plant, 12 clear water reservoir are under progress in water supply sector.

Program loan progress, Sewer line 420 km. out of 1,068 km. and 11 nos. sewerage treatment plant with other allied works are under progress. Drain work of length 13.32 km. completed in Banswara town. Since inception to December, 2019 an amount of ₹1,133.78 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹700 crore was fixed against which ₹276.87 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)-JICA

This project is funded by the Japan International

Cooperation Agency (JICA). The estimated cost of the project is ₹2,348.87 crore. JICA will finance the project in two tranches and there would be two separate loan agreements for each tranche. The Project cost of tranche-1 is ₹1,069.40 crore (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 is effective from October, 2017 and scheduled to be completed by October, 2024.

Under the project, works for rehabilitation and renovation of 137 Irrigation Projects in 27 districts are to be taken up. Total Culturable Command Area (CCA) to be treated under the project is 4.70 lakh hectare.

Under the tranche-1, Minor & Medium irrigation projects of 16 districts of State namely Ajmer, Alwar, Sikar, Karauli, Tonk, SawaiMadhopur, 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 of 31 sub projects have been issued and rehabilitation works are in progress. Rehabilitation works of remaining 03 sub projects of Gurgaon canal system have been repackaged into 05 sub projects and their tenders are being reinvited.

Against saving, additional 29 sub-projects of amounting to ₹256.44 crore have been also included in Stage-1, out of which tender of 08 sub projects have been invited. Tenders of remaining 21 sub projects will be invited soon after concurrence from JICA. Since inception to December, 2019 an amount of ₹292.41 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2019-20 an outlay of ₹276.47 crore was fixed against which ₹147 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-1 (RSHIP-I)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project cost is ₹2,452.36 crore in which ₹1,430 crore (US\$220 Million) is ADB loan ₹224.39 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹797.97 crore is Private Share. Project is effective from November, 2017 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2022.

The objective of the project is to improve transport efficiency and safety on State highways. The project comprises the upgrading of around 1,000 km of State highways and Major District Roads (MDRs) to 2 lane

or intermediate lane standards and capacity building of PPP division by preparing and piloting streamlined business processes and procedures for road asset management, road safety and project management.

4 Packages comprising of 16 number of Highways of 980 km. length have been awarded for development (3 Packages comprising of 12 number of Highways of length 746 km. on PPP Hybrid Annuity mode & 1 Package comprising of 4 number of Highways of length 234 km. on EPC mode). Provisional completion certificates for 3 Packages comprising of 12 number of Highways of length 804 km. have been issued and Toll Collection has also commenced on 9 Highways. Since inception to December, 2019 an amount of ₹2,285.07 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹900 crore was fixed against which ₹440.52 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

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 estimated as ₹3,291.63 crore and proposed to be executed in 5 years in 3 overlapping tranches. The 1st tranche cost is ₹958 crore in which ₹669.40 crore (US\$100 Million) will be funded by NDB and ₹288.60 crore (US\$43.11 Million) will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from May, 2018 and scheduled to be completed by August, 2023.

In this project, works of relining of Indira Gandhi Feeder (IGF) & Indira Gandhi Main Canal (IGMC) in a length of 114 km., rehabilitation / restoration / rectification of distribution system, reclamation of waterlogged area in 33,312 hectares, micro irrigation works and other command area development works will get executed.

With the implementation of this project, 33,312 hectares of water logged land of Hanumangarh and Sri-Ganganagar districts will be reclaimed and 1,100 cusecs of water will be saved which will be utilized for further better irrigation and drinking water supplies in districts of Hanumanagr, Sri-Ganganagr, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhnu, Sikar and Churu districts of Rajasthan. Besides this, surplus water of Ravi-Beas rivers going waste will also be utilized.

Under the project, Relining work of IGF and IGMC 30.42 km. and civil Emergent Repair and Maintenance (ERM) works on all distribution system canals 627.54 km. have been completed. Since inception to December, 2019, an amount of ₹611.96

crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹245.13 crore was fixed against which ₹238.27 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan Project-World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The Project cost is ₹202.08 crore in which ₹141.46 crore (US\$21.7 Million) will be funded by the World Bank and ₹60.62 crore (US\$9.30 Million) will be borne by the State Government. Project is effective from 26th July, 2018 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024.

The objective of the project is to contribute to better planning and budget execution to enhance transparency, accountability and efficiency in public spending, 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 December, 2019 an amount of ₹35.07 crore has been incurred under the project.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹14.28 crore was fixed against which ₹9.86 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan-World Bank

The World Bank supported 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 fully disbursed on 9th June, 2016. The second tranche of the World Bank DPL i.e. ₹1,761.96 crore (US\$250 million) was released on 10th October, 2019. 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 house holds.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹1,850 crore was fixed against which ₹1761.96 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

Rajasthan State Highways Development Program-II Project (RSHDP) -World Bank

This project is funded by the World Bank. The project cost is ₹2,996.70 crore in which ₹1,779.43 crore is

World Bank loan and ₹893.63 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹323.64 crore is Private Share. Project is effective from October, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024.

The objective of the project is to build capacity for better management of the State Highways and improve traffic flows on selected State Highways in the Rajasthan. The project includes the following major components:

- The up-gradation of 816 km. of State Highways to two lane or intermediate lane standards
- Operationalization of the Rajasthan State Highways Authority
- Institutional Strengthening
- Road Safety
- Project Management Support

8 Packages comprising of 11 number of Highways of 816 km. lengths are proposed to be developed under this Project. 3 Packages comprising of 3 number of Highways of 328 km. lengths have been awarded for development on EPC mode wherein works are under progress.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an outlay of ₹150 crore was fixed against which ₹147.77 crore has been utilized up to December, 2019.

Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program-Project-II (RSHIP-II)-ADB

This project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Project cost is ₹2,617.07 crore in which ₹1,310.81 crore is ADB loan portion, ₹849.20 crore will be borne by the State Government and ₹457.06 crore is private share. Project is effective from December, 2019 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2024.

The objective of the project is to improve transportation efficiency and safety on State Highways.

The project includes the following major components:

- The construction or rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of about 754 km. of State highways and Major District Roads (MDRs) to two-lane or intermediate-lane standards, incorporated with road safety and climate change adaption features.
- To enhance the project management capacity of Public Private Partnership Division of the Public Works Department (PWD), in particular on safeguards implementation and monitoring and road safety.

Development work of 6 Packages comprising of 11

Highways of 754 km. lengths are proposed to be developed under this Project. 4 Packages comprising of 6 Highways of length 474 km. are proposed on EPC mode and 2 Packages comprising of 5 Highways of length 280 km. are proposed on Hybrid Annuity mode. Work for 4 Packages comprising of all 6 Highways of length 474 km. have been awarded on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode wherein work of 3 Packages comprising of 4 Highways of length 297 km. are under progress. Contract Agreement for 1 Package of length 177 km. has been executed on 15th November, 2019.

During the Financial Year 2019-20, an amount of ₹45.13 crore has been incurred up to December, 2019.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

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 RTPP Rules, 2013 provides a 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 passed the highways bill, 2014 on 09th April, 2015 which became 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 December, 2019 is shown in table 10.9.

Table 10.9 Sector-wise PPP Projects at a glance as on 31st December, 2019

S. No.	Sector	Projects Completed so far		Projects under implementation		Projects under planning or in pipeline	
		No.	₹Crore	No.	₹Crore	No.	₹Crore
1	Roads (State & National Highways)	70	8536.58	5	597.87	67	9029.77
2	Urban Infrastructure*	22	420.34	13	646.37	16	12859.55
3	Power	11	7097.90	8	1310.92	1	20.00
4	Water	1	46.00	-	-	2	2165.00
5	IT	1	54.01	-	-	-	-
6	Social*	63	638.05	6	40.16	5	213.43
7	Others	15	160.36	1	14.06	3	468.30
Total		183	16953.24	33	2609.38	94	24756.05

*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 Centres and Operation of Haemodialysis, Automated Driving Tracks and Foot over bridges have been shown as a single project in the respective category.

The above summary indicates that while 183 projects with an investment of ₹16,953.24 crore have been completed as on 31st December, 2019, 33 projects with an investment of ₹2,609.38 crore are currently

under implementation and another 94 projects involving an investment of ₹24,756.05 crore are in the pipeline. Some of the projects have been shown as single project in the respective category.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

BACKGROUND

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 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. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the most ambitious development agenda agreed by all member states of the United Nations. There is an opportunity for all of us to improve our world collectively. The comprehensiveness of the agenda is its strength. These 17 Goals were built on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals and include areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice among other priorities. In order to 'Leave No One Behind', it is important that we achieve them all by 2030. Sustainable Development Goals are an urgent call for action by all countries in a global partnership. The 17 SDGs comprise of 169 associated

targets, which are interconnected in nature. The targets for each goal are accompanied by indicators that focus on measurable outcomes.

