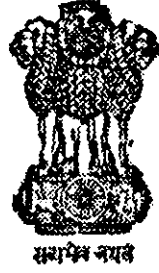


# **EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

## **1992-97**

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RAJ-E

**GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN**  
**PLANNING DEPARTMENT**  
**MARCH, 1993**



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# INDEX

S.No.	Chapter	Page No.
1.	Economy	1-23
2.	Review of Five Year Plans	24-33
3.	Objective, Strategy and Plan Size	34-53
4.	Financial Resources	54-55
5.	Manpower and Employment	56-65
6.	Agriculture Production	66-97
7.	Animal Husbandry, Sheep and Wool, Dairy and Fisheries	98-121
8.	Forestry	122-132
9.	Cooperation	133-145
10.	Rural Development	146-159
11.	Special Area Programmes	160-163
12.	Irrigation and Flood Control	164-183
13.	Command Area Development	184-191
14.	Energy	192-199
15.	Industrial Development	200-216
16.	Mineral Development	217-221
17.	Transport and Communication	222-229
18.	Scientific Services and Research	230-234
19.	Education	235-253
20.	Medical and Health	254-258
21.	Water Supply and Sanitation	259-269
22.	Housing and Urban Development	270-278
23.	Information and Publicity	279-280
24.	Labour and Labour Welfare	281-284
25.	Welfare of Backward Classes including Tribal Area Development and Social Welfare	285-291
26.	Nutrition	292-295
27.	Economic & General Services	296-309
28.	Minimum Needs Programme	310-311



29.	Plan Implementation and Monitoring	312-313
30.	Institutional Finance	314-317
31.	Decentralised Planning	318-322
32.	Twenty Point Programme	323-330

### **Tables**

Table I	Outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97	331-372
Table II	Physical Targets during Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97	373-389
Table III	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 : Centrally Sponsored Schemes	390-405
Table IV	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 : Externally Aided Projects	406-408
Table V	Minimum Needs Programme : Outlay for Eighth Plan 1992-97	409-412
Table VI	Minimum Needs Programme : Physical Targets for Eighth Plan 1992-97	413-415

# CHAPTER 1

## ECONOMY

### Introduction

Rajasthan State, in its present form, is a conglomeration of 19 princely States and 3 chiefships which varied in size, population, administrative efficiency and socio-economic development. Administratively, Rajasthan is divided into 30 districts, which are further sub-divided into 213 tehsils and 237 development blocks.

1.2 The area of 3.42 lakh sq. km. of Rajasthan makes it the second largest State in the country. The population of the State, according to 1991 census, is 4.39 crores. It has a 1040 km long international border with Pakistan and is adjacent to the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

1.3 The density of population in the State is 128 person per/sq. km. as compared to national average of population density of 267 persons per sq. km.. Low population density is mainly because of the fact that about 2/3rd of the total area of the State, to the west of Aravalli Hills, is desolate and barren.

1.4 The most conspicuous feature of Rajasthan is the Aravallis, one of the oldest mountain systems in the world. Aravalli Hill range runs through the heart of the State. The region to the west and north west, comprising of 11 districts and about 60 percent of the total area of the State is known as Great Indian Desert, the 'Thar'. It has a relatively gentle slope to the alluvial basin in the north and the east.

1.5 The salient features of Rajasthan vis-a-vis India are given below in the table 1.1.

Table 1.1 : Salient Features of Rajasthan vis-a-vis India

S.No	Item	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Geographical Area	31.3.82	000 Sq. km.	342	3287
2.	Population				
	Total	1991	Lakh No.	439	8443
	Male			229	4378
	Female			210	4065
3.	Population Growth Rate	1991	%	28.07	23.56
4.	Density of Population	1991	Per Sq. km	126	267

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Proportion of SC Population	1981	%	17.04	15.75
6.	Proportion of ST Population	1981	%	12.21	7.53
7.	Literacy	1991	%	38.81	52.11
8.	State Income at Current Prices	1989-90	Crore Rs.	15463	346994
9.	Per Capita Income at Current Prices	1989-90	Rs.	3595	4252
10.	Area under Foodgrains	1989-90	Million ha.	11.65	126.51
11.	Production of Foodgrains	1989-90	Lakh tonnes	85.3	1706.3
12.	Consumption of Fertilisers - Per Hectare of Gross Cropped Area	1989-90	kg.	17.7	65.4
13.	Total Livestock	1982	Lakh no.	496	4195
14.	% of Forest area to total area	1981	%	8.94	22.41
15.	Working Factories- Manufacturing Sector	1985-86	No.	2966	101016
16.	Value of Output	1985-86	Crore Rs.	3605	120157
17.	Net Value added by manufacture	1985-86	Crore Rs.	636	25268
18.	Value of Mineral Output	1988	Crore Rs.	204	11481
19.	Per Capita Consumption of Power	1990-91	Kwh	200	253
20.	Villages Electrified	March,90	%	75	81
21.	Railway Length	1987-88	Kms.	5611	61985
22.	No. of Post Offices	1988-89	Per lakh of population	28	18
23.	Commercial Bank Offices	March,90	No.	3023	58914

### Climate and Rainfall

1.6 The area west of Aravallis is characterised by extremes of temperature, long period of severe drought, accompanied by high winds and low to semi arid conditions of humidity. The parts to east and south east of Aravallis have sufficient amount of rainfall and are characterised as moderate climate zone. The climate of the State in general is characterised as driest in the country and having large variation (ranging from 4 to 22 degree celcius) in maximum day temperature and minimum night

temperature.

### **Rainfall**

1.7 The rainfall in the State is not only meagre but it also varies rather significantly from year to year and that creates drought conditions quite frequently. Although the average annual rainfall of the State is 536 mm, there are wide variations in its distribution.

1.8 Out of the 30 districts, 11 namely, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Sikar fall in the arid zone (with average annual rainfall being less than 500 mm). Nine districts namely Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaipur, Dausa, Ajmer, S.Madhopur, Dholpur, Tonk and Bhilwara constitute the semi-arid zone (with average annual rainfall between 500 to 650 mm). Five districts namely, Sirohi, Udaipur, Rajasmand, Chittorgarh and Bundi constitute the sub-humid zone while Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Baran and Kota comprise the humid zone.

### **Topography**

1.9 The topography of Rajasthan is dominated by the Aravalli system of mountains. Extending for about 692 kms. from the south-west at Palanpur in Gujarat, crossing through central Rajasthan and Haryana upto Delhi in the north-east, this range divides Rajasthan into two major geographical units. The western part occupying about two-thirds of the total area of the State is almost arid and un-dulating while the eastern part is comparatively well drained and fertile. It has a steep but discontinuous front to the Thar in the west and a relatively gentle slope to the alluvial basins in the north and the east. The Aravalli hill region spreads in about 30 percent of the total area and influences the ecological equilibrium in about 51 percent of State's area including the river basins in the east and the west of the system.

1.10 The Vindhyan hill system extends to parts of Chittorgarh, Jhalawar, Bundi, Kota, S.Madhopur, Jodhpur, Pali and Dholpur districts. The intensive soil erosion and degradation of environment in this part have created critical problems like the formation and spread of ravine areas in the vast tracts of Chambal and Banas valleys. The Malani hill system stretches to parts of Sirohi, Pali, Jalore and Barmer districts.

1.11 Salt lakes and depressions are common in the desert, of which Pachpadra, Sambhar, Didwana, Bap, and Ranns of Jaisalmer and Pokaran are worth mentioning. No river in western Rajasthan is perennial. The Luni is essentially an ephemeral stream which has a flood cycle at the interval of 16 years.

### **Drainage**

1.12 The Aravalli range forms the most important water-parting line in the State. To the east of the Aravallis, the drainage lines flow towards the north-east and practically belong to the Yamuna-Ganga catchment. In the west of the Aravallis, the drainage is towards the west and south-west, i.e. towards the Rann of Kutch.

1.13 A characteristic feature of the drainage system is that nearly 60 percent of the area lying west of the Aravallis is an inland drainage system, the scanty rainfall

ranging from 100 to 250 mm is absorbed in the desert soil. Three main drainage systems exist in the State; (a) the Luni river with its tributaries that drain western slopes of the Aravallis and flow into the Arabian Sea, (b) the Mahi and Sabarmati rivers which drain the eastern slopes of the Aravallis and flow into the Arabian Sea, and (c) the Chambal and its tributaries, the Kalisindh, Parwan and Parwati on the right bank and the Banas and its tributaries, the Khari, Mahi, Morel and Berach on the left bank.

### Drought

1.14 Amongst all the States in the country, Rajasthan with its meagre water resources and perilous dependence on scanty, low and uncertain rainfall is most vulnerable to drought conditions. The spectre of famine due to failure of rainfall constantly looms large over the State.

1.15 Human as well as livestock population have continuously been affected by this natural calamity. Since 1950-51, it is seen that drought conditions have prevailed in every year except 5 years viz. 1959-60, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1983-84. Studies reveal that theory of one good year followed by two drought years no longer holds goods. On the other hand, intensity and affected areas have increased, over the years.

1.16 Area development schemes under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Tribal Sub Plan have been implemented to minimize the impact of drought conditions.

### Demography

1.17 The population of Rajasthan has been increasing at a rate higher than that of the country as a whole. The State had a population of 4.39 crores, as per 1991 census. The variation in growth of population over the previous decade though follows the pattern obtaining in the country, the variation, as would be revealed from the following table, had been higher than for India, as a whole.

Table 1.2 : Decennial Growth of Population in Rajasthan And India

Year	Population (in lakh)		Variation over previous decade (%)		Difference of Col. 4 to 5
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1911	110	2521	+6.70	+5.75	0.95
1921	103	2513	-6.29	-0.31	-5.98
1931	117	2790	+14.14	+11.00	3.14
1941	139	3187	+18.01	+14.22	3.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
1951	160	3611	+15.20	+13.31	1.89
1961	202	4392	+26.20	+21.51	4.69
1971	258	5482	+27.83	+24.80	3.03
1981	343	6833	+32.97	+24.66	8.31
1991	439	8443	+28.07	+23.56	4.51

1.18 Some of the important characteristics of Rajasthan's population are (i) the growth rate in Rajasthan in 1991 was highest amongst the State except J & K and north eastern States, (ii) sex ratio of 913 females per 1000 males in Rajasthan in 1991 was lower than the All India ratio, and (iii) the literacy level of 38.81 percent (1991) in the State is lowest amongst the States except Bihar. Female literacy in Rajasthan is 20.84 percent only which is the lowest in the country, as compared to all India female literacy of 39.42 percent.

1.19 The density of population (1991 census) is 128 per sq.km. There are large variations in density of population from district to district. The districts of Jaipur, Bharatpur and Alwar have a higher density, whereas the districts in the western part of the State have comparatively lower density. The district of Jaipur has the highest density (335 persons per sq. km.), whereas the lowest density of 9 persons per sq. km. is in the district of Jaisalmer.

### Labour Force

1.20 Increase in the population goes hand in hand with the increase in labour force. As per 1981 census, 51.35 percent of the total population was in the age group 15-59 years i.e. working age group. The age group wise comparison for 1991 is yet to be published.

1.21 A comparison of the occupation wise data of census 1981 with that of census 1991 indicates that the total number of workers has increased from 36.61 percent in 1981 to 38.54 percent in 1991. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of female workers in 1991 over 1981 census; the percentage of female workers (rural) has increased from 24.99 in 1981 to 32.77 in 1991. Proportion of total workers, main workers and marginal workers to total population by residence and sex as per 1981 and 1991 census is indicated below:

Table 1.3 : Proportion of total workers, main workers and marginal workers  
1981-1991 in Rajasthan

Particular	Percentage of total population					
	Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
<b>Total</b>						
Persons	36.61	38.54	30.48	31.59	6.13	6.95
Males	50.90	49.07	49.92	48.26	0.98	0.81
Females	21.06	27.01	9.32	13.34	11.74	13.67
<b>Rural</b>						
Persons	39.07	41.67	31.53	32.92	7.54	8.75
Males	52.18	49.88	51.01	48.91	1.17	0.97
Females	24.99	32.77	10.59	15.59	14.40	17.18
<b>Urban</b>						
Persons	27.37	27.99	36.54	27.12	0.83	0.87
Males	46.22	46.38	45.93	46.11	0.29	0.27
Females	5.88	7.13	4.45	5.57	1.43	1.56

### State Domestic Product

1.22 State income and per capita income are the measures which reflect the overall performance of the economy. During a given period of time, changes in constituent sectors of State income, over years, reflect the structural shift in the economy.

1.23 Despite more than forty years of planned development, the State economy still continues to be agrarian in character. However, agriculture being mostly rainfed, the SDP is often subjected to wide fluctuations, and depends on vagaries of monsoon.

1.24 The estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) have since been revised with new base year (1980-81). Data since 1980- 81 is give below:-

Table 1.4: Net State Domestic Product

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Current Prices	Constant Prices (1980-81)
1980-81	4121.75	4125.71
1981-82	4849.96	4478.11
1982-83	5531.49	4569.76
1983-84	7042.63	5611.30
1984-85	6983.39	5207.66
1985-86	7669.25	5187.30
1986-87	8340.62	5684.70
1987-88	9436.49	5290.56
1988-89	13022.41*	7331.01*
1989-90	13847.75*	7104.11*
1990-91	17577.73*	8213.17*
1991-92	19151.00**	7824.98**

\* Provisional estimates \*\* Quick estimates

1.25 At constant (1980-81) prices, the NSDP of Rajasthan has increased from Rs. 4125.71 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 7331.01 crores in 1988-89, indicating an overall increase of 77.69 percent. As has been indicated earlier, due to adverse climatic conditions and consequent fall in agricultural production, the NSDP during 1989-90 had declined by 3.09 percent over the previous year. However, NSDP has gone up by 15.61 percent in 1990-91 and declined by 4.73 in 1991-92, respectively over previous year.

1.26 At current prices the NSDP has shown a continuous growth during 1980-81 to 1989-90, excepting 1984-85. It has increased from Rs. 4125.71 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 13847.75 crores in 1989-90.

1.27 As per quick estimates for 1991-92, the NSDP at current prices would be Rs. 19151.00 crores and at constant (1980-81) prices Rs. 7824.98 crores.

1.28 In case of per capita income in the State, the increase at constant prices has been marginal. It has increased from Rs. 1222 in 1980-81 to Rs. 1651 in 1989-90. At current prices the PCI in the State has increased to Rs. 3219 in 1989-90 from Rs. 1222 in 1980-81.

1.29 Growth in per capita income has been lower than the NSDP; rapid increase in population being the main contributing factor for a lower growth in per capita income



in the State. Per capita income in Rajasthan continues to be below the national average both at current and constant prices, as would be observed from the following table

Table 1.5: Per Capita Income in Rajasthan and India

Year	Per Capita Income (Rs.)			
	Current Prices		Constant (1980-81) Prices	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1	2	3	4	5
1971-72 (*)	660	587	626	548
1974-75 (*)	895	1003	491	617
1980-81	1222	1630	1222	1630
1985-86	1978	2726	1338	1842
1986-87	2095	2954	1423	1866
1987-88	2363	3286	1296	1903
1988-89	3327	3875	1841	2078
1989-90	3219 <sup>\$</sup>	4252	1651 <sup>\$</sup>	2142
1990-91	3983 <sup>\$</sup>	NA	1861 <sup>\$</sup>	NA
1991-92	4232 <sup>**</sup>	NA	1729 <sup>**</sup>	NA

Source: For all-India figures- Economic Survey 1991-92

(\*) Based on 1970-71 prices, \$ Provisional, \*\* Quick estimate

1.30 It is, indeed, a disquieting feature that the gap between the national and the State per capita income has widened over the years. Relative stagnation of per capita income at constant prices in the State is a cause for concern. The high growth rate in population neutralises the growth in NSDP.

1.31 Analysing the growth trend in NSDP, it is found that over the plan era the trend has been uneven. However, excepting the three Annual Plans (1966-69), when a negative trend in NSDP was observed, the NSDP has increased during all other plan periods. Highest growth (compound) was observed in the Fourth Five Year (1969-74). During Fifth Five Year Plan, the average growth in NSDP had been 5.18 per cent. During Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), an annual average growth rate of 6.41 per cent was recorded. However, the overall growth rate during the period 1961-90 is

expected to be 3.80 per cent per annum. As has been indicated above, the growth in PCI has not been in conformity with the growth in overall NSDP. During Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) it is likely to be around 3.68 per cent annually. Plan periodwise growth rate is reproduced below:-

Table 1.6: Compound Growth Rate of Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

(Percentage)

Period	Net State Domestic Product	Per Capita Income at (1980-81) price
III Plan (1961-66)	1.36	- 0.98
Annual Plans (1966-69)	- 0.77	- 3.02
IV Plan (1969-74)	7.08	3.81
V Plan (1974-79)	5.18	2.22
VI Plan (1980-85)	5.94	3.01
VII Plan (1985-90)	6.41	3.68
Long Term (1961-90)	3.80	1.04

1.32 As per provisional estimate the NSDP has rise by 15.61 percent in 1990-91 on 1989-90. During 1991-92 the NSDP (quick estimates) declined by 4.73 percent as compared to 1990-91. The PCI followed the same trend.

1.33 Over the years, the structure of the economy has shown indications for a change by a gradual shift from primary (which includes agriculture and mining, etc.) to other sectors, as would be observed from the following table

Table 1.7: Structure of the Economy

(Percent)

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
1970-71 *	62.22	11.99	25.79	100.00
1974-75 *	56.39	16.32	27.29	100.00
1979-80 *	49.64	16.41	33.95	100.00
1980-81	52.26	18.03	29.71	100.00
1983-84	57.02	17.38	25.60	100.00
1984-85	54.33	16.60	29.07	100.00
1985-86	50.30	19.11	30.59	100.00
1988-89	49.96	17.67	32.37	100.00

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
1989-90	46.86	18.55	34.59	100.00
1990-91	50.75	16.54	32.71	100.00
1991-92	47.23	17.99	34.78	100.00

(\* ) Based on 1970-71 series.

## Agriculture

### Land Holdings

1.34 The report of Agriculture census 1985-86 shows that State has 4.7 million operational holdings, covering an area of 20.59 million hectares. The number of holdings and operated area have increased by 5.70 per cent and 3.30 per cent respectively. Average size of the holding has been reduced from 4.44 hectares in 1980-81, to 4.34 hectares in 1985-86.

1.35 Category wise number of operational holdings, area and percentage variation in 1985-86 over 1980-81 census is indicated below :

Table 1.8: Operational land holdings by size class of holding

Category	1980-81			1985-86			%Variation in 1985-86 over 1980-81		
	No. of Holdings ('00 No.)	Area Operated ('00 Ha.)	Average size (Ha.)	No. of Holdings ('00 No.)	Area Operated ('00 Ha.)	Average size (Ha.)	No. of Holdings	Area Operated	Average size
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marginal (below-1.00 Ha.)	13171	6330	0.48	13576	6413	0.47	3.07	1.31	-2.08
Small (1.00-2.00)	8778	12705	1.45	9201	13255	1.44	4.83	4.33	-0.69
Semi-Medium (2.00-4.00)	9176	26205	2.86	9786	27914	2.85	6.65	6.52	-0.35
Medium (4.00-10.00)	8847	55240	6.24	9861	61521	6.24	11.37	10.81	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Large (10.00 and above)	4898	98840	20.18	5006	96760	19.34	2.20	- 2.07	- 4.16
Total	44870	199320	4.44	47429	205893	4.34	5.70	3.30	- 2.25

1.36 Although marginal/small category of holdings (below 2 hectares), accounts for 48 percent of the total number of holdings, they cover only 9.5 percent of the total operated area. Large holdings constituting about 11 percent of the total holdings, accounted for about 47 percent of the operated area. The remaining 42 percent of the holdings having an operational area of 43 percent of the total operated area fall in the group holding size between 2-10 hectares.

### Land Use

1.37 The land utilisation pattern in the State over the years is summarised below :-

Table 1.9: Land use pattern in Rajasthan

('000 Hectares)

Item	1970-71	1979-80	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.Reporting Area	34109	34234	34237	34237	34235	34240	34248	34248
2.Forest	1355	2068	2193	2228	2248	2273	2307	2324
3.Not Available for Cultivation								
a.Land put to Non-agricultural use	1162	1509	1500	1521	1658	1604	1657	1624
b.Barren and Uncultivated Land	4716	2931	2866	2816	2801	2868	2802	2819
4.Other Uncultivated Land								
a.Permanent Pastures & Other Grazing Land	1807	1841	1851	1840	1824	1817	1800	1802
b.Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves	9	9	29	34	26	32	26	23
5.Excluding Fallow Land Culturable Waste	6112	6406	6054	5988	5754	5986	5718	5628
6.Fallow Land								
a.Fallow other than Current Fallow	2326	2275	2024	2228	2238	3006	2288	2082
b.Current Fallow	1443	2988	2505	2017	2257	5140	1527	2340
7.Net Area Sown	15179	14207	15215	15563	15429	11514	16123	15606
8.Area Sown more than Once	1550	2164	2071	2574	2211	1794	2716	2297
9.Total Cropped Area	16729	16371	17286	18137	17640	13308	18839	17903

1.38 The above table reveals that the total cropped area fluctuated between 172-180 lakh hectares. However, area sown more than once, and forest area registered marginal increase. Net area sown fluctuated between 115 to 161 lakh hectares.

1.39 The proportion of land under permanent pastures and other grazing lands is not only low, but has also remained broadly unchanged and with the increase in the livestock population, particularly sheep and goat, the available village pastures and grazing lands have come under severe pressure.

### Agriculture Development

1.40 Rajasthan is a pre-dominantly agrarian State with about 70 percent of the total population depending on it. With the ushering in of the green revolution, emphasis was given to providing inputs like fertilizers, high yielding variety seeds, pesticides, etc. thereby resulting in a noticeable improvement in the use of agriculture inputs.

1.41 With deficiency of water resources, the agriculture is largely rainfed. Along with the year to year fluctuations in the monsoon, the over all performance of the agriculture sector has witnessed wide fluctuations. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, foodgrain production varied between 48 lakh in 1987-88 to over 106 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. Agriculture Production reached a new height in 1990-91, registering a record production of foodgrains of 109.35 lakh tonnes. However, in the year 1991-92, rains being deficient, foodgrain production again fell down.

1.42 Details of area and production of major crops for few years are depicted in the table below :

Table 1.10: Area and Production of Major Crops

Crop	Area in lakh hectares Production in lakh tonnes/bales							
	Area				Production			
	71-72	83-84	90-91	91-92	71-72	83-84	90-91	91-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Foodgrains	126.51 (75.42)	132.41 (70.14)	126.53 (66.39)	112.58 (65.49)	83.53	100.76	109.35	79.27
Oilseeds	14.12 (8.42)	16.69 (8.84)	30.90 (16.21)	35.47 (19.51)	3.93	10.76	23.53	27.00
Sugarcane	0.42 (0.17)	0.34 (0.18)	0.23 (0.12)	0.31 (0.15)	12.03	14.85	12.01	13.00
Cotton	3.34 (1.99)	4.16 (2.20)	4.55 (2.39)	4.74 (2.76)	3.93	5.79	9.18	8.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Others	23.48 (14.02)	35.18 (18.64)	28.37 (14.89)	20.76 (12.09)				
Total Cropped Area	167.73 (100.00)	188.78 (100.00)	190.58 (100.00)	173.86 (100.00)				

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total cropped area.)

1.43 The State has emerged as a major oilseeds producer in the country; oilseeds production reached a level of 28.15 lakh tonnes in 1991-92. But production of sugarcane and cotton is likely to decline in 1991-92 as compared to 1990-91.

