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**APPROACH
TO
ELEVENTH FIVE - YEAR PLAN
(2007-12)**

**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
JAIPUR**

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CHAPTER - 1

Approach to Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

Approach and Objectives of National Plan

1.1 The Indian economy on the eve of Eleventh Plan has strong fundamentals where we now have the capacity to make a decisive impact on the quality of life of the mass of our people, especially the poor. The Eleventh Plan has an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision of growth that is much broader based and inclusive, bringing about a faster reduction in poverty and helping in bridging the divides.

1.2 The National Development Council in its meeting held on 9th December, 2006 has approved the approach paper to the Eleventh Plan "Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth".

1.3 The broad approach and objectives of National Plan are as under:-

- Average inclusive growth rate of 9% along with 4.1% growth rate in Agriculture, 10.5% growth rate in Industry and 9.9% growth rate in Service sector and to double per capita income by 2016-17.
- Providing essential public services such as education, health, maternal and child-care, clean drinking water and basic sanitation facilities to all especially in rural areas.
- Accelerated agricultural growth through strengthening extension and technology transfer, improved credit flows along with diversification into horticulture and floriculture.
- For faster growth of manufacturing, infrastructure consisting of roads, railways, ports, airports, communication and electric power is to be substantially rectified through public private participation.
- For promoting industrial growth, creation of investment friendly climate in the states along with encouragement to FDI, focused infrastructure development for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Special Economic Regions (SERs) and greater flexibility in labour laws.
- Under Bharat Nirman, a time bound programme (2005-09), infrastructure gaps in the area of irrigation, rural roads, rural housing rural water supply, rural electrification and rural telecommunication connectivity are to be addressed.
- Bridging divides for SCs, STs and other left behind.
- Gender balancing for minimizing gaps in all social indicators by focusing on three areas namely violence against women, economic empowerment and women health.
- Decentralized planning through greater involvement of PRIs.

1.4 The Approach paper specifies not only a growth target but also a number of quantifiable and monitorable Socio-Economic targets relating to employment generation, school drop out rates, infants mortality, maternal mortality etc.

Approach and Objectives of State Plan

1.5 Looking to the diverse geography and social structure and developmental needs of the people a vision focused on following six priorities has already been identified and state plans are centralized around these priorities since 2003-04. These priorities will also continue to be the guiding factor during the Eleventh Plan period:-

- Eliminating hunger, malnutrition, starvation below subsistence level of living and abject poverty.
- Taking special care of disadvantaged, particularly women.
- Emphasizing HRD, social infrastructure, creating capabilities, filling up of social infra gaps.
- Providing gainful employment, creation of livelihoods and conservation of natural and cultural heritage.
- Ensuring good governance & fiscal reforms.
- Creation of economic infrastructure.

1.6 Emanating from these six priority areas are certain related goals that will be pursued during the XIth Plan period:-

- State being overwhelmingly rural and major population dependent on rainfed agriculture for livelihood, stress will be on accelerated agricultural growth through judicious use of water through water saving devices, growing high value and high yielding but less water dependent crops, strengthening extension and technology transfer and diversification into horticulture along with post harvest management and marketing linkages for agro processing.
- Due to depleting water resources, erratic and inadequate rainfall focus on rain water harvesting structure and improving water use efficiency through better maintenance of irrigation system and promoting efficiency through water saving devices and adoption of dry land farming practices on watershed basis.
- Animal Husbandry being a major labour intensive livelihood providing economic activity will be encouraged through conservation of indigenous breed, shift from veterinary health care to breed improvement, livestock extension services and promotion of livestock based industry.
- To increase employment opportunities both in rural and urban areas.
- To increase per capita income and to bring it to national average.

- Universalization of secondary education along with quality education.
- Expansion of facilities for quality higher and technical education in emerging scientific and technological fields.
- To provide safe drinking water, better medical and improved sanitation facilities both in rural and urban areas.
- Special emphasis on empowerment of women and welfare of children.
- Special attention to the problems of SCs/STs/Minorities/OBCs and other weaker sections of the society including disabled.
- State being rich in cultural and historical heritage, infrastructure facilities will be created for developing state as a tourist hub, which will generate employment and income for the state.
- To encourage public private participation not only in infrastructure sector but also in social sector.
- Efforts will be made to make the state self sufficient in power and access to make electricity available for all households by the end of Eleventh Plan.
- To make Rajasthan an industry friendly state and develop SEZs to boost industrialization.
- To develop Rajasthan as one of the leading IT destinations in the country.
- Proper strengthening and management of urban infrastructure.
- Priority will be given to exploration of minerals and petroleum deposits.
- Socio -Economic monitorable targets have been set-up for some of the important indicators. State is committed to achieve all the targets of growth and human development set for the Eleventh Plan period.

Socio -Economic Monitorable Targets

Social Indicators	Unit	Current Level *		Eleventh Plan Goal	
		India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
IMR	Per Thousand	58	67	28	32
MMR	Per lac	301	445	100	148
TFR	-	3.0	3.9	2.1	2.1
Malnutrition of Children (0-3 Yrs.)	Percentage	47.0	50.6	23.5	25.3
Anemia among women (15-49 yrs.)	Percentage	51.8	48.5	25.9	24.3
Sex ratio (0-6 yrs.)	Per Thousand	927	909	935	912

Social Indicators	Unit	Current Level *		Eleventh Plan Goal	
		India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
Drop- out Rate in Elementary education	Percentage	42.69	59.40	20.00	29.42
Male Literacy	Percentage	75.69	75.70	89.8	91.89
Female Literacy	Percentage	53.67	43.85	79.8	66.22
Total- Literacy	Percentage	64.59	60.43	85.00	79.57
Gender gap in Literacy	Percentage	21.6	31.9	10.0	25.6
Poverty Ratio	Percentage	27.8	21.0	16.3	12.1
Creation of additional employment	Million	--	--	70.00	3.98

Current level*

As per NFHS-2005 (Rajasthan)

IMR SRS -2004	65
MMR-2001-03	NA
TFR - SRS-2002	3.2
Malnutrition of Children -NFHS- 1998-99	44
Anemia among Women- NFHS -1998-99	53.1
Sex Ratio, Literacy, Gender gap in literacy is as per Census 2001 and Poverty Ratio - 2004-05	

Economic Growth Targets

Economic Growth Target	Unit	CAGR (2001-02 to 2004-05)		Target For Eleventh Plan	
		India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
Agriculture	%	1.03	1.76	4.10	3.50
Industries	%	6.96	7.43	10.50	8.00
Services	%	8.64	7.08	9.90	8.90
Total- Growth Rate	%	6.45	5.68	9.00	7.40

CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate.

CHAPTER - 2

Achievements & Initiatives During Tenth Five-Year Plan

Against the provision of Rs. 31831.75 crores during Tenth Five Year Plan the total expected expenditure during Tenth Five Year Plan will be Rs. 33180.31 crores, which is 104 percent of the outlay.

The important achievements and initiatives taken during Tenth Five-year Plan period are as under:

Fiscal Management

- Significant improvement has been achieved in the revenue deficit and fiscal deficit of the State Government.

Year	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditure	Revenue Deficit	Fiscal Deficit
2002-03	13081.86	17015.78	3933.92	6114.02
2003-04	15423.85	18848.29	3424.44	7367.12
2004-05	17763.59	19906.18	2142.59	6145.98
2005-06	20839.19	21499.21	660.02	5150.27
2006-07 (BE)	23991.35	24034.35	43.00	5140.78

- The average growth rate in own tax revenue during the Tenth Plan period is likely to be more than 14%. In respect of own non tax revenue the average growth rate during the Tenth Plan period is estimated to be more than 13%, whereas during the Ninth Plan period the average growth rate in own non tax revenue was less than 3%.
- Average increase in salary expenditure during the Tenth Plan period has been less than 7%, whereas during Ninth plan period it was around 13%. In respect of Pension payment, average increase in the Tenth Plan period is likely to be 8%, whereas during Ninth Plan period this was more than 25%.
- Increase in interest payment liability, during the Tenth Plan period has also been contained by aggressive debt swap followed. The average increase in interest payment during the Tenth Plan period is around 6% whereas during Ninth Plan period it was 18%.
- Despite containing gross fiscal deficit below the level of 2004-05, there has been substantial increase in capital outlay. During the year 2006-07, more than 96% of the net borrowings are meant for capital outlay, whereas in the year 2002-03 only 34% of the net borrowings was utilised towards capital outlay.
- Revenue Deficit has been brought down from 31% in 2002-03 to 3% in 2005-06 and is expected to generate revenue surplus from the next

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

- There has been substantial improvement in Gross Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP. In the year 2002-03, GFD of the State Government was more than 7%, which has been brought down to 4.2% in 2005-06 and is likely to be less than 4% in the year 2006-07.
- Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, has been enacted by the State Government in the year 2005-06. The State Government has not only achieved the targets laid down in the FRBM Act but also achieved additional improvements in the revenue deficit and fiscal deficit.
- Public Expenditure Review Committee has been constituted by the State Government under the provision of FRBM Act, to give recommendations for revenue augmentation and expenditure control after carrying out detailed review of the existing system.

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

- National Agriculture Insurance Scheme has been launched from Kharif 2003 to provide financial assistance and insurance coverage to farmers in case of damage of crops from natural calamities and pest and diseases.
- Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood (RMoL) has been set up to promote and co-ordinate all livelihoods related interventions in the state.
- To provide an insurance cover to horticulture crops against aberrant weather conditions, Weather Insurance Scheme for horticultural crops like Mandarin, Kinnow, Coriander, Cumin, Fennel, Fenugreek etc. have been launched.
- For sheep and sheep breeders, three new schemes namely: Avika Kavach, Avikapal Jeewan Rakshak and Avirakshak through GIC and LIC have been launched.
- For efficient use of water "Amulya Neer Yojna" launched to popularize water saving devices.
- "Krishi Yojna - Aapke Dwar" launched in all Panchayat Samities in 2005-06 for a transparent delivery of extension services.
- Soil testing and seed testing laboratories established.

Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

- The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) has come into effect from 2nd February 2006.

- Guru Golwalkar Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana has been started in the year 2004-05 with the object of people participation in development works.
- The Swavivek District Development Scheme (SDDS) has been launched in the year 2005-06.
- Magra Area Development Programme has been launched in the year 2005-06 in 14 blocks of five hilly districts.
- Village Contract Drive have been recently launched to redress public grievances at door step. The main theme of the Drive is the Social Audit of the Assets.

Water Resources

- With efficient management of resources three major projects namely Mahi, Bisalpur and Ratanpura distributory, four medium projects Panachana, Chaapi, Chauhi, Bethali and 139 minor irrigation projects are likely to be completed by the end of Tenth Five-year Plan, which would create additional irrigation potential of 299.16 thousand hectare.
- Ambitious Jal Abhiyan Programme was launched on 10 Dec. 2005 for mass awareness among the stakeholders about scarcity of water, method for recharging of ground water, management of surface and ground water for efficient utilization, which covered about 20,000 villages, developed 1 lakh water harvesting structures and revamped canal system.
- Focus on water harvesting structures and improving water use efficiency through better maintenance of irrigation system and promoting efficiency through drip/ sprinklers.
- State Water Policy is under consideration with main objective of utilizing all available water resources, surface and ground, in a judicious and equitable as well as in sound economic manner.
- Water Users Associations (WUAs) are being formed for maintenance distribution and revenue collection.