This plan of action aims at ending poverty in all its dimensions, irreversibly, everywhere and leaving no one behind by including all in every development agenda. It also seeks to ensure peace and prosperity and forge partnerships for the people and planet. SDGs set out a universal and an unparalleled agenda which embraces economic, environmental and social aspects of the well being of societies.

The unprecedented global efforts made in SDG have resulted in profound achievements across the targets of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals. The recently published Sustainable Development Report 2019 highlights the global progress in critical areas of SDGs. These include significant decline in extreme poverty, decrease in under-5 mortality rate (by 49 per cent between 2000 and 2017), saving of millions of lives through immunizations and majority of the world's population having access to electricity.

Figure 11.1 Plan of action of the 2030 Agenda



Despite the significant progress made across goals, there are still many areas that need urgent collective attention. The most critical area identified in the Sustainable Development Report 2019 is climate change. The report highlights that the compounded effects of the climate change can be catastrophic and irreversible that may lead to increase in ocean acidification, coastal erosion, extreme weather conditions, land degradation, loss of vital species and the collapse of ecosystems. As per the report, poor shall be most affected by these effects and up to 14 crore people may be displaced potentially by 2050. The report also highlights the areas that can unleash the social and economic transformation needed to achieve our 2030 goals. The areas that can drive progress across all 17 SDGs include financing, resilience, sustainable and inclusive economies, more effective institutions, local action, better use of data, harnessing science, technology and innovation with a greater focus on digital transformation.

At global level, United Nations have developed a SDG global indicator framework comprising of 244 indicators for monitoring the progress towards the SDGs. In which, nine indicators repeat under different targets, the actual number of individual indicators in the list is 232.

INDIA'S COMMITMENT TO SDGs

India played a significant role in the formulation of United Nation's SDG 2030 Agenda. India has been a strong proponent of the SDGs and has been leading discussions on critical issues such as poverty, south-south cooperation and climate justice, at the global level. The country is committed to achieve the targets

across goals and this is reflected in the fact that many of the Government's flagship programmes are at the core of the SDGs. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) is responsible for developing and maintaining the National Indicator Framework (NIF), which will help in monitoring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets. Meta data for statistical indicators of NIF is the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national and state level and aims to measure the outcomes of the policies to achieve the targets under different SDGs.

National Indicator Framework (NIF)

In the light of the global SDG indicators and strengthening its efforts to achieve the Agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOS&PI), Government of India has also developed a National Indicators Framework (NIF) with inputs from Central Ministries and various other stakeholders. The NIF has been developed with the objective of monitoring and reporting on progress on SDGs at national level. The NIF comprise of 306 monitorable indicators for monitoring of SDGs. These indicators not only help in the monitoring the SDGs but also assists in formulating policy/guidelines to the policy makers and executive agencies can issued suitable direction to the implementers of various schemes and programmes. It is a dynamic framework which can be appended as per need and achievement levels. Details are given in table no. 11.1.

Figure 11.2: Key Features of National Indicators Framework

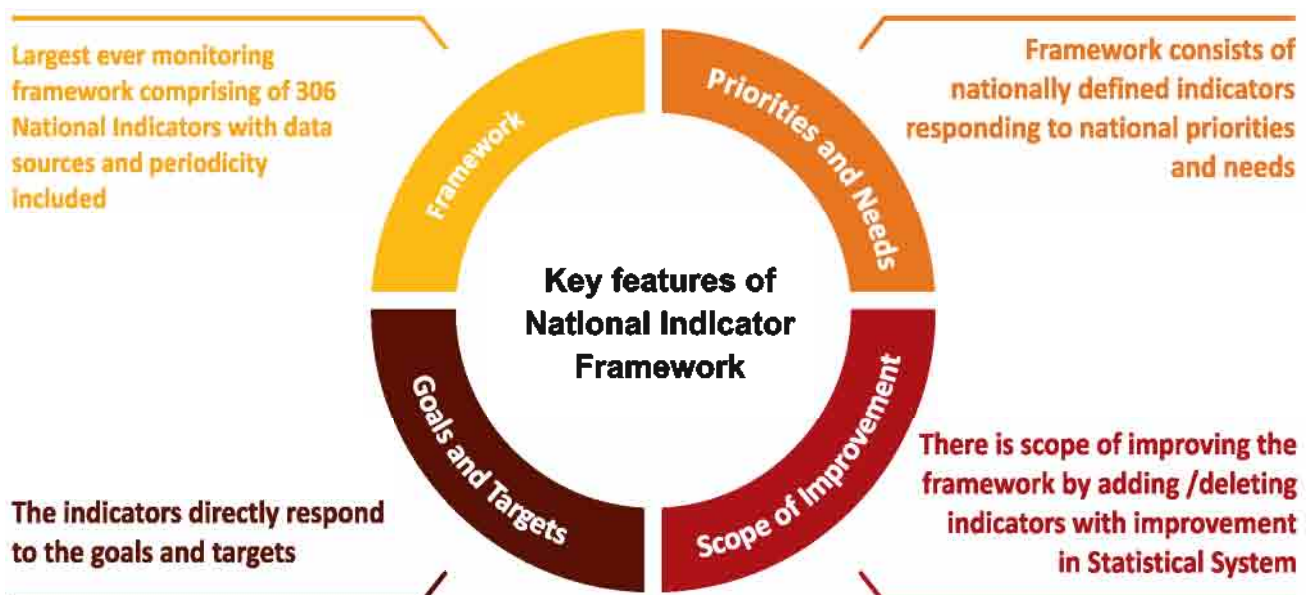


Table 11.1 SDG National Indicator Framework

Goal No.	No. of Target	No. of Global Indicator	No. of National Indicator
1	7	14	19
2	8	13	19
3	13	27	41
4	10	11	20
5	9	14	29
6	8	11	19
7	5	6	5
8	12	17	40
9	8	12	18
10	10	11	7
11	10	15	16
12	11	13	17
13	5	8	4
14	10	10	13
15	12	14	21
16	12	23	18
17	19	25	0
Total	169	244	306



Goal 1: No Poverty

Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. Goal 1 focuses on ending poverty in all its manifestations by 2030. It also focuses on ensuring social protection for the poor and vulnerable, increase access to basic services and building resilience to social and environmental shocks and disasters. The national indicator framework of MoS&PI comprise of 19 indicators for this goal.



Goal 2: Zero Hunger

The Goal 2 aims at ending hunger, providing universal access to safe and nutritious food, ending all forms of malnutrition including anaemia, promoting sustainable agriculture and preservation of indigenous plants & species etc. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019 provides that the number of people suffering from hunger has been on the rise since 2014. It further states that an estimated 82.1 crore people were undernourished in 2017, the same number as in 2010. In the National Indicator Framework, there are 19 indicators enlisted for measuring the performance of states and UTs for this goal.



Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being

The Goal 3 aims at access to quality health care services and preventive measures for ensuring healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all age groups. The National Indicator Framework comprise of 41 indicators for measuring the performance of States and UTs for this goal.



Goal 4: Quality Education

The Goal 4 aims to ensure that all people have access to quality education and the opportunities for lifelong learning. The Goal goes beyond school enrolment and looks at proficiency levels, the availability of trained teachers and adequate primary, secondary & tertiary education facilities and disparities in education outcomes. National Indicator Framework developed by MoS&PI comprise of 20 monitoring indicators for this goal.



Goal 5: Gender Equality

The Goal 5 aims at achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls by providing adequate representations in elected civic bodies, reduction in discrimination, prevention of crimes & atrocities and enactment of suitable laws for women and girls. In India's National Indicator Framework, there are 29 monitorable indicators for monitoring the progress for this goal.



Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Goal 6 aims to tackle challenges related to drinking water, sanitation for populations, as well as to water-related ecosystems. It also emphasises on universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, hygiene, waste water treatment, pollution free water reservoirs and increase in water efficiencies. National Indicator Framework comprise of 19 indicators for this goal.



Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

The Goal 7 aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services for all. It also emphasises on promotion of renewable energy, improvement in energy efficiency and increased use of clean energy. In the National Indicator framework, there are 5 indicators for measuring performance of States and UTs for this goal.



Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The goal 8 aims to promote sustained,

inclusive and higher rate of economic growth and provide full and productive employment and decent work for all. It also focuses on the technological up-gradation, innovations, protection of labour rights and access of financial services for all etc. The Goal has 40 monitorable indicators in the National Indicator Framework.



Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The SDG 9 aims at building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation for economic development and human well being. In the Indian context, MoS&PI has defined 18 indicators in NIF to measure the progress of SDG of States and UTs for this goal.



Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

The Goal 10 calls for reducing inequality, ensuring access to equal opportunities, promoting social, economic and political inclusion of all as well as reducing discrimination of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, religion or other status relevant within a society. The National Indicator Framework include 7 indicators for assessing the performance of SDG 10 in Indian context.



Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

The Goal 11 aims at making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. It focuses on access to adequate, safe and affordable housing, basic services, sustainable transport system for all and protection & safeguards the cultural and natural heritage. The National Indicator Framework developed by MoS&PI has defined 16 indicators for measuring performance of this goal.



Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

The Goal 12 aims at ensuring responsible consumption and production patterns for fostering sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. It also focuses on reduction of waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse of waste. The National Indicator Framework includes 17 monitorable indicators for assessing the performance of this goal.



Goal 13: Climate Action

Climate change is the greatest global challenge which poses a risk to our ecology, economy and society. SDG 13 aims at taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impact. In its endeavour to build resilience and limit climate-related hazards and natural disasters by improving education, awareness generation, institutional mechanism and early warning system. The National Framework comprise of 4 indicators for monitoring progress of this goal.



Goal 14: Life Below Water

The SDG 14 aims at conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, that focuses on preventing marine pollution, ending illegal and destructive fishing practices and provide access for small scale artisanal fisheries to marine resources and markets. This goal has very less perspective because of no coastal areas and limited life below water in state. In Indian context, there are 13 indicators defined in the National Indicator Framework.



Goal 15: Life on Land

The Goal 15 aims at protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and sustainably managing forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. It emphasizes on the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater and their services, forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands under various international agreements. 21 indicators have been defined in the National Indicator Framework for measuring the progress of this goal.



Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Goal 16 aims at promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and ensure access to justice for all and effective & inclusive institutions at all level. This goal also focusing on reducing all forms of violence and related deaths, reducing illicit financing and arms flows, reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms and develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions and responsive, inclusive, participatory & representative decision-making at all levels. There are 18 indicators included in the NIF to monitor progress of this goal.



Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Goal 17 aims at strengthening the means of implementation and revitalising the global partnership for sustainable development. This goal also focusing on enhancing international support for capacity-building, global macroeconomic stability, policy coherence for development, increase in disaggregated data availability and promote effective public, public-private & civil society partnerships. The UN Global Indicator Framework has 19 targets and 25 indicators for goal 17. The MoS&PI still not identified monitorable indicators in National Indicator Framework for this goal.

METADATA OF NATIONAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

An important initiatives undertaken by the Government of India (GoI) for monitoring of NIF by developing metadata for every national indicator. Metadata is an important document on the indicators which helps in standardization of data of indicators across the country. Further the metadata also enable the international agencies to integrate data from India to the global framework. In the connection of the global SDGs indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission, the MoS&PI 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' including metadata for 191 national indicators.

SDG India Index

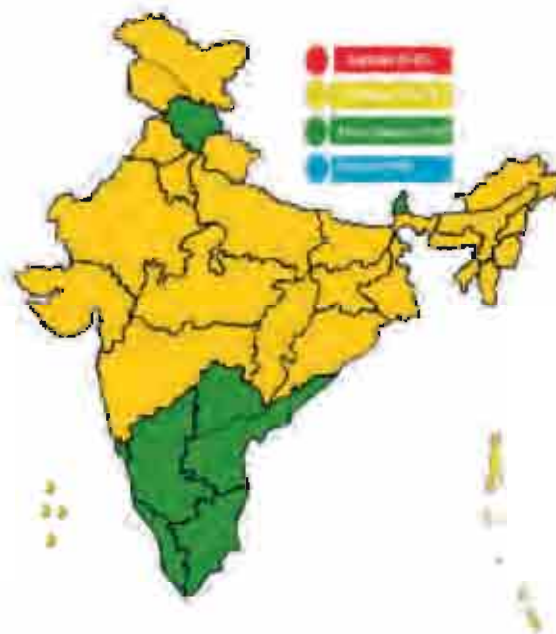
With the objective of measuring the progress of SDGs and develop competitiveness among States and UTs, NITI Aayog has released two versions of SDG India Index till now. Based on the results of the SDG India Index, States and Union Territories (UTs) have been classified into 4 categories: Achiever, Front runner, Performer and Aspirant, where the 'Achiever' category represents the highest rank and the 'Aspirant' category represents the lowest rank.

SDG India Index 1.0: The first version of the Index i.e. SDG India Index Baseline Report, 2018 (SDG India Index 1.0) was released in December, 2018. The Index tracks the progress of all the States and UTs on a

set of 62 indicators covering 13 SDGs (leaving out Goals 12, 13, 14 and 17, mainly because of paucity of data). As per the report, Rajasthan has been ranked as 'Performer' with 59 composite score in SDG India Index 1.0.

SDG India Index 2.0: It is the second version of the Index which builds upon its first version. It was launched in December, 2019. The Index has been constructed using 100 indicators, that covers 54 targets across 16 goals, barring Goal 17 due to the fact that the National Indicators of SDG 17 are not available, where 68 out of 100 indicators are directly taken from the National Indicator Framework, 20 NIF indicators have been modified or refined for the sake of data availability across all States/ UTs. 12 indicators which are not part of NIF were identified in consultation with line Ministries. On the lines of the first version of the SDG India Index, States and UTs have been classified into 4 categories i.e. Achiever, Front runner, Performer and Aspirant in SDG India Index 2.0. As per the report, Rajasthan has been ranked as 'Performer' on Composite SDG India Index 2.0 with the Index Score of 57. The performance of states & UTs in SDG India index 2.0 is presented in figure 11.3.

Figure 11.3: Performance of States in SDG Composite India Index 2.0



DEVELOPING SECTORAL INDICES

India has been laying significant emphasis on developing indices for various social sectors. In pursuit of monitoring the progress of Sustainable Development Goals, NITI Aayog, the premier policy

'Think Tank' of the Government of India has developed sectoral indices and programmes for Water, Education and Health sector i.e. Composite Water Management Index, School Education Quality Index, Health Index, Aspirational Districts Programme etc.

RAJASTHAN'S COMMITMENT TO SDGs

On the lines of Central Government, Rajasthan has also undertaken significant initiatives towards effective implementation and achieving the SDGs. Details of major initiatives are given below:

Institutional Set up

- Planning Department is the Nodal Department for the effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the state.
- Centre/Cell for SDGs Implementation is working in Directorate of Economics & Statistics for collection of data on Targets/ National Indicators and periodic review of progress.
- A state level implementation and monitoring committee is institutionalised under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Two meetings of above committee were organised till now.
- Based on the recommendation of above state level committee, 7 Sectoral Working Groups have been constituted for effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. The sectoral working groups and the related goals are given in table no. 11.2.

Table no. 11.2: 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

- Keeping in view the localisation for better planning and implementation of SDG's at grassroot level, Government of Rajasthan has constituted District level SDGs implementation and monitoring committees under the chairmanship of the respective District Collector. All 33 districts have constituted above district level committee. Till now, 23 districts have conducted their first meeting with DLOs of concern departments.

Development of Monitoring Framework

- Nodal & Focal point officers has been Nominated in various departments in the state for coordinating in SDGs activities.
- The State has already conducted mapping of the Goals and associated targets with Central sponsored schemes (CSSs) and State Government schemes/programme/ initiatives.
- Direction has given to map all the departmental scheme budget provision with SDGs in the point number 03 of the Budget Circular dated 5th September, 2019 for the Financial Year 2020-21 by Finance Department (Budget Unit). In this regard, detailed guidelines by Planning Department has been issued for mapping of schemes being implemented in the State (CSS/State Sector) with respective Goal and Targets.

Capacity Building and Advocacy

- On 13th statistics day, a state level workshop on SDGs was organised in HCM RIPA, Jaipur on 29th June, 2019. In this workshop progress made on SDGs by state was shared with various stakeholders and a dedicated gallery was developed for create awareness among participants about SDGs.
- In addition, advocacy of SDGs was done through kiosks of SDG during the Rajasthan Innovation Vision Programme held on 19-22 August, 2019 in Birla Auditorium.
- In this year, Directorate of Economics & Statistics held two meetings on 11-14 June and 14-18 October, 2019 with various associated departments.