1.44 In terms of productivity, in case of most of the crops, the State falls behind the national average. A comparative position of the State vis-a-vis the country is given in the following table:

Table 1.11: Productivity of Major Crops

Crop	Productivity 1990-91 (Kg./Ha.)	
	State	India
Rice	1183	1751
Jowar	557	819
Bajra	579	661
Maize	1322	1524
Wheat	2375	2274
Barley	1870	N.A.
Gram	614	701
Groundnut	942	919
Sesamum	323	N.A.
Linseed	401	N.A.
Rape & Mustard	870	900
Cotton	343	224
Sugarcane	52644	65000

## Animal Husbandry

1.45 Rajasthan is rich in livestock resources. Animal husbandry plays a crucial role in the State's economy, particularly in the arid and semi-arid regions, by supporting life in the wake of successive droughts. Cattle population has been increasing with every livestock census, except the census of 1988. Details of livestock population since 1951 are given below:

Table 1.12: Livestock Population in Rajasthan

(lakh number)

	1951	1961	1972	1977	1983	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cattle	107.87 (42.26)	131.36 (39.20)	124.70 (32.07)	128.96 (31.18)	135.04 (27.20)	109.16 (26.69)
Buffaloe	30.45 (11.93)	40.19 (11.99)	45.93 (11.81)	50.72 (12.26)	60.43 (12.17)	63.40 (15.50)
Sheep	53.87 (21.11)	73.61 (21.97)	85.56 (22.01)	99.38 (24.03)	134.31 (27.05)	99.13 (24.24)
Goat	55.62 (21.80)	80.52 (24.03)	121.62 (31.28)	123.07 (29.76)	154.80 (31.18)	125.93 (30.79)
Camel	3.41 (1.34)	5.70 (1.70)	7.45 (1.92)	7.52 (1.82)	7.56 (1.52)	7.21 (1.76)
Others	3.99 (1.56)	3.71 (1.11)	3.53 (0.90)	3.94 (0.95)	4.36 (0.88)	4.18 (1.02)
Total	255.21 (100.00)	335.09 (100.00)	388.78 (100.00)	413.59 (100.00)	496.50 (100.00)	409.01 (100.00)

(Figures in brackets denote percentage to total)

1.46 Compared to 1983, there has been a decline in the livestock population in 1988 in the State. The livestock population which stood at 496.50 lakhs in 1983 has gone down to 409.01 lakhs in 1988. Recurrent droughts, between the two census, have taken a heavy toll of the livestock wealth of the State. It may be noted that during this period, 1987-88 drought was considered to be the worst of the century. Major decline of 19.17 percent, 26.19 percent and 18.65 percent had been in case of cattle, sheep and goat respectively.

1.47 The sheep and goat population constitute more than 55 percent of the total livestock population in the State, posing a serious threat to the vulnerable ecology of the region. Programme for development of sheep and goats should be designed in such

a way that their number is contained with increased productivity.

1.48 Non-availability of nutritive fodder in adequate quantity is among the main reasons for low productivity of livestock. Frequent droughts also cause considerable damage to livestock.

1.49 The level of production of important livestock products has been as under:

Table 1.13: Growth in important livestock products  
in Rajasthan

Item	1973-74	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Likely)
1.Milk Production ('000 tonnes)	N.A.	3150	3500	4200	4339	4400
2.Wool (lakh Kg.)	100	127	156	167	165	171
3.Meat ('000 tonnes)	12.00	13.25	15.00	30.00	23.50	24.00
4.Eggs (Million No.)	103	126	160	230	235	250

### Dairy

1.50 Presently 3.44 lakh farmer members are covered under the programme of dairy development. Through Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation, the installed processing capacity of RCDF has reached 9.0 lakh liters per day by 1990-91. Average milk collection during 1990-91 has been 3.44 lakh litres per day.

### Water Resources and Irrigation

1.51 Water is the most critical input for development. There is no perennial river, but for the rivers Chambal and Mahi traversing parts of south eastern portion of the State. Short spell of monsoon winds, erratic and scanty rainfall rendered Rajasthan a most water deficient State in the country. The degree of water deficiency would be revealed by the following data for Rajasthan as percent to the data for All India:

(i) Geographical Land	10.4%
(ii) Area under cultivation	10.6%
(iii) Population	5.0%
(iv) Availability of water	1.04%

1.52 Availability of water through external sources is of the order of 15 MAF approximately. As regards 13.42 MAF water allocated from inter-State river basins, 1.11 MAF water of Gang Canal, 1.50 MAF of Bhakra, 0.09 MAF of Gurgaon Canal, 0.021 MAF of Bharatpur Feeder and 1.60 MAF of Chambal have been harnessed. Similarly, out of 8.60 MAF of Ravi-Beas water, 7.59 MAF will be harnessed through



IGNP. 1.01 MAF water is to be used in Gang and Bhakra Canal system through Sidhmukh, Nohar and supplementary Gang Canal. Besides, 0.5 MAF would be available from Narbada Project.

1.53 Traditional source of irrigation, i.e. wells still dominate the irrigation scenario, as major source of irrigation. According to computation by the panel constituted by the State Government on Water Resources, total ground water resource is about 10.18 MAF. Out of the total utilisable ground water resource available, little over 50 percent has already been exploited.

1.54 Although the overall level of utilisation of ground water potential appears at a reasonable level, large regional variations have been noticed. Due to increased demand of ground water for irrigation, domestic and industrial purposes and consequent over-exploitation, out of total 237 blocks in the State, 81 blocks have come under dark category and 31 blocks under grey category by June, 1988. The ground water potential of the State needs to be cautiously harnessed.

1.55 The major irrigation projects completed during the plan era include Bhakra and Chambal. The Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana (IGNP) is under execution. Mahi is yet another important project being implemented in the southern tribal belt of the State.

1.56 There are four major sources of irrigation viz, canal, tanks, wells and tube wells and others in the State. The table below depicts source wise gross area irrigated:

Table 1.14: Gross area irrigated by sources of irrigation

(Lakh hectares)

Source of Irrigation	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90
1.Canal	13.59	17.33	16.71
2.Tanks	1.39	1.36	1.21
3.Wells & tubewells	22.94	24.46	26.13
4.Others	0.38	0.50	0.56
Total	38.30	43.65	44.61

1.57 Gross irrigated area in the State shows an overall increasing trend over years. It was 24.40 lakh hectares in 1971-72 which increased to 38.30 lakh hectares in 1984-85. The irrigated area reached a level of 44.61 lakh hectares in 1989-90. The increase in the irrigated area was mainly through the canals, wells and tubewells.

1.58 There had been constant increase in irrigation potential in the State. By the close of the year 1984-85, irrigation potential of 19.95 lakh hectares was created through major, medium and minor irrigation projects, which increased to 21.87 lakh hectares in 1988-89.

## Energy

1.59 Energy is an essential input to all productive economic activities. The level of per capita consumption of power is synonymous with economic development. The development of power has, therefore, been given high priority in the State Plans. The per capita consumption of power (1990-91) of 200 kwh for Rajasthan was lower than the national average of 253 kwh.

1.60 The State's energy scenario is characterised by the deficiency of own resources for development of power. The available sources mostly situated in south-eastern corner of the State are confined to Chambal and Mahi and few recently discovered lignite deposits at Palana, Kapurdi and Merta. The principal sources of power supply outside the State are Bhakra-Beas and Satpura Hydel works. In addition, RAPP in central sector, Thermal power plant at Kota, Singrauli, Rihand, Anta, Auraiya gas and Narora projects are feeding power to the State. Evacuating power from far off sources to distant parts of the State involves very high cost and higher transmission losses.

1.61 Installed capacity of power, which was 13 MW in 1950-51, increased to level of 2711.42 MW by the terminal year of the Seventh Plan. By 1991-92 installed capacity is likely to increase to 2812 MW. By the end of 1990-91, per capita consumption of power has increased to 205 Kwh. About 77 percent of the total villages in the State or 28564 villages are envisaged to be electrified and 4.14 lakh wells energised by the end of 1991-92.

1.62 Pattern of consumption of electricity during 1990-91 is given below:

Table 1.15: Pattern of consumption of electricity

(Percent)

Item	1964-65	1974-75	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Domestic	7.74	6.60	9.23	11.00	10.84	11.54
Commercial	7.54	5.10	5.17	5.23	5.08	5.77
Industrial	65.06	55.60	45.23	44.88	43.35	41.99
Agriculture	2.79	22.10	31.83	29.74	30.50	30.80
Others	16.87	10.70	8.54	9.15	10.13	9.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

1.63 The major structural change during the past few years in the pattern of consumption of electricity has been observed in agriculture sector which has shared the increase in larger proportion. Agriculture (including irrigation) accounted for 30.80 per cent of the total electricity consumption in 1990-91 as against 2.79 per cent in 1964-65.

## **Industrial and Mineral Development**

### **Industrial Development**

1.64 Industrial development was a neglected area prior to the formation of the State. Sustained efforts have been made towards expanding and diversifying the industrial base of the economy. Over the plan period, the share of industrial sector in the plans has been steadily increasing, growing from a mere 1.6 percent in the Fourth Five Year Plan to 3.7 percent during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Outcome of these efforts is reflected below:

- i. No. of Registered Factories (1991)
  - a. Number 10792
  - b. Employment 2.60 lakh
- ii. Small Scale Industries (January, 1992)
  - a. Number 1.57 lakh
  - b. Estimated investment Rs. 969.99 crores
  - c. Employment 5.90 lakh

1.65 The State, however, continues to be industrially backward. Industrial development is crucial for the State's economy to have a structural diversification and self reliance. Although the State has initiated exploitation of natural resources, but lack of infrastructure, shortage of water and power are mainly responsible for industrial backwardness.

1.66 The contribution of manufacturing sector (both registered and unregistered) in the State income is an indicator of contribution of this sector to the State's economy. The contribution of this sector at constant (1980-81) prices increased from Rs. 129.81 crore in 1970-71 to 893.23 crore in 1989-90, However, the contribution of manufacturing sector (registered and un-registered) towards the State NSDP, is only 11.59 percent as compared to share of over 20 percent at the national level.

1.67 For promotion of industrial activities in the State the agencies involved are Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO), Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC), Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RAJSICO), Khadi and Village Industries Board, Handloom Development Corporation and the Department of Industries.

### **Mineral Development**

1.68 Mineral wealth is one of the important resources contributing significantly to the economic and industrial development of the State. A number of important industrial raw materials used for fertiliser, ceramic and metallic industries are found in the State.

1.69 Building stones, dimensional and decorative stone like sandstone, marble, Kota stone, granite in different colours are ubiquitous and produced in large quantities in the State. The production of some of the important minerals viz. soapstone, gypsum, rock phosphate, wollastonite, steel grade limestone, etc. is about 90 percent of the total production of the country.

1.70 Based on the large mineral deposits in the State, following large scale plants are being set up in the State:-

1. Super Zinc Smelter Plant at Chanderia(Chittorgarh) with annual production capacity of 70,000 tonnes of zinc and 35000 tonnes of lead based on Agucha lead-zinc deposits
2. Rock phosphate beneficiation plant at Jhamarkotra
3. 2x120 MW power plant based on Barsingsar lignite deposits in Bikaner district

### Transport

1.71 Integrated network of transport and communication is a basic infrastructure for rapid economic development. However, the State continues to be the most under-developed State in the country from the point of view of communications. In the absence of inland waterways and inadequate expansion of railways, roads provide the major infrastructural link. In spite of this, the State is quite poorly served in respect of this vital infrastructural facility.

1.72 In the plan era, emphasis has been on the development of transport and communication infrastructure with a view to open up remote areas of the State. However, the State still continues to be poorly served by roads, as the road length (PWD roads) per 100 sq. kms. of area in Rajasthan stood at 16.65 kms. at the end of March 1990. At the national level the road length (total) stood at 49.30 kms. in 1983-84. The road length (PWD roads) per 100 sq. kms. of area in the State increased to 17.51 kms. at the end of March, 1992.

1.73 The total road length in the State which was 17339 kms. in 1950-51, increased to 46290 kms. in 1984-85. It further increased to 56956 kms. in 1989-90 and is likely reach a level of 59913 kms. in 1991-92.

Table 1.16: Categorywise road length in Rajasthan

Item	(Kilometres)		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.National Highways	2840	2840	2846
2.State Highways	7235	7235	7136
3.Major District Roads	3596	3596	3636
4.Other District & Village Roads	43285	44285	46295
<b>Total</b>	<b>56956</b>	<b>57956</b>	<b>59913</b>

1.74 Growth of railways in Rajasthan has not been in conformity with the needs of economic development of the State. The State has only 16.9 kms. of railway route per 1000 sq. kms. of area, as against the national average of 18.9 kms. Adding to this disadvantage of inadequate railway network is the preponderance of metre gauge which is proving a major bottleneck in inter-State transport.

### Social Infrastructure

1.75 The State had inherited an abysmally low level of social facilities. During the plan era, development of basic social facilities has been accorded due importance. The programme of establishing a network of basic service and facilities of social consumption received an impetus with the introduction of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The major portion of MNP forms part of social services.

### Human Resource Development

1.76 Although the percentage of literates to total population increased from 8.02 in 1951 to 38.81 in 1991, Rajasthan has still the lowest literacy percentage amongst the various States of the country excepting Bihar. The literacy amongst females is still lower as would be observed from the following table:

Table 1.17 Literacy Percentage in Rajasthan

(Percent)

	Rajasthan			India		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1951	13.09	2.51	8.02	24.68	7.88	16.67
1961	23.71	5.84	15.21	34.45	12.95	24.02
1971	28.74	8.46	19.07	39.45	18.72	29.46
1981	36.30	11.42	24.38	46.89	24.82	36.17
1991	55.07	20.84	38.81	63.86	39.42	52.11

1.77 The percentage of school going children in the age group 6-11 years and 11-14 year is expected to have increased to 91.38 percent and 54.54 per cent in 1991-92. The percentage enrolment in respect of girls in the State was only 60.24 and 27.78 in age group 6-11 and 11-14 respectively in 1991-92.

1.78 The growth of educational institutions in Rajasthan has been as follows:-

Table 1.18: Growth of Educational Institutions - Number

Year	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Hr.Sec./Sr. Hr.Sec. Shools
1950-51	4336	732	175	-
1960-61	14548	1416	233	304
1970-71	19330	2042	609	425
1979-80	21313	5175	1671	482
1984-85	24565	6984	1818	771
1989-90	30043	8600	2726	916
1990-91	30093	8600	2726	916
1991-92	31544	8659	3115	986

### Medical and Health

1.79 Towards the objective of 'Health for all by 2000 AD', considerable efforts have been made through strengthening and expanding the health care system. As a result, the general health condition of the population has shown improvement. Considerable gap, however, still exists between the indicators at the State and national levels.

1.80 During the last four decades, medical and health infrastructure in the State has considerably been expanded, particularly in the rural areas as would be seen from the table below:

Table 1.19: Growth in medical institutions

Year	No. of Institutions					In patient Beds
	Hospitals/Dispensaries	PHC	CHC	Sub Centre	MCW Centre	
1956	471	12	—	—	45	6798
1961	501	142	—	—	63	9459
1980	898	232	18	2140	98	17397
1985	989	448	76	3790	111	21916
1990	685	1059	190	8000	117	28867
1991	446	1334	205	8000	117	30147

1.81 Smallpox has been completely eradicated. Other endemic and communicable diseases have been controlled to a great extent. Notwithstanding the sizeable expansion in the infrastructural facilities, deficiencies in regard to equipment, trained manpower, bed strength, dispersal of facilities, etc., however, still exist. At the

national level, bed-population ratio and doctor-population ratio is 1447 and 2610, as against 1678 and 9360 respectively in Rajasthan.

### **Water Supply**

1.82 At the time of formation of the State, some of the urban towns were covered under the piped water supply schemes. Before the commencement of Sixth Five Year Plan, only 4245 problem villages had been covered under the programme of supply of drinking water. During Sixth Five Year Plan, 16084 additional problem villages were covered. In addition, 1933 non-problem villages were also covered by the end of the Sixth Plan.

1.83 During Seventh Five Year Plan, by 1989-90, another 10263 villages (9758 problem and 505 non-problem villages) were covered under drinking water supply programme. Thus, by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, in all 32525 villages have been covered under rural water supply programme, out of 34968 inhabited villages (1981 census), leaving a backlog of 2406 villages (37 villages being unpopulated). Most of the remaining villages are hard core villages. The efforts made during 1990-91 and 1991-92 have resulted in the coverage of 1105 and 313 villages, respectively. Thus, at the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan about 97.07 percent of the inhabited villages (1981 census) were covered by the drinking water supply programme.

1.84 Over the years, there has been growth in almost all the sectors of the economy of the State. However, the State is not without its weakness and impediments affecting rapid over all development of the State. There had been gradual increase in agriculture production, infrastructural development in the key sectors of irrigation, power, roads and expansion of facilities in social services sectors like education, medical, health and nutrition. The problem of drinking water has been tackled to a large extent. There has been development in industrial sector, and exploitation of mineral resources has increased significantly.

1.85 Progressive reduction of regional/ inter State disparities have been one of the guiding principles of development planning. However, owing to the varied socio-economic structure, geophysical conditions and resource endowment, disparities in level of development in different regions/States are inevitable. The State inherited an abysmally low level of infrastructure. This, coupled with frequent droughts, conspicuous absence of perennial rivers, and difficult geophysical conditions have proved major bottlenecks in the development. The State has yet to reach the level of development in regard to selected parameters of development and social services, vis-a-vis other States and the national average. The following table indicates the gap between the levels of development in Rajasthan and country.

Table 1.20: Comparison of Rajasthan with All India and highest among non-special category States

Indicator	Unit	Year	Rajasthan	All India	Highest amongst Non-Special Category States	Rank amongst Non-Special Category States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Per capita Income at (1980-81) Prices	Rs.	1990-91	1861	2227	3678	9
2. Per Capita Plan Outlay	Rs.	VII Plan	875	1162	2248	11
3. Per Capita Development Expenditure	Rs.	1989-90	641	729	1210	10
		BE		All States Average		
4. Per Capita Consumption of Power	Kwh.	1989-90	183	214	636	8
5. Per Hectare Consumption of Fertilizers	Kg.	1989-90	17.7	65.4	158.6	16
6. Per Capita Consumption of Petroleum Products	Kg.	1987-88	44.2	59.7	136.6	9
7. Per Capita Bank Credit	Rs.	Sept.,91	716	1562	NA	NA
8. Road Length/100 sq. km.	Km.	1987-88	31.19	56.10	NA	NA
9. Railway Route/1000 sq. km.	Km.	March,90	16.9	18.9	43.0	12
10. Banks/lakh Population	No.	Sept.,91	7.0	7.2	14.3	10
11. Hospital/Dispensaries/1000 sq. km.	No.	Jan.,89	4.3	12.0	106.4	12
12. Beds/lakh of Population	No.	Jan.,89	64	91	315	11
13. Villages Connected by Fair Weather Roads	%	1989-90	21	45	100	13
14. Percentage of Villages Electrified	%	March,90	74.9	81.3	100	13
15. Villages with Water Supply	%	April,85	89.2	93.4	100	12
16. Infrastructure Development Coefficient	%	1987-88	78	100	214	13
17. Investment in Central Government Undertakings	%	1989-90	1.51	100	12.50	12

1.86 The above table clearly shows that among the 14 non-special category States, Rajasthan is placed in the last 4 ranks in as many as 13 out of 17 indicators. A comparison of Rajasthan with special category States also shows that the State's development profile is unfavourable when compared to even these States.

1.87 The low levels of infrastructural development are largely because of low base at the beginning of the plan era, inadequate resource base, recurring droughts and scarcity conditions, and high cost of providing infrastructure facilities in the sparsely populated and large desert area of the State. Low per capita plan investment, high rate of population growth, inadequate infrastructure, recurring droughts, endemic power shortage and an almost stagnant agriculture, precariously dependent on erratic rainfall, are the main reasons for Rajasthan remaining one of the least developed States in the country.



## CHAPTER 2

# REVIEW OF FIVE YEAR PLANS

The basic objectives of the successive Five Year Plans had been a significant step up in the rate of growth of the economy, optimum utilisation of benefits from potential already created, raising the living standards of the weaker sections of the society and provision of the basic social services within the overall frame work of economic growth with social justice. Provision of employment opportunities for the unemployed and reduction in regional disparities has also been accorded priority for formulation of the five year plans.

2.2 When the First Five Year Plan was launched, the State of Rajasthan had just come into being after the integration of 22 princely States. The Plan, as such, was more in the nature of programme of work drawn up largely from the administrative experience of those connected with the affairs of the State, based on whatever data could be collected at that time. The broad objectives were increasing agricultural production and facilities for irrigation and power and the provision of basic social services in the form of educational and medical facilities and arrangement for drinking water supply.

2.3 In the Second Five Year Plan the emphasis on agriculture, irrigation, power and social services continued with considerably greater accent on irrigation and power. The panchayati raj institutions were activated and Rajasthan became pioneer in introducing Panchayat Raj with zila parishad, panchayat samitis and panchayats constituting the three tiers.

2.4 At the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan, the basic wherewithals for economic development were available to the State. The overall stress for creating infrastructural base in the form of irrigation and power projects was continued. An elaborate programme for industrial development of the State was also undertaken alongwith mining activities. Social services were accorded priority in view of their low levels inspite of some development in the earlier two five year plans.

2.5 The concept of area development was introduced in the Fourth Five Year Plan, which was preceded by three annual plans. There was an increasing stress towards concentrated attention for creation of employment opportunities and for uplifting the weaker sections. The State embarked on an ambitious programme for the drought prone areas, dairy development, command area development, etc. for seeking external assistance. The sectoral priorities as laid down in the earlier plans were by and large carried forward.

2.6 The process of grass root planning conceived earlier was given a new shape in fifth five year plan. Economic emancipation of the weaker sections was accorded a very high priority and target groups oriented programmes were conceived. These target groups consisted of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, etc. Minimum Needs Programme was introduced for

providing basic social services like elementary education, adult education, rural health, rural roads, rural water supply, rural electrification, rural housing and environmental improvement of urban Kachi bastis and nutrition for children and women. Funds were earmarked under these programmes. Concept of area development was concretised by formulation of a special plan for tribal area for accelerating the pace of economic upliftment of the tribals in the predominantly tribal belt of southern Rajasthan.

2.7 The strategy for the Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged speedy rural development with emphasis on poverty eradication through economic programme like Integrated Rural development programme (IRDP) and employment generating programmes (NREP), etc.

2.8 Another note-worthy feature had been the implementation of the new Twenty Point Programme. This is a mixed portfolio of infrastructure, production and social services programmes. It has accelerated the pace of development.

2.9 Another target group which constitutes the core of poverty stricken people consists of scheduled castes. For their upliftment, a scheduled caste special component plan was prepared in which sectoral flows benefiting the scheduled castes were identified besides framing proposals for taking up specific programmes through special central assistance.

2.10 For tribals, besides preparation of a plan for the tribal sub-plan area, modified area development approach was introduced to benefit the dispersed tribals in areas outside the tribal sub-plan.

2.11 The rural landless employment guarantee programme and the massive programme of assistance for the development of small and marginal farmers for increased agricultural production was also started in this plan with the avowed objective of providing employment opportunities and raising the income levels of rural poor.

2.12 The important highlights of the irrigation development had been the construction of Bhakra and Chambal systems, Indira Gandhi Canal and Mahi Projects.

2.13 The landmarks under the power programme had been commissioning of the hydel systems of Bhakra and Chambal in which Rajasthan has a share and the Kota thermal project. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was also set-up. In addition power is taken from Singrauli system.

2.14 Huge deposits of rock phosphate, lignite, pyrites, zinc and other base metals were identified.

2.15 Important structural changes were witnessed in the industrial scene with the setting up of number of industrial units particularly those manufacturing cement, vanaspati, textiles, machine tools, fertilisers, chemicals, motor vehicles and other engineering goods, in addition to zinc and copper smelters.