Energy

- During Tenth Five-year Plan a total of 645 MW generation capacity from state sector is likely to be added. Beside this, 342.6 MW of additional capacity from wind energy and 53.8 MW from biomass is likely to be generated during Tenth Five-year Plan from private sector projects. Rajasthan is one of the few states in the country that have met the Tenth Plan target for capacity addition.
- For bringing down the transmission and distribution losses and to improve the distribution efficiency of electricity, Feeder Renovation Programme has been launched.

- A policy for promotion of private sector investment for power generation has been notified.

Industry

- Investment policy 2003 has been introduced for encouraging industrial growth, increasing employment opportunities and investment in social infrastructure.
- Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being developed with a view to provide infrastructure and hassle free environment to promote exports from the State. The State Government is keen to encourage private sector participation for development of SEZs, both multi-product and product specific.
- Rural Development and Self-Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI) are being established at 5 places in the state.
- Rural Haats and Urban Haats have been constructed for the artisans, tiny and small scale units to provide marketing support.

Roads

- For encouraging private sector participation for development of road sector, the State Govt. and Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd. (IL & FS) have formed 50:50 joint venture company named Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan (RIDCOR) to undertake development of 5 Mega Highways Projects on a Build, Operate, Transfer (BOT) basis.
- Under the State Road Development Fund Act., a 50 paise cess per litre is being levied on diesel and petrol. This non-lapsable State Road Fund is dedicated for the development of state roads such as construction, up-gradation, widening, strengthening and maintenance, as well as for supporting BOT projects in the roads sector.
- Rural connectivity raised from 45% in 2002 to 65% in 2006.
- Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojana launched on 7th October, 2005 for improvement and upgradation of State Highway north south corridor, construction of Railway over bridges, State Highways/ Major District Road, upgradation of existing WBM damaged roads, construction of roads connecting important religious and tourism places and development of one Model Road in every district.

Education

For increasing enrolment, reducing the dropout rate, elimination of gender bias and making qualitative improvement in education, some of the initiatives taken are:

- Access of one primary school within the radius of one km and upper primary school within 3 km.

- Free text books to all girls and boys of class 1 to 12 studying in Government and aided schools except boys of general category whose parents are income tax payers.
- Hot cooked mid day meals for all children in primary schools. A unique PPP model is in place with active partnership with organizations like Akshay Patra, Nandi Foundation and corporates like Havells India.
- Significant improvement in teacher pupil ratio through recruitment of more than 85000 teachers.
- Free bus pass to girls, studying in rural areas.
- Ten ITIs upgraded into centres of excellence.
- An innovative scheme called 'Aapki Beti' has been launched to fund the entire education expenses of such daughters of BPL families, who have lost one or both parents.
- The Rajasthan Education Initiative (REI), launched in 2005 with the World Economic Forum, CII and Global e-schools and communities initiatives (GeSCI) as partners is aimed at providing Information Communication Technology (ICT) and non ICT inputs in the school education system and has variety of components aimed at capacity building of both teachers and students. IT majors like Microsoft, CISCO, Azim Premji Foundation etc. are partners with the state government.
- In the area of higher education special attention is being given to setting up of new institutions, keeping in mind the needs of new sector like IT and ITES. The state government is facilitating imparting of language skills both to college teachers as well as students in partnership with leading BPO houses.

Health

- Through Sanjivini Programmes, service of specialists are provided in tribal districts and vastly spread out desert districts through outreach camps.
- With a view to provide specialist consultancy at remote places, all the six medical colleges and attached hospitals are to be linked to district hospital. Sawai Mansingh Hospital has been linked for telemedicine service with district hospital Jhalawar.
- University of Health Services established.
- For encouraging safe institutional delivery under the Janani Surksha Yojana of National Rural Health Mission, Rs.500/- for BPL pregnant women in case of home delivery and in case of institutional deliveries Rs.1400/- in rural area and Rs.1000/- in urban areas are provided. An additional package of Rs.600/- for ASHA Sahyogani in rural areas

for Referral Transport including her own incentive is also provided. In urban areas incentive money for ASHA is kept at Rs 200/-.

- Under the National Rural Health Mission, a trained village based health worker named Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) at every 1000 population acts as a bridge between rural woman and children and health services in the state of Rajasthan. However, for tribal and desert districts this norm has been relaxed.
- State Government has recently announced Health Policy to promote private investment in Health Care Facilities.
- A month long special campaign "Swastha Chatena Yatra" for awareness about issues related to health launched.

Urban Development

- Two new concepts i.e. Jaipur Agenda Action Group (JAAG) to improve civic amenities through public-private partnership in Jaipur city and State Urban Agenda for Rajasthan (SUARAJ) to identify fast track/reform based projects, have been initiated.
- Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTF) at 11 cities is under progress. This will solve the problem of disposal of Bio-Medical Waste in the state.
- For the development of public utility services like school buildings, hospitals, community centres, rein baseras, community toilets the Shahari Jan Sahbhagi Yojana has been launched of which 50% cost is borne by state govt, 30% by public contribution and 20% by urban local bodies.
- Under integrated development of small and medium town scheme, project for 27 towns has been prepared and sanctioned for planned development of towns, decentralized economic growth and to reduce migration from small towns to large cities.
- The Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) is being undertaken in six major cities of the state.
- The Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURN) has been launched for urban infrastructure and governance and basic services to urban poor.
- Energy from waste by useful conversion of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) to fuel pellets is being done at Jaipur Nagar Nigam through a PPP model. This is being replicated at Bikaner, Udaipur, Ajmer and Kota.
- Heritage Conservation Development Plan was launched in 23 identified cities for improving civic facilities near the heritage sites, approach road, signage, etc.
- Creation of Land Bank.

Empowerment of Weaker Section

- Free of cost cycle is being provided to tribal girls studying in Xth Class and scooty to those who have secured more than 75% marks in Secondary and Sr. Secondary.
- 130 Ma-Bari centres are being run in Saharia areas, which provide free of cost nutritious food, Mid-Day-Meal and school dresses to all girls and boys of age group 6 to 12 years, of Saharia community.
- To enhance the livelihood security of the households of saharia families a special employment programme has been launched from 2004-05 to provide at least 100 days of wage employment to every household.
- The unemployed member of a BPL family, who has passed senior secondary, is provided stipend of Rs. 300 per month.
- "Anupriti Scheme" has been launched in 2005-06. Under the "Anupriti Scheme", SC/ST candidate who pass the preliminary examination in All India Civil Services Examination is provided Rs. 75000 for preparation of main exam and Rs. 25000 for preparation of interview. The SC candidates who pass the pre-examination of RAS is provided Rs. 30000 and Rs. 15000 for preparation of interview.
- "Food stamp scheme" has been introduced in the state from 2004 under which 100 coupons of 10 kg. each are provided to Sarpanch of each Gram Panachayat for distributing them to persons for preventing death due to starvation. The affected person can get 10 kg. of wheat from any fair price shop during the year.
- To encourage women of ST/ SC for higher education and colleges, hostels in seven divisional head quarters have been opened where they are allowed to stay free of cost.
- With the help of Corporate/NGO's, urban local bodies are providing subsidised/free meal in most of the district headquarters to the weaker and disadvantaged sections of the society.
- Vishvas Scheme has been launched from 2004-05 to provide assistance to disabled persons in the form of subsidy and loan for self-employment.
- "ASHA" scheme has been launched in the year 2004-05 for identified disabled families under which 2 or more disabled persons in a family are benefited similar to BPL families.
- Swavalamban Yojana has been launched from 2004-05. Under this scheme interest subsidy of 5% is provided to unemployed youth having primary education belonging to SC for setting up their own business.

- Old age homes have been established with peoples participation from 2005-06.
- One residential school has been established during 2005-06 for the education of the children of beggars and prostitutes, and one for the children of certain migratory community like Raika, Rebari etc. who migrate with their cattle to neighbouring state during famine and summer season.
- Jan Shree Bima Yojana has been started from 2006-07 to provide insurance cover to BPL families.

Women and Child Development

- To improve the access of rural women to institutional credit and their capacity a Self Help Group Institute has been setup at Jaipur.
- "Sahayogini", an additional women worker has been provided at each Anganwari centre to function as a community worker. The function of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) has also been assigned to the Sahayogini to harmonize the delivery of services to women and children at village level. The sahayogini visits households at regular intervals to provide counselling and guidance to the families in matters of nutrition & health of children under 3 years of age and pregnant and lactating women.
- With community participation, nutrition in the form of hot cooked meal to the children in the age group 3 to 6 years is being provided at all the operational anganwari centres. Besides, as part of the 'Suraj' programme "Janani Kalewa" scheme has been launched to provide hot cooked nutrition to pregnant and lactating women in 10 urban areas in association with concerned UIT. Presently 50% anganwari centres in these areas are being covered. By February 2007, the scheme will be extended to all the anganwari centres in these areas.
- A Mid-Day-Meal trust has been established for management of voluntary help received from public participation.
- Work on gender responsive budgeting has been started.

Tourism

- The first major public private partnership tourism project "Jal Mahal Tourism Complex" has been launched.
- Heritage Protection and Promotion Board has been established.
- A new hotel policy has been announced in 2006 to promote Tourism potential in the State.
- State Government has declared Tourism as an industry. The exemptions/incentives available to Industries under Rajasthan Investment Promotion Policy 2003 are also available for establishment of Tourism Industry.

e-Governance

- e-Mitra is an integrated e-platform to provide information and public utility services pertaining to various government departments to urban & rural population. Over 500 kiosks are operational. This programme is under statewide implementation through Public-Private Partnership.
- Through Land Record Computerization, database of Records Of Rights (ROR) covering 6.8 million landowners has been completed in the 241 tehsils for providing copies of ROR to land owners through e-Mitra kiosks and about 800 private kiosks.
- The 250 field offices of Registration and Stamp Department have been fully automated to allow registry across the state.
- All divisional head-quarters, six municipal corporations and 19 municipal councils/ board have been IT enabled for delivery system of birth and death certificates, house tax accounting, public grievances redressal, etc.
- Aarakshi on line First Information Report (FIR) in police stations is being enabled in the state in a phased manner.
- The computerization of Transport Department in all the 32 districts offices have been IT enabled for rendering issue of driving licenses, vehicle registration and fitness certificates.
- A GIS based tool for decentralized planning - Vikas Darpan has been operationalized to provide complete maps of the State, 32 Districts, 241 Tehsils and 41,000 villages linking socio economic profiles and demographic data of Census 2001.
- For making the State an IT destination, IT-SEZ being setup near Jaipur city.
- A State of the art 'State Data Centre' has been set up in Yojana Bhawan to act as repository of all information pertaining to the various departments.
- A Secretariat LAN (SECLAN) system has been operationalized to provide internet connectivity to about 800 nodes covering all senior officials and staff. This is being expanded to about 31 other official buildings in the city of Jaipur.
- e-Procurement System for bringing transparency in procurement system.

Governance

- Government of Rajasthan strives to have an accountable, transparent, responsive and inclusive governance in the State.
- Citizen Charters of 56 departments have been issued.