Publication and Reports

- The initiatives undertaken included publication of SDG booklet that provide general information of SDGs and related schemes being implemented by central and state government.

- A SDG brochure/ leaflet also have been developed for generating awareness to stakeholders.
- Directorate of Economics & Statistics has released 'Rajasthan SDG Status Report-2020' in the month of January, 2020 on the lines of National Indicators Framework. Total 215 indicators of NIF have been covered in this status report and it also includes schematic and priority indicator defined by NITI Aayog.
- To measure the performance of districts on the SDG's, Rajasthan Sustainable Development Goal Index has been developed. The summary of this Index is given below:

RAJASTHAN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDEX

The SDG Index of Rajasthan aims to measure the performance of districts on the SDG's. Additionally, SDG Index can be broken down into goal level score in order to help understand what goals have been achieved and where more effort is needed. Methodology was used and chosen set of indicators from the 62 indicators of NITI Aayog's Sustainable Development Goals Index for developing a sustainable development goals index for the state of Rajasthan by DES. The SDG Index has been developed using 31 indicators across 12 goals. To develop this index, data were used from publicly available sources. These data were aggregated to develop individual SDG score for each district in Rajasthan, which was then used to develop the Sustainable development goals index for Rajasthan. For each goal, the SDG score ranges between 0 and 100, where 0 being the worst among the group and 100 signifying that all the targets for that goal/all goals have been achieved. District wise composite SDG Index score and ranks are presented in table 11.3. The snapshot of district wise score is presented in table 11.4 . The districtwise performance is given in figure 11.4.

Table 11.3 : SDG Rajasthan Index

District	SDG Rajasthan Index score	Rank
Jhunjhunu	69.66	1
Jaipur	69.36	2
Dausa	67.31	3
Churu	65.52	4
Karauli	65.36	5
Kota	65.28	6
Sawai Madhopur*	64.48	7
Ganganagar*	64.48	8
Alwar	63.98	9
Nagaur	63.54	10
Sikar	62.82	11
Bundi	62.44	12
Bhilwara	61.81	13
Bikaner	61.34	14
Tonk	61.10	15
Hanumangarh	60.21	16
Dholpur	59.98	17
Jhalawar	59.60	18
Banswara	58.91	19
Ajmer	58.70	20
Chittorgarh	58.31	21
Pali	57.98	22
Bharatpur	57.93	23
Sirohi	57.30	24
Udaipur*	57.24	25
Dungarpur*	57.24	26
Rajsamand	57.09	27
Barmer	55.72	28
Jodhpur	55.30	29
Jalore	54.67	30
Pratapgarh	54.19	31
Baran	52.19	32
Jaisalmer	51.57	33
Rajasthan	56.53	

* Ranks of respective districts are at 3 decimal points

Figure 11.4: Districtwise performance on
SDG Rajasthan Index



SDI score is less than 50	Aspirant
SDI score is less than 65 but greater than or equal to 50	Performer
SDI score is less than 100 but greater than or equal to 65	Front Runner
SDI score is equal to 100	Achiever

Table 11.4: Snapshot of District Wise Score

District	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 9	Goal 11	Goal 15	Goal 16	Composite
	Index Score												
Ajmer	60.50	47.18	38.94	59.31	22.56	79.58	71.74	73.30	42.21	77.55	54.71	76.77	58.70
Alwar	54.85	58.94	30.87	79.85	15.26	85.10	56.52	75.68	84.08	98.81	70.53	57.28	63.98
Banswara	48.73	11.27	17.36	77.56	61.34	95.35	50.00	61.47	79.71	81.70	58.16	64.29	58.91
Baran	40.93	25.20	35.79	50.68	33.72	89.45	57.09	72.27	100	50.00	53.86	17.23	52.19
Barmer	54.32	55.94	29.09	71.16	36.17	76.74	51.20	50.00	48.60	62.18	50.77	82.42	55.72
Bharatpur	57.52	44.62	35.61	68.30	49.24	84.01	52.06	73.76	78.55	89.68	56.24	5.52	57.93
Bhilwara	54.65	35.06	26.55	54.87	59.42	80.70	58.41	73.12	90.05	86.86	50.63	71.35	61.81
Bikaner	55.20	64.11	37.46	66.93	73.48	77.21	65.50	76.56	33.92	73.52	50.55	61.64	61.34
Bundi	55.85	34.21	31.63	56.62	61.74	92.09	55.84	73.09	75.78	96.13	64.14	52.22	62.44
Chittorgarh	52.69	27.30	23.87	41.46	51.12	85.29	57.32	73.60	100	83.13	52.20	51.74	58.31
Churu	62.70	63.46	44.81	72.92	44.15	87.17	60.13	77.90	81.68	93.91	30.44	66.94	65.52
Dausa	51.26	75.77	39.37	62.67	60.14	85.05	52.35	73.33	94.60	98.38	54.53	60.24	67.31
Dholpur	65.07	37.65	22.24	80.77	31.39	89.58	54.63	73.93	95.33	88.28	63.54	17.35	59.98
Dungarpur	12.24	19.58	33.13	66.57	29.43	95.02	52.46	71.75	77.49	98.52	61.15	69.52	57.24
Ganganagar	59.22	73.72	44.02	80.85	60.40	94.91	65.45	79.64	52.93	62.30	50.88	49.48	64.48
Hanumangarh	60.59	79.01	36.68	81.24	73.96	97.65	57.15	78.36	38.54	67.78	0.73	50.87	60.21
Jaipur	50.63	71.51	34.25	91.28	53.69	78.54	74.03	79.72	85.27	87.69	56.91	68.84	69.36
Jaisalmer	48.62	50.93	37.93	51.58	24.52	50.00	52.57	69.89	62.71	53.96	50.55	65.60	51.57
Jalore	48.76	41.01	13.91	48.39	41.87	76.61	58.30	75.08	23.83	85.35	53.27	89.60	54.67
Jhalawar	58.63	28.25	45.47	28.64	32.37	86.87	57.38	73.61	94.27	88.26	60.14	61.31	59.60
Jhunjhunu	54.04	78.63	49.50	81.17	51.72	78.34	71.97	78.16	57.91	100	54.37	80.11	69.66
Jodhpur	61.33	53.79	35.06	76.37	44.31	63.64	68.42	69.25	58.15	15.09	50.00	68.23	55.30
Karauli	61.55	51.98	34.66	79.72	54.02	81.51	50.80	71.86	91.25	100	70.10	36.91	65.36
Kota	51.23	50.04	53.15	85.46	39.31	93.13	77.12	75.86	92.72	58.97	44.21	62.17	65.28
Nagaur	69.99	61.70	40.06	70.42	29.46	68.80	56.75	73.20	71.44	91.97	50.53	78.20	63.54
Pali	59.32	26.79	41.98	48.21	38.25	81.24	66.13	71.26	47.17	82.50	52.05	80.87	57.98
Pratapgarh	45.65	39.26	23.79	57.86	25.39	84.80	50.57	71.43	66.86	72.78	66.67	45.19	54.19
Rajsamand	47.31	31.31	34.51	50.55	19.67	82.03	57.15	28.84	80.30	98.32	66.16	88.99	57.09
Sawai Madhopur	58.85	65.15	24.29	61.71	31.79	85.43	53.03	74.34	100	88.75	65.21	65.26	64.48
Sikar	52.66	80.38	36.52	72.28	60.97	83.12	67.28	74.00	0.00	98.80	53.11	74.77	62.82
Sirohi	47.05	35.06	24.29	40.00	52.16	90.41	65.68	68.01	56.50	81.47	76.64	50.34	57.30
Tonk	56.19	45.53	42.38	76.05	46.90	90.35	55.09	23.10	86.23	99.60	42.76	69.06	61.10
Udaipur	43.48	10.22	16.01	76.75	50.32	81.82	56.64	70.19	63.89	81.91	85.52	50.15	57.24
Rajasthan	55.52	49.78	33.68	60.18	46.60	83.02	60.98	70.29	67.18	31.95	56.73	62.44	56.53



ECONOMIC REVIEW

आर्थिक समीक्षा

2019-20

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

साँख्यिकीय परिशिष्ट

STATISTICAL APPENDIX / साँख्यिकीय परिशिष्ट

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1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	434837	493551	551031	615642	681482
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	434837	454564	486230	521509	563340
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	395331	446382	494236	551517	610713
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	395331	409802	434292	465408	501922
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	57192	63658	69480	76429	83426
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	57192	58441	61053	64496	68565
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण θ Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	147946	161156	194011	200210	203488
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2011-12=100) Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		147.66 ^o	108.92	115.89	117.98	119.25
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (2004-05 से 2007-08=100) Index for Agricultural Production ** (2004-05 to 2007-08=100)		153.49	147.50	156.16	143.34	145.62
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन 000 MT	21925	20060	20719	19643	18288
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1999-2000=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		222.67	253.21	259.88	267.97	273.55
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक ◇ Consumer Price Index						
(i) जयपुर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		192	214	230	238	245
(ii) अजमेर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		191	215	233	240	248
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		192	215	236	245	259
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ (आधुनिक चिकित्सा) Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	संख्या Number	13867	15212	17538	17553	17550
स्कूल शिक्षण संस्थाएँ School Educational Institutions	संख्या Number	114371	114299	120174	133400	135338

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year

o आधार वर्ष 2004-05=100 कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Base Year 2004-05=100 Relates to Calendar Year

θ प्रावधानिक Provisional ** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है Relates to Agriculture Year

Contd...

1. महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक

1. IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

सूचक (Indicator)	ईकाई (Unit)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	8	9	10	11
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	760750	835170*	942586*	1020989*
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर Gross State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	597267	633278*	677428*	711627*
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at current prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	682788	748555*	845247*	916014*
शुद्ध राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	530172	560787*	600435*	630695*
प्रति व्यक्ति आय प्रचलित कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at current prices	₹	91946	99366*	110606*	118159*
प्रति व्यक्ति आय स्थिर (2011-12) कीमतों पर Per Capita Income at constant (2011-12) Prices	₹	71394	74441*	78570*	81355*
सकल स्थाई पूंजी निर्माण θ Gross Fixed Capital Formation	₹ करोड़ ₹ Crore	211974	232063	256731	N.A.
औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (2011-12=100) Index for Industrial Production (2011-12=100)		122.11	133.08	140.37	127.76^
कृषि उत्पादन सूचकांक ** (2004-05 से 2007-08=100) Index for Agricultural Production** (2004-05 to 2007-08=100)		175.12	170.17	184.25	N.A.
कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन ** Total Foodgrains Production	000 मै.टन 000 MT	23140	22105	23125	24988*
थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1999-2000=100) Wholesale Price Index (Base Year 1999-2000=100)		287.24	292.34	301.74	313.63^
उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक ◇ Consumer Price Index					
(i) जयपुर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Jaipur (Base Year 2001=100)		257	268	282	312^^
(ii) अजमेर (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Ajmer (Base Year 2001=100)		256	260	272	291^^
(iii) भीलवाड़ा (आधार वर्ष 2001=100) Bhilwara (Base Year 2001=100)		269	274	278	295^^
राजकीय स्वास्थ्य संस्थाएँ (आधुनिक चिकित्सा) Govt. Health Institutions (Modern Medicine)	संख्या Number	17556	17564	17536	17536
स्कूल शिक्षण संस्थाएँ School Educational Institutions	संख्या Number	134077	98160	83742	84664

* संशोधित अनुमान-III Revised Estimates-III

◇ कलेण्डर वर्ष से संबंधित Relates to calendar year

N.A. उपलब्ध नहीं Not available

^ अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 2019 तक April to December, 2019

θ प्रावधानिक Provisional

** कृषि वर्ष से संबंधित है

संशोधित अनुमान-I Revised Estimates - I

§ अग्रिम अनुमान Advance Estimates

^^ जनवरी से नवम्बर 2019 तक Jan. to November 2019

Relates to Agriculture Year

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
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	681482	563340	610713	501922	83426	68565
2016-17	760750	597267	682788	530172	91946	71394
2017-18 *	835170	633278	748555	560787	99366	74441
2018-19#	942586	677428	845247	600435	110606	78570
2019-20\$	1020989	711627	916014	630695	118159	81355

पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है। Total may not tally due to Rounding off.

* संशोधित अनुमान III Revised Estimates III

संशोधित अनुमान I Revised Estimates I

\$ अग्रिम अनुमान Advance Estimates

राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समक 2004-05 से 2010-11 तक, 2004-05 श्रृंखला पर आधारित SDP data 2004-05 to 2010-11 are based on 2004-05 series

राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद समक 2011-12 से 2019-20, 2011-12 श्रृंखला पर आधारित SDP data from 2011-12 to 2019-20 is based on 2011-12 series

3. प्रचलित बुनियादी मूल्यों पर सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धन

3. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19#	2019-20\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops फसले	77607	82053	101540	93021	102093	117526
2. Livestock पशुपालन	53332	63514	75621	89680	96293	102667
3. Forestry वानिकी	21543	21607	24430	24938	25304	26075
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	580	532	704	784	825	908
5. Mining खनन	49234	46866	50948	55071	63921	64000
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	61784	76945	78766	85838	92694	94914
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएँ	13414	19240	23459	27068	30009	31567
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएँ	10873	16553	20578	23938	26523	27892
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	2541	2687	2881	3130	3486	3675
8. Construction निर्माण	56349	56002	59467	65169	72889	78488
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	69533	77093	85149	98423	117102	128049
i Trade and Repair Services व्यापार तथा मरम्मत सेवाएँ	66121	73425	81053	93859	112222	122724
ii Hotel & Restaurants होटल तथा जलपान गृह	3412	3668	4096	4564	4880	5325
10. Railways रेलवे	4467	4881	5470	6433	7179	7724
11. Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	20193	21851	24243	26839	30116	32942
12. Storage भंडारण	174	147	167	215	244	277
13. Communication संचार	10520	12779	12768	12374	13810	14859
14. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएँ	19123	20058	21012	23353	26411	28419
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	64493	69702	78621	88153	97936	106803
16. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	19108	20490	22752	24143	27682	31220
17. Other Services अन्य सेवाएँ	42193	49200	57017	68836	87733	100581
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices बुनियादी मूल्यों पर सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धन	583646	642960	722134	790339	892240	967019
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	153062	167705	202295	208423	224515	247176
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	180781	199054	212640	233147	259513	268969
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	249803	276201	307199	348769	408212	450874

पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है। Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

* संशोधित अनुमान III RE - Revised Estimates III

संशोधित अनुमान I RE - Revised Estimates I

\$ अग्रिम अनुमान Advance Estimates

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)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19#	2019-20\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops फसले	78282	73153	75933	74594	77978	82615
2. Livestock पशुपालन	41348	45691	52261	56498	60121	63445
3. Forestry वानिकी	17168	17548	20025	20118	20636	21656
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	509	466	551	593	613	637
5. Mining खनन	40657	52098	58653	60649	59871	59849
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	55488	69761	71845	76507	79743	81414
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएँ	8924	9235	9847	10950	11735	12425
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएँ	6883	7141	7700	8672	9305	10044
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	2041	2094	2147	2278	2430	2381
8. Construction निर्माण	45692	44960	46349	47960	49716	51353
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	54327	56971	59703	66873	77840	81648
i Trade and Repair Services व्यापार तथा मरम्मत सेवाएँ	51696	54260	56831	63771	74596	78253
ii Hotel & Restaurants होटल तथा जलपान गृह	2631	2711	2872	3101	3244	3396
10. Railways रेलवे	3918	4152	4555	5472	5850	6195
11. Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	17415	18519	19904	21486	23280	25249
12. Storage भंडारण	136	108	117	146	162	177
13. Communication संचार	9068	10843	10499	9929	10665	11389
14. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएँ	18135	18581	19524	20156	21990	23388
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	53378	54414	57204	60257	62604	66190
16. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	15424	15856	16892	17338	18730	20732
17. Other Services अन्य सेवाएँ	33837	36539	39755	45752	54869	60045
Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices बुनियादी मूल्यों पर सकल राज्य मूल्य वर्धन	493704	528897	563618	595278	636403	668405
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	137306	136859	148771	151803	159348	168352
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	150760	176053	186694	196066	201066	205040
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	205637	215985	228154	247409	275989	295012

पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है। Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

* संशोधित अनुमान III RE - Revised Estimates III

संशोधित अनुमान I RE - Revised Estimates I

\$ अग्रिम अनुमान Advance Estimates

5. प्रचलित बुनियादी मूल्यों पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य वर्धन

5. NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19#	2019-20\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops फसले	67809	71437	89975	80653	88520	101901
2. Livestock पशुपालन	52461	62629	74654	88611	95145	101443
3. Forestry वानिकी	21331	21405	24237	24721	25084	25849
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	526	485	647	727	765	842
5. Mining खनन	41795	39211	42781	46565	54048	54114
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	48760	63292	64602	70386	76007	77828
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएँ	8688	12952	15625	18394	20392	21451
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएँ	7217	11381	13963	16630	18428	19381
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	1470	1571	1663	1763	1964	2070
8. Construction निर्माण	53036	52673	55820	61006	68233	73473
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	66433	73061	80604	93045	110738	121091
i Trade and Repair Services व्यापार तथा मरम्मत सेवाएँ	63398	69817	76975	89006	106419	116378
ii Hotel & Restaurants होटल तथा जलपान गृह	3035	3243	3628	4039	4318	4713
10. Railways रेलवे	3710	3985	4468	5347	5968	6421
11. Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	16997	18697	20410	22185	24892	27227
12. Storage भंडारण	146	123	140	183	208	236
13. Communication संचार	8040	9874	9586	8814	9836	10584
14. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएँ	18771	19646	20548	22838	25830	27793
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	56179	60244	68173	76272	84736	92409
16. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	15167	16475	18479	19758	22654	25549
17. Other Services अन्य सेवाएँ	39673	46003	53422	64219	81848	93834
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices बुनियादी मूल्यों पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य वर्धन	519521	572191	644172	703724	794902	862043
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	142127	155956	189513	194713	209514	230034
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	152279	168127	178829	196350	218679	226866
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	225116	248108	275831	312661	366708	405143

पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है। Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

* संशोधित अनुमान III RE - Revised Estimates III

संशोधित अनुमान I RE - Revised Estimates I

\$ अग्रिम अनुमान Advance Estimates

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)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19#	2019-20\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Crops फसले	70281	64846	67198	65464	68434	72503
2. Livestock पशुपालन	40598	44899	51413	55616	59183	62455
3. Forestry वानिकी	16985	17370	19859	19941	20455	21465
4. Fisheries मत्स्य पालन	460	424	500	542	561	582
5. Mining खनन	34251	45691	51929	53832	53141	53121
6. Manufacturing विनिर्माण	43793	57517	59141	62993	65657	67033
7. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Utility Services विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति एवं उपयोगी सेवाएँ	4699	3602	2828	3357	3598	3810
i Electricity, Gas & other utility विद्युत, गैस एवं अन्य उपयोगी सेवाएँ	3518	2378	1589	2074	2229	2469
ii Water Supply जल आपूर्ति	1181	1224	1239	1283	1369	1341
8. Construction निर्माण	42619	41855	42869	44032	45644	47147
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants व्यापार, होटल तथा जलपान गृह	51606	53364	55677	62312	72560	76111
i Trade and Repair Services व्यापार तथा मरम्मत सेवाएँ	49306	51033	53218	59655	69780	73201
ii Hotel & Restaurants होटल तथा जलपान गृह	2300	2331	2459	2657	2780	2910
10. Railways रेलवे	3260	3373	3695	4571	4886	5175
11. Other Transport अन्य परिवहन	14441	15581	16395	17333	18779	20368
12. Storage भंडारण	112	88	94	119	132	144
13. Communication संचार	6910	8381	7782	6939	7453	7959
14. Financial Services वित्तीय सेवाएँ	17823	18223	19118	19717	21511	22879
15. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business Services स्थावर सम्पदा, आवासीय गृहों का स्वामित्व, वैधानिक एवं व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	46284	46348	48416	50701	52676	55693
16. Public Administration लोक प्रशासन	11860	12201	13010	13470	14552	16107
17. Other Services अन्य सेवाएँ	31621	33718	36597	41848	50187	54921
Net State Value Added at Basic Prices बुनियादी मूल्यों पर शुद्ध राज्य मूल्य वर्धन	437603	467479	496523	522787	559410	587473
कृषि क्षेत्र AGRICULTURE SECTOR	128324	127539	138971	141564	148632	157006
उद्योग क्षेत्र INDUSTRIES SECTOR	125363	148664	156768	164214	168041	171111
सेवा क्षेत्र SERVICE SECTOR	183916	191276	200785	217010	242737	259357

पूर्णांकन के कारण योग मिलान नहीं है। Total may not tally due to Rounding Off.

* संशोधित अनुमान III RE - Revised Estimates III

संशोधित अनुमान I RE - Revised Estimates I

\$ अग्रिम अनुमान Advance Estimates

7. सकल स्थाई पूँजी निर्माण 7. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

र(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	147318	203488
2016-17*	59277	152697	211974
2017-18*	61559	170504	232063
2018-19*	68542	188189	256731

* प्रावधानिक Provisional

8. बजट-अधिशेष (+)/घाटा (-)
8. BUDGET-SURPLUS (+) / DEFICIT(-)

र(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
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
2019-20(BE)*	-27014.97	62.39	-9545.68	32678.34
2019-20(BE)#	-13198.50	62.39	-9545.68	32678.34

R.E. संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates

* उदय योजना सहित With Uday Scheme

B.E. परिवर्तित बजट अनुमान Modified Budget Estimates

उदय योजना रहित Without Uday Scheme

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां) 9. BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व प्राप्तियां (Revenue Receipts)			
	कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	कर मित्त राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	केन्द्रीय सहायता Union Grant	विविध पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां Misc. Capital Receipts
1	2	3	4	5
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
2019-20(BE)	118204.43	19124.12	26676.09	25.00

R.E. संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates

B.E. परिवर्तित बजट अनुमान Modified Budget Estimates

Contd..

9. बजट (प्राप्तियां) 9. BUDGET (Receipts)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियां (Receipt other than Revenue Receipts)				
	लोक ऋण Public Debt.	ऋण एवं अग्रिम Loans & Adv.	आकस्मिक निधि Contingency Fund	सार्वजनिक लेखा (शुद्ध) Public Account (Net)	कुल प्राप्तियां Total Receipts
1	6	7	8	9	10
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
2019-20(BE)*	44682.69	16192.51	0.00	8101.57	233006.40
2019-20(BE)#	44682.69	1470.55	0.00	8101.57	218284.44

R.E. संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates

* उदय योजना सहित With Uday Scheme

B.E. परिवर्तित बजट अनुमान Modified Budget Estimates

उदय योजना रहित Without Uday Scheme

10. बजट (व्यय) 10. BUDGET (Expenditure)

₹(करोड़ /Crore)

वर्ष Year	राजस्व व्यय (Revenue Expenditure)					पूँजीगत परिव्यय (Capital Outlay)				
	आयोजना मिन्न Non- Plan	आयोजना Plan	केन्द्र प्रवर्तित योजना CSS	राज्य निधि State Fund	कुल Total	आयोजना मिन्न 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
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
2019-20 (BE)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	191019.61	191019.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	19472.34	19472.34
2019-20 (BE)#	0.00	0.00	0.00	177203.14	177203.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	18566.85	18566.85

R.E. संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates

* उदय योजना सहित With Uday Scheme

B.E. परिवर्तित बजट अनुमान Modified Budget Estimates

उदय योजना रहित Without Uday Scheme

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 पूंजीगत व्यय Total capital Expenditure	कुल व्यय Total Expenditure
1	12	13	14	15	16
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
2019-20(BE)*	20043.53	2408.54	0.00	41924.40	232944.01
2019-20(BE)#	20043.53	2408.54	0.00	41018.91	218222.05

R.E. संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates

B.E. परिवर्तित बजट अनुमान Modified Budget Estimates

* उदय योजना सहित With Uday Scheme

उदय योजना रहित Without Uday Scheme

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	षष्ठम् योजना VI Plan 1980-85	सप्तम् योजना VII Plan 1985-90	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	2.88	8.26	14.83	10.95	15.60	46.85	20.35	123.08	203.41	79.56
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	3.04	12.52	14.48	4.15	3.00	19.24	18.12	124.51	210.41	73.60
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.40
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	31.31	27.86	87.88	46.59	105.26	271.17	76.31	547.08	690.51	177.49
V ऊर्जा Energy	1.24	15.15	39.36	46.82	93.98	248.97	100.00	566.14	921.77	275.13
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	0.46	3.37	3.31	2.06	8.55	34.53	11.87	83.66	145.57	88.72
VII परिवहन Transport	5.55	10.17	9.75	4.41	9.99	84.20	22.57	243.95	142.48	42.40
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	2.41	1.76
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	9.12	25.05	42.86	21.67	72.07	149.05	39.74	420.1	736.26	222.31
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	0.55	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.34	0.83	0.16	1.50	12.28	5.88
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.07	10.28	39.35	8.32
योग (Total)	54.15	102.74	212.70	136.76	308.79	857.62	290.19	2120.45	3106.18	975.57

Contd...