2.16 Investment of the order of Rs.1963 crores was made during the first three decades of plan era through State Plans. During the Sixth plan the expenditure was of the order of Rs.2120.45 crores which is more than the combined investment made in

the previous three decades of planned development.

2.17 The State's Seventh Five Year Plan outlay was originally fixed at Rs.3000 crores by the Planning Commission which was based on 1984 prices. However, over the years, as a result of increase in prices, the expenditure during VII plan period (1985-90) has been of the order of Rs.3106.18 crores which is Rs.106.18 crores more than the agreed outlay of Rs.3000 crores for Seventh Plan.

2.18 The basic priorities for the Seventh Plan were food, work and productivity. Maximisation of production in key sectors of the economy with special emphasis on rural economy, progressive reduction in poverty and an increasing emphasis on employment oriented programmes including programmes covered under MNP and Twenty Point Programme were the other major objectives of the State's Seventh Five Year Plan. In spite of recurrent droughts in the State in the past and particularly during the first three years of the Seventh Plan, the State, by and large was successful in attainment of the objectives as laid down in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

2.19 Under Annual Plan 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 975.57 crores were spent. The size of Annual Plan 1991-92 has been fixed at Rs. 1166 crores by the Planning Commission.

2.20 The important highlights of developmental efforts since the beginning of the plan era are summarised below:

1. The State has achieved near self sufficiency in production of foodgrains. The production of foodgrains has increased from 3.38 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 10.9 million tonnes in 1990-91. However, the agriculture production is subjected to wide fluctuations depending on monsoon conditions.
2. In the field of agriculture, the noteworthy feature is the emergence of Rajasthan as a major oilseeds producer, particularly mustard, in the country. The level of oilseeds production reached the level of 27.00 lakh tonnes in 1991-92.
3. The irrigated area has increased from 11.7 lakh hectares in 1951-52 to 43.65 lakh hectares in 1988-89. Wells continue to be the major source of irrigation, accounting for more than half of the irrigated area. The percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area, however, remains less than one-fourth of the gross cropped area.
4. Installed capacity of power which was a mere 13 MW in 1951-52 is likely to reach to 2775.30 MW in 1991-92. However, the major portion in the total installed capacity is of shared and allotted capacity. In the field of rural electrification, the level of villages electrified reached to 28564 villages at the end of 1991-92. The level of wells energised has crossed four lakhs in 1991-92.
5. The industrial structure of the State has diversified. The State is now producing a wide range of products. The cooperatives have also ventured in the industrial field. The number of registered factories has increased from

207 in 1949 to 9931 in 1990.

6. A variety of minerals are found in the State. Large deposits of rock phosphate, steel grade limestone, lignite, lead- zinc, cement grade lime stone, gypsum, etc. have been found. The State is a major producer of cement grade lime stone, gypsum, etc.
7. Total road length has increased from 17339 kms in 1951-52 to 59913 kms. by 1991-92. In all by, 1991-92, 11536 villages would have road link. Progress in respect of connecting villages by roads is indicated below:-

	Likely number of villages by road by 1991-92
1. With population 1500 and above	3091
2. With population 1000-1500	1690
3. With population below 1000	6755
	-----
Total	11536
	-----

8. Education and medical facilities have expanded significantly. The enrolment of school going children in the age group 6-11 years and 11-14 years reached a level of 89.37 percent and 51.25 percent in 1989-90, respectively. It reached 91.28 percent and 54.54 percent in 1991-92, respectively.
9. With concerted efforts made by the State Government, out of 34968 inhabited villages (1981 census), 32525 villages were provided with safe drinking water facility by the end of Seventh Plan. During 1990-91 and 1991-92, 1418 additional villages would be benefited, besides 875 newly declared revenue villages. All the urban towns have the facility of safe drinking water.

2.21 Details of major headwise expenditure incurred through State Plans till Annual Plan 1991-92 are given in Table 2.1 of this chapter.

2.22 The sectoral expenditure would reveal that overall thrust has been on development of strong infrastructural base in the form of irrigation and power facilities, followed by development of social and community services. The emphasis on these sectors has resulted in creation of a fairly satisfactory infrastructural base and development of basic social and community services.

2.23 In the First Five Year Plan, irrigation and power claimed more than 60 percent of the total outlay. With emphasis on provision of basic social and community services, the share of irrigation and power sectors has gone down to about 52 percent in the Seventh Plan and to about 47 percent in Annual Plan 1991-92. The share of social

and community services increased from 16.84 percent in First Plan to 23.70 percent in Seventh Plan and 23.51 percent in Annual Plan 1991-92. In case of other sectors there has not been much change in their sectoral share.

2.24 As has been indicated above, development of infrastructural base has received priority under developmental plan. Analysed in this perspective, it is revealed that while in the First Five Year Plan, the expenditure on development of infrastructure (irrigation, power and roads) was 70.36 percent, in the Seventh Plan this came down to 56.50 percent and to 52.82 percent in 1991-92.

2.25 Despite the significant growth in State Domestic Product (SDP), the per capita income (PCI) at the State level lags behind the national average. It may be mentioned that compared to all India average, the PCI at the State level was lower by about Rs. 400 (at constant prices 1980-81) in 1980-81. The gap has continued to persist and it was at the same level in 1989-90 also. It is a disconcerting feature.

2.26 Steps are, therefore, required to be taken to bridge this gap in the near future. However, it is rather difficult for the State Government to accomplish the task by itself. The Government of India must provide special dispensation and make larger devolution of funds to help the State Government in meeting the challenge.

Table 2.1

## Outlay and Expenditure over Plan - Rajasthan

(Rs. In crores)

Sector	I Plan (1951-56)		II Plan (1956-61)	
	Out- lay	Exp.	Out- lay	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	3.24	2.62	6.70	6.32
%age	5.02	4.84	6.36	6.15
2. Rural Development	3.12	3.04	7.27	12.52
%age	4.84	5.61	6.91	12.19
3. Co-operation	0.28	0.26	1.64	1.94
%age	0.43	0.48	1.56	1.89
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	29.83	31.31	29.56	27.86
%age	46.25	57.82	28.08	27.12
5. Power	9.58	1.24	19.99	15.15
%age	14.85	2.29	18.99	14.75
6. Industries & Minerals	0.55	0.46	5.77	3.37
%age	0.85	0.85	5.48	3.28
7. Transport	6.27	5.55	9.57	10.17
%age	9.72	10.25	9.09	9.90
8. Scientific Services & Research	-	-	-	-
%age	-	-	-	-
9. Social & Community Services	11.07	9.12	24.67	25.05
%age	17.16	16.84	23.43	24.38
10. Economic Services	0.56	0.55	0.10	0.11
%age	0.87	1.02	0.09	0.11
11. General Services	-	-	-	0.25
%age	-	-	-	0.24
Grand Total	64.50	54.15	105.27	102.74
%age	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)				
- Rajasthan		34		65
- All States		38		51

(contd.)

(contd. Table 2.1 )

Sector	III Plan (1961-66)		Annual Plans (1966-69)	
	Out- lay	Exp.	Out- lay	Exp.
1	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	16.30	12.40	11.01	10.02
%age	6.91	5.83	8.30	7.33
2. Rural Development	17.80	14.48	4.27	4.15
%age	7.54	6.81	3.22	3.03
3. Co-operation	4.00	2.43	0.85	0.93
%age	1.69	1.14	0.64	0.68
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	92.70	87.88	39.65	46.59
%age	39.28	41.32	29.87	34.07
5. Power	35.00	39.36	47.29	46.82
%age	14.83	18.50	35.63	34.24
6. Industries & Minerals	8.95	3.31	2.35	2.06
%age	3.79	1.56	1.77	1.51
7. Transport	13.20	9.75	3.74	4.41
%age	5.59	4.58	2.82	3.22
8. Scientific Services & Research	-	-	-	-
%age	-	-	-	-
9. Social & Community Services	47.75	42.86	23.43	21.67
%age	20.23	20.15	17.65	15.85
10. Economic Services	0.30	0.23	0.13	0.11
%age	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.08
11. General Services	-	-	-	-
%age	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	236.00	212.70	132.72	136.76
%age	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)				
- Rajasthan		97		
- All States		92		

(contd.)

(contd. Table 2.1)

S e c t o r	IV Plan (1969-74)		V Plan (1974-79)	
	Out- lay	Exp.	Out- lay	Exp.
1	10	11	12	13
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	10.95	10.28	32.83	31.44
%age	3.58	3.33	3.88	3.67
2. Rural Development	3.19	3.00	18.06	19.24
%age	1.04	0.97	2.13	2.24
3. Co-operation	5.00	5.32	14.18	15.41
%age	1.63	1.72	1.67	1.80
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	102.84	105.26	276.45	271.17
%age	33.58	34.09	32.63	31.62
5. Power	90.37	93.98	242.30	248.97
%age	29.51	30.43	26.60	29.03
6. Industries & Minerals	7.95	8.55	33.67	34.53
%age	2.60	2.77	3.97	4.03
7. Transport	9.78	9.99	79.59	84.20
%age	3.19	3.24	9.39	9.82
8. Scientific Services & Research	-	-	-	-
%age	-	-	-	-
9. Social & Community Services	73.77	72.07	146.19	149.05
%age	24.09	23.34	17.26	17.38
10. Economic Services	0.51	0.34	0.94	0.83
%age	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.10
11. General Services	1.85	-	2.95	2.78
%age	0.60	-	0.35	0.32
Grand Total	306.21	308.79	847.16	857.62
%age	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)				
- Rajasthan		120		332
- All States		142		362

(contd.)



(contd. Table 2.1)

Sector	Annual Plan (1979-80)		VI Plan (1980-85)		VII Plan (1985-90)	
	Out- lay	Exp.	Out- lay	Exp.	Out- lay	Exp.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	12.67	15.60	82.33	96.55	159.24	161.90
%age	4.61	5.38	4.07	4.55	5.31	5.21
2. Rural Development	9.30	18.12	112.26	124.51	130.07	209.42(*)
%age	3.38	6.24	5.54	5.87	4.33	6.74
3. Co-operation	4.50	4.75	24.38	26.53	46.20	41.51
%age	1.64	1.64	1.20	1.25	1.54	1.34
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	81.25	76.31	539.98	547.08	682.07	690.51
%age	29.55	26.30	26.67	25.80	22.74	22.23
5. Power	90.00	100.00	650.61	566.14	927.48	921.77
%age	32.73	34.46	32.13	26.70	30.92	29.68
6. Industries & Minerals	12.54	11.87	83.50	83.66	190.69	145.57
%age	4.56	4.09	4.12	3.95	6.36	4.69
7. Transport	24.50	22.57	136.50	243.95	140.36	142.47
%age	8.91	7.78	6.74	11.50	4.68	4.59
8. Scientific Services & Research	-	-	-	0.15	8.40	2.41
%age	-	-	-	0.01	0.28	0.07
9. Social & Community Services	38.59	39.74	386.13	420.10	674.71	736.26
%age	14.03	13.69	19.07	19.81	22.49	23.70
10. Economic Services	0.21	0.16	1.31	1.50	17.54	15.17
%age	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.58	0.49
11. General Services	1.44	1.07	8.00	10.28	23.24	39.19
%age	0.52	0.37	0.40	0.48	0.77	1.26
Grand Total	275.00	290.19	2025.00	2120.45	3000.00	3106.18
%age	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)						
- Rajasthan				622		875
- All States				718		1157

(A) Includes APA. (\*) Including Special Area Programmes

(\*) Includes expenditure out of Upgradation Grant and Administrative Reforms

(&amp;) Including expenditure from Untied District Plan Fund

(contd.)

S e c t o r	Annual Plan (1990-91)		Annual Plan (1991-92)	
	Out- lay (Budge- tted)	Exp.	Outlay	Exp. (likely)
1	20	21	22	23
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	71.10	67.93	82.03	80.19
%age	7.39	6.96	7.04	6.77
2. Rural Development (**)	57.91	64.39	75.59	67.74
%age	6.02	6.60	6.48	5.72
3. Co-operation	12.57	11.63	15.00	15.08
%age	1.31	1.19	1.29	1.27
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	181.73	177.49	232.57	218.14
%age	18.90	18.19	19.95	18.42
5. Power	238.41	275.13	317.51	347.11
%age	24.79	28.20	27.23	29.31
6. Industries & Minerals	86.61	88.72	61.77	62.22
%age	9.01	9.09	5.30	5.25
7. Transport	46.65	42.40	60.75	60.30
%age	4.85	4.36	5.21	5.09
8. Scientific Services & Research	1.90	1.76	2.60	2.46
%age	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.21
9. Social & Community Services	237.70	222.31	288.14	278.44
%age	24.72	22.79	24.71	23.51
10. Economic Services	16.63	15.49	24.30	43.18
%age	1.73	1.59	2.08	3.65
11. General Services	10.32	8.32	5.74	9.55
%age	1.07	0.85	0.49	0.80
Grand Total	961.53	975.57	1166.00	1184.41
%age	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(\*\*) Including Special Area Programmes

(SS) Including expenditure on Untied District Plan Fund and Tees Zile Tees Kaam

(A) Including expenditure from Upgradation Grant

## CHAPTER 3

### OBJECTIVE, STRATEGY AND PLAN SIZE

It is now more than four decades since we first embarked upon the path of economic development. During this period, the economy of the State has undergone significant changes. Agricultural production has increased and there has been infrastructural development in the sectors of irrigation, power, roads, etc. In the social services sectors, educational and medical facilities have expanded and the problem of drinking water in the rural areas has been addressed to a significant extent. Despite these achievements, the State has still to attain satisfactory levels of development in matters of basic infrastructural facilities and social services, as it continues to be quite low. The disadvantages of abysmally low levels of development at the starting point in 1950-51 and weak resource base still continue to haunt the State. Further, the inadequate resource support from the Central Government in the form of Central investment, which is less than 2 per cent of the total Central sector investment in the country, the typical geographical conditions with preponderance of desert area over more than 60 per cent of its territory are other major causes contributing to the present state. Shortage of power supply and critical deficiency of water resources are also major constraints in the rapid industrial development in the State. The absence of a fairly developed railway system and preponderance of meter gauge railway network also act as an impediment for accelerated development of the State. The State is also having a very large proportion of weaker sections consisting of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which form the hard core of rural poor.

3.2 The strategy for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) has been formulated keeping the above factors in consideration. Efforts would be directed towards acceleration of the developmental endeavour with a view to reducing the imbalances between the State's economy and that of other developed States in the country.

3.3 The Planning Commission, clarifying the broad dimensions and the parameters of the framework within which specific sectoral programmes are to be drawn up, has emphasised the need to keep up the pace of growth to generate adequate employment, alleviate poverty and to meet the most essential social needs. According to the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 (Planning Commission), the Plan will have the following four-fold process:

- i. Clear prioritisation of sectors / projects for investment in order to facilitate operationalisation and implementation of the policy initiative taken in the areas of fiscal, trade and industrial sector and human development;
- ii. Making available the resources for these priority sectors and ensuring their effective utilisation, and completion of projects on schedule avoiding cost and time over-run;

- iii. Creation of a social security net through employment generation, improved health care and provision of extensive education facilities through out the country; and
- iv. Creation of appropriate organisation and delivery system to ensure that the benefits of investment in the social sectors reach the intended beneficiaries.

Based on the above approach, the following objectives have been accorded priority in the national plan:

- i. Generation of adequate employment to achieve near full employment level by the turn of century;
- ii. Containment of population growth through people's active cooperation and an effective scheme of incentives and disincentives;
- iii. Universalisation of elementary education and complete eradication of illiteracy among the people in the age group 15-35 years;
- iv. Provision of safe drinking water and primary health care facilities, including immunisation, accessible to all the villages and the entire population, and complete elimination of scavenging;
- v. Growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self- sufficiency in food and generate surpluses for exporting; and
- vi. Strengthening the infrastructure (energy, transport, communication, irrigation) in order to support the growth process on a ~~sensible~~ <sup>sustainable</sup> basis.

3.4 It has been stressed that the measures required for the maximisation of benefits from the completed projects should receive utmost consideration. Wherever possible, private initiative would be tapped in raising resources and taking over new projects and supplementing governmental efforts even in infrastructure activities such as roads, bridges and electricity.

3.5 The strategy of development would include a substantial fillip to employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes, the construction of dwelling units for the weaker sections of society, an expansion of the programme for irrigation wells, urban night shelters, Sulabh Sauchalayas, etc.

3.6 The average annual growth rate at the national level is envisaged at 5.6 per cent. The strategy will be resource allocation to priority areas and creation of appropriate organisation and delivery systems to ensure that the benefits of investment in social sectors reach the intended beneficiaries. People's initiative and participation is to be made a key element in the process of development.

3.7 In conformity with national objectives the State's Eighth Five Year Plan, keeping in view the aspirations and development needs of the State will aim at faster growth, generation of larger employment opportunities, substantial reduction in poverty and regional disparities, provision of basic minimum facilities and greater people's participation. The plan will necessarily be growth oriented with a rural bias

aimed at better and fuller utilisation of natural endowments. Attempt has to be made to reduce the gap in the levels of development between Rajasthan vis-a-vis the national averages. For the State's Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) the approach will be as follows:

- i. To reduce the gap in the per capita income in the State and the national average. Increase in agriculture production, water management and improvement in capacity utilisation will receive priority attention. Sectors like tourism, handicrafts, handlooms, etc. in which the State has a distinct locational advantage will need preferential treatment, alongwith development of mineral based and agro based industries.
- ii. Greater emphasis on programmes aiming at poverty alleviation, particularly in the rural areas will be necessary to meet the objective of social justice.
- iii. Substantial growth in employment opportunities: According priority to employment generation programmes through emphasis on sectors with higher employment coefficient like agriculture, rural works programmes, minor irrigation schemes, forestry development, development of animal husbandry, handicrafts, village and small industries, etc.
- iv. Progressive reduction in the rate of growth of population.
- v. Completion of on-going projects will be a priority area.
- vi. Growing trend of cost and time over run during the stage of capacity creation and its subsequent under utilisation particularly in irrigation will have to be curtailed.
- vii. Emphasis will be on diversification of the agricultural base with greater thrust on sectors like horticulture, livestock, fisheries, agro-processing, etc. Planning on the basis of Agro-climatic Zones would be a noteworthy feature of the Eighth Plan.
- viii. Water will continue to be State's most critical resource. Efforts will have to be directed towards most efficient utilisation of this scarce resource. Measures for conservation of water and recharge of aquifers will have to be taken.
- ix. Drought and scarcity conditions are recurring features in the State. Accepting this reality, relief activities will be dovetailed with the normal plan programmes. Drought proofing activities would need to be vigorously pursued.
- x. Improving educational standards, vocational and technical skills and health status of the people which would facilitate a quicker overall growth will be accorded due priority.
- xi. The vulnerable section of the society particularly SC & ST, will continue to

receive priority under poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes.

- xii. Provision of basic facilities: drinking water to all the villages, containment of major communicable diseases, expansion of medical facilities towards achieving the goal of 'Health for All by 2000 AD'; provision of facilities to attain universalisation of elementary education, as quickly as possible.
- xiii. With large and growing human and livestock population, alongwith the increasing needs for development the environment is under increased pressure. Environmental degradation in the State will have to be immediately arrested to check the tendency of desertification in many areas.
- xiv. Science and Technology efforts would need reorientation towards the needs of the State particularly for the rural areas.
- xv. In an environment of limited resources to meet the growing needs, substantial improvement in the efficiency of utilisation of resources would need special attention.
- xvi. Government expenditure on non-developmental activities shall have to be restricted.
- xvii. Priority will be on the programmes covered under MNP and programmes aimed at upliftment of weaker sections of society namely, SC, ST, rural artisans, small/ marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, etc.
- xviii. District planning will be a special feature of State's Eighth Plan.

### **Growth Rate**

3.8 National/State income and the per capita income reflect the overall performance of the economy during a given period. Growth in the SDP is largely dependent on the trends in agricultural production, as agriculture is the largest contributor to SDP and has an overall impact on other sectors as well. The State income, thus, is subjected to wide fluctuations depending on the monsoon conditions. Estimation of the growth in State income is, therefore, a difficult job. Comparing the State income over two years could give distorted pictures of the economy. This would be clear from the following:

<u>Growth rate</u>		
<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>%</u>
1969-70	1970-71	34.38
1967-68	1968-69	-19.34
1979-80	1983-84	10.95
1983-84	1987-88	- 1.41

1984-85	1988-89	12.94
1984-85	1989-90	6.41

3.9 It would be seen that comparison of any two years to draw conclusions about the growth of the economy is unfair. A more representative and reliable comparison could, therefore, be drawn by the long term trend in the economy which indicates a growth rate of 3.80 per cent between 1960-61 and 1989-90 (based on NSDP with 1980-81 as base). The annual growth rates during the IV, V, VI (including 1979-80) and VII Plans have been 7.08, 5.18, 5.94 and 6.41 per cent, respectively.

3.10 Whereas the State Income is indicative of the overall performance of the economy, the well being of the population gets reflected in the increase in the per capita income (PCI). The PCI at constant (1980-81) prices was Rs. 1222 in 1980-81. It has increased to Rs. 1651 by 1989-90. At the national level, the per capita income has increased from Rs. 1627 in 1980-81 to Rs. 2142 in 1989-90. Thus, the gap between the PCI at State and national level has not only been persisting but it is widening. As per quick estimates for 1991-92, State PCI at constant (1980-81) prices has risen to Rs. 1729.

3.11 The per capita income of the State has grown by only 1.04 per cent since 1960-61, despite a growth of about 3.80 percent in the State Domestic Product, primarily because of unabated growth in population. Although the 1991 census has indicated a declining trend in the growth rate of population in Rajasthan, still it is higher than the national average. The State, which is already far behind the country in per capita income, has to strive harder to ensure that the per capita income at State level not only increases significantly but the gap in the State and national average is also possible to be covered. A time bound strategy needs to be worked out to bridge this gap in a reasonable time frame:

3.12 At the national level, a growth rate of 5.6 per cent per annum has been envisaged for the Eighth Plan period. Rajasthan should necessarily plan for a higher rate of growth for bridging the gap between the national and State per capita incomes. The State should aim at bringing the PCI at par with the national average by 1996-97. However, it is rather beyond the means of the State to contemplate this. With the proposed outlays under State Plan, CSS and Central sector (assuming public sector outlay to be 60 percent of the total outlay including private sector), the growth is envisaged to be about 4.9 per cent per annum. The Government of India should, therefore, take a conscious decision to meet the needs of backward States like Rajasthan, through increased investment under Central sector projects and higher devolution of resources, so as to revert the present trend of widening regional disparities.

3.13 The State has vast potential for development, particularly in the fields of dairy, animal husbandry, village and small industries, minerals and tourism. Special attention would be focussed on agriculture, both on growth and stabilisation of

production and development of horticulture. The State Government has formulated the Industrial Policy 1990. Efforts in the field of industrialisation are likely to provide a boost to the State's economy. Expenditure on non-developmental and unessential items is also required to be contained. On-going projects would have to be completed in a time bound schedule so that the returns are quickly available to the society.

3.14 The phenomenon of growing unemployment has, of late, emerged as a major problem. Expansion of employment opportunities has, therefore, to be the central objective. It is essential as well as reasonable to set the goal of employment for all in a fixed time span. The State Government constituted a Committee to assess the employment situation, identify dynamic sectors and activities having possibilities of augmenting productive employment and suggest appropriate policies and measures in this regard.