- Right to Information Act enacted.
- Centre for Good Governance established.
- Public Private Partnership not only in infrastructure sector but also in social sector.
- Preparation of Gender Budgeting and Outcome Budget.
- The Economic Policy and Reforms Council (EPRC) constituted with the aim of obtaining a spectrum of expert views for policy formulation and reforms. The third meeting of the EPRC was held on 13-14 January, 2007 in which following issues were discussed:-
 - Infrastructure and Investment
 - Rural Marketing, Skill Development and Poverty Alleviation.
 - Social Security and Public Distribution System.
 - Making Regulatory Administration More Responsive.
- Conclave for Good Governance held in which following issues were discussed:
 - Strengthening access to and delivery of good health and nutrition services.
 - Sustainable livelihood for poor in rural areas.
 - e-Governance
 - Improving Urban Governance.
 - Water Resource Management.
 - Revenue Administration.
 - Initiatives in Marketing of Agro-Products and Dairy.
 - Issues in District Planning.

CHAPTER - 3

Sectoral Objectives & Strategies during Eleventh Plan

The objectives and strategies proposed for the important sectors during Eleventh Plan are as follow:

Agriculture

3.1 Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic development of the State and continues to be the backbone of the economy. 75% of the population living in rural areas depends on agriculture as main source of livelihood. Agriculture including Animal Husbandry contributes nearly 26.63% to State's Net Domestic Product (at current price 2001-02).

3.2 Rajasthan has a diverse geography and soil structure. The State accounts for 10% country's total land area but has only 1% of country's water resources. Agriculture is rainfed, rainfall is highly inadequate and aberrant in nature, period of monsoon is short with onset late and withdrawal early. Average rainfall is 58 cms. 61% area lies in arid and semi arid tracts where soil has poor fertility, low water holding capacity and high infiltration rate. Mono-cropping system is predominant in almost all the 10 agro climatic zones. A large tract of land is having saline and alkaline soils. The south east and eastern part of the Aravalli range is productive for agriculture purposes having clay loam soil type.

3.3 The focus of cropping pattern in rainfed areas is to meet the food requirement of the people and fodder requirement of the animals. The crops are grown under very high risk. In normal years, farmers undergo price risk due to glut in market prices and during drought years they have to face yield risk due to total or partial failure of crops. Thus, rainfed agriculture suffers from twin problem of low productivity and high instability.

3.4 In the State, soil testing to determine optimal nutrient requirement is very low and fertilizers application is unbalanced with excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers leading to a negative effect in productivity of soil. For amelioration of soil health, use of bio- fertilizers and organic green manure along with balance use of chemical fertilizers on the basis of soil testing recommendations will be emphasized.

3.5 With the advancement of technology, emphasis will be given on R & D of mechanized hand tools and bullock-drawn implements suitable for all agro climatic conditions.

3.6 Agriculture in the State is primarily rainfed which is highly inadequate and aberrant in nature. Therefore, diversification from cereal crops to high-value crops like pulses, oil seeds, vegetables, fruits, spices along with post harvest management and marketing linkages for agro-processing is the need of the hour. Emphasis will be on growing low

water duty crops, short duration and less water consuming crops in rain-fed areas, cultivation of Jatropha, JOJOBA, Olives, Asparagus and plantation crops on marginal lands. Crop rotation, mix cropping and inter cropping based approach will be encouraged.

3.7 Water is scarce and vital input for crop production and needs to be judiciously used. The underground water is over-exploited with water table falling down at the rate of one to three meters per year. Out of 237 blocks, 205 are in dark zone. For efficient and judicious use of water, sprinklers, drip and pipe lines will be given utmost priority. Pressurized irrigation system will be promoted for rational use of irrigation water particularly in orchards and production of vegetables. Besides this, stress will be on rain water harvesting and other water harvesting systems for recharging of ground water and construction of water storage tanks/farm pond in rain-fed areas.

3.8 Good quality seeds play an important role in increasing the yield at farmer's fields. Efforts will be made to make available good quality seeds of desired crop and variety in adequate quantities to the farmers. In this regard, seed village concept will be promoted for production of quality seed in villages in compact areas.

3.9 Establishment of cold chain, low cost pre-cooling facilities, cold stores, grading, sorting, packing facilities near farms to reduce wastages will be encouraged, besides the value added centers and horticulture based processing units in potential areas.

3.10 The extension services play a vital role in transfer of technology, R&D activities, innovations and improved agricultural practices to farmers. The extension efforts will be further revitalized through demonstration programmes for transfer of latest production technologies on farmers' fields and processing technology at KVKs by linking with the KVKs in each district so that farmers can access relevant information suited to their specific needs.

3.11 Contract farming is a potentially effective way of attracting corporate investors to help establish linkages with markets and also provide farmers with necessary inputs, extension and other advise. A greater focus is, however, necessary for enabling small farmers' participation by encouraging group formation and providing suitable and effective legal regulatory framework. There is also need of institutional arrangements to record/register all contractual arrangements to enhance confidence between the farmers and company and also help solve any dispute arising due to violation of contracts. There is also need for conducive policy environment by creating appropriate legal and administrative system and creating better infrastructure for encouraging national and international companies to promote contract farming.

Animal Husbandry

3.12 In the State, animal husbandry is a major economic activity especially in the arid and semi arid areas providing employment and much needed insurance against frequent scarcity conditions.

3.13 The livestock in the State contributes 11 percent of the national milk production, 40 percent meat and 42 percent of country's wool.

3.14 As per livestock census 2003, the State has livestock population of 4.91 crore whereas the livestock population in 1997 was 5.47 crore. The scarcity of fodder and low grassland productivity has forced the reduction in livestock population.

3.15 Efforts will be made to promote privatization in veterinary services in the State.

3.16 Low productivity across all species, inspite of the large number of livestock, is a major development constraint. Mass castration programme would be encouraged for eliminating non-descript bulls from the field with peoples participation and appropriate cross breeds will be promoted while conserving indigenous breeds of livestock. Breeding management through a restructured artificial insemination programme comprising input generation and delivery systems will be strengthened.

3.17 Involvement of non-governmental organizations like Gaushala and other agencies in the development of pasturelands, production of improved variety of fodder seed and educating livestock owners to make optimum use of available resources will be further strengthened.

3.18 There is a wide scope of poultry development in the State. For this, department will increase infrastructure facilities to provide training and veterinary care to poultry farmers.

3.19 Goat and sheep occupy a unique place in areas with limited water resources. They together constitute more than 55 percent of the total livestock population in the State, posing a serious threat to the fragile ecology of this region. It is necessary to design programmes for development of sheep and goat to contain their number and increase productivity.

Agriculture Education

3.20 Consolidation of infrastructure facilities linked with adequate manpower support with modern machinery, equipments, tools and plants (METP) in Agriculture Universities is the prime need. Dairy Science, Food technology, Arid Horticulture and forestry and Agricultural Engineering and Technology are the potential and time need segments and will get priority during 11th Five-year Plan.

Fisheries

3.21 The State has an estimated 3.30 lac ha. of water area in the form of major or medium reservoirs, tanks, ponds, rivers and canals. Fisheries are an important source of protein rich food for poor undernourished population and also help in upliftment of socio-economic condition of the weaker sections.

3.22 For increasing the fish production level in small water bodies farmers will be motivated for use of organic fertilizers and feed for the culture of fishes. Beside, the practice of cage and pen culture and running water fish culture will also be promoted.

3.23 The growing demand of quality fish seed will be met through fish seed production hatcheries in private sector and process of improving the departmental infrastructure for fish seed production will continue. The development of nursery and rearing areas in public private partnership will be promoted.

Forestry

3.24 Forest is the most valuable natural resource and plays a significant role in the state's economy. Their conservation plays pivotal role in the maintenance of eco-system and environment. In the State only 9.49 percent of total geographical area is classified as forest area against 33 percent of the geographical area as per National Forest Policy 1988. The per capita forest cover in the state is 0.03 ha only which is far below the national average 0.08 ha. The distribution of forest is unequal in the state and most of the forests are concentrated in the southern and south-eastern part of the state, whereas, there is hardly any forest in the western parts of the state.

3.25 Considering, wildlife preservation and biodiversity conservation an integral part of forestry, the growing needs for large human and livestock population with regard to fuel, fodder and timber and the adverse factors like environmental degradation, depletion of forest resources, increasing biotic pressure, etc., the approach and strategy for Eleventh Plan is as under:-

- State Government under State Forestry Action Plan (1996-2016) has targeted to achieve 20 percent of area under tree cover by 2016 against target of 33 percent tree cover recommended as per forest policy of Government of India for which state has to raise trees on at least 47000 Sq. Km. additional areas of forest and non-forest lands.
- The Aravallis, covers over 30 percent of the State and divide the State into two unequal parts. Erosion arising from deforestation, over grazing and injudicious land uses increases deterioration in this area. The intensive reforestation and in situ soil and moisture conservation is necessary to check desertification and to restore the ecological status of the Aravallis.

- The Village Forest Protection and Management Committees constituted under Joint Forest Management (JFM) to ensure public participation are being empowered for taking decisions and to act as a "social hub" besides being custodian of natural resources in their areas. Also Janta Van Yojna will be implemented to make JFM more effective so that from the initiation of planning process villages can be associated with the forestry activities.
- Eco-restoration of degraded forests which constitutes over 8 percent of the geographical area of the state will be developed to give a boost to natural regeneration through closures, tending and silvicultural operation, in situ soil and moisture conservation measures, adopting low cost regeneration options such as direct seeding and cutback operation with supplementary multi-tier plantation of indigenous and site specific species.
- To undertake intensive afforestation /reforestation of barren and degraded wasteland of crown density below 10 percent by involving local communities and NGOs.
- State has two National Parks, 25 Wild Life Sanctuaries spreading over 9828 Sq. Km., which is nearly 2.8 percent of the geographical area of the State and has a vast floral and fauna diversity. For Wild Life preservation and Bio diversity conservation, various measures will continue for maintaining ecological balance. Besides, Local communities living in and around forest areas needs to be trained in eco-tourism activities, which will not only help to ensure their livelihood security but could facilitate their involvement in forest conservation.

Co-operatives

3.26 Co-operatives have immense contribution in the economy of the State. About 90% of the institutional credit to the farmers is being provided by Co-operatives, 70% of the district credit plan is fulfilled by Co-operative Banks and 30% of the total agricultural inputs is being supplied by the co-operative marketing organizations. The contribution of the co-operatives in milk production and distribution is about 95%.

3.27 Efforts will be made to evolve an environment in which co-operatives become efficient, viable and competitive. Emphasis will be on regeneration, restoration and revitalization of the co-operative structure in the state. For this purpose, following strategies will be adopted to strengthen the co-operative structure.

- Revitalisation of PACS/LAMPS and ensuring their viability and profitability with a view to making them financially strong enough to provide greater assistance of rural credit to the farmers by increasing their loan business and increasing the resource base through mobilization of rural small savings.

- Adoption of new technology at par with public sector, private sector and foreign banks so as to compete with them for providing better customer services and cutting down the costs, wherever possible.
- Encouraging micro credit groups and women co-operatives to inculcate the habit of small savings in the rural areas as a sub system of co-operatives. The co-operative credit institutions are required to function as facilitators for linking these small groups and women co-operatives with credit institutions.
- There is an urgent need to diversify the loans portfolio of co-operative credit institutions, particularly in the area of housing, rural trading sector, integrated loaning in rural areas, agro processing and financing for MIS aiming at water saving devices.
- Diversifying lending operations to activities allied to agriculture like dairy, farming, animal husbandry, fisheries etc. so that there is additional employment generation in the rural areas.
- Further diversification of lending operations by taking up innovative and new types of activities like providing consumer loans, financing of processing of agro-produce and export oriented farm produce, rural infrastructure development like storage and godowns, rural health services etc.