11A. योजनावार / कार्यक्रमवार व्यय
11A. PLAN-WISE / SCHEMATIC EXPENDITURE

र(करोड़ /Crore)

क्षेत्र Sector	वार्षिक योजना Annual Plan 1991-92	अष्टम् योजना VIII Plan 1992-97	नवम् योजना IX Plan 1997-02	दशम् योजना X Plan 2002-07	ग्यारवीं योजना XI Plan 2007-12	बारहवीं योजना XII Plan 2012-17	कार्यक्रमवार व्यय Schematic Expenditure		
							2017-18	2018-19*	2019-20#
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I कृषि एवं सम्बद्ध सेवाएँ Agriculture & Allied Services	95.27	1112.14	1050.07	1013.70	5610.22	16162.99	3864.85	7245.17	6649.07
II ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	101.84	871.40	1686.42	3004.22	8254.56	34865.23	12208.62	10413.91	11081.21
III विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम Special Area Programme	1.00	39.03	149.41	237.67	526.80	1094.68	297.91	189.21	94.92
IV सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	218.14	1836.19	2259.65	3769.83	3760.16	6800.71	2268.18	2516.07	2079.15
V ऊर्जा Energy	347.11	3253.90	5258.06	10699.24	37619.30	123502.62	16199.34	25183.82	8889.64
VI उद्योग एवं खनिज Industries & Minerals	62.22	638.98	646.79	567.41	888.50	1207.34	343.03	388.86	263.67
VII परिवहन Transport	60.30	868.20	1882.56	3105.56	5228.00	16967.21	6027.74	6331.88	4285.91
VIII वैज्ञानिक सेवाएँ Scientific Services	2.46	16.65	10.10	7.17	75.19	160.38	16.44	15.50	5.64
IX सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएँ Social & Community Services	278.44	3095.79	6397.50	10164.93	29450.68	107556.70	34269.61	42111.76	32155.67
X आर्थिक सेवाएँ Economic Services	8.08	71.67	84.18	1020.19	1474.64	5949.85	1769.53	2428.23	1041.37
XI सामान्य सेवाएँ General Services	9.55	195.02	142.08	361.29	1066.29	3850.76	852.09	3374.13	2585.72
योग (Total)	1184.41	11998.97	19566.82	33951.21	93954.34	318118.47	78117.34	100198.54	69131.97

*अनन्तिम व्यय Tentative Expenditure # दिसम्बर, 2019 तक Upto December, 2019

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 Group			ईंधन, शक्ति, प्रकाश उपस्नेहक समूह Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants Group	विनिर्मित वस्तु समूह Manufact- ured Group	समस्त वस्तुएँ सामान्य सूचकांक All Commodities General Index
	कृषि Agricultural	खनिज Minerals	संयुक्त Combined			
भार (Weight)	29.933	3.961	33.894	16.253	49.853	100.000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	114.74	110.69	114.27	188.29	118.77	128.54
2005-06	118.29	120.11	118.50	216.78	120.87	135.68
2006-07	132.21	148.56	134.11	229.21	134.47	149.76
2007-08	145.29	153.56	146.26	227.65	149.42	161.06
2008-09	167.37	154.16	165.82	241.06	164.02	177.15
2009-10	182.67	180.05	182.37	239.79	166.00	183.54
2010-11	195.67	207.85	197.09	259.73	179.46	198.48
2011-12	220.38	226.65	221.11	281.16	204.66	222.67
2012-13	272.68	240.99	268.98	307.10	224.91	253.21
2013-14	269.58	252.29	267.57	360.51	221.83	259.88
2014-15	272.04	266.71	271.42	376.64	230.19	267.97
2015-16	291.06	283.91	290.22	372.72	229.89	273.55
2016-17	305.31	297.41	304.39	408.37	236.09	287.24
2017-18	291.61	309.01	293.64	433.14	245.55	292.34
2018-19	298.50	327.21	301.85	464.76	248.52	301.74
2019-20*	319.48	338.45	321.70	463.59	259.26	313.63

* दिसम्बर, 2019 तक

Up to December, 2019

13. औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक

13. INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

कलेण्डर/वित्तीय वर्ष Calender/Financial Year	विनिर्माण क्षेत्र Manufacturing Sector	खनिज क्षेत्र Mining Sector	विद्युत क्षेत्र Electricity Sector	सामान्य General
1	2	3	4	5
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	143.39	134.76	137.70	140.37
2019-20*	126.62	126.69	136.42	127.76

2004 का आधार वर्ष 1993-1994 = 100

2005 से 2011 तक आधार वर्ष 2004-2005 = 100

वर्ष 2012-13 से 2019-20 तक आधार वर्ष 2011-12 = 100

* दिसम्बर, 2019 तक (प्रावधानिक)

For 2004 the Base Year was 1993-94 = 100

From 2005 to 2011 the Base Year was 2004-05 = 100

From 2012-13 to 2019-20 the Base Year is 2011-12 = 100

Up to December, 2019 (Provisional)

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
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
2019*	9.75	4.20	13.95

स्त्रोत: रोजगार विभाग के रोजगार बाजार सूचना योजना पर आधारित है।

Source: Employment Marketing Information Programme by Employment Deptt.

* जून, 2019 तक

Up to June, 2019

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
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	150.37	282.66	123.52	228.11	338.60
2018-19 (F)	157.85	294.13	153.65	244.23	342.52

मिर्च, लहसुन, घनिया, 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.

@ आधार वर्ष 1991-92 से 1993-94=100
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/ Isabgol	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
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	267.94	67.17	573.49	152.10	170.17
2018-19(F)	163.74	78.79	802.78	124.00	184.25

§ आलू, प्याज, शंकरकन्दी, सिंघाड़ा सम्मिलित है।

F अन्तिम Final

Includes Potato, Onion, Sweet Potato and Singhada

* वर्ष 2004-05 से वर्ष 2006-07 तक तम्बाकू एवं आगे के वर्षों के लिये इसबगोल का सूचकांक है।

From the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 index is for tobacco and onwards is for Isabgol

@ आधार वर्ष 1991-92 से 1993-94=100

Base year was 1991-92 to 1993-94=100

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
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	6277655	12193726	18471381	1870091	1763595	3633686
2018-19(F)	6586626	12779573	19366199	1867658	1890887	3758545

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
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	8147746	13957321	22105067	2567783	3546350	6114133	381868	321800
2018-19(F)	8454284	14670460	23124744	2835911	4821104	7657015	447948	344545

F अन्तिम (Final)

17. फसलवार क्षेत्रफल 17. AREA UNDER CROPS

हेक्टेयर (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
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	5849553	3326318	9175871	4239817	1620991	5860808
2018-19(F)	5769315	3225871	8995186	4274548	1631449	5905997

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
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	10089370	4947309	15036679	1927066	2222532	4149598	5427	584230
2018-19(F)	10043863	4857320	14901183	1983595	2822959	4806554	5368	629232

F अन्तिम (Final)

18. स्रोतवार सकल सिंचित क्षेत्रफल
18. GROSS AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES

हेक्टेयर (Hectares)

कृषि वर्ष Agriculture Year	नहरें Canals	तालाब Pond	कुएँ एवं नल कूप Wells & Tube-wells	अन्य स्रोत Other Sources	योग Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
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
2017-18	3179567	68866	7232471	122598	10603502

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	योग Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
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
2017-18	1926523	68160	5870501	119753	7984937

20. ऊर्जा की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 20. INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER

मेगावाट (In MW)

वर्ष Year	अधिष्ठापित क्षमता INSTALLED CAPACITY
1	2
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
2019-20*	21175.90

* दिसम्बर, 2019 तक

Up to December, 2019

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 Roads	मुख्य जिला सड़कें Major District Roads	अन्य जिला सड़कें Other District	ग्रामीण सड़कें Village Roads	कुल Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15543	8802	32175	170971	236572
2018-19	10600	15518	8758	53432	175937	264244

22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन 22. REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES 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 वॉगन Car & Station Wagons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	74553	47209	1095526
2018-19	90	13431554	167780	77911	50862	1204005
2019-20*	90	14330226	178460	80844	51344	1281737

* दिसम्बर, 2019 तक

Up to December, 2019

Contd..