3.15 The strategy of employment generation will be formulated in accordance with the final recommendations of this Committee. The report submitted by the Committee has identified the employment needs for the next decade and also the major areas where the problem of unemployment is most severe. The Committee observed that " The employment structure is still dominated by agriculture, and rate of employment creation in the State during 1980s was lower than in India, whereas the increase in labour force was at a higher pace in the State as compared to the country as a whole."

3.16 The Committee has further suggested that the employment growth rate for the State should be stepped up to 2.5 per cent per year from 2.1 per cent per year in the 1980s to achieve the target of full employment by 2000 AD.

#### State Plan Size

3.17 The size of State's Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) has been determined to be Rs. 1150000.00 lakhs. Major headwise breakup is as under:

Table 3.1 Eighth Five Year Plan - Major Headwise Outlays  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Head	Outlay
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	128692.06
2. Rural Development	102175.60
3. Special Area Programmes	8400.00
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	191998.76
5. Power	325548.65
6. Industry and Minerals	53601.90



Major Head	Outlay
7. Transport	78396.97
8. Scientific Services	1996.00
9. Social and Community Services	246161.78
10. Economic Services	7172.59
11. General Services	5855.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>1150000.00</b>

3.18 Sectoral distribution of the outlay is given at Annexure I.

3.19 The strategy for important sectors is discussed below.

#### **Agriculture**

3.20 Agriculture, on which more than 2/3rd of the total population is dependent, must continue to receive priority attention in our planning efforts. With virtual exhaustion of the scope for bringing additional area under cultivation, increase in production is to accrue mainly through higher cropping intensity and increase in the yield rates. The efforts should be directed towards increasing productivity of coarse grains like bajra and maize. Increasing the yield of major crops through timely supply of proper inputs and soil and water conservation so as to result in substantial increase in production shall form a major thrust during the Eighth Plan. The agriculture production in the State, particularly kharif production, needs to be stabilised keeping in view hard realities of recurring scarcity conditions. For the unirrigated areas, emphasis would be on adoption of appropriate dry land farming programmes.

3.21 Attention will have to be focussed on checking further degradation of soil and environment by popularising balanced use of fertilisers and micro-nutrients and encouraging mixed farming.

3.22 Efforts will have to be directed towards better and efficient utilisation of the available water resources. Utilisation of irrigation potential already created would be essential so that the benefits of the investments already made are available to the society. Improved irrigation system like sprinklers will need encouragement in an attempt of conserving water.

3.23 The focus of agriculture research has to be on development and propagation of varieties which are of short duration and can withstand the water stress adequately.

3.24 Planning on the basis of agro climatic zones is among the salient features of the Eighth Five Year Plan. In order to realise maximum potential from agriculture sector, appropriate management practices would have to be developed to make more effective use of available resources.

3.25 The agricultural scenario of the State has been characterised by very wide fluctuations in production with variations in the climatic conditions. Efforts will be made to narrow down these fluctuations. A growth rate of 4.8 per cent per annum in agricultural production is envisaged during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

3.26 The production targets for major crops in 1996-97 are as under:

	Targeted Production (Lakh tonnes)
Foodgrains	116.00
Oilseeds	39.90
Sugarcane	11.25
Cotton (lakh bales)	13.00

### Animal Husbandry

3.27 Animal husbandry sector has high income and employment potential. Efforts in this sector have so far been mainly directed towards health care. Focus will now be on livestock improvement and increase in productivity through breed improvement and conservation of indigenous breed in core areas.

3.28 Emphasis would be on breed improvement by expansion of artificial insemination facilities, adoption of frozen semen technology and strengthening of the breeding stock at cattle breeding farms, veterinary health cover and increase in yield rates of livestock produce.

3.29 Levels of production of various livestock products is envisaged as under:-

	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1996-97</u>
Wool (Lakh Kg.)	165	171	180
Eggs (Million)	160	250	350
Milk ('000 tonnes)	4339	4400	5200

### Fisheries

3.30 The main objective would be intensification of fish production by development of the required infrastructure. Systematic stocking and exploitation of fish stocks in the reservoirs to ensure better control and maximum production is to be undertaken for successful inland fisheries management. The production of fish would increase to 20 thousand tonnes in 1996-97 from Seventh Plan level (1986-87) of 15.03 thousand tonnes. People will also be involved in raising the fish production.

## **Forestry**

3.31 Of the total forest area in the State, about one-third area only bears well stocked forests and the rest of the area is under depleted and denuded forests, at many places completely devoid of any vegetative cover.

3.32 A balance has to be struck between the long term investment on forestry needed to maintain ecological balance, protect ecologically fragile hilly and mountainous areas and short term measures aimed at quickly developing plantation to meet the needs of fuelwood, fodder and timber. Measures to preserve, conserve and nurture whatever exists with a view to save important species of flora and fauna from extinction and maintaining ecological balance would require attention.

3.33 Social forestry activities need to expand for meeting the fuel and fodder needs of rural people. Social forestry project, with World Bank assistance, would be implemented with the objective of meeting the fuel and fodder requirements of the rural communities. Reforestation of degraded forests and plantation of new areas would further be taken up.

3.34 Forestry research on the principles of modern biology and use of biotechnology will be further developed for species suitable to the local conditions. Forestry education and training would be reoriented keeping in view the overall forestry development policy of the State.

3.35 For eco-regeneration of the Aravallis a multi- disciplinary project covering afforestation, pasture development and soil and moisture conservation with assistance from OECF (JAPAN) will be implemented.

## **Cooperation**

3.36 During Eighth Plan stress would be on reinforcement and consolidation of the existing activities. Efforts would be directed towards regeneration, restoration and revitalisation of the cooperative structure in the State.

3.37 The cooperative banking structure is in need of special attention and remedial measures. To ensure a workable cooperative credit programme, greater active participation of the members will be ensured.

3.38 The consumer cooperatives forming an important link of the public distribution system both in rural and urban areas would be strengthened so as to ensure regular supplies of essential items of consumption.

3.39 By the end of Eighth Plan, cooperatives are expected to provide Rs. 250 crores, Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 50 crores as short term, medium term and long term loans respectively.

## **Rural Development**

3.40 The goal of rural development will be to minimise rural poverty through an operationally integrated strategy of development. This would require increase in production in agriculture and allied sectors and raising the income levels of the

vulnerable groups of people.

3.41 In order to make a significant dent in the rural poverty, coverage under IRDP is to be accelerated with stress on qualitative improvement in the implementation of the programme. Implementation of the IRDP in the State will be based on Antyodaya concept.

3.42 Considering the magnitude of the problem, it is, however, not possible to cover the entire backlog under IRDP and the other normal plan programmes. The majority of families will have to be absorbed in wage employment programmes. Emphasis will be on creating more opportunities of self employment/ wage employment; especially in sectors like khadi and village industries, handloom, handicrafts, etc. thereby not only diversifying the rural economy and reducing its dependence on agriculture but also to contain the pressure on land.

3.43 Apart from the on going employment generation programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, programmes under State Plan with substantial employment potential would be emphasised. Soil and water conservation and minor irrigation works would receive greater attention, so that the development of agriculture even in areas relatively less endowed with irrigation facilities can get accelerated. This would ensure greater self/wage employment in agriculture and will result in a more equitable distribution of higher agricultural income among farmers.

#### **Irrigation**

3.44 Rajasthan is a water deficient State. Therefore, scientific use of ground water and efficient methods of withdrawal and reduction in conveyance losses must receive priority. While the incomplete projects will be provided for fully and completed on priority in the shortest possible time, new projects must be taken up on extremely selective basis with careful consideration of the cost effectiveness and availability of resources. Utilisation of irrigation potential is another thrust area which should attract special attention.

3.45 Minor irrigation works not only have shorter gestation period but also make the benefits quickly available to the society. As the State having already substantially utilised majority of its internal water resources, greater emphasis on minor irrigation works to benefit larger areas in different regions shall be necessary.

#### **Power**

3.46 Energy development would need particular attention mainly because of its fast growing demand, the limits of State's own internal sources and the widening gap between its demand and supply. Improving the performance of the existing sources would be of equal importance along with development of new sources.

3.47 Installed capacity of power would increase to a level of 2775.30 MW by 1991-92. However, there continues to be gap between demand and supply of power in the State. It is, therefore, essential that new generating projects in the State sector are taken up so that the gap between demand and supply can be narrowed.

3.48 The emphasis on rural electrification has to continue during Eighth Plan to create basic infrastructure for development of rural economy and scientific exploitation of ground water for stabilising agriculture. The level of electrification of villages would reach about 86 percent by 1996-97.

#### **Alternate Sources of Energy**

3.49 Realising the need for exploring and developing new and renewable sources of energy, efforts for the expansion of renewable sources of energy would be accelerated, intensified and adapted to local needs. Decentralised non-conventional energy system which includes solar photovoltaic street lights and domestic lights, solar thermal plants, small capacity photovoltaic power stations and small power plants will be developed further.

#### **Industry and Minerals**

3.50 In case of industrial development in the State, potentialities in the areas where the State has distinct locational advantage would receive preferential treatment. In accordance with the Industrial Policy 1990, priorities for development of different industries will be as under:-

- a. Khadi and village industries, handloom, handicrafts and leather industry;
- b. tiny industries;
- c. small scale industry and ancillary industries; and
- d. medium and large industries.

3.51 In the field of mineral development, need based mining infrastructure has to be created. Measures need to be taken up to ensure environmental protection and pollution control by adopting restorative and protective measures like plantation, water treatment, waste disposal, etc.

#### **Roads**

3.52 Priority to connecting remaining villages under MNP and completion of on-going works to avoid further cost escalation would be the guiding principle during Eighth Plan. Emphasis would continue for improvement in the existing road system to achieve better productivity and efficient mobility. Road construction programme would be implemented as a tool to provide larger employment opportunities.

#### **Tourism**

3.53 With a view to activate the creation of tourism infrastructure, tourism in the State has already been given the status of an industry. Effective publicity of lesser known tourist spots having tourism potential is also essential to attract tourists of different tastes. Special attention needs to be paid towards domestic tourists.

#### **Education**

3.54 Rajasthan is an educationally backward State. The situation of female

literacy is particularly alarming. A wide gap exists between the rate of literacy in the urban and rural area, and among male and female.

3.55 The national plan aims at universal primary education both through full-time formal methods and part-time non-formal arrangements for working children and girls in particular. In Rajasthan the programme of universalisation of elementary education would need reorientation towards consolidating and optimally utilising the existing facilities. Efforts would have to be made to increase the efficiency of utilisation of the existing institutions by providing necessary support. Since the left out children belong largely to difficult target groups of society i.e. economically and socially backward classes and girls, special efforts would be directed to bring these children into the fold of education.

3.56 Promotion of non-formal programmes would form part of strategy to improve literacy.

3.57 Expansion of secondary education facilities will have to be commensurate with the expansion/coverage at elementary stage.

3.58 Stress will be on optimum utilisation of the existing technical education facilities by consolidation of infrastructure facilities already created. Creation of technical education infrastructure in new areas of emerging technology will have to be given attention, along with improvement of quality and standards of technical education and providing a lateral entry to the vocational stream from 10 + 2 stage.

#### **Adult Education**

3.59 The national plan has set the target of achieving 100 percent literacy among the people of 15-35 years in all the States. Mobilisation of school and college students, NCC cadets, NSS volunteers, home guards, etc. is essential to make the programme broad based. The State has been able to involve these people in the task of eradication of illiteracy, which needs to be further enlarged. Participation by people and Non-Governmental Organisations in the field of adult education would need to be increased.

#### **Water Supply**

3.60 Providing water supply in uncovered rural areas and augmenting the availability of water in the urban areas to cope up the increased demand would be a priority area in the Eighth Plan. Measures will also be taken to reduce the operational and maintenance costs and distribution losses. There is need to increase the accessibility of drinking water supply. Measures are also needed to tackle quality problems such as guineaworm, excess flouride, high iron content and salinity. Taking up steps for replacement and rejuvenation of drinking water sources would also be equally important.

3.61 Rajasthan is the most guineaworm endemic State in the country. Concerted efforts by the State have begun yielding expected results. During Eighth Plan, efforts at eradication of this disease from the State will be further intensified.

## **Medical and Health**

3.62 In the field of medical and health, efforts need to be directed towards consolidation and filling of gaps in the existing infrastructure. The Indian system of Medicines (Ayurved) and Homoeopathy towards expanding the outreach of health care system, particularly in rural areas would also receive attention.

## **Housing and Urban Development**

3.63 Emphasis would be on rural housing, for which support in the form of subsidy would be provided.

3.64 For urban sector, the Rajasthan Housing Board would construct houses, a large number of which would be for economically weaker sections. The coverage of the schemes of environmental improvement in urban katchi bastis and development of small and medium towns would be expanded.

3.65 For urban poor, the Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), aiming at providing assistance to urban poor in order to raise their economic status, will be implemented vigorously.

## **Nutrition**

3.66 The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) would be consolidated and further expanded to cater to the selected segment of the population, particularly lactating mothers, and children facing severe mal-nutrition. The ICDS programme would be expanded in the uncovered blocks and urban areas of the State.

3.67 With a view to identify nutritional status and nutritional deficiency amongst pregnant mothers and children, a Nutritional Bureau would be set up. To reduce risk during pregnancies and to ensure safe motherhood, an intensive programme of safe delivery practices would be implemented. The programme would cater to the training of traditional birth attendants and distribution of safe delivery kits.

## **Women Development**

3.68 A sharper focus to the development of women was provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan with initiation of several beneficiary oriented programmes for women. The efforts towards this direction have to be consolidated in the Eighth Plan. The State has already taken various steps in the direction of development of women. Girls have been exempted from payment of tuition fee in general courses upto university level. Greater attention would be given to increase literacy and health status and their involvement in skill generation/upgradation and economic activities.

3.69 Specific strategy would have to be worked out for different areas of the State. In sparsely populated areas, non-formal education centres can fill the gap of regular schools. It would, however, be necessary to increase the share of girls centers in the Non-Formal Education Centres.

3.70 Diversification of rural economy into areas of horticulture, sericulture, social forestry, agro-processing, dairying etc. would considerably increase employment

opportunities for women.

3.71 Women's Development Programme (WDP), an amalgamation of governmental efforts and intervention through voluntary sector, was conceived in Rajasthan in 1984. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), a sub-scheme of IRDP, is also being implemented in the State. The programme aims at group formation among women, training, provision of credit, production and marketing of finished products.

#### **Welfare of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST)**

3.72 Tribal sub plan (TSP) and Special Component Plan (SCP) approach have ensured earmarking of a reasonable part of plan outlay for the development of SC and ST. The orientation under State plan and Special Central Assistance (SCA) towards individual beneficiary programmes and economic activities is not only to be sustained but given increased emphasis.

3.73 The low level of literacy among SC and ST is a matter of concern which requires urgent remedial measures. The institution of Ashram Schools and hostels and incentives in the form of free uniforms, books, scholarships, etc. have benefited the students belonging to this under privileged category significantly. For students belonging to SC, hostels are functioning. There is need to provide more such facilities specially for girls. Coaching facilities for the students of these communities will be further expanded.

#### **Decentralised Planning**

3.74 Decentralisation of the planning process will be a main feature of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Decentralised planning process will be taken up as a time bound programme. Initially, it is necessary to develop requisite capabilities at appropriate levels before embarking on total decentralised planning process. Under district planning locational decisions may be taken under MNP, employment oriented and rural development programmes, specially poverty alleviation programmes. It will help the local people to participate in the planning process.

3.75 Monitoring of all the plan works implemented in the district will be undertaken by the district planning cell. The district planning cells created in all the districts presently have nucleus staff, will be further strengthened by providing subject matter specialists, technical and other staff.



## ANNEXURE

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97-SECTORAL OUTLAYS  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Department	Outlay
1	2
<b>1. Agriculture and Allied Services</b>	
1. Research and Education (Agriculture University)	4100.00
2. Crop Husbandry	
(i) Agriculture Department	44428.10
(ii) Agro Industries Corporation	165.00
(iii) Horticulture	1700.00
(iv) Seed Certification Agency	75.00
Sub Total- 2	46368.10
3. Massive Programme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers	3800.00
4. Soil Conservation	
(i) Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department	9208.50
(ii) Forest Department	450.00
(iii) Integrated Development of Banganga river basin on watershed basis	5000.00
Sub Total- 4	14658.00
5. Animal Husbandry	
(i) Animal Husbandry Department	8500.00
(ii) Bikaner University	400.00
(iii) Sheep and Wool Department	919.96
Sub Total- 5	9819.96
6. Dairy Development	2600.00
7. Fisheries	955.00
8. Forestry	32655.00
9. Agriculture Credit	
(i) Special Debentures	1295.00
(ii) Ordinary Debentures	230.00
(iii) Share Capital Contribution in RRBs	67.50
Sub Total- 9	1592.50
10. Marketing	18.00
11. Storage and Warehousing	125.00
12. Cooperation	12000.00
Total- 1	128692.06

1	2
<b>II. Rural Development</b>	
1. I.R.D.P and TRYSEM	17713.00
2. D.W.C.R.A	933.80
3. Women Development	1133.00
4. J.R.Y.	25000.00
5. Apna Goah Apna Kaam	5000.00
6. D.P.A.P	3690.00
7. Untied Fund	22500.00
8. Tees Zile Tees Kaam	19000.00
9. Community Development and Panchayati Raj	4953.00
10. Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan	130.00
11. Land Reforms	
(i) Assistance to Assignees of Surplus Land	125.00
(ii) Agriculture Census	17.78
(iii) Updating of Land Records including Rationalisation of Revenue Administration	
(a). Board of Revenue	1100.00
(b). Settlement	800.00
Sub Total- 9	2122.78
Total- II	102175.60
<b>III. Special Area Programme</b>	
1. Mewat Development Board	400.00
2. Aravalli Development	5000.00
3. Innovative Scheme/Decentralised Development	3000.00
Total- III	8400.00
<b>IV. Irrigation and Flood Control</b>	
1. Irrigation	
a. Chief Engineer, Irrigation	76000.00
b. Chief Engineer, Mahi	12000.00
c. IGNP	43007.40
Sub Total- 1	131007.40
2. Minor Irrigation	17192.30
3. Area Development	41269.06
4. Flood Control	2100.00
5. Colonisation	430.00
Total- IV	191998.76

1	2
<b>V. Power</b>	
1. RSEB	320000.00
2. REDA	5168.40
3. Bio-gas	380.25
Total- V	325548.65
<b>VI. Industry and Minerals</b>	
<b>A. Industry</b>	
1. Industries Department (excluding Weights and Measures)	13749.18
2. Khadi & Village Industries Board	650.17
3. Handloom Development Corporation	670.00
4. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation	1100.00
5. Sericulture	644.00
6. Tassar Development	281.00
7. Rajasthan Financial Corporation	10150.00
8. Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation	21500.00
9. State Enterprises	154.00
10. Bureau of Industrial Promotion	525.00
11. Weights and Measures	46.55
Total- A	49469.90
<b>B. Minerals</b>	
1. Directorate of Mines & Geology	2700.00
2. Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd.	388.00
3. Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation	1044.00
Total- B	4132.00
Total- VI	53601.90
<b>VII. Transport</b>	
1. Roads and Bridges	69750.00
2. Road Transport Corporation	8000.00
3. Transport Department	646.97
Total- VII	78396.97
<b>VIII. Scientific Services</b>	
1. Science & Technology	700.00
2. Environmental Development	546.00
3. Grant in Aid to Pollution Control Board	750.00
Total- VIII	1996.00

1	2
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IX. Social and Community Services

A. Education

a. General Education	
1. Elementary Education	45162.81
2. Secondary Education	32449.79
3. University and other Higher Education	
i) College Education	3200.00
ii) University of Rajasthan	651.54
iii) University of Jodhpur	475.54
iv) University of Udaipur	450.00
v) University of Kota	600.00
vi) University of Ajmer	1000.00
4. Adult Education	1200.00
5. Physical Education	282.50
6. Sanskrit Education (including Sodh Sansthan)	551.22
7(i) Arts and Culture	1765.90
(ii) Jawahar Kala Kendra	1039.76
8. Technical Education	10018.10
9. Sports and Youth Welfare	1233.00
	<hr/>
Total- Education	100080.16
	<hr/>

B. Medical and Public Health

1. M.N.P	20461.76
2. Other than M.N.P	7074.11
3. Mobile Surgical Unit	97.35
4. Medical Education	9000.00
5. E.S.I.	74.65
6. Ayurved	2387.00
	<hr/>
Total- Medical & Public Health	39094.87
	<hr/>

C. Sewerage and Water Supply

i) Urban	45170.00
ii) Rural	29650.00
iii) Conversion of Dry Latrines into Flush Latrines	1765.00
iv) Training Institute for Engineering Subordinates	150.00
	<hr/>
Total- Sewerage and Water Supply	76735.00
	<hr/>

1	2
<b>D. Housing</b>	
1. Low Income Group Housing	1490.00
2. Middle Income Group Housing	735.00
3. Rental Housing	3492.00 (\$)
4. Village Housing (House sites development)	2016.00
5. Housing Development Project	1128.00
6. Housing Board	1400.00
7. Cooperative Housing Finance Society	25.00
<b>Total- Housing</b>	<b>10286.00</b>
<b>E. Urban Development</b>	
1. Town Planning	270.00
2. Environmental Improvement	2040.00
3. Development of Small and Medium Towns	250.00
4. Modernisation of Municipal Sanitation	210.00
5. National Capital Region	1700.00
6. Fire Fighting Equipments to Municipalities	245.00
7. Nehru Rozgar Yojana	2719.93
<b>Total- Urban Development</b>	<b>7434.93</b>
<b>F. Information and Publicity</b>	<b>330.00</b>
<b>G. Labour and Labour Welfare</b>	
1. Craftsmen Training	2200.00
2. Employment	185.75
3. Labour Commissioner Office	280.00
4. Factories and Boilers	175.00
5. Bonded Labour	54.00
6. Manpower	46.30
<b>Total-Labour &amp; Labour Welfare</b>	<b>2941.05</b>
<b>H. Welfare of Backward Classes</b>	<b>3178.77</b>
<b>I. Tribal Area Development</b>	<b>807.05</b>
<b>J. Social Welfare</b>	<b>501.23</b>
<b>K. Nutrition</b>	<b>4720.72</b>
<b>L. Sainik Board</b>	<b>52.00</b>
<b>Total IX</b>	<b>246161.78</b>

(\$) Including Police Housing

	1	2
<b>X. Economic Services</b>		
1. State Planning Machinery		750.00
2. District Planning		1103.00
3. Statistics		615.30
4. Evaluation		84.09
5. Gazetteers		16.20
6. Food and Civil Supply		715.00
7. Tourism		3889.00
	<b>Total- X</b>	<b>7172.59</b>
<b>Xi. General Services</b>		
1. Stationery and Printing		280.59
2. State and District Level Administrative Buildings		
a)Jail Buildings		400.00
b)Police Buildings		300.00
c)Other GAD Buildings		2708.00
d)Revenue Buildings		273.25
e)Judicial Buildings		231.34
3. Computerisation and Modernisation		1000.00
4. HCM RIPA		157.25
5. Administrative Reforms		75.00
6. Commercial Taxes		430.26
	<b>Total- XI</b>	<b>5855.69</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1150000.00</b>

NB: Untied Fund and Tees Zile Tees Kaam which were hitherto classified under Economics Services have now been included under Rural Development.

## CHAPTER 4

# FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Rajasthan State ranks at 9th position amongst the 14 major States of the country in terms of per capita income, with its weak resource base primarily because of a poor heritage at the time of its formation. The State has all along been making strenuous efforts for tapping its limited resource raising potential. However, the basic scheme of devolution of Central assistance for plan purposes under the Gadgil formula and adding to it the State's own resource for determining the size of the annual and five year plans could not enable it to strengthen the economy to a level which could generate resources that could be considered to be adequate for sustaining economic growth to bridge the gap between the State's per capita and national per capita income. The last four decade years of planned development has although strengthened the production base and improved the quality of life of its people through provision of social services, yet much headway could not be made to narrow down the disparities between the national and State levels.