Rural Development

3.28 The majority of the state population lives in the rural areas and the state, therefore, accords a high priority to Rural Development and is accordingly implementing a number of programmes aimed at sustainable holistic development of the rural areas. A strategic pro-poor policy in terms of which the rural poor are treated as a net resource replete with their own ideas and experience, well in tune with the local conditions forms an integral part of the development strategy. In the process, the disadvantaged sections of society receive a high priority. Hence, suitable investments in the rural areas to improve livelihood options, living conditions and building in social and economic security are critical to future elements in context of providing livelihood support to needy community, area development linked with a suitable delivery of basic socio economic services at accessible point.

3.29 The various schemes/ programmes relating to poverty alleviation for providing income generation support through self-employment and wage employment linked with creation and developments of needed amenities are being implemented. The key elements of the Rural Development are Credit linked Rural Schemes, Rural Infrastructure and employment Generation, Area Development Schemes, participation of NGOs in implementation of Rural Development Schemes, Backward Area Development Initiatives, Strengthening & Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Waste Land, Watershed & Soil conservation.

3.30 At present, there are six major credit-linked self employment schemes under implementation namely SGSY (Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana), DPIP (District Poverty Initiative Project), PMRY (Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana), REGP (Rural Employment Guarantee Program), Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation schemes and T.A.D. (Tribal Area Development). Out of these schemes, SGSY and DPIP are the major target driven credit- linked, self-employment schemes for the rural BPL families.

3.31 Under the credit linked schemes, the focus during the Eleventh Plan will shift from individual and project-based lending in rural areas to SHGs / CIG-based Livelihood finance as far as possible. In this context, livelihood finance will be defined as -

3.32 "Provision of thrift, credit and other financial services and products (like insurance) of adequate amounts to the poor for long-term on a holistic basis, enabling them to raise their income levels and improving their living standards".

- The focus in the Eleventh five-year plan will also shift from micro finance to livelihood finance and from small financial assistance to adequate financial assistance.
- Credit linked rural schemes in the Eleventh plan period will set in a process that leads to empowerment of the poor families, especially women from these households through strong and viable SHGs / CIGs which draw strength and support from the banking system with a message that banking with the poor is a profitable enterprise both for the poor and the banks. Hence, the strategy for the Eleventh five-year plan will be:-
 - Assisting poor families to enhance livelihood and income through a package of inputs including financial assistance in the form of grants and credit through banks and other financial institutions so as to ensure that their income level crosses the minimum level.
 - Capacity building of poor families by way of improving their access to natural Resources and their regeneration; basic infrastructure and services like schools, health centers, sanitation, balanced nutrition, and participation in local government (PRIs).
 - Capacity-building of different stakeholders such as PRIs, NGOs, Government institutions and other service providers
 - Preparing District Livelihood enhancement plan and project/ cluster based funding directly to the poor organized as CIGs/ SHGs. This will be facilitated by specially selected and competent Project Facilitation Teams (PFTs) selected from the private sector, NGOs or Government departments and organizations.

3.33 Self-Employment and supplementary wage employment programmes would be redesigned to make them more effective.

3.34 Under special area development programme, an integrated perspective plan would be prepared and various schemes unified under one single scheme to ensure rapid development of special areas.

3.35 The involvement of NGOs as effective mechanism to secure participation of rural community will be encouraged.

3.36 Greater emphasis will be given to treatment of watersheds to prevent water run off and ensure greater conservation.

3.37 Efforts and steps will be taken for enhancing the community participation including elected representatives linked with enhancing the community fund support. Attempt will be made for involvement of private sector in the rural development process.

Water Resources

3.38 Rajasthan is the most water stressed state in the country. The state has only 1% of the country's water resources and supports 5.5% of country's population spread over 10% of the country's total area. Ground water depletion is the biggest threat to water sector. Out of 237 blocks of state, only 32 blocks are considered safe, rest all are considered as unsafe.

3.39 Conservation, preservation and systematic utilization of every drop of water now constitutes the basis for water resources planning in the State. The role of the state in the integrated development of water resources is also gradually evolving from that of owner to that of facilitator. Restructuring of the water sector in line with the changed role is being undertaken. The State is promoting the role of NGOs in water resources management and in constitution of Water User Associations. By way of sector reforms the state is gradually moving towards demand side management through direct and indirect measures.

3.40 Expedite harnessing surface water, reducing gap between potential created and its utilization, improvement in water use efficiency by strengthening the Water User Associations, water harvesting and providing drinking water in areas having un-potable water will need much more focused attention in the Eleventh Plan.

3.41 There are 37,889 main habitations and 56,057 other habitations in the state, out of which 37,851 main habitations and 54,218 other habitations have been covered by water supply schemes up to March, 2006. However, these schemes are not sufficient to serve the water needs of the state. Therefore, more durable and more effective steps need to be taken, for a lasting solution to the problem of scarcity of drinking water, with particular emphasis on conservation and management of water resources. The Jaipur-Bisalpur project, Mansi-Wakal Project for Udaipur,

IGNP project for Jodhpur, Bisalpur-Dudu project, Churu-Bissau project, Kankroli-Ghati Project for Bhilwara and Chambal-Bharatpur project are the major ongoing water supply projects; these projects would be completed in the period of Eleventh Plan.

3.42 In the case of drinking water, the subsidy component is more than 76% of the total recurrent costs. Such subsidies need to be gradually phased out. It is high time to recognize pricing of water as an important instrument of water demand management; water tariff, especially in urban areas, needs to be rationalized in order to reduce the gap between revenue and expenditure on supplying drinking water. The experience of funding, Aapani-Yojana - a KFW Project, in providing drinking water in the villages of Churu district (in which rural households share the full cost of providing safe drinking water) needs to be replicated in other districts as well.

3.43 Keeping in view of the scarce resource of water, recycling of waste water has become a necessity. There is ample scope for the use of treated water in industries. Efforts should be made to motivate industries for using recycled and treated waste water within economic viability. Involvement of private sector for investment in water sector is the need of the hour. In the Eleventh Plan, all possibilities should be explored to plan future projects through Public-Private-Partnership mode. A new modified State Water Policy incorporating all the measures is under finalization.

3.44 Rajasthan has major share of fluoride affected villages in the country. There are 16,560 and 14,415 habitations affected with fluoride and salinity respectively. To mitigate effects of fluoride and salinity, the Government has formulated Integrated Fluorosis Mitigation Programme for providing safe drinking water to these habitations; some of these projects are under completion. Looking to the limited state resources, a sustainable source of funding for this programme needs to be finalized to complete the programme within Eleventh Plan.

3.45 The Jal Chetana Abhiyaan has been launched in the State successfully to create awareness towards water scarcity and to educate people for water conservation. The Abhiyan has been highly encouraging and such long term sustainable water campaigns are required to be launched in a regular interval. Roof top rain water harvesting structure for all urban buildings constructed on 300 sq. mt. or bigger plot has already been made mandatory. Roof top rain water harvesting structures are required to be encouraged for even smaller size of plots.

3.46 There is a need to shift the water supply projects based on surface sources and increased adoption of Drip & Sprinkler irrigation systems, and shift from old cropping pattern (requiring excessive water) to new less water requiring crops should be encouraged at large scale and these should be the major thrust area in the Eleventh Plan. Use of sprinklers in irrigation has already been made mandatory in case of Narmada project.

The Government would continue implementing Participatory Irrigation Management systems in a phased manner to maintain irrigation systems from the minor level to field channels. Water User Associations shall be formed at large scale and empowered under Rajasthan Farmers Participation in Management of Irrigation System Act (RFPMIS).

3.47 Renovation and restructuring is a pressing need of the irrigation systems. Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project and Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Improvement Project have already been taken up for rehabilitation works to minimize losses and to ensure equal distribution in the system from head to tail reaches. The irrigation systems after rehabilitation shall be handed over to the water user associations for maintenance, distribution and revenue collection. This will not only help in minimizing losses but it will create a sense of ownership among the farmers, thereby leading to optimal utilization of water on a sustainable basis.

3.48 During the Eleventh Plan, efforts would be made to harness another 3.5 BCM creating a CCA of 9.33 lac ha. All spillover major & medium projects i.e. IGNP Stage-II, Narmada, Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (RWSRP), Bandi-Sendra, Sukli, Gardada and 35 minor irrigation projects shall be completed expeditiously in first two years of the Eleventh Plan. Besides 7 major, 7 medium and 100 minor new irrigation projects shall be taken up in the Eleventh Plan.

Energy

3.49 Power is a critical infrastructure for the economic and social development of any State. Rajasthan has been at the forefront of electricity sector reforms in India. It has unbundled the sector into its functional segments (generation, transmission, and distribution), corporatized the companies, and established an independent regulatory commission. Rajasthan has also introduced the multi-buyer model in April, 2004 by transferring bulk supply functions from the transmission company to the three distribution companies.

3.50 The State Electricity Utilities have taken pro-active steps to improve the distribution efficiency under an ambitious Feeder Renovation Program. The results have been impressive and under the Financial Restructuring Plan, the State Government is providing transitional financial support to power companies so that the utilities turn around by 2011-12. Thereafter, the power utilities would not require financial support from the State Government.

3.51 Installed capacity in the State has risen by 25% over the period 1999-2004, and payments to power producers have become timely and transparent. Utilization of thermal plants has increased from around 65% in 2000-01 to above 92% at present. The fundamental challenge in the sector is to improve the efficiency of the electricity distribution operators and manage the demand from agricultural consumers more

effectively. In parallel, there is an urgent need to increase power supply, expand access, and improve reliability.

3.52 The required installed capacity at the end of Eleventh Plan will be 12,337 MW. To bridge the gap between demand and supply of electricity for achieving the target, additional generation capacity of 6,883 MW will be required. The main priority during the Eleventh Plan will be generating required capacity and subsequently strengthening the adequate transmission and distribution network to evacuate the additional generation. Mobilization of financial resources to develop the power sector, bringing down the AT&C losses from the present 40% to 20% over the next five-years and encouraging private sector participation in generation, outsourcing and franchising in distribution system will be the another priority area in the Eleventh Plan.

3.53 In view of limited state resources, additional power capacity is contemplated to be added by inviting private investors. There is a need to explore possibilities to implement aggressive loss reduction programs, further rationalize power tariff for agriculture & domestic consumers, to make rationing regime more predictable and affordable and to expand generation in a least-cost manner. There is also a need to explore mechanisms for reducing energy and water intensity in agriculture in the State. A conducive environment for development and involvement of franchisee for improvement in quality and reliability of power supply needs to be created in Eleventh Plan period.

3.54 Non-conventional sector initiatives are important for the State to supplement the conventional sector, particularly due to peculiar geographical and climatic conditions. The priority areas of this sector are to increase generation from wind energy, optimizing electricity generation from bio-mass and to electrify remote villages through solar domestic lighting systems. The incentives and facilitation should continue for private investment in the sector. By the end of Eleventh Plan, efforts would be made to increase the installed capacity of Wind Turbine Generators from present 360 MW to 2000 MW and Biomass power plants from the present 30.5 MW to 160 MW and to provide solar domestic lighting systems in all remote villages that are not connected by the grid.