22. राज्य में पंजीकृत वाहन
22. REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES 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
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
2019-20*	580643	1204815	85847	165954	122123	701603	54409	18838095

* दिसम्बर, 2019 तक

Up to December, 2019

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
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

स्त्रोत :- एस.आर.एस. बुलेटिन (संदर्भित वर्ष)

* प्रति हजार मध्यवर्षीय जनसंख्या

प्रति हजार जीवित जन्म

Source :- S.R.S Bulletin (Reference Year)

Per'000 Mid Year population

Per'000 Live Birth

Contd..

23. स्वास्थ्य सूचक
23. HEALTH INDICATORS

वर्ष Year	जीवन प्रत्याशा दर (आयु वर्षों में) LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (Age in year)	
	भारत India	राजस्थान Rajasthan
1	8	9
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
2013-17	69.0	68.5

स्रोत :- एस. आर. एस. आधारित एब्रीज्ड जीवन तालिका आरजीआई
Source :- SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, RGI

24. राज्य में साक्षरता दर
24. LITERACY RATE IN THE STATE

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

स्त्रोत : भारत की जनगणना (संदर्भ अवधि) N.A. उपलब्ध नहीं Not available

Source:- Census of India (Reference Period)

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।

Note :- Literacy rate for 1951,1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five year and above and for the year 1981 to 2011 relate to population aged seven year and above.

25. जिलेवार जनसांख्यिकीय जनगणना 2011
25. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHY 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 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 (Bardmer)	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
सवाई माधोपुर (S.Madhopur)	704031	631520	1335551	1069084	266467	897	871	297	19.60
सीकर (Sikar)	1374990	1302343	2677333	2043427	633906	947	848	346	17.00
सिरोही (Sirohi)	534231	502115	1036346	827692	208654	940	897	202	21.80
टोंक (Tonk)	728136	693190	1421326	1103603	317723	952	892	198	17.30
उदयपुर (Udaipur)	1566801	1501619	3068420	2459994	608426	958	924	262	23.70
राजस्थान (Rajasthan)	35550997	32997440	68548437	51500352	17048085	928	888	200	21.30

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25. जिलेवार जनसांख्यिकीय जनगणना 2011
25. DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHY 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

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
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 @
2019-20	21	14331	150.72	-

* वित्तीय वर्ष के समक 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.) 2011	देश के कुल क्षेत्रफल में राज्य का प्रतिशत Percentage of State area to total area of the country 2011	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 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1.92	5.83	5.05	319	38.7	75.4
8 केरल Kerala	0.39	1.18	2.76	860	47.7	94.0
9 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	3.08	9.38	6.00	236	27.6	69.3
10 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	3.08	9.36	9.28	365	45.2	82.3
11 उड़ीसा Odisha	1.56	4.74	3.47	270	16.7	72.9
12 पंजाब Punjab	0.50	1.53	2.29	551	37.5	75.8
13 राजस्थान Rajasthan	3.42	10.41	5.66	200	24.9	66.1
14 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	1.30	3.96	5.96	555	48.4	80.1
15 तेलंगाना* Telangana	1.12	3.41	2.89	312	38.9	66.5
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	2.41	7.33	16.50	829	22.3	67.7
17 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

* स्रोत : स्टैटिस्टिकल ईयर बुक, 2018 डी.ई.एस., तेलंगाना

Source : Statistical Year Book, 2018 DES, Telangana

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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) 2017-18	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	171.08	5483
2 आसाम Assam	44	1.09	80.27	2565
3 बिहार Bihar	35	0.39	212.93	570
4 गुजरात Gujarat	30	1.88	144.73	27465
5 हरियाणा Haryana	30	2.22	212.85	18128
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	22	0.95	64.15	44231
7 कर्नाटक Karnataka	25	1.35	164.46	9259
8 केरल Kerala	10	0.18	46.97	3384
9 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	47	1.57	81.99	2815
10 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	19	1.35	123.94	17687
11 उड़ीसा Odisha	41	0.95	68.50	3973
12 पंजाब Punjab	21	3.62	213.31	7142
13 राजस्थान Rajasthan	38	2.73	48.10	4557
14 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	16	0.75	144.53	12756
15 तेलंगाना Telangana	29	1.00	264.65	7973
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	41	0.73	168.22	2051
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	24	0.76	163.82	1994
अखिल भारत All India	33	1.08	128.02 (Average)	7814

@ कृषि सांख्यिकी, एट ए ग्लान्स 2018, भारत सरकार
1 अक्टूबर, 2014 की अनुमानित जनसंख्या पर आधारित

Agricultural Statistics, At A Glance 2018, GoI
Based on Estimated population of 1 October, 2014

N.A.-उपलब्ध नहीं
Not Available

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27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक 27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति व्यक्ति विद्युत उपभोग (कि.वा.)* Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (kwh.) 2015-16 (P)	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर मोटर वाहनों की संख्या @ Number of motor vehicles per lakh of Population 2016-17	प्रति सौ वर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में सड़कों की लम्बाई (कि.मी.) # Total Road Length Per Hundred Sq.Km. of area (km) 2016-17
1	12	13	14
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	1229.51	18500	108.29
2 आसाम Assam	322.24	9270	430.63
3 बिहार Bihar	257.70	5971	222.54
4 गुजरात Gujarat	2247.68	34833	92.19
5 हरियाणा Haryana	1936.17	33813	184.08
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	1338.86	19018	112.82
7 कर्नाटक Karnataka	1242.31	28497	188.25
8 केरल Kerala	704.22	31576	619.18
9 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	928.95	16805	111.16
10 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	1317.66	24991	202.78
11 उड़ीसा Odisha	1563.57	15365	195.03
12 पंजाब Punjab	1919.13	33631	276.98
13 राजस्थान Rajasthan	1163.52	20267	77.61
14 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	1687.93	37507	201.01
15 तेलंगाना Telangana	1439.41	26796	112.54
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	524.43	11933	177.67
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	660.47	7918	362.88
अखिल भारत All India	1074.65	19824	152.02

* उपयोगिता तथा अनुपयोगिता से संबंधित (स्रोत-सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी ऑथोरिटी मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ पावर)
Related to utility and non-utility (Source-Central Electricity Authority Ministry of Power)

@ स्रोत-रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट ईयर बुक, 2016-17 भारत सरकार
Source-Road Transport Year Book, 2016-17, GOI

जेआरवाई सड़कों के अतिरिक्त (स्रोत-बेसिक रोड स्टैटिस्टिक्स ऑफ इण्डिया 2016-17 भारत सरकार)
Excluding JRY Roads (Source-Basic Road Statistics of India, 2016-17, GOI)

P प्रावधानिक Provisional

N.A.-उपलब्ध नहीं Not Available

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27. राज्यवार महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक सूचक 27. STATEWISE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS

राज्य STATE	प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर बैंक (संख्या)# (सितम्बर, 2019) No. of Banking Offices per lakh of population (September, 2019)	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक जमा (₹)# (सितम्बर, 2019) Per Capita Bank Deposit (₹) (September, 2019)	प्रति व्यक्ति बैंक ऋण (₹)# (सितम्बर, 2019) Per Capita Bank credit (₹) (September, 2019)
1	15	16	17
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश Andhra Pradesh	13	58362	71289
2 आसाम Assam	8	44978	20182
3 बिहार Bihar	7	33067	11674
4 गुजरात Gujarat	13	108525	81297
5 हरियाणा Haryana	17	153378	87560
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश Himachal Pradesh	22	137927	41920
7 कर्नाटक Karnataka	16	152770	102992
8 केरल Kerala	18	142458	93030
9 मध्य प्रदेश Madhya Pradesh	9	47523	31445
10 महाराष्ट्र Maharashtra	10	208700	215378
11 उड़ीसा Odisha	12	73779	27956
12 पंजाब Punjab	22	133077	76905
13 राजस्थान Rajasthan	10	52688	41258
14 तमिलनाडु Tamilnadu	16	118875	129699
15 तेलंगाना Telangana	14	128158	129112
16 उत्तर प्रदेश Uttar Pradesh	8	47034	19569
17 पश्चिम बंगाल West Bengal	9	83304	39801
अखिल भारत All India	11	98756	74679

अनुमानित जनसंख्या 2001-2026 भारत व राज्यों के लिए (1 अक्टूबर, 2019) Based on Population Projections 2001-2026, RGI (1st Oct. 2019)
अनुसूचित वार्षिक बैंक-वार्षिक बैंक की जमा और ऋण पर तिमाही सांख्यिकी Quarterly Statistics on Deposit and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Bank-RBI

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