4.2 The Government of India should, therefore, take a conscious decision to meet the needs of backward States like Rajasthan, through increased investment under Central sector projects and higher devolution of resources. Larger investment by the Government of India in Rajasthan is also essential to revert the present trend of widening regional disparities. Some mechanism has to be worked out for ensuring distributive justice to less developed States like Rajasthan for achieving balanced development of national economy. None the less the constitution framers envisaged that States would function as viable entities and would be able to meet their valid expenditure if these could be assisted by central devolution. Thus, central assistance is crucial to the very process of development particularly for States like Rajasthan.

4.3 In this context, it may be pointed out that so far as the State's efforts are concerned it has done extremely well as is revealed by the fact that the target of mobilising additional resources of the order of Rs.1000 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan has been exceeded. This achievement has been despite recurring famines including one that was severest of the century, since the State's economy is structurally affected by famines. In spite of its being low resource base State, Rajasthan's tax revenue has increased, the increase being higher than several States with perhaps greater potential. However, the State still continues to be backward in key indicators of development.

4.4 To supplement the State resources, the State Government is taking up a larger number of externally aided projects. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, central assistance of Rs. 96.34 crores on account of externally aided projects was passed on to the State. The change in the funding pattern of the externally aided projects has helped the State in augmenting the resources. With this view, a larger number of externally

aided projects have been envisaged in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). The flow of Central assistance on this account is envisaged to be around Rs. 1663 crores in the Eighth Plan period.

4.5 The size of State's Eighth Five Year Plan has been decided at Rs. 11500 crores by the Planning Commission. Its financing has been envisaged as under:-

	<u>Rs. in crores</u>
1. Balance from Current Revenue	583.86
2. Contribution of State Enterprises	(-) 379.46
3. Market Borrowings	1269.05
4. Share of Small Savings	1832.00
5. State Provident Fund	1521.74
6. Negotiated Loans	493.61
7. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	(-) 833.57
8. Plan Revenue Deficit Grant	752.13
9. ARM and Buoyancy	2827.55
10. Central Assistance	
a. Normal	1770.00
b. Externally Aided Projects	1663.09
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Total	11500.00
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## CHAPTER 5

# MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

The development plans of the State aim at rapid economic and social development, progressive reduction of unemployment and creation of employment opportunities have been other major tasks before the planners.

5.2 Programmes carrying significant potential for removal of poverty and creation of employment opportunities have been given importance in the State Plans. The steady growth in population and increasing number of educated persons as a result of expansion of education facilities in the State demand greater attention to be paid on the employment front.

### Labour Force and Unemployment Estimates

5.3 With a view to assessing the extent of the problem of unemployment it is necessary to estimate the number of persons expected to become available for employment and the employment opportunities likely to be generated during the VIII Five Year Plan period i.e. 1992-97. To arrive at the total number of employment opportunities to be generated, backlog of unemployed persons at the beginning of the plan and addition to the labour force during the plan period 1992-97 have been estimated on the basis of results of field surveys of the 38th round of N.S.S.O. conducted in Rajasthan.

5.4 The estimates of labour force and unemployment are prepared separately in respect of three concepts namely usual status, weekly status and daily status for various age group viz., persons in the age group 5 and above (5 + ), 15 and above (15 + ) and 15 to 59 adopting age-wise, sex-wise, and residence wise participation rates of different age groups such as 5-9, 10-14, 15-29, 30-44, 45-59 and 60 and above. The usual activity status is determined with reference to a longer period than a day or week. Therefore, adoption of usual status rates is considered to be more appropriate for the estimation of labour force and backlog of unemployment.

5.5 Based on the Central Sample results of 38th round of NSS (usual status) labour force projections worked out are as under:

## Projections of Labour Force

(in lakhs)

Age Group (Years)	Total Population as on 1st March		Labour Force as on 1st March		Addition to labour force during 1992-97
	1992	1997	1992	1997	
5 +	397.94	451.99	193.89	220.22	26.33
15 +	265.55	301.61	174.84	198.59	23.75
15-59	240.77	273.47	164.79	187.17	22.38

5.6 With a view to maintaining uniformity of concepts and ensure comparability with the All India figures it is felt that all persons in the age group of 5 and above should be taken to constitute the labour force and all subsequent projections should be based on labour force of all persons of the ages 5 and above. Accordingly, the addition to labour force during the eighth plan period (1992-97), in Rajasthan is estimated to be around 26.33 lakh persons. The age, sex and residence wise breakup of the labour force is given in Annexure-I. On the basis of age, sex and residence wise usual status unemployment rates it is estimated that the eighth plan (1992-97) has started with a backlog of about 2.04 lakh persons. Their age, sex and residence wise details are given in Annexure II.

5.7 The number of under employed persons has also been estimated on the basis of usual status participation rates in respect of persons of the ages 5 and above reporting 'available for additional work'. It is estimated that the number of under- employed persons at the beginning of Eighth Plan will be about 22 lakhs. Additional employment opportunities will also have to be created for their whole time engagement in gainful economic activity.

### Quantification of Employment Opportunities

5.8 The State Government has adopted the following strategy for providing employment opportunities which will continue with increased emphasis and coverage:-

Labour intensive programmes are being taken up on priority.

Special employment oriented programmes like IRDP, DDP, JRY NRY, etc. are being implemented with increased emphasis.

Considerable expansion in educational net work including technical education, with stress on vocationalisation.

Step up in coverage under various schemes of TRYSEM, Self Employment scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Assistance to Rural Artisans through NABARD/ IDBI and Khadi and Village Industries etc.

5.9 The State Government has been estimating the quantum of employment generation as a result of investment under development programmes on the basis of investment employment norms. These norms have been suitably adjusted in view of the price escalation. Employment generation within the agriculture (Crop Husbandry) has been worked out on the basis of additional area proposed to be brought under various crops and requirement of human labour per hectare. These norms have been given in Annexure III & IV. On the basis of sectoral investment during the Eighth Five Year Plan and estimated increase in area under cultivation under various crops, it is estimated that full time additional employment opportunities will be created for about 28.63 lakh persons.

5.10 In view of the increasing thrust on employment generation an effort has also been made to identify employment potential areas and accelerate the pace of investment in them. On the basis of results and pattern of employment in the State revealed by Economic Census, E.M.I. Scheme of Employment Department and employment pattern in development programmes etc. it has been found that the following sectors/activities contain significant employment potential :-

1. Agriculture and Allied Services : Crop Husbandry (Application of improved technology in Crop Production), Animal Husbandry, Forest, Fisheries, Dairying, Ware housing and Marketing.
2. Village and Small Industries : Khadi, Handloom and Handicrafts.
3. Irrigation : Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects and C.A.D.
4. Mining and Quarrying.
5. Rural Roads.
6. Social Services: Education, Medical and Health, Housing Programmes.
7. Rural Development Programmes : IRDP, DDP, DPAP, JRY, etc.

5.11 In the State's Eighth Five Year Plan investment in the above sectors is proposed to be considerably stepped up over the seventh plan.

5.12 The Rajasthan Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. V. S. Vyas in October, 1990 to assess the employment situation in the State, identify the dynamic sectors and activities having possibilities of augmenting productive employment and suggest appropriate policies and other measures to reach the goal of full employment. The Committee has submitted final report on 9th January, 1992.

5.13 The main findings of the Committee on Nature and Magnitude of Employment Problem are as given below:-

- The rate of employment creation in Rajasthan during 1980s was lower than in India, while the increase in the labour force was at a higher pace in the State compared to the country as a whole.

- As a result, the rate of unemployment in Rajasthan exceeded the rate of unemployment in the country.
- The incidence of unemployment is most serious among the rural males.
- In terms of regional distribution the unemployment problem is most serious in the southern and north eastern districts of the State.
- Even at a low level of education the high rate of educated unemployment is alarming.
- The incidence of unemployment, low wages and other forms of discrimination in the labour market are more severely felt by the women.
- Child labour, between the age of 5 to 14 years, is widely prevalent both among male and female in the rural areas and among male children in urban areas.
- Recent years have witnessed sharp increase in casual wage employment in the rural areas and of salaried employment in the urban areas.
- Nearly 4 percent of the households in the rural areas, and over 9 percent in the urban areas did not have a single working member. Share of households with only one female working member was 6 percent in the rural areas and above 3 percent in the urban areas. thus, nearly 10 to 12 percent of the households in the State comprised of the people who were seriously at risk.
- The more serious problem in the State is the problem of under-employment. The rate of under-employment in the State is significantly higher than that in the country as a whole.
- According to the estimates prepared by the Committee, excepting Ganganagar district all other districts suffer from mild to severe under-employment, and the worst sufferers are the districts in central and southern Rajasthan.
- Employment structure in the State is dominated by agriculture and there has not been any significant change in terms of diversification of the employment pattern. Transitory changes, especially sizeable increase in the employment in the Construction Sector, do take place during famine years, but more secular transformation of the economy is not yet evident.
- The organised manufacturing sector accounts for a very small part of the total employment in the State.
- The State is the largest employer in the non-agricultural sector.
- The two departments of the State, namely, Education and Police, employ more persons than the total manpower engaged in the organised industrial sector.

- The employment in the public sector is dominated by two major enterprises, the Rajasthan Electricity Board and the Rajasthan State Transport Corporation. All other enterprises even taken together provide negligible employment.
- Some of the sectors in the State where large employment could be expected, for example, mining, have not provided such employment.

### **Manpower Outlook**

5.14 Steady increase in population and expansion of education facilities has resulted into corresponding increase in the labour force and educated job seekers. Due to huge investment under capital intensive sectors viz.: Irrigation, Power and Roads, the creation of additional employment opportunities did not commensurate with the addition to labour force and each five year plan left behind a backlog of unemployed persons of all categories. The situation in respect of educated persons is alarming. Nearly 50 percent of 9.02 lakh persons registered on the live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.91 possess educational qualifications of Secondary and above. There is a significant number of unemployed persons registered in the Employment Exchanges possessing technical and professional qualifications. Apart from accelerating the pace of investment under employment potential sectors special measures are also necessary to tackle the problem of educated unemployment.

5.15 In view of the limited scope for wage employment due to financial constraints, the thrust is now on self-employment. The facilities for vocational guidance and assistance for self-employment to the educated persons are therefore, being given much emphasis. Expansion of Education, Medical and Health and Housing facilities is envisaged. It is also aimed that participation of unemployed engineering hands in construction activities is increased and more loaning facilities by Commercial Banks is ensured to attract educated youth for self-employment. Technical training facilities will also be improved and it will be imparted in emerging areas to cater to the changing needs and pattern of industrialisation and advancement of technology. Concerted efforts will be made to provide assistance for employment/self-employment to women. It is proposed to expand technical training facilities for women and introduce new employment oriented courses for them in educational institutions at various levels.

ANNEXURE I

Estimated Labour Force Based on Usual Status.  
Participation Rate(As per 38th Round of NSS)  
(00)

Age Group Year	Urban		Rural		Total (Col. 2 to 5)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		<u>As on 1st March, 1992</u>				
5 - 9	22	129	974	1967	3092	
10-14	548	538	6740	8125	15951	
15-29	11279	2709	39433	22653	76074	
30-44	8472	1806	29806	15898	55982	
45-59	4453	830	18595	8857	32735	
60+	1250	237	6739	1826	10052	
Total (5+)	26024	6249	102287	59326	193886	

As on 1st March, 1997

(00)

Age Group Year	Urban		Rural		Total (Col.7 to 10)	Addition to Labour force during 1992-97 (Col.11 - Col.6)
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
5 - 9	25	147	1106	2234	3512	420
10-14	623	611	7655	9228	18117	2166
15-29	12811	3077	44789	25729	86406	10332
30-44	9623	2052	33854	18057	63586	7604
45-59	5058	943	21120	10060	37181	4446
60+	1419	269	7655	2074	11417	1365
Total (5+)	29559	7099	116179	67382	220219	26333

Estimated Unemployed PersonsUsual Status

( As per 38th Round of NSS)

('00)

As on 1st March 1992

Age	Urban		Rural		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5 - 9	-	-	-	19	-	19	19
10-14	48	-	107	-	155	-	155
15-29	947	21	649	62	1596	83	1679
30-44	75	62	21	-	96	62	158
45-59	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
60+	-	-	09	-	09	-	09
Total (5+)	1095	83	786	81	1881	164	2045

Norms for estimation of Additional  
Employment Generation

Sector	No. of Persons per lakh of Expenditure	
	Construction	Continuing
1. Agriculture Production Rural Development Programme, CAD etc.	3.48	0.38
2. Minor Irrigation	7.62	0.09
3. Animal Husbandry	3.27	0.76
4. Soil Conservation	10.89	0.28
5. Forestry	10.89	0.26
6. Fisheries	3.27	0.97
7. Co-operation	4.36	1.81
8. Panchayati Raj & RD	3.92	1.00
9. Irrigation		
I. IGNP	3.70	0.044
II. Other than IGNP	7.19	0.044
10. Power	0.44	0.44
11. Industries		
I. Large and Medium	4.57	1.52
II. Village and Small	4.57	2.82
12. Mining	7.62	0.78
13. Roads	7.62	0.78
14. Road Transport	3.92	4 per Bus
15. Tourism	4.58	0.49
16. Education	3.92	1.38
17. Medical	4.79	1.15



Sector	Construction	Continuing
18. Water Supply		
I. Rural	4.36	1.31
II. Urban	3.05	1.31
19. Housing	3.92	0.77
20. Social Welfare	3.92	0.66
21. Labour and Labour Welfare	3.48	1.11
22. Publicity	3.92	0.22
23. Economic Services	3.48	1.10
24. Ayurved	4.79	2.45
25. Town Planning	3.92	0.77
26. Welfare of backward classes	3.48	0.42

ANNEXURE IV

Norms for estimation of Additional Employment  
Generation under Agriculture Sector

S.No.	Crops	Human labour requirement (Number of Mandays/Hectare)
1.	Paddy	81
2.	Jowar	48
3.	Bajra	35
4.	Maize (a) Irrigated	59
	(b) Unirrigated	50
5.	Wheat (a) Irrigated	95
	(b) Unirrigated	40
6.	Barley	89
7.	Pulses (Gram, Moong etc.)	32
8.	Sesamum	35
9.	Groundnut	52
10.	Sugarcane	150
11.	Cotton	147
12.	Chillies	120
13.	Guar	25

## CHAPTER 6

# AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

Rajasthan is a predominantly agrarian State. It has a little over 10 percent of the total area of the country. Out of its geographical area of 342 lakh hectares, gross cropped area hovers around 170 lakh hectares. As much as 45 to 50 percent of the Net State Domestic Product is from agriculture, including animal husbandry. Irrigation is an essential input for agriculture production. The surface water resources in the State, besides being scarce, are confined to south and south-eastern parts of the State. The ground water table, owing to scanty and erratic rainfall, is getting deeper. Agriculture, thus, being essentially rainfed is susceptible to the vagaries of monsoon.

6.2 Wheat, bajra, maize and jowar are the main cereal crops, while mustard, linseed are principal oilseed crops, other oilseed crops namely groundnut and soyabean are also getting popular. Cotton and sugarcane are confined to small areas. The average gross cropped area of 168.39 lakhs hectares in Fifth Plan has increased to 181.01 lakhs hectares in Sixth Plan, with yearly fluctuations in the intervening period. However, the net area sown appears to have stabilised around 155 lakh hectares. Area under foodgrains has remained almost static since 1970-71 at 2/3rd of total cultivated area; although there have been fluctuations in case of individual crops.

6.3 The objective to augment the agricultural production has always been one of the aims of the plan. During First Five Year Plan attempt was through extensive area coverage under crops. In Second Five Year Plan, the shift was towards balanced growth through the use of appropriate inputs. The concept of Intensive Agriculture Development Programme (IADP) was introduced during the Third Five Year Plan, during which a package approach for selected areas and crops was adopted. Annual Plans 1966-69 witnessed the beginning of the green revolution by introduction of high yielding varieties. This approach continued during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

6.4 During Fifth Five Year Plan, integrated area approach was adopted where planning of various agriculture inputs was accompanied by the concept of on-farm development and improved crop management practices through Training and Visit(T.& V.) system. Input programming to minimise adverse atmospheric effects on agriculture production was further accelerated during the Sixth Plan. Besides, attempts were also made to ensure flow of the new technology to the weaker sections. As a result of these efforts, the State could achieve a new buoyancy in agricultural production.

6.5 Foodgrains production in the State with a meagre 33.8 lakh tonnes in 1950-51 has reached a record level of 109.35 lakh tonnes in 1990-91. The trend of increase in the production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and other commercial crops is as under:

Table 6.1 : Production of important agricultural crops

Production in lakh tonnes/bales

Plan Period/ Year	C R O P S						
	Cereals	Pulses	Total Food-grains	Oilseeds	Cotton	Sugarcane	Guar
1950-51	28.88	4.98	33.86	1.34	1.03	4.14	NR
1951-56	32.37	7.61	39.98	2.09	1.31	4.48	NR
1956-61	33.67	12.73	46.40	2.27	1.63	4.91	NR
1961-66	37.06	10.51	47.57	2.56	1.72	7.54	NR
1966-67	35.71	7.89	43.60	2.01	1.84	3.93	NR
1967-68	50.89	15.11	66.00	3.29	2.26	3.12	NR
1968-69	28.76	6.73	35.49	1.52	1.72	5.24	NR
1969-70	50.56	12.94	63.50	3.72	2.62	12.82	NR
1974-79	52.42	17.94	70.36	4.43	4.31	21.49	5.79
1979-80	44.02	8.44	52.46	2.51	4.84	11.60	1.44
1980-85	65.27	14.67	79.94	7.97	4.77	13.76	3.87
1985-86	63.63	17.67	81.30	9.12	4.74	10.10	1.41
1986-87	58.45	9.46	67.91	8.81	6.99	12.91	1.32
1987-88	43.07	4.74	47.81	12.56	2.18	9.48	0.29
1988-89	90.33	16.23	106.56	19.12	6.01	6.86	5.73
1989-90	73.77	11.55	85.32	18.45	9.86	7.16	4.45
1990-91	92.13	17.22	109.35	23.53	9.18	12.01	9.46
1991-92	70.29	8.98	79.27	27.00	8.45	13.60	2.04

6.6 The above table indicates achievement of two peaks in foodgrains production of 10.66 million tonnes in 1988-89 and 10.93 million tonnes in 1990-91. The year 1987-88 was the worst year for agriculture, because of drought almost in the entire State, yet oilseed production registered impressive increase. Production of oilseeds has increased more than two fold since 1986-87. A real break through in production of mustard has been achieved.

6.7 The increase in consumption of different inputs is evident from the table given below:

Table - 6.2 : Consumption of inputs

Year	Fertiliser Consumption		HYV Seeds Distribution (000 Qtls.)	Other improved seeds (000 Qtls.)	T.G.M.(Tonnes)
	000 Tonnes	Kg./Ha.			
1956-61	1.30	0.09	-	-	129
1961-66	7.28	0.48	-	-	229
1966-67	16.10	1.04	8.9	-	NR
1967-68	24.00	1.44	10.8	-	NR
1968-69	30.20	2.12	25.1	-	NR

Year	Fertiliser Consumption		HYV Seeds Distribution (000 Qtls.)	Other improved seeds (000 Qtls.)	T.G.M. (Tonnes)
	000 Tonnes	Kg./Ha.			
1969-74	57.34	3.51	26.8	—	915
1974-79	96.36	5.72	48.1	8.1	1511
1979-80	147.20	8.99	83.6	13.9	1798
1980-85	170.96	9.44	125.9	30.1	2004
1985-86	220.92	12.18	203.7	36.3	2444
1986-87	247.07	14.01	125.9	38.6	3238
1987-88	214.82	16.15	92.0	38.9	2975
1988-89	305.38	16.41	148.5	41.2	2758
1989-90	285.59	15.95	130.9	52.7	2685
1990-91	372.26	19.57	152.7	66.9	3198
1991-92	440.93	25.34	143.9	66.5	2981

6.8 A comparative position of productivity average during the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Plan periods in Rajasthan is given below:

Table 6.3 : Productivity of important crops in the State

Crop	Productivity (average) (Kg./ha.)			
	1974-79	1980-85	1985-90	1990-91
Rice	1202	1066	1008	1183
Jowar	377	442	351	557
Bajra	240	306	277	579
Maize	834	1007	900	1322
Wheat	1334	1642	2053	2375
Barley	1302	1362	1613	1870
Gram	768	666	701	614
Groundnut	640	649	751	942
Sesamum	140	127	125	323
Linseed	340	380	368	401
Rape & Mustard	541	759	875	870
Cotton	223	215	285	343
Sugarcane	42137	40471	42273	52644

6.9 Productivity in case of most of the crops is still below the national average. Emphasis during Eighth Plan would be to increase productivity.

#### Review of Seventh Plan

6.10 During Seventh Plan, it was envisaged to increase irrigated area and proper management of irrigation in existing areas; to increase use of improved seeds, fertilizers

and pesticides; to adopt dry farming practices; and to cover left out areas under extension machinery.

6.11 While preparing the annual action plans, priorities were identified and thrust programmes for increasing the production of selected crops in identified areas were introduced. Land reclamation programme was undertaken on large scale through National Watershed Development Programme and Ravine Reclamation Programme. Another significant feature had been distribution of inputs through minikits to small and marginal farmers.

6.12 Priority was given for boosting the production of oilseeds and pulses through implementation of Oilseeds Development and National Pulses Development Programmes. Similarly, to have a general improvement in the conditions of small and marginal farmers, massive programme of assistance to these farmers was implemented under which emphasis was on land reclamation, minor irrigation and input kits.

6.13 During 1988-89, a Special Foodgrains Thrust Programme for selected crops in potential districts was launched. The National Horticulture Board also sponsored the programme of supply of quality plants for augmenting the production of fruits.

6.14 The aberrant nature of climatic conditions prevailing in the past has disrupted the normal rainfall pattern. The fluctuations were not only in coverage but also in production and productivity. The targeted area, production and yield along with the achievements during Seventh Five Year Plan has been as under:

Table 6.4 : Area, Production and Yield of Important Crops

Particular	Area in lakh ha. Production in lakh tonnes/bales Yield in kg./ha.					
	T a r g e t			A c h i e v e m e n t		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
1. Cereals	91.00	88.20	969	87.17	73.77	846
2. Pulses	39.00	24.80	636	29.40	11.55	393
Total Foodgrains	130.00	113.00	869	116.57	85.32	731
3. Oilseeds	21.10	14.70	673	25.33	18.45	732
4. Sugarcane	0.50	22.50	45000	0.16	7.16	45821
5. Cotton	4.70	8.00	289	4.34	9.86	386
6. Guar	20.00	7.50	375	19.72	4.45	226
7. Others	7.20			12.91		
Total Area	183.50			179.03		

6.15 During 1988-89 the foodgrain production has reached a new height of 106.56 lakh tonnes. However, agriculture in the State still continues to be dependent on the monsoon. The production of foodgrains in the terminal year of Seventh Plan 1989-90 is expected to be of 85.32 lakh tonnes; 73.77 lakh tonnes of cereals and 11.55 lakh tonnes of pulses.

6.16 Progress in oilseeds production has been a noteworthy feature of the State. Oilseeds production has increased over 4 times since 1975-76, reaching a peak of 19.12 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. Rajasthan has now emerged as a major oilseed producer in the country. It now accounts for nearly 27 percent of the mustard production in the country. In oilseeds, the productivity has increased nearly four fold since independence against the national average of just 50%. The production and productivity of oilseeds has shown an increasing trend even in drought years.