Industry

3.55 The growth rate of manufacturing sector has been wavering around 6 to 8% over last few decades. The first and foremost objective and priority for the State for the 11th Five Year Plan shall be of raising the rate of growth of the manufacturing sector to 12% p.a. by the end of plan period. The main objectives during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are:

- Human Resource Development shall be a key priority area of the State Government with special emphasis on institutional arrangements for initiation and completion of training which is relevant to the needs of the industries.

- Facilitating the existing entrepreneurs in achieving global competitiveness.
- Harnessing employment potential in Agro-based & processing units, Handloom, Handicraft, Khadi & Village Industries and other Rural Industries.
- Special emphasis for preservation and sustenance of traditional art forms and the artisans.
- Creation of employment opportunities in non traditional industries like up coming chemical industries and allied services sector related with the petroleum based large production.
- To create investor friendly climate and conducive environment for implementation by reducing the cost of doing business.
- To strengthen backward and forward linkage for industry to sustain and develop.
- Ensuring social security for handloom weavers, craftsmen and artisans.
- Adaptation of cluster approach for developing MSMEs.
- Equipping the Legal Metrology Wing for ensuring better consumer protection.

3.56 The strategies for achieving the raised rate of growth of manufacturing sector of the level of 12% p.a. by the end of plan period are as follows:

- The State Government would be placing special emphasis on building required infrastructure and competent and skilled workforce. The industrial areas would be developed, preferably on PPP model. These areas would be cluster specific or investment size specific. To start with, small industrial areas equipped with the world class development parameters may be developed to house 50 to 100 units.
- For ensuring availability of human resources of the desired level of competence a 3 tier system of training shall be encouraged. The 1st tier would contain of imparting the basic skills. The 2nd tier would concentrate on skill upgradation of the persons already working in the sector. The 3rd tier would address skill adaptation for work on advanced tools and latest technologies. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) may be established for providing such specific training wherein the demand and the funds may be assessed and provided on PPP model.
- Facilitating the existing entrepreneurs in achieving global competitiveness and enhancement and substance of the quality level, matching with the global standards, shall be the priority of the 11th Five Year Plan.

- The diverse and decentralized village and small entrepreneurs bear the second largest share of employment after agriculture and comprises of wide range including handloom, handicrafts, khadi & Village industries and other rural industries segments including food processing industries. To tap this potential, a constructive intervention and infusion of design skills, modern marketing and appropriate technology shall be priority areas of state endeavor during 11th Five Year Plan.
- For facilitating the traditional art form and the artisans related with these to prosper further and to achieve economies of scale while keeping the traditional skills and the exquisite uniqueness intact, the state shall be providing specially designed training programmes involving master craftsmen for imparting the skills with experts of modern marketing techniques for imparting vision and marketing strategies.
- Specially designed training courses shall be undertaken to prepare the work force and imbibe the required skill in the unemployed youths of the state so that they may grab the vast opportunities likely to emerge in the ancillary units based on the petroleum based processing and allied services sector units.
- The single window clearance system shall be further strengthened so that it is able to tackle and eradicate delays and bottlenecks in land use change, water and other utility connections, environment and other clearances.
- The industry does not function in vacuum. It requires backward and forward linkages to sustain and develop it. The industries lend and take support from agriculture, trade and services on continuous basis, therefore, an integrated approach and a holistic vision has become imperative for triggering growth of manufacturing sector so as to achieve the required growth rate of 12% p.a.
- The State will launch its own handloom initiative which will inter-alia include
 - I. Proper development initiative for further growth of the sector in the State through cluster development approach, and
 - II. Social Security Package for Handloom Weavers like old age pension, health insurance and low cost housing.
- Adaptation of clusters approach for constructive development intervention will go a long way in helping increase viability by providing the units of the clusters, infrastructure and support services of better quality at lower cost. The approach has been till date adopted for artisan units and there is a need for duplicating the efforts and approach for industrial clusters also because these clusters gain strength on the economics of interdependence of different producing

units in geographical concentration in procurement of raw materials, technologies, manpower and collective marketing and financial strength.

- To ensure better and effective consumer protection, equipping laboratories of legal metrology with latest digital balances having higher range of sensitivity and up keep and renovation of laboratories suiting to the needs of the equipments and the requirements of such standards shall be the priority areas of plan expenditure.

Mines & Minerals

3.57 Rajasthan is one of the important mineral producing states in the country contributing about 22 percent industrial mineral production in the country along with production of approximately 15 percent metallic, 25 percent in non-metallic and 26 percent in minor category. 61 mineral are being currently exploited in the state, of which 39 are major minerals and 22 minor minerals.

3.58 State has sufficient reserves of various metallic, non-metallic and fuel minerals, which can potentially sustain a large number of additional mineral- based industries in the state. Besides, mineral sector has a huge export potential and will be a key sector for the foreign direct investment. Looking to the vast scope for mineral development in the State, the approach and strategy for Eleventh Five-year Plan is as under:-

- Accelerate the pace of mineral exploration by adopting modern technique of mineral exploration and achieving better coordination with other government, public sector and private sector agencies engaged in the mineral exploration in the state.
- Identify technological gaps in mineral exploration upgradation of mineral production, equipments and mechanization and take relevant action through foreign direct investment and technology transfer.
- Provide thrust on exploration of essential mineral like hydrocarbons, base metals, noble metals, dimensional and decorative stones so as to curtail their import.
- Lignite, gas, petroleum, marble, granite, limestone, soapstone and other minerals in which the state enjoys comparative advantage must be extracted in the most economical manner and industrial units must be set up to ensure high value addition. This would require the introduction of new technology in extraction of minerals, so that wastage is minimized.
- Strategy for exploration of those minerals which are either deficient in the country or which are important from the point of view of industrialization and export potential.
- Infrastructure facilities such as mines approach roads, electrification of mining areas, availability of power and adequate railway links are

the basic requirements for mineral development on which emphasis is needed.

- Due emphasis will be given to address the safety and environment issues arising out of the mining explorations.

Petroleum

3.59 Petroleum being an emerging sector, its discovery has brought Rajasthan on the oil map of India and will boost the economy of the State specially when the country is heavily dependant on import to meet the rapidly growing demand for petroleum products. In the State, the Petroleum Department was set up to expedite the exploration and development of oil and natural gas.

3.60 Looking to the potential and growing demand for petroleum products substantial efforts will be continued to boost the level of exploration activities in the State by linking multinational companies in the exploration of new blocks so that level of crude oil and gas production significantly increases to cater the growing demand of people. In this regard, State Government is also considering participation in exploration & development of hydro carbon resources by creating a State Petroleum Corporation.

3.61 With the development of oil and gas field the linkages for controlling the degradation in environment will be kept and further strengthened.

Roads

3.62 A strong road network is an indicator of good economic health and development of the state and is necessary for rapid economic development of the state. A strong road network also has a direct impact on the success of all developmental activities being under taken in the field of agriculture, trade & commerce, education, health and even in maintenance of law and order situation.

3.63 In the State, total road length is 1.69 lac kms. The road density per 100 sq km is 49.5 km in comparison of national average of 102.9 km. The National Highway and State Highway together account for only 14.5% of network but carry 85% of traffic. 92% of the roads are single lane, 3% intermediate lane and 5% double lane.

3.64 There are 39753 inhabited villages in the State (2001 census). Out of these, 24010 villages were connected by roads at the end of March, 2006. It is expected that by December 2008, village connectivity will reach 80%. PHQ connectivity is targeted to reach 100% by March 2008. The current Status of connectivity of villages as on 31.03.2006 is as under:-

Population (2001 census)	Total number of Villages	Villages Connected as on 31.3.06	Likely Connectivity by 31.3.07
1000 & above	14185	13800	14000
500-1000	11065	6029	7389
Below 500	14503	4181	4181
Total	39753	24010	25570

3.65 Under PMGSY, villages having population of 500 and above as per 2001 census are to be connected by all weather roads. Now connection of all habitations with population above 1000 (500 in hilly/ tribal areas) with all weather roads will be undertaken under Bharat Nirman, a time bound programme (2005-09). In the State all habitations with population above 500 in all areas are to be connected by December 2007.

3.66 For development of road sector following initiatives have been taken for faster growth in the State which will also continue in 11th Five-year Plan:-

- Formation of 50:50 joint venture company Road Infrastructure Development Company of Rajasthan Lt.(RIDCOR) for encouraging private sector participation in association with IL & FS for implementing Mega Highways Project on BOT basis.
- Under Road Development Fund Act 2004, a cess of Rs. 0.50 is being levied on diesel and petrol. The non-lapsable State Road Fund will be used exclusively for development of the State roads mainly for maintenance but also for construction, upgradation, widening & to provide support to BOT projects in the road sector.
- Mukhya Mantri Sarak Yojana was launched on 7th October, 2005 by pooling together resources from CRF, State Plan including SRF, XII Finance Commission Grant for improvement and upgradation of State Highway north south corridor, construction of Railway over bridges, State Highways/ Major District Road, upgradation of existing WBM damaged roads, construction of roads connecting important religious and tourism places and development of one Model Road in every district.

3.67 The approach for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is as under:-

- Increased connectivity in rural areas for economic upliftment of rural population and attaining rural connectivity by all weather roads for habitations with population of 500 in general and 250 in desert and tribal areas.
- Construction of Railway over-bridges on level crossing for uninterrupted movement of traffic.

- Construction of by-passes on State Highways/Major District Roads for all district headquarters and major cities for smooth and accident free flow of traffic.
- Connectivity of all Panchayat headquarters by BT roads.
- Important missing links, bridges would be constructed to provide easy approach for free flow of traffic.
- Augmentation of capacity of high-density corridors by widening and strengthening to cater to enormous increase in traffic.
- Improved maintenance of existing assets for better riding quality.
- Construction of approach roads in mining and industrial areas.

Science & Technology

3.68 The Department of Science & Technology was established in the year 1983. It has been realized since long, that though the extensive research in different sectors are being taken up by different line departments/agencies/Institutions in the areas of concern, but there has been an observed lack of co-ordination amongst them which leads to duplication of research work and lack of desired application. S & T Department, therefore, envisages its role as:

- Facilitator for promoting core research linked with technology dissemination for the thrust areas.
- Developing Centre of Excellence, for enabling scientists of the State to take up advance research in upcoming areas of Proteomics and Genomics and Bioinformatics.
- Creating awareness regarding Intellectual Property Rights linked with introducing patent text in the curriculum at School, College and University level together with introduction of technical courses to create patent awareness in the State.
- Application of Remote Sensing as a tool for development planning

3.69 The major sectors identified for the 11th Five-year Plan 2007-12 would be:

- Planning for sustainable development comprises of adoption of remote sensing application to identify, exploit & manage various Natural Resources, for monitoring changes due to drought, flood or development works and also to evaluate land use segments.
- Science and Technology for common man comprises of promotion of application-oriented research and development along with providing technology based intervention for dissemination of appropriate and proven technology at the grass roots level including bio-technology related programmes and activities.
- Developing scientific temper in the society by organizing such programmes which inculcate the scientific temper among the masses,

encourage spirit of enquiry among younger generation and create awareness about new technologies.

Environment

3.70 Population growth increases the environmental load and rapid economic growths intensify environmental degradation. Therefore Industries will be motivated through incentives to be responsive to environmental protection measures and thereby cooperate with the regulatory agencies in their endeavour to implement environmental safeguards. Programmes aimed at bringing about environment education and awareness will be accorded priority. The local Panchayati Raj Institution and community at large will be involved in implementing environmental protection programme and bringing about environmental awareness. The existing institution will be networked for identification of pollution sources and prevention of pollution.