6.17 In the face of serious geographical disadvantages it is not possible to maintain consistency of growth. Growth trends, as realised, are depicted below:-

Table 6.5 : Growth rate from First Plan to Seventh Plan

Particular	(Percentage)		
	Growth rate realised from First Five Year Plan to Seventh Five Year Plan		
	Area	Production	Productivity
1. Cereals	3.8	11.9	8.0
2. Pulses	2.8	7.0	4.2
Total Foodgrains	3.5	11.1	7.3
3. Oilseeds	12.0	29.2	15.3
4. Sugarcane	2.2	16.5	14.0
5. Cotton	9.7	25.4	13.1

#### Approach, Strategy and Priorities for Eighth Plan

6.18 The agricultural scenario in the State is characterised by its precarious dependence on monsoon. Though a fairly well developed agriculture extension net work has been created in the State for transmission of technology to the farmers, productivity, however, is largely affected by monsoon. Despite substantial progress made in secondary and tertiary sectors during the plan era, the primary sector still supports the major segment of population. The agriculture sector will continue to be the focus of attention in the Eighth Plan as well. Specific attention will be paid to the following programmes:

#### 6.19 Land Management

- a) Adoption of dry farming technologies to augment agriculture production in rainfed areas, comprising about 70-75 percent of the total cropped area.
- b) Adoption of agro/social forestry programme extensively for development of waste lands/fallow lands.
- c) Land will be treated on watershed basis.
- d) Efforts will be made to reclaim about 17.94 lakh hectare degraded/problematic lands. Improvement of saline-alkaline soils is a component of agriculture development project proposed for World Bank assistance.

- e) Amelioration of soil health: Through use of bio- fertilizer and organic/green manure alongwith balanced use of fertilizer.
- f) Putting the land (Class IV and above ) under suitable grasses legume/fodder trees and crops and integrating with animal productive system. Alternate use of land as agro-forestry/silvi pastoral system/farm forestry/alley cropping will be promoted. This is a component of the World Bank assisted Agriculture Development Project.

### **Water Management**

6.20 Water is a scarce and vital input for crop production and needs to be judiciously used. Strategies proposed to be adopted for efficient use of water would consist of :

- a) Water budgeting and crop planning in command areas of minor/medium/major irrigation projects.
- b) Crop diversification to attain higher return per unit of water used.
- c) Minimising conveyance losses by laying of pipe lines/lining of field channels.
- d) Judicious use of ground water through sprinkler/drip irrigation system.
- e) Ground water exploitation in white zone through tubewell/dugwell and promoting community use of water.
- f) Plasticulture: Use of plastic in agriculture to minimise friction losses and to have efficient water conveyance and application in the field through use of plastic (PVC/HDPE) pipe for water conveyance and sprinkler/drip irrigation system and soil mulching to conserve moisture.

### **6.21 Crop Diversification**

- a) Emphasis will be on growing low water duty crops i.e. pulses/oilseeds as compared to cereals to harness highest return per unit of water.
- b) Expansion of area under soyabean/castor/safflower and sunflower.
- c) Promoting oilseed cum soil stabilizer crop i.e. Tumba in western part of the State.

### **Agro-climatic Zone Approach**

6.22 The concept of agriculture planning on agro-climatic zone basis emerged during Seventh Plan period. The country as a whole has been divided into 14 agro-climatic zones, out of which various districts of the State are covered under zone 6,8,9 and 14. The recommendations of zonal planning team regarding location specific crops selection will be taken care in participatory Agriculture Development Plan.



## **Agriculture Development Project**

6.23 A comprehensive Agriculture Development Project has been formulated for development of agriculture and allied sectors e.g. Horticulture, Agriculture Marketing, Agriculture credit, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Sheep and Wool, Fisheries, Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation. Ground Water exploitation etc. The project is posed for World Bank Assistance. The programme content also includes production of non-traditional crops like soyabean, tumba, castor, safflower/sunflower, reclamation of problematic soils; water development, strengthening of State level training institute and agriculture information wing, etc.

### **Popularisation of Improved Agriculture Implements**

6.24 Location specific prototype of implements (Bullock drawn) will be made available to farmers through Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation or local manufacturers. For community use the thresher/chaff cutter/seed drill and other such implements will also be made available through Rajasthan State Scheduled Castes Cooperative Development Corporation and other cooperative institutions.

### **Input Management**

6.25 For effective distribution of inputs like seeds, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals, number of sale points will be increased. For easy availability of fertilizer to the farmer the licensing is liberalized. This will help in increasing the consumption of fertilizer and thereby result in increase in number of sale points and ensuring timely availability of inputs to the farmers.

### **Crop Insurance**

6.26 The State is subjected to erratic and scanty rainfall. Due to aberrant climatic conditions prevailing during a season the production may be adversely affected. It is proposed to cover the risk of failure of crop/lower production by way of crop insurance.

### **Failed Wells Compensation**

6.27 Level of ground water development in the State is about 54 percent. Exploitation of ground water through construction of wells in water bearing zones is to be pursued. However, to safeguard the interest of farmers, it is envisaged to provide compensation in the event of failure of well due to hard strata/or poor quality/or inadequate discharge.

### **Implementation of Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

6.28 The oilseed production programme, special foodgrains production programme and other thrust programmes operating to assist farmers would be continued in the Eighth Plan to achieve the goals envisaged.

6.29 The objectives for Eighth Plan may, thus, broadly be as under:

- a) Augment agriculture production, through propagation and adoption of dry land farming in rainfed areas.

- b) Diversification of the agricultural base with greater thrust on sectors like horticulture, livestock, agro- forestry.
- c) Planning for agricultural and allied activities with base of Agro-Climatic Zones.
- d) Building up soil health and ratification of micro- nutrient deficiency.
- e) Judicious use of water through sprinkler/drip irrigation.
- f) Encouraging intensive cultivation of condiments and spices.
- g) Augmentation of production of potential rabi and extension of area under oilseed crops like soyabean, and sunflower and Tumba.

6.30 To sum up, keeping in view the above broad objectives the strategy for development of agriculture in the State will be as below:

1. Adoption of dry farming practices will be further popularised. As a part of long term drought proofing strategy, dry land farming on watershed basis will be taken up.
2. Since water is a critical input for agriculture and Rajasthan is a water deficient State, special efforts will be made for popularisation of sprinkler and drip irrigation.
3. Optimal utilisation of stored water through water budgeting and emphasis on low water duty crops.
4. Reduction of conveyance losses in fields with application of plastic (PVC, HDPE) pipe.
5. Diversification of area to more remunerative crops and less water requiring crops. Climatic condition in the State is comparatively more suited for oilseeds, pulses, condiments and spices than that of cereals.
6. Encouraging ecology and fuel plantation by diverting certain area for this purpose.
7. Fertilizer consumption will be augmented. To minimise the nutritional deficiency and also to control the physiological diseases, the use of secondary and trace elements will be popularised.
8. Land reclamation programme will be given increased emphasis.
9. A scheme of crop insurance to ameliorate the losses in the event of a crop failure will be introduced.

### **Agriculture Production**

6.31 The agriculture production programme for the Eighth Five Year Plan has been proposed keeping in view the growing need of the population, production potential and climatological constraints.

6.32 To attain the objectives enumerated in the foregoing paras, programmes and policies have been formulated which would have short term as well as long term effect, so as to ensure that not only the targeted production for the Eighth Five Year Plan period is achieved, but substantial foundation work is done for the next plan.

6.33 Keeping in view a growth rate of 4.8 percent per annum, targeted production level, vis-a-vis level obtained at the Seventh Plan and threshold level, are given in table below:

Item	Area in lakh hectares Production in lakh tonnes/bales Productivity Kg./Ha.			
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Eighth Plan Target Level (1996-97)
<b>1. Cereals</b>				
Area	87.17	89.71	84.42	83.80
Production	73.77	92.13	70.29	97.25
Productivity	846	1027	833	1160
<b>2. Pulses</b>				
Area	29.40	36.82	28.16	32.95
Production	11.55	17.22	8.98	18.75
Productivity	393	467	319	570
<b>3. Foodgrains</b>				
Area	116.57	126.53	112.58	116.75
Production	85.32	109.35	79.27	116.00
Productivity	731	864	704	995
<b>4. Oilseeds</b>				
Area	25.33	30.90	35.47	36.50
Production	18.45	23.53	27.00	39.90
Productivity	732	761	761	1095
<b>5. Sugarcane</b>				
Area	0.16	0.23	0.31	0.25
Production	7.16	12.01	13.50	11.25
Productivity	45821	52644	43871	50000
<b>6. Cotton</b>				
Area	4.34	4.55	4.74	4.50
Production	9.86	9.18	8.45	13.00
Productivity	386	343	303	490

6.34 For achieving the above targets, the level of inputs proposed to be applied by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan have been targeted as under:

Item	Level achieved during Seventh Plan	Level 1990-91	Target Eighth Plan
1. Cropped Area (lakh ha.)	179.03	190.58	185.00
2. High Yielding Varieties			
a. Area under HYV (lakh ha.)	27.69	30.74	36.40
3. Improved Seeds including HYV (qtls.)	183583	219533	342850
4. Fertilisers			
a. Total Consumption (000 tonnes)	285.59	372.26	625.00
b. Consumption per Hectare (kg.)	15.95	19.57	33.80
5. Distribution of Rhizobium Culture Packets (lakh no.)	3.96	5.31	20.00
6. Plant Protection Measures			
a. Area Covered (lakh ha.)	59.74	76.10	76.00
b. Consumption of Technical Grade Material (tonnes)	2685	3198	45.00
c. Area Covered to Total Cropped Area (%)	33.37	39.93	41.08

## Seed

6.35 Increase in agriculture production and productivity, largely depends on quality of seed. Hence the development of high yielding variety of seed, its scientific handling and processing needs to be integrated with agricultural production programme. A World Bank assisted project for production of HYV seed, seed processing, storage and marketing was taken up. The area coverage under HYV programme has increased to 30.74 lac hectares in 1990-91. It is envisaged to increase it to 36.40 lakh hectares by 1996-97. By 1996-97 the level of distribution of HYV and other improved seeds is targeted at 3.43 lakh quintals.

## Fertilizers

6.36 The consumption of fertilizers increases the nutrition level of the plant and is vital for healthy crop development. The consumption of fertiliser per hectare of cropped area is at 16 kg./ha. It is proposed to be increased to 33.8 kg./ha. by the close of Eighth Plan period.

6.37 For effective marketing and delivery of stock of fertiliser in the interior areas, additional outlets are proposed.

6.38 Over the years rhizobium culture has been recognised as an important bio-fertilizer for increasing the production of pulses and oilseeds. The use of the rhizobium culture packets will be further increased to 20 lakh packets by 1996-97.

## Plant Protection

6.39 With increasing environmental pollution resulting in occurrence of various diseases and pests, efforts are to be made to minimise the infestation of weeds and incidence of diseases and pests. It is essential that seed and soil treatment to the possible extent be made essential for traders/cultivators. Rat control needs to be

organised on campaign basis in compact block, with peoples' cooperation. Integrated plant protection measures having scheduled application of insecticides/fungicides will be undertaken rather than to control the isolated diseases or pests.

6.40 A target of consumption of 4500 tonnes of technical grade material (TGM) has been proposed with a coverage of 76 lakh hectares under plant protection measures in the Eighth Plan to overcome the occurrence of pests and diseases and also to provide a prophylactic plant protection umbrella to crops. For effective application of plant protection measure, PP equipments would be popularised during the Eighth Plan period.

### Location Specific Crop Selection

6.41 The country as a whole has been divided into 14 Agro-climatic zones. Rajasthan is covered under Zone 6, 8, 9 and 14, details of which are as under:

#### Zone 6 Trans Gangetic Plain Region

6.3 Rajasthan Division

Ganganagar

#### Zone 8 Central Plateau & Hills Region

8.5 East Rajasthan Plain and Hills Division  
Sawai Madhopur,

Jaipur, Ajmer, Pali, Tonk,

Alwar, Dholpur, Bundi,

Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Bharatpur

#### 8.6 South Rajasthan Plateau and Hills

Division  
Sirohi, Udaipur

Banswara, Dungarpur,

#### Zone 9.4 Rajasthan Malwa Plateau

Division

Jhalawar

#### Zone 14 Western Dry Region

14.1 Rajasthan Dry Division

Bikaner, Jaisalmer,

Jodhpur, Sikar, Nagaur, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Barmer, Jalore

6.42 Strategic approach during Eighth Plan for development of agriculture in the State will be in conformity with the potential and constraints of various agro-climatic zones as per recommendations of Zonal Planning Teams constituted by Government of India.

6.43 Selection of crops will be on the agro-climatic condition of each zone. The micro level planning for specific area will also be taken into consideration in selection of the packages of each crop and their varieties. The packages required for mitigating the constraints would be demonstrated to the cultivators. The laying out of block demonstrations in selected areas and their follow up in successive years will be made with the distribution of input kits in Oilseed Production Programme, National Pulses Development Programme and National Watershed Development Programme, so that

wide gap between existing and potential yield can be minimised. Since wheat, gram, bajra and maize are the principal crops in the State, thrust will be laid on these crops.

## **Research and Education**

### **Rajasthan Agriculture University, Bikaner**

6.44 The Rajasthan Agriculture University, Bikaner came into existence on 1.8.87 as a separate entity, as a result of restructuring of University of Udaipur, to have a separate University for Agriculture, Research and Education in Rajasthan. The University will carry out production-oriented research programmes, rural mass education and adoption and propagation of new technologies in the field of agriculture. At present the Agriculture University has three campuses, one at Udaipur having Agriculture College, Agriculture Engineering College, Home Science College, Dairy Technology College etc., the second at Jobner having Agriculture College and third at Bikaner with Veterinary Science College. To discharge its research responsibility, the University has 9 research stations. These stations are responsible for generating the technology for development in crop production, animal husbandry, water management, dairy science, fisheries, forestry and nutrition, home management, agriculture engineering and marketing, etc. The State Government has further directed the University to start the B.Sc. Home Science Classes at Bikaner Campus, as also Agriculture classes from 1989-90.

6.45 The University has responsibilities of providing technological lead to the farming community through research and extension activities. On-farm operational research and extension is carried out by the University. It also has a major role in planning and formulation of recommendations and other aspects connected with the productive agriculture including animal husbandry. Thus, the University has to play an effective role as the chief organ of agriculture development.

6.46 The teaching aspects are quite important. The existing colleges of agriculture at Udaipur and Jobner need strengthening for modernisation, whereas the college at Bikaner is at the initial stage of development. Provision has, therefore, been made in the Eighth Plan for meeting these requirements.

6.47 In the field of home science also much is still required to be done. The Home Science College at Bikaner has recently been established.

6.48 In order to improve quality of education according to I.C.A.R. guidelines and to create functional infrastructure for research work, an outlay of Rs. 41 crore has been proposed as under:

Items	Committed Liabilities		New				Grand Total
	Revenue	Capital	Recurring	Non-recurring	Capital	Total	
Research	993.82	23.34	253.08	17.03	182.34	452.45	1469.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>1546.52</b>	<b>650.81</b>	<b>867.53</b>	<b>185.86</b>	<b>849.28</b>	<b>1902.67</b>	<b>4100.00</b>

6.49 Besides providing the teaching and other staff to various faculty/college, provision has also been made for equipments, development of university farm, library, etc. and for capital works. It is proposed to construct administrative block, power generating house, health centre, cafeteria, shopping complex, a hostel for 100 students, library building (at Rajasthan College, Udaipur), recreation centre, etc.

#### Crop Husbandry – Agriculture Department

6.50 An outlay of Rs.444.28 crores has been kept for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Of this outlay, Rs.82.86 crore, are for schemes continuing since 1991-92 and remaining Rs.361.42 crores are for new schemes. The details are as under :

Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Committed	New	Total
i. Direction and Administration	190.11	13.00	203.11
ii. Seeds	331.64	26.42	358.06
iii. Manures and Fertilizers	203.88	97.15	301.03
iv. Plant Protection	110.00	178.40	288.40
v. Commercial Crops	152.75	—	152.75
vi. Extension & Training	3752.83	49.03	3801.86
vii. Development of Pulses	218.05	—	218.05
viii. Agriculture Engineering	35.32	95.00	130.32
ix. Development of Oilseeds	822.30	20.00	842.30
x. Dry Land and Rainfed Farming	315.00	—	315.00
xi. Water Budgeting	864.25	—	864.25
xii. Land Stock Improvement	87.50	60.00	147.50
xiii. Fodder Production Programme	302.50	—	302.50
xiv. Innovative Programme Core Budget	—	105.00	105.00
xv. Infrastructure for Agriculture Development Project	0.02	200.00	200.02
xvi. Agriculture Development Project (ADP)	—	30000.00	30000.00
xvii. Failed Wells Compensation	500.00	—	500.00
xviii. Crop Insurance	400.00	5297.95	5697.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>8286.15</b>	<b>36141.95</b>	<b>44428.10</b>

6.51 Details of the proposed activities during Eighth Plan are as under:

#### **Direction and Administration**

(i). Strengthening of Project Planning Cell

6.52 To strengthen the agriculture administration for project formulation for externally aided projects, computerisation and district monitoring, etc, a provision of Rs. 13.00 lakhs in the Eighth Plan has been kept, besides Rs. 190.11 lakhs for ongoing schemes.

#### **Seed Testing**

6.53 In order to ensure that farmers get good quality of improved seeds, it is essential to take up quality control measures. There are three existing seed testing laboratories. It is proposed to add one seed testing laboratory at Chittorgarh. A provision of Rs. 26.42 lakhs has been kept for this laboratory during Eighth Five Year Plan; Rs. 16.55 lakhs for staff and Rs.9.87 lakhs for laboratory equipments, furniture and fixture and other recurring contingent expenditure. In addition, Rs. 41.64 lakhs have been provided for the committed liabilities.

#### **Subsidy on Certified Seeds & Assistance**

6.54 Under special food production programme launched by the Government of India in the selected districts, subsidy on hybrid and composite certified seeds of bajra and maize and on certified seed of wheat is given to the cultivators. In order to provide similar facilities to the cultivators of non-SFPP districts a provision of Rs. 240.00 lakhs has been kept during Eighth Plan period. Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be given to RSSC by way of assistance.

#### **Fertilizer Testing Laboratory, Udaipur**

6.55 To ensure good quality of fertilizer to the farmers, quality control measures are essential. For this purpose, Fertilizer Testing Laboratories one each at Jaipur and Jodhpur under Fertilizer Control Order and two Pesticides Testing Laboratories are already functioning in the State with the capacity of analysing 4000 and 2000 samples annually respectively. One more Fertilizer Testing Laboratory at Udaipur will be established in the Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs. 54.50 lakhs has been made for this laboratory as well as to equip the existing laboratory in the Eighth Plan, besides Rs. 19.15 lakhs for on-going activities.

#### **Soil Testing Laboratories**

6.56 For the strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories for equipments /chemicals, repair and addition and alteration of building etc Rs. 42.65 lakhs have been provided, in addition to Rs. 147.72 lakhs for ongoing Soil Testing Programme during Eighth Plan.

6.57 In addition to the above, a provision of Rs. 37.51 lakhs has been kept for demonstration under manures and fertilizer.



## **Plant Protection**

### **Biological Control and Pest Management**

6.58 The use of chemicals for control of pests and diseases has harmful effect on the health of the consumer as well as the farmers applying/spraying these chemicals. The thrust in biological control approach is to take up problem through ecologically safe and effective technology.

6.59 In Rajasthan, biological control methods are being adopted in the crops of sugarcane against Pyrilla by release of parasites, in gram against Pod-borer by the help of Pheromone traps and in Cotton against Ball-worm by Pheromone traps and by the use of Nuclear Poly Virus (N.P.V.), but these methods are not yet either common or popular among the farmers. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made for the scheme of biological control of pests in the Eighth Plan.

6.60 The results of the use of biological methods coupled with pest surveillance are very encouraging. An allocation of Rs.178.40 lakhs as State share, has been provided for the scheme of Regional Integrated Pest Management Centre.

6.61 Provision has also been kept for eradication of pests and diseases in endemic areas (Rs. 50.00 lakhs) and subsidy on rodent control (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

### **Extension and Training**

6.62 The World Bank Appraisal Mission after review of performance of National Agriculture Extension Project extended the project upto March, 1992. A sum of Rs. 3757.59 lakhs for continuing the T & V system of agriculture extension has been kept in the Eighth Plan.

6.63 Special sub project on Agriculture Information, has helped in creation of adequate facilities at regional level. A sum of Rs. 44.27 lakhs including Rs. 11.80 lakhs for strengthening has been provided in Eighth Plan.

6.64 In case of development of commercial crops matching share of Rs. 152.75 lakhs for Intensive Cotton Development Scheme has been provided. Similarly, for ongoing National Pulses Development and Oilseed Production Programme, matching share amounting to Rs. 218.05 lakhs and Rs. 822.30 lakhs respectively has been provided in the Eighth Plan.

6.65 A variety of JOJOBA seed is precious one and its oil is used in aeroplane, medicines, and cosmetics etc. The JOJOBA plant is drought resistant and suitable for cultivation particularly in desert region. It is proposed to give JOJOBA seed for promotion of its cultivation at subsidised rate. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs during Eighth Plan period has been kept for this purpose.

### **Crop Insurance**

6.66 The crop production in the State precariously depends on vagaries of monsoon. The behaviour of monsoon is not only erratic but unpredictable as well. Crop failure in large areas is not uncommon. Under such a situation, it is unthinkable of any

recovery of crop advances; these have to be rescheduled. To ameliorate the suffering of the farmers in the event of a crop failure, or major damage, it is proposed to implement the recasted scheme of crop insurance. A sum of Rs. 56.98 crores during the Eighth Plan has been kept for this purpose.

#### **Judicious Use of Irrigation Water- Water Budgeting**

6.67 Water is a scarce resource for Rajasthan. Irrigation in a large area is done through open wells or by tubewells because canal irrigation system is available in a very limited area but the use of water even in these areas is not proper, with the result that it does not reach the tail end. Farmers in general are not trained in irrigation methodology, scheduling of irrigations and choosing the cropping pattern based on the availability of irrigation water. They have, therefore, to be trained in choosing a better cropping pattern also. A sum of Rs. 145 lakhs for ongoing schemes of Farmers Training and Demonstration has been provided.

6.68 Keeping all these in view, it is considered necessary that a programme of 2-3 days training of farmers and demonstrations need to be taken up in the State for various irrigation tanks, major and medium, minor, etc. so that farmers are trained in efficient and economic use of this scarce agricultural input.

6.69 For efficient use of water and to popularise sprinkler irrigation, lining of irrigation channel/laying pipe line to minimise conveyance losses, the farmers who prefer to buy own sprinkler sets will be provided subsidy; for SC/ST/MF cultivator Rs. 7000/- per set and for general cultivators Rs. 5000/- per set. Similarly, for pucca channel, for SC/ST/ cultivators upto Rs. 1800/- for 100 meter and upto Rs. 1200/- for 100 meter for general cultivators who prefer to buy their own sprinkler sets. A provision of Rs. 673.75 lakhs for 1992-97 is being provided for subsidising the sprinkler sets and subsidy for field channels, besides provision of Rs. 45.50 lakhs for subsidy on minor irrigation water injecting devices.

#### **Land Stock Improvement Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline Soils**

6.70 A provision of Rs. 147.50 lakhs has been made for this programmes in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Under this programme, problematic soil affected with salinity and alkalinity are treated with soil conditions viz. gypsum which neutralises these salts.