3.71 Individuals as well as civic bodies will be encouraged for segregation of solid waste into organic and inorganic parts. Besides exhaustive and sustained efforts will be initiated for inculcating within individuals the habit of judicious use of diverse resources particularly water, food and paper/ fiber. This will be achieved through massive education and extension programmes.

Education

3.72 Education is the most critical element in empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment in future and hence needs special attention.

3.73 An appreciation of the educational strides made in Rajasthan can be obtained from the data for 1951,1991 and 2005 given in the following table:

S. No.	Indicators	Unit	Status in the year			Net rise over 1951
			1951	1991	2005	
1	I Schools	Nos.				
	Primary		4,336	29,817	61,545	57,209
	Upper Primary		732	9,230	35,659	34,927
	Secondary		175	2,985	7,068	6,893
	Sr. Secondary	--	971	3,683	3,683	
2	II.Teachers in Schools	Nos.				
	Primary		8,700	75,500	165,812	157,112
	Upper Primary		6,600	71,900	194,059	187,459
	Secondary		998	37,873	62,639	61,641
	Sr. Secondary	--	32,434	59,334	59,334	

S. No.	Indicators	Unit	Status in the year			Net rise over 1951
			1951	1991	2005	
3	III. Enrolment Primary/Upper Primary Schools Secondary and Sr. Secondary	In lacs	3.91	60.14	118.67	114.76
			0.56	8.6	18.66	18.10

3.74 The improvement in the decadal literacy figures in Rajasthan and India since 1951 is given below:-

Year	Total (%)		Male (%)		Female (%)	
	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	16.67	8.95	24.95	14.44	7.93	3.00
1961	28.30	18.12	40.39	28.08	15.33	7.10
1971	34.45	22.57	45.95	33.87	21.97	10.01
1981	43.56	30.09	56.37	44.76	29.75	13.99
1991	52.21	38.55	64.13	54.99	39.29	20.44
2001	65.38	61.03	75.85	74.46	54.46	44.34

Elementary Education

3.75 As per the Millennium Development Goal related to education, by the year 2015 we need to ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling. Though in the last five-years, issues related to access and infrastructure have been addressed to a large extent, still there are critical areas like quality of education, retention of students, gender disparity and upgradation of skills of teachers. All these have to be given focused treatment so as to ensure completion of the task of universalisation of elementary education and providing equal opportunities to disadvantaged groups.

3.76 It is of paramount importance to mention here that the State Government is of the firm belief that the present funding pattern of SSA which is 75% by the GoI and 25% by the GoR should continue in the XIth plan also for consolidation of achievements in the direction of universalization of elementary education. The Eleventh Five-year Plan will aim at the following:

- Efforts will be made to improve the infrastructure requirements of the schools and ensure community participation for the development of

education. All the Primary Schools would be raised to Upper Primary level so as to increase completion rate at the elementary level.

- Drop out as an issue will be given focused attention. Now, after years of effort only the hardest of cases remain to be mainstreamed. Time-tested area-specific alternative strategies will be used.
- The focus would be on enhancing quality of education in government educational institutes. Capacity building for improvement in class room processes will be taken up along with a closed loop system by way of strengthening relationship between evaluation system and teaching. Availability of trained, knowledgeable and motivated teachers, adequate infrastructure etc. will help achieve quality but the achievement is to be seen in competency levels achieved by the students.
- Strengthening of state resource centers (SIERT/SIEMAT/DIETs)
- The role of Information Technology, particularly computer, which is greatly influencing the young mind, has been taken note of in educational planning. IT courses have already been introduced in the school curriculum and would be regularly updated.
- Expansion of facilities mainly to reduce regional disparities and for providing access to girls.
- Consolidate and improve the existing institutions and programmes.
- Introduce reforms in education in order to further strengthen and reinvigorate the system.
- The position expected to be reached at the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan as a result of interventions during the plan period would be in the direction of achieving the infrastructure gap level to zero, 100% enrollment, drop out rate less than 10%, PTR ratio 40:1 and competency levels more than 60 % for 80 % of children.
- Efforts will be made for abridging widening rural-urban gap in Pre-Primary Education by better coordination with the related stakeholders specially ICDS (ECE segment).
- Efforts will be made to mainstream Madarsas in the education system.
- In order to promote female literacy, the Mahila Shikshan Shivirs (Camps for Illiterate women), Vocational Training Campus, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for neo-literate women, linked with marketing project for residual illiterates and other on going approach and strategies would be kept continued.

Secondary Education

3.77 Given the high transition rate for VIII to IX and anticipated progress in UEE, the time has arrived for taking proactive measures to

plan and provide for universal access to Secondary and Senior Secondary education.

3.78 The enrollment and retention of the children has increased because of the SSA programme of elementary education. To accommodate this output, new Secondary/ Sr. Secondary Schools will be opened as per requirement.

3.79 Computer Education would be made compulsory in every Secondary School and Senior Secondary School. Through connectivity, specialized distant learning would also become a reality.

3.80 The expansion and strengthening of secondary education especially in the rural areas and at grass roots level needs participation of Private Sector in the Secondary Education system. At present, private aided and unaided schools have a significant share. The efforts will be made to provide a suitable platform for accelerating the pace of private sector.

Higher Education

3.81 The creation, development and strengthening of higher education system is a time-need linked element in context of providing facilities of higher education as well as empowering people with skills and knowledge for accessing them productive employment in future.

3.82 The broad strategy components for the development and expansion of higher education during 11th Five-year Plan will be:-

- The facilities provided so far need to be consolidated to upgrade the standard of education.
- Effort would be to remove infrastructure weaknesses within the resources available.
- Access to high quality institutions.

Technical Education

3.83 Technical Education is significant component of human resource development. The rapid changes in the economy, scientific and technological advancements and development in infrastructure and service sectors is not only changing the profile of human resource requirement but has also opened vast possibilities for employment for youth in new areas.

3.84 During 11th Five-year Plan, following will be priority sector in Technical Education:-

- Focused outlay will be made to build sound infrastructure for Engineering Colleges and the University in terms of building, faculty, IT infrastructure and E-learning linked with new courses and increase in intake, creation of facility for advance Research and Development, Faculty Development and promotion of Institute-Industry Interaction and Students Activities and Training.

- Expansion, strengthening and qualitative improvement including modernization of Laboratories in Polytechnic Colleges.
- Expansion/strengthening/ up gradation of ITIs.

Medical & Health and Family Welfare

3.85 Although a number of initiatives have been taken to improve access and utilization of health services in the State in last decade but still much remains to be done to bring the health of State in the mainstream of national averages. Despite significant improvement in key health indicators like MMR(445, SRS-2003), IMR(67, SRS-2004), Crude Birth Rate(28.6, SRS-2005) and Crude Death Rate(7.0, SRS-2005) and the evolution of a large health infrastructure, the state still requires more focused policy action to achieve the targets set for improving maternal and child health. Primary health care has not reached a large number of people living below the poverty line and those living in the remote areas.

3.86 In order to provide focused attention to development of medical education and research facilities, a separate University of Health Sciences has been set up. With a view to providing specialist consultancy to people residing in rural areas, a tele-medicine project has been set up in collaboration with ISRO to link medical colleges to district hospitals. Under the project block CHCs will be connected with district hospitals in phase-II.

3.87 In order to facilitate establishing of quality health care institutions within the frame work of set standards and norms, private sector investment in health sector needs to be promoted in a big way in the field of secondary and tertiary health care and diagnostic services. With the help of private sector participation, benefits which might accrue from the opportunities in medical tourism can also be maximized. State Policy has already been issued to promote private sector investment in health care facilities.

3.88 In the Eleventh Plan, the priorities of this sector would be to improve health infrastructure and quality of services especially in under-served areas and population, to involve private sector and local community, and to up-grade quality services through capacity building. Based on the monitorable targets set, broad goals for the Eleventh Plan will be as follows.

- Reduction in IMR to 32/ thousand live births and MMR to 148/ lakh live births
- Reduce fertility to replacement levels for population stabilization
- Arresting gender imbalance caused by sex selective practices
- Restructuring of health care delivery system for increasing coverage and quality among all section of society
- Human Resources Development and capacity building

- Integration of AYUSH into mainstream of health care delivery
- Consolidation and sustaining achievements of 10th Plan
- Decrease burden of diseases and promote healthy life style

3.89 Review of past performance of health services in the State indicates that the tribal districts of Rajasthan had remained continuously deprived of access to modern specialized services of experts. The "Sanjivani Programme" launched to provide services of specialists to these areas through outreach camps would be continued. Public-private and public-civil society partnerships to provide efficient, timely and reasonably priced diagnostic services to the patients will be encouraged. Besides, special emphasis will be given to the following:

- Increased focus of investment in health on primary rural health care, levying of user charges for urban health services and a system of health insurance for the poor.
- Greater rationality in resource allocations, based upon disaggregated outcome data, at the district level and below, with greater priority to mainstreaming of gender in the health databases.
- Control of communicable diseases.
- Immunization of children, along with better ante-natal care.
- Health of the mother, including immunization, nutrition and post delivery care.

Urban Development

3.90 Rajasthan has been recording a very high rate of population growth, especially in the urban areas. According to 2001 census, there has been a large scale migration of population from rural areas and smaller towns to bigger towns and cities of the state. The towns with population of less than 20,000 witnessed negative growth. More than 50% of the urban population is concentrated in 20 class-I towns. By the end of Eleventh Plan, urban population of Rajasthan is projected to be 25.28% of its total population and number of urban settlements, which was 222 in 2001 is projected to go up to 230.

3.91 Rapid urbanization puts urban resources, services and infrastructure under tremendous strain and requires the extension of various services and amenities. The agencies engaged in various development works in urban areas have inherent weaknesses. Lack of sufficient financial resources, qualified technical manpower and outdated laws which are not in tune with times, makes urban governance difficult. Public participation in urban development works has also not been adequately sought so far and therefore the burden of solving the urban problems mainly remains with the Government and Urban Local Bodies.

3.92 Proper strengthening and management of urban infrastructure would be our primary concern for the Eleventh Five-year Plan. We also need to augment social & cultural infrastructure in our cities to make them attractive enough for investment. Involvement of private sector in management of urban waste, traffic & transportation, water resources and in development of slum areas, cultural heritage has become essential to solve the urban problems.

3.93 Stress would be on segregating waste at home into recyclable products. Further, sorting out the waste into organic and inorganic and disposing of organic waste in local compost and vermiculture pits can be required and enforced. Similarly proper drainage of waste/rain water is in fact a goal to be achieved in any city. Urban awareness campaign can go a long way in mobilizing citizen participation for this cause. Encroachment of roads and junctions is adding to the traffic congestion, which must be dealt with firm hand.

3.94 In order to check migration to bigger towns and cities and resultant growth of slums, there is an urgent need to rethink the whole process and find solutions of the problem of large scale migration. Special attention should be given to the development of small towns and villages and re-settlement of present urban slums should be expedited in the Eleventh Plan. There is also an urgent need for proper implementation of urban poverty alleviation and slum development programmes, along with related socio-welfare programmes.

3.95 Most of the Urban Local Bodies in the state are dependent on state grant even for paying their salaries. We have still to go a long way before we make these bodies self-reliant. Devolution of additional taxes, rationalized user charges and fiscal autonomy to ULBs to set their own rates for their capacity building are urgently required. Proper standards and transparent accounting systems have to be put in place before municipalities can go public for collecting funds without financial credibility and embark upon a way to a self-reliant system without Government guarantees. A computerized accounting system for all municipalities needs to be adopted urgently.

3.96 Several initiatives have already been taken during Tenth Plan period. Drafts of Rajasthan Municipalities Bill-2006, Fire Prevention & Safety Bill-2006 are under finalization and Rajasthan Prevention of Defacement of Property Act-2006 has been passed. RUIDP Phase-I with the help of ADB for development of six principal towns is under completion and Phase-II for 15 other districts will be implemented in the Eleventh Plan period.

3.97 Three prominent Centrally Sponsored Schemes for sustainable urban development namely Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Urban Infrastructure Development

and Basic Services to Urban Poor (JNNURM) in Jaipur, Ajmer and Pushkar are also under implementation at present. Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) has started work on number of mega projects like Ring Road, Film city, Shooting Range, new townships; a new master plan to develop Jaipur as a world class city is being prepared.

3.98 Besides improving urban infrastructure and augmenting housing stock during the Eleventh Plan, focus will be on policy & legislative reforms and restructuring and professionalism of planning and development agencies so that ills of urban growth are cured to a large extent and sustainable urban development with equity and human face takes place in the frame work of holistic planning and balanced urbanization.

3.99 To further accelerate planned development of towns, Master plans will be prepared, for the entire Rajasthan Sub-region of National Capital Region (NCR).

3.100 Housing & Habitat policy will be formulated so that housing needs of all section of the society may be catered to in a planned manner.

3.101 Bisalpur water supply project would prove to be a milestone for the city of Jaipur during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

3.102 State Government will pay special attention towards capacity building and human resource development in urban local bodies.

Empowerment of Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Minorities and Social Securities

3.103 According to 2001 Census, 17.2% and 12.6% of the State's population belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Socio-economic development of this section in the State is in improving phase. Education of children, particularly girls and women, employment opportunities and increased upward mobility of girl students, have been adopted as the thrust areas for comprehensive development of tribal and SC population. Various programmes for welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, Minorities and BPL population are being implemented, innovated and monitored. One of the challenges of these programmes is to shift the attitude from 'business as usual' to a vibrant innovative mode of action. This is necessary to ensure the sustainable development of this section.

3.104 The main thrust in the Eleventh Plan would be on generation of maximum employment opportunities and creation of infrastructure facilities in the areas and basties having concentration of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society. The educational and health facilities must constitute the prime areas of concern for ensuring better quality of life of the weaker sections. Special educational, health and poverty alleviation & employment generation programmes needs to be implemented in the areas of SC, ST, minorities and other weaker sections;

need based schemes for the benefit of weaker sections should be taken up on priority basis by following project approach and taking care of backward and forward linkages with inbuilt mechanism of concurrent and post implementation monitoring and evaluation. The endeavor would be to implement the conceptual understanding of successful working of Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan in the State so that the target group is main-streamed.

3.105 In urban areas, labourers take shelter under railway over-bridges, pathways and other public places. These migratory labourers need to be provided temporary shelters at appropriate places. There is need to provide houses to all eligible Gadia Lohars and other weaker sections on nominal rates under special schemes of Housing Board and UITs. The present schemes for welfare of all weaker sections needs to be restructured to increase their access and coverage.

Tribal Area Development including Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

3.106 Development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups is a commitment enshrined in the constitution. The socio-economic status of STs reflects that the average size of land holding is small. 69 percent tribal workers are cultivators and 14 percent are agriculture labourers. Level of literacy among tribal is low in Rajasthan. Education is the most effective instrument of social empowerment. Schemes for the educational uplift of the SCs and STs have borne fruit although the gap between the general population and SCs and STs is still at unacceptable levels. The educational schemes in favour of these sections would, therefore, be continued with more intensive vigour.

3.107 For the development of tribal people and tribal area, Tribal sub Plan strategy has been adopted. The financial support is being provided under TRI, Maharastra Pattern (of untied nature), Special Central Assistance and Article 275(1) etc. Besides this, the vertical line departments and agencies are also carrying out/executing related laid down programmes, activities and other development works. The Government has spent crores of rupees on various schemes of tribal development during last five decades. This massive fund-flow has helped in building up infrastructure facilities like irrigation dams, road network, electrification, health and education in the tribal areas of Rajasthan. All these have affected the living standards and quality of life of the people. The focus of the tenth plan was on improving the economic status of tribals and providing basic infrastructure facilities in the tribal areas. The strategy also specifically aimed at improving the living environment of the tribals by giving them better social and civic amenities and facilities.

3.108 The objectives of the Eleventh Plan will be

- Reduction in the incidences of poverty and unemployment and thereby reduction in income inequalities.

- Human resource development of the scheduled tribes by providing economic & health services and development of the confidence among people through intensive educational efforts.
- Development and strengthening of infrastructure base for further economic exploitation of the resources (physical and human both) in tribal areas.
- Providing physical & financial security against all types of exploitation.

3.109 Thrust area during Eleventh Plan will be

- Human resources development through education and vocational training should continue to receive the importance. Women education should be given special attention because the literacy level of tribal women is very low.
- The economy of tribal had continued to predominately rest on agriculture. As the size of land holding in scheduled area is small, the percentage of irrigated area to cultivated area is low and traditional farm technique is being used by this area, the productivity of agriculture produce is low. Thus, priority should be given to irrigation sector and electrification of wells.
- The efforts should be to diversify economic activities in non-farm sector. In order to ensure that this sector is suitably off loaded, development of Industrial sector should be treated as the thrust area of the plan. Vocational education be given and loan / subsidy should be provided to self-employed in non-farm activities.
- Efforts should be made to increase the minor forest produce and establishment of MFP based industries and development of fish cultivation, dairy development and vegetable production.

Women and Child Development

3.110 Women & Child development is crucial for social and economic development. There has been a phenomenal growth in the ICDS programme in the State during the last five-years. As on 2005-2006, there were 46862 angawari centres covering 90% of the population. For increasing coverage of immunization, there is a convergence and co-ordination between Women & Child Development Department and Medical & Health Department. Besides, Sathin at each Gram Panchayat and a Pracheta at each Panchayat Samiti level, an additional functionary called Sahayogini has been provided at each anganwari centre to visit households at regular intervals to provide counseling and guidance to the families in matters of nutrition and health of children under 3 years of age and pregnant and lactating women. The function of the Accredited Social Health Animator [ASHA] has also been assigned to the Sahayogini. The State has been a pioneer in designing and implementing women

development programmes for focusing on women empowerment and creating appropriate environment for women's socio economic growth and development. Formation of 1.12 lac Self Help Groups of women is a step towards attaining self-sufficiency and empowering women in taking policy decisions. These SHGs provide inter-loaning for small economic activities and further also facilitate linkages with financial institutions for financial assistance. For promoting income-generating activities and to train functionaries and members of the SHGs in skill development, marketing and management etc., a SHG Institute has been established at Jaipur.

3.111 The main thrust in respect of children is to ensure their survival, protection and development with special focus on the girl child and the adolescent girl, the emphasis in respect of women is to make them economically independent and self reliant.

3.112 IMR, MMR, malnutrition among children and women, high incidence of childhood diseases, child marriage, declining sex ratio of girls under six years, low female literacy (44.34) in comparison to national average, poor health and poor socio economic status of women along with social discrimination is a cause of concern and requires concerted efforts for improvement. Accordingly approach and strategy for Eleventh Plan is as under:-

- Infant mortality rate to 32 from 67 per one thousand live births, maternal mortality ratio to 148 from 445 per one lakh live births and reduction in malnutrition upto 25.3% from 50.6% of children under 3 years and anemia among women and children is to be reduced by half of the current level (i.e. 24.3% from 48.5%) by the end of Eleventh Plan.
- Immunization and health checkup, nutrition and health education, will be completed by institutionalization and strengthening of Mother Child Health Nutrition day (MCHN), promotion of institutional delivery, induction of Shayogini, expansion of management of child nutrition scheme throughout the state including establishment of malnutrition treatment centre in district hospitals. Besides, system of providing hot cooked meal through mothers committees, women self help groups, Annapurna women co-operative societies at Anaganbari centers will be further strengthened.
- Women will be empowered economically and socially by imparting knowledge, education and training in order to bring them in the main stream of development by further strengthening Self Help Groups.
- For capacity building of women, attention will be paid for their health especially the reproductive health and their access to health care services. A life cycle approach to women health with a special focus on reproductive health and choices will be adopted.

- Prevention of child marriage through advocacy and strict enforcement of child marriage (restraint) act.
- Programme on the lines of National Nutrition Mission for providing food grain to adolescent girls up to 18 years weighing less than 35 kg. need to be promoted throughout the state.
- Efforts will be made to improve ECE component under ICDS for physical and cognitive development of children.

Tourism & Heritage Conservation

3.113 Rajasthan is known for its diversity & has a unique place on the world map of tourism in terms of natural resources, cultural heritage, historical as also archaeological wonders & rare wild life. The forts & palaces, heritage hotels, havelies & attraction of travelling on the palace of wheels has been the unique selling proposition for tourists coming to the State. Colorful fairs & festivals are also greatly appreciated by visitors. The unique desert environment in western parts of the state is also a major attraction for visitors today.

3.114 The State Government has accordingly been taking various steps for heritage conservation and development of these properties which specially focus on context-specific development of heritage monuments and preservation of rare antiquities.

3.115 For conservation of heritage monuments in the State the role for individuals and business organizations has been created through Adopt-a-Monument scheme (AAM), a State government initiative to solicit public-private participation for preservation of the State's rich heritage. Under the scheme architectural structures, forts, palaces, buildings, havelies, heritage properties and landscape of high level archaeological, cultural or artistic value will be preserved scientifically. Private resources will be attracted through PPPs and grant-based funding from private foundations and persons.

3.116 Heritage and conservation consultants will be engaged for project preparation, execution and project monitoring on a case-by-case basis. The Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) viz. the Amber Development and Management Authority Society (ADMAS) and the Rajasthan State Museums Management and Development Society (RSMMDS) will be put in place for Amber Palace, State Museums and Art Galleries and make it more efficient by appropriate delegation, resource mobilization and market interventions.

3.117 A Heritage Protection and Promotion Board has been setup to consolidate administrative and financial resources for protection and development of heritage properties.

3.118 State government has launched various innovative measures for fostering rapid growth and development of tourism viz. preservation of

rich natural habitat and bio-diversity, historical, architectural, cultural heritage of Rajasthan and conservation of monuments, new investment policy where exemptions /incentives are available at par with industries and State Hotel Policy where single window clearance of tourism projects has been incorporated. Tourism will be promoted to provide better marketing opportunities for rich and varied handicraft and cottage industries to ensure welfare of artisans of the state and also to provide patronage to the folk artist and craftsmen. Employment opportunities specially in rural areas for unemployed rural youth will be generated by promoting rural tourism. For encouraging tourism, creation of new tourism circuits based on pilgrimage, handicraft, music and the arts, eco-tourism, film shooting sites will be identified. Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur and other cultural institutions will be associated to promote inter-cultural understanding. Special focus will be on development of basic infrastructure such as transport facility and civic amenities and to play a facilitating role in the provision of accommodation and other facility for all classes of tourist both domestic and international.