#### **Fodder Production and Forestry**

6.71 For about 500 lakhs livestock population of the State, fodder in the required quantities is not available. Deterioration in fodder stock is because of deforestation taking place in forests and grazing fields. This has resulted in the transportation of large quantity of poor quality fodder from neighbouring States particularly in the drought situation. Likewise problem of fuel wood is also being faced. To overcome shortage of fodder, fuel wood and to preserve the vegetative cover and trees, it has been considered that farmers be motivated to adopt the fodder production and forestry programme in their fields. Under this programme following activities have been proposed to be incorporated:-

- i. Distribution of certified fodder to the cultivators on the subsidised rates
- ii. Distribution of forest plants on subsidised rates
- iii. Establishment of forest nurseries on the farmers fields
- iv. Distribution of chaff cutter to the farmers on the subsidised rates
- v. Distribution of fodder minikits
- vi. Organising adaptive trials and demonstration in the adaptive trial centres
- vii. Distribution of forest plants seeds to the cultivators
- viii. Training to the field staff in fodder production and forestry programme

6.72 A sum of Rs. 302.50 lakhs has been allocated for this programme for the Eighth Plan.

#### **Innovative Programme (Core Budget)**

6.73 A provision of Rs. 105.00 lakhs has been made for introduction of Core Budget during Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) period to be utilised to undertake new programmes.

#### **Infrastructure for ADP**

6.74 Under Agriculture Development Project any additional staff required has not been provided by the World Bank. The Appraisal Mission in its Aide Memoir- May 1992 has mentioned that the staff cost- salaries and emoluments will be provided out of State Plan budget and World Bank only provide aid for programmes. As such, a token provision of Rs. 2 crores for Eighth Five Year Plan period is being made under new items.

#### **Failed Wells Compensation**

6.75 During Eighth Plan emphasis will be on exploration of ground water, through construction of wells. The scanty rainfall and dependence of ground water for irrigation tend to lower down the ground water table. In order to provide a risk coverage to the farmers, who go in for investment on construction of well, in the area recommended to have sufficient exploitable ground water, a scheme for compensation of failed well will be taken up. A sum of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been kept for this scheme in the Eighth Plan.

#### **Agriculture Development Project**

6.76 A comprehensive agriculture development project for World Bank assistance has been formulated for development of agriculture and allied sectors like horticulture, agriculture marketing, agriculture credit, animal husbandry, sheep & wool, fisheries, ground water exploration, input agencies like RSSC, cooperatives institutions and agro-meteorological forecasting system. A preliminary appraisal of the project has also been done by World Bank Team. A provision of Rs. 300.00 crores has

been kept in Eighth Plan for this project. Departmentwise breakup will be made after final appraisal of the project.

6.77 Area and production as envisaged by the end of the terminal year of the Eighth Five Year Plan (i.e. 1996-97) are given below:

Item	Area in lakh hectares	
	Area	Production in lakh tonnes/bales
<b>1. Cereals</b>		
<b>KHARIF</b>		
Rice	1.00	1.55
Jowar	8.00	5.45
Bajra	45.00	22.00
Maize	9.00	13.35
S.Millets	0.30	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.30</b>	<b>42.50</b>
<b>RABI</b>		
Wheat	18.00	49.50
Barley	2.50	5.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.50</b>	<b>54.75</b>
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>83.80</b>	<b>97.25</b>
<b>2. Pulses</b>		
<b>KHARIF</b>		
Arhar	0.30	0.20
Kharif Pulses	17.50	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.80</b>	<b>5.20</b>
<b>RABI</b>		
Gram	14.75	13.25
Rabi Pulses	0.40	0.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>13.55</b>
<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>32.95</b>	<b>18.75</b>
<b>Total Foodgrains</b>		
<b>KHARIF</b>	<b>81.10</b>	<b>47.70</b>
<b>RABI</b>	<b>35.65</b>	<b>68.30</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>116.75</b>	<b>116.00</b>
<b>3. Oilseeds</b>		
<b>KHARIF</b>		
Sesamum	3.75	1.40
Groundnut	2.50	2.75
Soyabean	7.25	9.45
Castor Seed	0.10	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.60</b>	<b>13.65</b>

Item	Area	Production
<b>RABI</b>		
Rape & Mustard	21.00	25.20
Taramira	1.40	0.85
Linseed	0.50	0.20
Total	22.90	26.25
Total Oilseeds	36.50	39.90
<b>4. Others</b>		
<b>KHARIF</b>		
Sugarcane	0.25	11.25
Cotton	4.50	13.00
Guar	20.00	7.00
Other Crops	4.00	
<b>RABI</b>		
Other Crops	3.00	
Total Cropped Area		
Kharif	123.45	
Rabi	61.55	
Total	185.00	

## Horticulture

6.78 Rajasthan is a State of varied soil and agro climatic situations, where tropical and sub tropical fruits and vegetables can be successfully grown. These, besides being wholesome suppliers of vitamins and minerals to human beings, their orchards help in improving the environmental conditions, check pollution and develop aesthetic sense in human beings. Horticulture activities till recently were being looked after by the Department of Agriculture. A separate Directorate has been established now to cater the development needs of horticulture in the State.

6.79 Horticulture, being labour intensive, also offers vast scope for providing additional employment opportunities and can also be instrumental in diversifying the rural economy in to areas of agro-processing and other ancillary units. To popularise horticulture activities among farmers concerted efforts would be required during Eighth Five Year Plan to promote, develop, diversify, horticulture and agro based industries. The emphasis would be to increase area under orchards, production and productivity of fruits, spices and condiments. Thrust would also be on production, promotion and popularisation of vegetable growing besides development of agro-processing industries. An outlay of Rs. 17 crores has been proposed for development of horticulture.

6.80 Details of various schemes to be undertaken during Eighth Plan are discussed below.

### **Development of Nurseries**

6.81 There are 28 nurseries including progeny orchards in the State. Due to inadequate facilities, only 15 lakh plants are raised annually in these nurseries which are insufficient to meet the requirement of the State. Hence development of existing nurseries would be taken up. The work of development of nurseries includes fencing, preparation of pucca channels, deepening of wells, construction of staff quarters and other repairing works. A sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided for development of nurseries for raising of good variety fruit plants.

### **Distribution of Fruit Plants**

6.82 There is very big demand of good quality fruit plants in the State. It is proposed to distribute 26 lakh fruit plants each year during Eighth Five Year Plan. These plants would be made available from the nurseries of the State and private nurseries within as well as out side the State.

### **Budding/ Grafting Programme**

6.83 To bud/ graft 7.5 lakh plants of Ber, Gundi, Lisoda, Mango etc. with the improved varieties, a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made for Eighth Plan period.

### **Coverage under Plant Protection (P. P.) Chemicals**

6.84 The prophylactic control P.P. measures for the horticulture crops are quite important, but involves high expenditure. As such 50 per cent assistance on cost of pesticides upto the maximum of Rs. 250/- per hectare will be provided under the scheme. A provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been made under Eighth Plan to cover 24,000 hectares.

### **Assistance on Purchase of P.P. Equipments**

6.85 To carry out various plant protection operations the equipments either manual or power operated are necessary. Farmers feel difficulty in purchasing of these, being costly. Therefore, assistance upto 90 per cent, 75 per cent, and 50 per cent of the cost to Gram Panchayats/ Cooperative societies/ SC/ ST/ Small and marginal farmers and general cultivators respectively, upto the maximum of Rs. 5000 for power operated and Rs. 500 for manual is provided. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been kept for the programme under Eighth Plan.

### **Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables**

6.86 In rural areas, proper transport and marketing facilities are not available. As such with the view that the fruits and vegetables are brought to the market quickly, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the associations of farmers for necessary management in this regard and transportation. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is being provided for the scheme during Eighth Plan period.

### **Exhibitions/ Shows/ Prizes to Best Growers**

6.87 It is proposed to distribute prizes in kind, in term of equipments or inputs to the best growers under horticulture crops viz. fruits, vegetables and flowers.

6.88 In order to popularise fruits, vegetables and flowers cultivation in rural and urban areas, it is also proposed to organise exhibitions/ shows at State, regional and districts levels once in two to three years.

### **Development of Medicinal Plants**

6.89 Medicinal and aromatic plants of various vegetative family are found in the State. Many of these have neither been quantified nor surveyed. A survey and an economic study of the available medicinal plants is essential before recommending their large scale cultivation. The production on trial basis would be undertaken at Adaptive Trial Centres, Government Nurseries and also on farmers fields. In addition to above, medicinal plants like Bel, Guggul, Isabgol, Musli, etc. would be raised/ supplied to the farmers on the same pattern as clusters. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided in Eighth Plan.

### **Zonal Adaptive Trials**

6.90 To test the adaptability of existing research findings on horticulture crops, adaptive trials on A.T.Cs. of horticulture and farmers' fields have been proposed. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs during Eighth Plan period has been kept to conduct these trials.

### **Adaptive Trial Centres**

6.91 For the zonal testing of the recommendation of different horticulture crops for their adaptability and other trials, one additional A.T.C. at Jodhpur would be set up in Eighth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

### **Development of Floriculture**

6.92 For the development of floriculture, free distribution of flower minikits are proposed in the Eighth Plan. Targets of distribution of 1000 minikits and establishment of 1000 rose units are proposed during the Eighth Plan and an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been kept.

### **Betalvine cultivation**

6.93 The area under betalvine cultivation in State is very negligible. To increase the area under betalvine cultivation, demonstration of 0.025 hectare each are proposed, for which an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been kept in the Eighth Plan.

### **Mushroom Cultivation**

6.94 Mushroom is a rich source of protein and other nutrients. It is grown in a very small scale in Rajasthan. It has been proposed to take up its cultivation on experimental cum demonstration basis. For training and demonstration, an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been kept.

## **Training to Farmers**

6.95 In the field of horticulture, very little work has been done in the State. The farmers are not aware with the latest package of practices of horticulture crops and are still following the traditional methods of cultivation. Therefore to acquaint the farmers with modern technology, study tours of farmers who are growing horticulture crops, to other States where farmers are adopting modern technology, are proposed. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided during Eighth Plan.

## **Construction of Buildings for Offices and Demonstration Centres**

6.96 Horticulture department, being a new one, has no office buildings at the district or divisional level. As such to start with, it is proposed to take up the construction of office buildings at the district level during Eighth Plan period. For 14 districts, Rs. 42.00 lakhs @ of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided under the Agriculture Development Project ( a World Bank assisted project). But the likely cost of the district office is about Rs. 6.00 lakhs each, and, therefore, the remaining amount @ of Rs. 3.00 lakhs each i.e. Rs. 42.00 lakhs is being included under horticulture head in the Eighth Plan.

## **Establishment of Horticulture Clusters**

6.97 Under the horticulture clusters programme, for encouraging the farmers of a specified area, for specific fruits, in clusters like orange in Jhalawar, lime and mossami in Ganganagar, mango in Bharatpur, Udaipur and Banswara, pomegranate and ber in arid districts, have been proposed to be established with a unit of 50 plants each on the fruit grower's field, suitable to the climatic condition of the area. During Eighth Plan, Rs. 15.00 lakhs are being kept. The provision will be in addition to the provision to be made under ADP.

## **Strengthening and Staff Support**

6.98 The Department of Horticulture was established in the year 1989-90. At present the department has limited staff/ district set up to take up the programmes in an intensive manner. The district organisational set up is available in 15 districts out of 30 districts in the State. Against seven agriculture regions, regional machinery has so far been provided in two regions. In addition, a big programme of A.D.P. is also envisaged to be taken up from the year 1992-93. The Department would also be executing schemes totalling Rs. 60.00 crores during Eighth Plan under different programmes including D.D.P., D.P.A.P. etc.

6.99 With the above in view, it is essential to strengthen the present set up at the various levels. As envisaged under Agriculture Development Project (ADP), a World Bank assisted project, 4 districts and 3 regions along with nine Demonstration-cum-training Centres at nurseries etc. would be established.

## **Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.**

6.100 The Agro Industries Corporation is engaged in land reclamation and land development works, manufacture of agriculture implements, manufacture of bio fertilizer, and manufacture and popularisation of solar cookers. In the Seventh Five



Year Plan, a sum of Rs.260.00 lakhs was made available to the Agro Industries Corporation as share capital for pursuing agro-based projects. During Eighth Plan period, activities of the Corporation would be further expanded and besides modernisation of agriculture implements factory, pesticides formulation will be taken up. A sum of Rs. 165 lakhs is being kept for Agro- Industries Corporation.

**Procurement of land reclamation equipment for replacement and expansion of land levelling activities**

6.101 The Corporation is undertaking its land reclamation and land development work through a fleet of bulldozers. During Seventh Plan a scheme for procurement of land reclamation equipment and repowering of existing fleet of bulldozers was taken up. The project continued in 1990-91 and 1991-92. The assistance given by the Government is in the form of equity for this scheme. Repowering scheme, in brief, will be carried out mainly by replacement of engines, gearbox, hydroallic system, fuel injection system, final drive including replacement of under carriage, etc.

6.102 The total cost of the repowering has been estimated at Rs.350 lakhs. By undertaking repowering of 50 machines in a phased manner, the Corporation is expected to increase revenue from 195.50 lakhs to Rs.316.00 lakhs by the end 1996-97. The revenue hour is expected to increase from 42,500 hours to 68500 hours. Average machine hours during the last three years have been about 32,000 hours.

6.103 Sufficient quantum of work is expected from on going projects of IGNP, Mahi, SFCI and other irrigation projects, besides, work for Jaipur Development Authority, Rajasthan Housing Board, Forest Department, PWD, etc. A project report for securing institutional finance of Rs.233.00 lakhs has also been prepared and submitted to financial institution. Share capital of Rs.117 lakhs has been allocated during the Eighth Plan for this purpose.

**Modernisation and Expansion of Agriculture Implements Factory**

6.104 Agriculture Implements Factory of the Corporation is one of the oldest implement factories of the country.

6.105 The machines available are over 20 years old as the factory was transferred to the Corporation by the erstwhile R.A.E.B. With the passage of time and increase in demand of improved agriculture implements coupled with massive increase of subsidy programme for distribution of improved agricultural implements to the poor and weaker section of the society, it is increasingly felt that the existing manufacturing facilities should be modernised and expanded. In addition to this, requirement of agriculture department is to take up manufacture of quality agriculture implements, including new items. The expansion and modernisation by adding new need base machines would cost about Rs.60.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs would be provided during Eighth Plan period for this scheme as State share.

### **Bio-fertilizer Scheme for Manufacturing of Bio Nitrogen Fertilizer**

6.106 A programme for manufacture of bio nitrogen fertilizer is being implemented by the Agro-Industries Corporation.

6.107 Use of bio-fertilizer in agriculture is a comparatively new technique. Demand of bio-fertilizer is expected to go up considerably in the coming years. Considering the area under cereals, pulses and oilseeds in the coming years, about 200 lakhs culture packets per year would be required by the end of Eighth Plan period.

6.108 The Corporation, therefore, plans to gear up to meet increasing requirement of the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The expansion programme also includes development of suitable cultures for thrust crops, like bajra, mustard, wheat and paddy. In addition to manufacture of existing cultures like rhizobium and azotobactor, suitable for use in all pulses and other crops respectively, the Corporation proposes to start manufacture of BGA (Blue, Green, Algae - for paddy), Azospirillum (for millets and cereals), PSB (Phosphate Solubium Bacteria), Yeast and Tissue culture (for developing nursery crops of various crops under laboratory condition and then transplanting them in the field). An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been kept as State share during Eighth Five Year Plan.

### **Popularisation of Solar Cookers**

6.109 Use of solar cookers presents an alternate and additional source of energy and has not only resulted in reducing pressure on petroleum products but also saves fuels, thereby saving forestry and improving environment.

6.110 In the annual plan 1990-91, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs was made for the popularisation of solar cookers. This has given encouraging results. Therefore, selling of 10,000 solar cookers during the financial year 1991-92 was planned. To sustain this programme and make it more popular in rural areas, a comprehensive scheme costing Rs.20.00 lakhs has been drawn up for arranging 500 demonstration per year during Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). About 100 solar cookers shall be pressed into demonstration services every year and massive publicity shall be done for popularisation of solar cookers. The publicity will include audio and visual publicity, in addition to demonstrations, in the scheme. The scheme in brief is as under:

- i. Total number of demonstration @ 500 nos. per 2500 nos year
- ii. Cost of 100 solar cookers per year for five years Rs. 4.00 lakhs
- iii. Demonstration expenses and contingencies @ Rs. 5.00 lakhs Rs.200/- per demonstration
- iv. Publicity expenses @ Rs.1.10 lakhs per year Rs. 5.50 lakhs

v. Cost of one delivery van and one jeep	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
	-----
	Rs. 21.50 lakhs
	-----

6.111 The capital component under the scheme is only Rs. 11.00 lakhs and other expenses Rs. 10.50 lakhs. Being a programme of national importance and connected with the over all development of environment, forest saving and energy saving scheme, an amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is being provided for this programme during Eighth Five Year Plan period to be used as subsidy under the programme.

#### **Pesticides Formulation Plant**

6.112 The Corporation has been dealing in the marketing of pesticides for past several years. The Corporation proposes to establish its own pesticides formulation plant at the cost of Rs.51.00 lakhs. The techno-economic feasibility report of the scheme has been prepared.

6.113 It is proposed to take up manufacture of 2600 tonnes of dust formulation and 55 kilo litre liquid formulations in the 1st year of production. The total turnover is expected to be Rs.210.00 lakhs. The plant would be sufficient to cater to our requirement in the next 5 to 7 years and no addition/alteration would be required. An equity of Rs.11.00 lakhs for this project is being made for the Eighth Plan period as State share. The project is expected to be completed during the year 1992-93 and start commercial production.

#### **Rajasthan State Seed Certification Agency**

6.114 The Rajasthan State Seed Certification Agency is a service body established in the year 1978 and registered as a society under the provisions of the Seed Act. The work of Seed Certification Agency is promotional. The Agency looks after the quality of the seed produced in the State by different production organisations. The regular source of income of this Agency is from the various charges levied by the Agency on different phases of seed production and processing. These charges are collected by the production organisations from the seed producers.

6.115 Due to financial constraints, the Agency is not having its own quality control seed testing laboratory. The manpower of the Agency needs to be exposed to latest developments in this field by arranging their in-service training. Proper field checks have been hampered due to lack of financial resources.

6.116 The State Government, therefore, proposes to provide a recurring grant to the Agency, as is being done in other States. A provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has accordingly, been provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### **Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production (Massive Programme)**

6.117 A centrally sponsored scheme for small and marginal farmers was launched at the fag end of the Sixth Plan. The objective of the scheme is to assist small and

marginal farmers to increase agriculture productivity. These are the most vulnerable class, which need financial help to increase productivity and thus their income. Till the year 1990-91, the expenditure on all 237 blocks of the State was shared by the State and Central Government on matching basis.

6.118 Massive Programme aims to provide assistance through subsidy tied with loans to SF/MF for strengthening of minor irrigation and water management, alongwith improved seeds of pulses, oilseeds and coarse grains through the minikit demonstration in 0.2 hectare of land and land development works for increasing agricultural production. The programme is being implemented through DRDAs/Department of Agriculture. Since 1991- 92 the programme is being implemented entirely from State funds.

6.119 During the Eighth Five Year Plan major thrust will be on minor irrigation, through shallow tube wells, dug wells, community lift irrigation, sprinkler set and reclamation of saline/alkaline soil. An allocation of Rs. 38.00 crores is being provided for the Eighth Plan period 63000 SF/MF farmers will be benefited.

#### **Agriculture Credit**

6.120 Credit is a key input in programmes of agriculture production and self employment and in creation of productive assets. The credit requirements would commensurately grow with the step up envisaged in the programmes of agriculture development including minor irrigation. The strategy of credit development will be so oriented as to equitably serve the needs of each category. Adequate financial support from the State will have to be made to step up the loaning programme.

6.121 An outlay of Rs. 1592.50 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Plan under Agriculture credit as State support under the following programmes:

	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Special Debentures	1295.00
2. Ordinary Debentures	230.00
3. Share Capital to RRBs	67.50
	-----
Total	1592.50
	-----

#### **Special and Ordinary Debentures**

6.122 A provision of Rs 1295.00 lakhs and Rs. 230.00 lakhs has been kept as State support for floatation of special and ordinary debentures respectively by the PLDBs during the Eighth Plan period and to secure increased NABARD assistance in the programme. It is estimated that this would enable long term loaning of about Rs. 265 crores (Rs. 245 crores through special debentures and Rs. 20 crores through ordinary debentures) during the 1992-97.

## **Share Capital to RRBs**

6.123 While cooperative credit would play a dominant role in agricultural development, efforts would also continue towards securing a larger involvement of commercial banks for supplementing the efforts of cooperative institutions. In this context the role of Regional Rural Banks has been of paramount importance.

6.124 At present, 14 Regional Rural Banks (covering the entire State) are functioning. These Banks have been provided the share capital of Rs 50 lakhs each, as per following pattern:

i. Central Government	50%
ii. State Government	15%
iii. Sponsoring Bank	35%

6.125 Since most of the Banks are under loss, with a view to improve the viability of the Banks, having satisfactory track record particularly in regard to recovery performance, it is proposed to enhance the capital base from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs or Rs. 100 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 67.50 lakhs has been made to provide State share to 9 RRBs @ Rs.3.75 lakhs each so that by 1992-94 all the 14 RRBs have enhanced capital of Rs.75 lakhs. The next dose of additional share capital to 9 RRBs @ Rs.3.75 lakhs each would be given during 1994-97 so that issued capital of 9 out of 14 RRBs, by 1996-97, could be raised to Rs. 100.00 lakhs each.

## **Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC)**

6.126 Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation has been set up to undertake construction activity for the purposes of storage. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, an additional storage capacity of 1.58 lakh tonnes has been created, followed by addition of 0.17 lakhs tonnes storage capacity in the years 1990- 92. Thus, at the beginning of the Eighth Plan the Corporation would have a storage capacity of 3.92 lakhs tonnes.

6.127 The Corporation proposes to create additional storage capacity of 38,850 tonnes during the Eighth Plan period. The RSWC will be provided Rs. 125 lakhs as share capital under State Plan. A matching share will be available from the Central Warehousing Corporation.

## **Agriculture Marketing**

6.128 One of the activities of the Directorate of Agriculture Marketing relates to standardisation of quality of the processed agricultural commodities by providing 'Ag-Mark' labels. During Eighth Plan 2 more such laboratories will be opened for which a provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been provided.

## **Soil Conservation**

6.129 Productive land is a source of human sustenance and security. It is a non-renewable resource which provides the essential social environment in terms of

shelter, roads and other land base facilities. Soil erosion is the most serious and widely prevalent disease of productive lands in the State. Soils in Rajasthan are subject to heavy moisture loss by quick evaporation. Uncontrolled run off not only result in loss of water and good top soils, but also in loss of valuable soil nutrients.

6.130 Since, major part of the agriculture in Rajasthan falls under dry land cultivation, soil conservation measures have utmost importance to prevent soil erosion and augment soil capacity to retain moisture. The fertility of soil in rain fed areas can considerably be increased by adopting appropriate soil and water conservation measures.

6.131 Integrated watershed management is being taken up for development of agriculture, afforestation, land development and animal husbandry on a coordinated basis. These measures increase productivity of soil and do augment crop production per unit of area. The severity of drought which periodically affects the State can also be ameliorated through these measures. The scanty rainfall could be harnessed for increased agriculture production.

6.132 In order to lay adequate emphasis on programme of watershed management, and to take up the programme of soil and water conservation on a large scale, a separate Directorate of Watershed Development and Soil Conservation has been established.