3.119 Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) has a conservation oriented approach to urban planning. RUIDP has renovated many historical monuments /heritage structure in the past and will continue its conservation oriented approach in the Eleventh Plan also.

3.120 The Local Self Department being a nodal agency for executing heritage conservation has pioneered heritage works through heritage walks/heritage conservation projects in cities and towns having heritage and tourists importance to preserve the rich cultural and also to attract the tourists. The Local Self Department will continue its efforts in Eleventh Plan also to achieve the goals and standards of the developed countries for heritage monuments/ buildings.

Information Technology

3.121 Information Technology has become the driving force behind human development and growth in the present time. Government of Rajasthan is taking several strategic initiatives to capitalize growth opportunities in the IT services & ITeS sector. Government of Rajasthan had announced its first IT Policy in the year 2000. Owing to the many drastic changes and new initiatives in the IT sector, the existing IT Policy is being amended to propel Rajasthan as one of the leading IT destinations. The new policy shall reflect the aspirations of the new National e-Governance Plan and shall leverage the maximum funds available under this initiative. The new policy shall aim at:

- Making Government more accessible to its citizens.
- Delivery of public services to its citizens through the use of ICT.

- Establishment of a complete repository of State Information in the State Data Centre.
- Enhancing employment opportunities for the citizens.
- Modernizing and upgrading skill sets of citizens, especially of the youth.
- Creating an eco-system that enables investors to regard Rajasthan as an important IT destination in the country.
- Creating and expanding economic opportunities in the knowledge economy.
- Empowering individuals and communities through enhanced access to information.

3.122 During the past two years, the State Government has taken several initiatives in ushering holistic form of e-Governance viz ICT for improving public service delivery- e-Governance (E-Mitra, Land Records Computerization, IT enablement of Registration & Stamps Department/ Municipal Bodies, Aarakshi- Online FIR, Computerization of Transport Department, Village Knowledge Centres, VAT Accounting automation-G2B, Automation of Rajasthan State Excise Revenue System), Backend computerization of Govt. Departments, Business process reengineering, ICT infrastructure creation and Human Resource Development.

3.123 During 11th Five-year Plan 2007-12, the key strategic points relating to ICT sector would be:

- Improving citizen service delivery
- Back End computerization
- Business Process Reengineering
- IT Infrastructure Creation
- Human Resource Development

3.124 The State shall roll out the Common Service Centres as envisaged in the National e-Governance Plan along with its two other concomitants, namely the State Data Centre and the State Wide Area Network.

3.125 In the overall scheme of things, State Government of Rajasthan would leverage Information & Communication Technology (ICT) not only as a tool for improving governance, but also more significantly as a means to deliver the services that the Government provides on a 24x7 basis to the common man and to enhance the skills of its people, especially the youth, so as to generate employment opportunities.

CHAPTER-4

Public-Private Partnership

4.1 With the opening up of economy and moving further from liberalisation to globalization and the fact that the public sector resources are scarce an aggressive effort for promoting Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is needed to attract investments and achieve the goal of sustainable development.

4.2 The Public-Private Partnership offers significant advantages in terms of attracting private capital for creation of public infrastructure as well as in improving efficiencies in the provision of services to users. Transparent processes and consultations with stakeholders combined with effective competitive bidding for PPP projects help in improving perceptions and enhance the acceptability of PPP projects.

4.3 Due to the significant nature of the investment required and paucity of funds available with the State Government, private sector participation in infrastructure projects is essential to fructify the above investments. In addition, the private sector participation would also facilitate improvement in the service, quality and develop models for operation and maintenance practices in the infrastructure sector. State Government recognizes the need of private participation in Social Sector.

4.4 In order to provide the necessary administrative framework for developing projects prior to seeking private sector resources, the State Government has set up the following mechanism:-

- The Board of Infrastructure Development and Investment Promotion (BIDI) under the chairmanship of Chief Minister to facilitate approval of concessions and clearances for large infrastructure projects.
- Setting up of the Empowered Committee on Infrastructure Development (ECID) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. It is the nodal body for conceptualizing, approving projects and resolving all inter-departmental issues and provides necessary directions in this regard.
- Setting up of a dedicated project development company, PDCOR Limited in association with Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL& FS) for encouraging and attracting private sector investment into various infrastructure projects in the State.
- Creation of Rajasthan Project Development Fund (RPDF) for meeting the costs and expenses relating to conducting feasibility studies for project development work for identified projects.
- Setting up of a joint venture company Road Infrastructure

Development Company of Rajasthan Ltd. (RIDCOR) in association with IL & FS for implementing Mega Highway Projects.

➤ PPP cell in Planning Department.

4.5 The key focus of the State Government would be inviting in private sector investment in Roads, Power, Tourism, Urban Infrastructure, Industrial Infrastructure etc. State has also opened social sectors such as Health, Education, Drinking Water, Housing, Nutrition, Mid Day Meal, etc. for private sector investment.

4.6 Power sector reforms were initiated in 1998 for mobilization of private capital for power generation and transmission. State Government launched a policy on 15th September, 2005 for promotion of Private Sector Investment for setting up of Power Generation Projects in Rajasthan.

4.7 With the experiences of two previous policies which remained active between the period 11-03-99 to 31-03-04 and 04-02-2002 to 31-03-04 for power generation from non-conventional energy sources State Government issued a comprehensive policy on 25.10.2004 for generation of electricity from various sources, (Solar, Wind and Bio-mass) of non-convention energy which offers solution to various problems faced by developers, investors and utilities.

4.8 Rajasthan was the first State to announce a State Road Policy in 1994 to facilitate the entry of private sector in the roads sector. A model Concession Agreement was put in place for inviting private sector to develop roads on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. In 2002, a new policy was launched with the enactment of Rajasthan Road Development Act, 2002 to encourage a greater level of participation of entrepreneurs in the development of the road sector.

4.9 In 1989, Tourism was granted status of the industry for availing all the facilities and concessions available to industries. In 2001, Tourism Policy of Rajasthan was designed to ensure optimum utilisation of rich tourism resources of the State to generate employment specially in rural areas to develop market for the rich and varied handicrafts, to preserve and to accelerate contribution of tourism industry in socio-economic development of the State by making tourism a truly people's Industry in Rajasthan. In June, 2006 a new hotel policy 2006 has been announced for bridging the gap between current demand and supply of hotel accommodation.

4.10 Investment Policy was launched in 2003 to provide investors an attractive opportunity to invest in Rajasthan and to make the Rajasthan the most preferred State for investment in the identified sectors and to ultimately achieve global competitiveness.

4.11 In 2006, State Government has recently announced policy to promote private investment in health care facility to supplement State Government efforts in the fields of secondary and tertiary health care and diagnostic

services. With the help of private sector participation (PSP), the State will maximize the benefits which might accrue from the opportunities in medical tourism, expand availability and access of quality health care services and integrate allopathic treatment with Indian and other alternative systems of medicine.

4.12 State Water Policy, Information Technology & Information Technology Enabled Services Policy are under consideration of the State Government.

4.13 The Public Private Partnership under the Umbrella of Rajasthan Education Initiatives would be expanded and strengthened to bring a new educational paradigm based on the following strategy:

- Evolving innovative and locally appropriate models of PPPs with a high potential for being scaled up for improving educational outcomes
- Adopting and adapting best practices from both the public and private sector while ensuring community participation
- Deploying new technologies, particularly ICTs, for modernizing educational service delivery, skill development and quality learning
- Creating systems for enabling greater community participation in the State's educational programme
- Enhancing the flow of resources into the educational sector in Rajasthan by structuring suitable projects and creating incentives for increased participation of different stakeholders.
- Focus efforts on serving under privileged communities in urban and rural areas as well as on the girl children and children with special needs.
- Presently, the likes of Microsoft, Intel, CISCO, Azim Premji Foundation, IBM, American Indian Foundation, ICICI Bank, Educate Girls Globally, Nandi Foundation & CII are working with the state on wide range of issues like deployment of e-content, capacity building, school health programme and gender related issues. We plan to get more partners on board to cover hitherto uncovered components and also to increase outreach.

CHAPTER - 5

Decentralized Planning

5.1 Decentralized Planning has been mandated by the provisions in the constitutions of our country. Various development strategies adopted so far have not given the results as desired, as planning exercise has been done from the top so far. The involvement of the local people to reflect their local needs is necessary for successful implementation of any development programme. Rajasthan Government has enacted necessary laws and rules to provide for district planning committees as mandated by the constitution. The provisions are contained under PR Act and rules. In accordance with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution, the provision of District Planning Committee (DPC) has been incorporated in section 121 of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994. Detailed provisions relating to constitution, election, powers & functions of these committees have been made in Rule 350, 351 & 352 of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Rules, 1996.

5.2 The main function of the DPC is to consolidate the Annual Plans prepared by the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities in the District and to prepare a Draft Development Plan of the District as a whole for forwarding the same to the State Government.

5.3 The efficient use of resources available at the local level and resources made available under various schemes need to be integrated to exploit them in better way so that development needs as desire of whole district may be achieved.

5.4 The objective of Decentralized Planning is to arrive at an integrated participatory and coordinated idea of development of local areas. Each Gram Panchayat or Municipality is treated as a planning unit and district plans are prepared through consolidation and integration of these plans as well as by considering the development of district as a whole.

5.5 Decentralized Planning ensures better delivery of services and efficient use of resources whether financial or otherwise. It leads to higher growth rate in the state. Qualitative improvement will also take place as the felt needs of the people as reflected in the plans will get satisfied.

5.6 According to instructions of Govt. of India the District Plans 2006-07 were be prepared in each district, keeping in view the financial resources available through various sources and priority areas of developmental needs in the district.

5.7 In Rajasthan the decentralized district planning process to prepare a perspective plan for 11th five-year plan (2007-12) has been initiated. District Planning Committees are already constituted in all the districts. Full time Chief Planning Officers to serve as Secretary to this committee have also been posted. A massive exercise to prepare the Village Development Plans in

all the 40,000 villages of the State has been completed in our state for the preparation of the 11th five year plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08. In brief the process being followed is as under:

- The Village plans are to be prepared for 17 sectors taking in to account the local endowments and their needs of the people projected in the meeting of the Gram Sabha. All the village level functionaries will be participating in the Gram Sabha to assist the community. For the first time, the social development indicators are being discussed at village level as part of the planning process.
- The Village Plans so prepared have been consolidated at Panchayat level and the Panchayat Plans after approval by the Gram Panchayat, have been sent to the Panchayat Samiti.
- At Panchayat Samiti level, the needs of various sectors prioritized in the Panchayat Plan are to be sent to the respective Block level Sectoral Officers of the concerned Department for technical vetting on the basis of the norms of their Department. If some demands, though not fitting in the departmental norms, but they are otherwise justified on merit, a separate list alongwith estimated cost is being prepared and made part of the Sector Plan. At the same time, Panchayat Samiti has to prepare a plan for the Panchayat Samiti level activities such as PHCs, CHCs, Bus Stand, and Veterinary Hospital etc. Based on the Panchayat Samiti proposals and the Sectoral Plans of the Block, a draft Block Plan is being prepared with the help of expert persons and that plan is being sent to the Zila Parishad. ZP will discuss and approve the plans of all blocks for the district.
- District Planning Committee will integrate the rural and urban parts of the District Plan and approve it for the whole district.