#### **Eighth Five Year Plan**

6.133 In the Eighth Plan, Rs. 14658.50 lakhs have been provided for soil conservation as under:-

	Rs. in lakhs
i. Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department	9208.50
ii. Forest Department	450.00
iii. Integrated Development of Banganga river basin on Watershed basis	5000.00
	-----
Total	14658.50
	-----

#### **Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department**

##### **Strengthening of Soil Conservation Schemes**

###### **i. Direction and Administration**

6.134 The expenditure under this head during 1991-92 is expected to be Rs. 15.00 lakhs. In the Eighth Plan Rs. 135 lakhs have been provided for direction and administration.

###### **ii. Project Formulation Cell**

6.135 The soil conservation work is being carried on the basis of watershed technology. New projects are expected to have financial sponsorers from the

international funding and financial institutions. It is, therefore, necessary to create a cell for the purpose of project formulation and monitoring at the headquarter. A sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been kept for the purpose.

iii. Construction of buildings

6.136 With the establishment of a separate Directorate for watershed development and soil conservation, the administrative set up will need to be strengthened in coming years. Presently there is strength of 150 officers/employees at the directorate headquarter. The space provided for this Directorate in Krishi Bhawan is inadequate. Rs. 150 lakhs have been kept in the Eighth Plan for the extension of Krishi Bhawan building for Directorate of Watershed Development and Soil Conservation.

iv. Telephone, etc.

6.137 For the Eighth Plan 6.50 lakhs have been provided for installation of telephones for the new Directorate.

v. Staff

6.138 Outlay kept for the purpose in the plan period is Rs. 85 lakhs. The NWDP/IWDP work will be expanded during the plan period, it is proposed to create two sub divisions in the Eighth Plan.

vi. Furniture, Fixtures, Repair and Replacement of Vehicles

6.139 For furniture and fixtures, Rs. 35 lakhs and for the repair and replacement of vehicles Rs. 45 lakhs are being provided.

vii. Upgradation of Survey and Design Capabilities

6.140 Rs. 50 lakhs have been kept for the purpose of replacement of survey equipments and materials, and for strengthening of survey and design capabilities during the plan period.

### **Watershed Development and Soil Conservation**

6.141 An Integrated Watershed Development Project was taken up in four selected districts namely Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jodhpur and Udaipur. The total cost of the project is Rs. 72.47 crores. The project period is seven years. The project has been approved for World Bank assistance.

6.142 The Programme content of the project includes on farm and off farm technology like crop management under rainfed conditions, moisture conservation, mechanical measures, pasture development, land management, farm forestry plantations on non- agricultural land, drainage etc. An outlay of Rs. 63.31 crore is being provided for this project in the Eighth Plan period.

### **Soil conservation works in catchment area**

6.143 Large areas would not be covered by soil conservation works to be taken under National Watershed Development Programme, DPAP and Desert Development Programme. Panchayat samitis having less than 30 per cent of the cropped area as irrigated area are covered under national watershed development programme. Thus, panchayat samitis having more than 30 per cent irrigated area and those areas which need soil conservation measures will be covered on the pattern of NWDP under State plan. A sum of Rs. 17.50 crores have been kept in the Eighth Plan period.

### **Project for Land Degradation Mapping**

6.144 Rs. 25 lakhs have been provided for survey through satellite and aerial photo interpretation for the easement of temporal trends in specially sensitive areas.

### **Conservation and Recycling of Village Waste Water**

6.145 In the villages having piped water supply, large quantity of water is being wasted and drained away. It is proposed to conserve and utilise the drained waste water of the village. The scheme shall be operated in villages having piped water supply and having a population of over 4-5 thousand. The scheme envisages interaction to use the waste water by individuals for plantation and vegetation. The village gram panchayat is to contribute at least 40 per cent of the cost or the labour component, which ever is less. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been kept for this scheme in the Eighth Plan.

### **Efficient Layout of Water Delivery System in Watershed Areas**

6.146 Evolving an effective water delivery system from the source of irrigation into various parts of the watershed is of utmost importance. This would not only reduce evaporation, and transportation losses but would help in efficient use of water. A sum of Rs. 2.00 crores is being provided for this scheme.

### **Core budget**

6.147 Wherever the community is prepared to bear 50 per cent or more of the labour cost component, appropriate soil conservation project would be prepared and executed. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs is being provided for this purpose.

### **Subsidy on Soil and Water Conservation attempted by Cultivators**

6.148 In areas not covered under watershed areas, farmers willing to undertake conservation work with the contribution of 50 per cent or more of the cost would be provided a subsidy for encouragement. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

### **Soil Survey**

6.149 Soil survey and soil mapping are important for preparation of watershed development projects. Provision has been made for procurement of aerial photographs, specially of sensitive areas to facilitate ground work in watershed development area,



for purchase/ replacement of survey equipment and creation of nine soil survey units, replacement/ purchase of vehicles besides upgradation of laboratory equipments.

### **Forest Department**

6.150 Water is vital for the very existence of mankind, besides the use in agriculture production. Since this is a scarce commodity, it needs to be conserved. Prevention of soil erosion also directly benefits the irrigation system by controlling siltation of dams and thereby adding to the life of water reservoir. The cost of watershed treatment, per hectare of land, is far less as compared to surface irrigation.

6.151 In this sector, the main focus is on carrying out soil and water conservation works for erosion prone sites and also to stabilise the soil by providing necessary soil cover. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 450.00 lakhs is provided. The breakup of allocated amount for various schemes is as under:-

Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)
a. Soil Conservation in Hilly and Ravinous Areas	400.00
b. Stream Bank Plantation	50.00
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Total	450.00
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6.152 The scheme wise details are indicated below:

#### **Soil Conservation in Hilly and Ravinous Areas**

6.153 Under this scheme, soil and water conservation works are being executed on priority in such hilly and ravinous areas which are more susceptible to soil erosion. The works which will be taken up are construction of check dams, contour trenches, earthen bunds (in case of ravines) and planting and sowing of soil binding species. In the Eighth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs has been provided. With this amount, soil and water conservation works shall be taken up over 6,850 hectares.

#### **Stream Bank Plantation**

6.154 Productive agricultural fields on the banks of the rivers are constantly subjected to flood and degradation due to the meandering course of the river. The main object of this scheme is to stabilise the river banks and thereby put the unused lands to productive use and also to check the erosion of the adjoining fertile lands. In the Eighth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been kept for this scheme, with which stream bank plantations will be raised over 250 hectares.

#### **Integrated Development of Banganga river basin on watershed basis**

6.155 Banganga river basin originates from north-east of Jaipur and flows from west to eastern part of Jaipur division. It has a catchment of 15418 sq. kms. Due to series of dams and water harvesting structures constructed on the river, it dissipates near Uchen and Kurka. The river Gambhir and Parbati drains the southern part of the

catchment. River Gambhir ultimately drains into river Yamuna. General slope of this whole catchment is towards east.

6.156 The average annual rainfall of the catchment is about to 612 to 672 mm per annum. The north-eastern and south-western parts of the catchment are hilly and belong to Aravalli system. In the north-western portion of the catchment, rocks consisting of schists and quarizites with intrusions of granite, while the south-western part of hillocks are covered with deposits of blown sand carried from desert. The Vindhyan sandstone formations occur near Dholpur district, while Bharatpur area forms part of the alluvial basin of Ganga and Yamuna.

6.157 North-western part of the catchment is notified forest area with good vegetative coverage. The southern part is also forest area but the canopy cover is moderate to poor. Dense forests of Sariska and Ghana are located in this catchment area. Kharif, Rabi and Jayad are the principal crops of the area.

6.158 It is proposed to prepare a watershed development project of the Banganga river basin. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 50.00 crores has been made for the Eighth Plan period for this purpose.

## CHAPTER 7

# ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, SHEEP AND WOOL, DAIRY AND FISHERIES

The animal husbandry sector comprises of (i) Department of Animal Husbandry; (ii) Dairy Development; (iii) Sheep & Wool; (iv) Fisheries; and (v) Veterinary Education and Research.

7.2 Rajasthan is rich in livestock resources. however, the total livestock population of the State, has decreased from 496.50 lakhs in 1983 to 401.09 lakhs in 1988. The animal density has correspondingly come down from 1.45 per hectare in 1983 to 1.17 per hectare in 1988. Successive droughts in the Seventh Plan period, including the drought of 1987-88, have taken a heavy toll of the livestock population in the State.

7.3 Animal husbandry plays a vital role in the State's economy, especially in the arid and semi-arid areas. In desert districts almost 95 per cent of the area is single cropped, depending upon scanty rainfall. Animal husbandry, thus, provides the much needed insurance against frequent scarcity conditions. It provides supporting employment round the year thereby increasing the income of the farmers, engaged in crop production under erratic and scanty monsoon conditions.

7.4 There are seven well defined breeds of cattle in the State viz; Gir, Rathi and Tharparker maintained for milk production; Nagaur and Malvi for production of bullocks, and Haryana and Kankrej are dual purpose breeds producing good bullocks as well as fair quantity of milk. The common breed of buffalo in the State is Murrah which is kept for milk production.

7.5 Goat and sheep occupy a unique place in the farming system of areas with limited water resources. Number of sheep and goats over the years has been increasing at a faster rate than the rate of growth of cattle.

7.6 The animal husbandry sector contributes over 15 per cent of net State domestic product. It contributes over 10 per cent of the total milk production, 35 per cent of the animal draft power, 30 per cent of mutton and 40 per cent of wool produced in the country.

7.7 The level of achievements in respect of major livestock products by end of Seventh Plan 1989-90 is as under:-

Item	Unit	Level by	
		1984-85	1989-90
Milk Production	Lakh tonnes	35.00	42.00
Fish Production	Thousand tonnes	16.00	15.06
			(1986-87)
Meat Production	Thousand tonnes	15.00	30.00
Wool Production	Lakh Kg.	156	167
Egg Production	Million No.	160	230

7.8 This sector had its own weaknesses. Availability of animal feed and fodder per animal is lower as compared to other neighbouring States. Increase in livestock population and shrinkage of common and community pasture lands, is a major constraint in providing nutritive fodder for livestock population. The sector has also been suffering on account of recurrent droughts and consequential migration, malnutrition, inadequate tie-up between production and marketing; lack of growth of livestock based industries; and inadequate extension efforts for transfer of technology to grass root level viz. livestock farmers.

7.9 The livestock of the State has potential for development. The sector, therefore, needs priority in plan allocations, to enable planned development of the sector aiming at restricting numerical growth of livestock and improve quality of various animal species for higher productive performance and better economic returns.

#### Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92- Review

7.10 The main emphasis has been on cross breeding of cattle and upgradation of buffalo by using frozen semen technology; strengthening of cattle breeding farms; and improvement of indigenous cattle.

7.11 The total allocation for the animal husbandry sector in the Seventh Plan was Rs.31.82 crores . Against this allocation, expenditure incurred was Rs. 37.62 crores. The reason for increased expenditure is transfer of some schemes from Central sector to State sector, besides taking up few new schemes for animal health care, breed improvement and expansion of veterinary education and research. However, because of the successive droughts, affecting livestock to a great extent, increase in production target got diluted. Expenditure during Seventh Plan as also in 1990-91 and 1991-92 is summarised below :

Sector	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Seventh Plan	1990-91	1991-92
Animal Husbandry	2180.30	925.99	955.69
University	101.05	50.00	42.00
Sheep & Wool	234.64	88.75	107.05

Sector	Expenditure		
	Seventh Plan	1990-91	1991-92
Fisheries	295.12	105.05	87.65
Dairy Development	951.00	325.00	375.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3762.11</b>	<b>1414.79</b>	<b>1567.39</b>

### **Approach and Strategy for Eighth Plan**

7.12 Animal husbandry sector has high income and employment potential. Efforts in this sector have so far been mainly directed towards health care. A strategy shift during Eighth Plan with focus on livestock improvement, and increase in productivity through selective breed improvement is desirable. Success of cross breeding programme depends on availability of sufficient and nutritive fodder. Therefore, cross breeding programme would be taken up in areas having potential for fodder development. Facilities for artificial insemination would be extended to all areas.

7.13 Under animal health care programme, efforts need to be concentrated on preventive vaccination/treatment of animal on mass scale through strengthening of network of animal diseases surveillance, diagnosis, vaccination and remedial measures to curb the incidence of diseases.

7.14 With the increased requirement of the veterinary surgeons, the existing college will need strengthening. Apart from addition of seats in the existing college, opening of new veterinary colleges may be looked into. The research activities of the Directorate of Research Veterinary and Animal Science of the Agriculture University will be strengthened and diversified.

7.15 The thrust will be on development of livestock through programme of breed improvement and health care, with conservation of superior livestock breeds.

7.16 Efforts towards developing pasture and grazing land, popularising integrated farming system, research in seed production and extension would be necessary.

7.17 Poultry does not depend heavily on rainfall and can provide sufficient employment opportunities, besides protein rich nutrition. Promotion and support to this activity for faster growth is necessary.

7.18 Sectorwise details are discussed below:-

#### **Animal Husbandry Department**

7.19 At the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, the State was served by 912 hospitals, 426 dispensaries, 5 mobile surgical-cum-sterility units and 6 polyclinics. There is a State Veterinary Council in the State. In 1990-91, 10 sub-divisional mobile veterinary and cattle development units were established. Another 15 such units were added in 1991-92. In the year 1991-92, 75 veterinary dispensaries were upgraded into hospitals.

In Jaipur Division with coordination of Dairy Department almost all breedable population was covered under A.I. programme.

### Programme for Eighth Plan

7.20 For Eighth Five Year Plan, following provisions have been made:

Item	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay
1. Extension and Training	56.10
2. Direction and Administration	118.55
3. Veterinary Services and Animal Health	4660.29
4. Cattle and Buffaloe Development	3078.31
5. Poultry Development	128.80
6. Other Livestock Development	257.55
7. Feed and Fodder Development	94.25
8. Administration Investigation and Statistics	106.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>8500.00</b>

#### (1) Training

7.21 The department is presently running 4 training schools; 3 for the para veterinary staff and one for inservice artificial insemination. In the poultry sector, the department has a Poultry Training Institute at Ajmer. During the Eighth Plan, besides imparting training to the large number of departmental personnel, including those from the Sheep and Wool, Dairy etc., it is envisaged to train the breeders also to take this programme in the right perspective. The training programme is envisaged to be extended to District Animal Husbandry Officers and the Assistant Directors also. For this purpose, a provision of Rs.26.22 lakhs is being kept in the Eighth Plan.

#### (2) Direction and Administration

7.22 The Department of Animal Husbandry is looking after providing inputs and extension services in the field of animal health, animal production, fodder and poultry production. The supporting staff at District level, Regional level and Directorate is inadequate. A sum of Rs.118.55 lakhs has been provided for strengthening of the supervisory and supporting staff as well as administrative set up of department at various levels.

#### (i) Strengthening of District Offices

7.23 Three new districts have been created in the State in 1991-92. Hence, one office of the District Animal Husbandry, besides upgradation of the other two offices has been proposed. The staffing pattern at the district level was different at various places. Therefore, to have a uniform pattern, suitable strengthening would be taken up

in 16 districts. Provision has also been kept for construction of buildings for three newly created districts. A provision of Rs. 67.30 lakhs has been kept under head strengthening of district offices.

#### **(ii) Strengthening of Regional Offices**

7.24 At divisional level 5 Regional offices are functioning to supervise and coordinate animal husbandry activities. These include various special programmes, besides health, breeding, poultry, etc. The activities are expanding every year. It is, therefore, envisaged to strengthen the supporting staff and vehicles. A provision of Rs. 22.75 lakhs has been made for strengthening of regional offices.

#### **(iii) Strengthening of Directorate**

7.25 To make the supervision of the various subordinate offices and the programmes effective, the set up at the headquarter level has to be suitably strengthened. It is proposed to create a post of Additional Director to look after planning, monitoring and training requirements, etc. Provision of Rs. 28.50 lakhs has been made for strengthening the directorate machinery. Rs. 8.00 lakhs and Rs.1.50 lakhs have been provided for lift, cycle stand, etc. in the new building of the Directorate.

### **(3) Veterinary Services and Animal Health**

7.26 For veterinary services and animal health, a provision of Rs. 4660.29 lakhs has been provided including Rs. 2650.50 lakhs for meeting the liability of veterinary institutions opened/ upgraded till 1991-92. The main activities are discussed below:

#### **(i) Upgradation of Hospitals into Polyclinics**

7.27 In order to make available specialist services to the rural areas, it is necessary to upgrade district hospitals into veterinary polyclinics. It is targeted to upgrade 7 district hospitals of Jhunjhunu, Chittorgarh, Bharatpur, Sikar, Ganganagar Bhilwara and Pali. The requirement of funds for staff, equipment, buildings, etc. is estimated to be Rs. 658.60 lakhs, including Rs. 130 lakhs for capital works.

#### **(ii) Upgradation of Dispensaries**

7.28 As per Veterinary Council Act, no institution can work without the supervision of qualified registered veterinarian. It is, therefore, necessary to upgrade 426 veterinary dispensaries into hospitals. Upgradation of these dispensaries into hospitals will be done in a phased manner. A provision of Rs. 1306.50 lakhs is being made for Eighth Plan.

#### **(iii) Veterinary Mobile-cum-Cattle Development Unit**

7.29 To provide mass treatment to the livestock, it is envisaged to establish 62 Mobile Veterinary Clinics one at each sub-divisional headquarter. These mobile clinics will be provided with all type of equipment and medicine to undertake minor operations and emergencies. Staffing pattern will be one V.S., one V.A.S., one V.A., one L.S.A., one Dresser and one Animal Attendant. Each unit is estimated to cost @

Rs. 3.60 lakhs annually. Thus, a provision of Rs. 623.74 lakhs has been made for these units in the Eighth Plan.

**(iv) State Veterinary Council**

7.30 This is a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis. A provision of Rs. 10.05 lakhs has been made as State share during Eighth Plan.

**(v) Epidemiological Cell**

7.31 This is also a centrally sponsored scheme. State share during Eighth Plan will be Rs. 9.55 lakhs.

**(vi) Diagnostic Laboratory/Mobile Health Centre**

7.32 To increase the diagnostic facilities, diagnostic laboratories are necessary at district headquarters. It is proposed to establish 6 laboratories at district headquarters during Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs. 59.50 lakhs has been provided for these laboratories in the Eighth Plan. Staffing pattern is one V.S., 2 L.As and one laboratory attendant.

**(vii) Expansion of B. P. Laboratory**

7.33 For smooth production of vaccine and sera for protecting the livestock and birds against various diseases, the existing B.P. laboratory is to be strengthened. A provision of Rs. 42.85 lakhs is being made. Out of this, Rs. 20.00 lakh are for addition to the building for additional vaccine production. A Bio technology cell will also be created for conducting latest applied research in this field.

**(viii) Nutrition Laboratory**

7.34 In the Seventh Plan period, Nutrition Laboratory was strengthened. According to new law to control spurious cattle feed, cattle feed supplied to breeders is required to be analysed, to weed away sub-standard feed manufacturer. Thus a service to the cattle breeder would be done by strengthening the nutrition laboratory. A sum of Rs. 10.20 lakhs is being kept for this purpose.

**(4) Cattle and Buffaloe Development**

**(i) Intensive Cattle Breeding 'Gopal' Programme**

7.35 It is an innovative scheme launched in Rajasthan during 1990-91, by utilising the existing departmental institutions and also by taking help from the NGO or village educated youth (Gopal), after giving proper training to him. The frozen semen technology will be adopted and as the cattle of this area is mostly non-descript, cross breeding with exotic semen will be done. It is a programme by which one of the breeders of the village, where this programme is to be launched, is involved. Thus a feeling of belongingness will be inculcated among the villagers. Special emphasis will be on complete castration of the scrub bulls in the area. The breeders will also be trained by the volunteers to stall fed their cattle rather than rearing them on ranch system.



7.36 The project area will extend to all the panchayat samitis in each of 10 selected districts of southern and eastern parts of the State. The functional unit will consist of 2000 breedable cattle, both cows and buffaloes. Ten institutions from each panchayat samiti will be selected and with each of these institutions one volunteer (Gopal) will be attached. In all, 400 volunteers will be selected and trained.

7.37 The main programme for the unit will be as follows:

- i. Artificial insemination (A.I.) with frozen semen of exotic bulls
- ii. Castration of scrub bulls
- iii. Fodder improvement
- iv. Better management practices and converting the ranch animal to stall feeding
- v. Deworming and dehorning schedules
- vi. Organisation of cattle infertility camps
- vii. Sale of balanced ration

7.38 For cattle development activities, the strategy will be better utilisation of trained manpower available with the department in the project area and use of community base volunteers (Gopal).

7.39 The candidate selected as Gopal will be paid Rs. 400 per month as stipend including training period. In the second year, he will be paid Rs. 300 per month and will be allowed to charge insemination fee as fixed by the Government. In the third year, he will be paid Rs. 200 only and thereafter no stipend shall be paid. He will be paid an incentive per calf born from the II year and incentive on castration of scrub bulls from I year. He will be given L.N.2 Jar with L.N.2 and semen free of cost. He will have to fill a bond of 4 years before he goes to the field.

7.40 Training will be imparted at the district level. For proper monitoring of the programme, a post of V.S., with some supporting staff, will be provided at each district, along with a vehicle on hire basis to see the logistic and monitoring. During Eighth Plan an amount of Rs. 643.16 lakhs has been provided for this programme.

#### **(ii) Integrated Cattle Development Programme**

7.41 This programme envisages genetic improvement of potential breeding stock and progressively decreasing the number of low producing stock (cattle and buffalo). The frozen semen technology is reliable for preservation of identified superior indigenous exotic and cross breed germ plasma and then their propagation. While this technology has to be adopted, the present practice of rearing livestock on ranch management has to be given up and breeders have to be trained for rearing their stock on stall fed basis. Ample feed and fodder resources, therefore, need to be created with the breeder to enable him to exercise economic balance (on money spent on feeding and money earned through milk). Breeders' initiative and active participation is

another important factor, which needs attention. The proposed programme is a step in this direction and envisages full breeding coverage, taking all veterinary hospitals and dispensaries as the nucleus centre of the area.

7.42 The entire cost of A.I., with frozen semen and cost of infertility treatment will be borne by the project. The cost of training per unit of educated youth works out to Rs. 24300/-.

7.43 The total provision for Eighth Plan period including cost of staff, training and A.I., etc. will be Rs.1051.00 lakhs. The number of volunteers trained would be 450. The total breedable cattle population in Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota districts will be covered. The programme will generate self employment in villages. In addition, the benefits of increased draft power and other additional sources of animal products will also be available to the farmers.

7.44 In the project, each unit will cover 2000 breedable cattle. Because of low status of livestock and recurrent droughts, 50 per cent of the cattle population will be available for artificial insemination & breeding and remaining 50 per cent will be treated for infertility and other causes.

7.45 The main programmes to be taken by the unit will be (i) castration, (ii) artificial insemination, (iii) milk recording, (iv) fodder improvement, (v) improving the managerial practices, (vi) preventive health care, and (vii) farmers' training.

7.46 Out of the 1000 breedable cattle, effective coverage will be 60 per cent i.e. 600 animals. The following will be the expected recurring expenditure per unit:

	Rs.
i) Requirement of semen straws (1500 straws) @ Rs. 6/- per straw	9000/-
ii) Requirement of L.N. 2	1500/-
ii) Other consumable requirement like sheath, etc.	1000/-
iv) Transportation, etc.	1000/-
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Total	12500/-
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7.47 The non-recurring expenditure in the first year will be Rs. 27,500 per unit. Each of the 1600 departmental institutions will be divided into two sub-centres of A.I. and breeding activities. Thus, total institutions for providing input will be 3200. Out of these, A.I. facilities have been provided in 1200 institutions and thus, A.I. facilities are now to be provided to remaining 2000 institutions. The annual coverage will be 400 institutions every year.

### **(iii) Strengthening of Cattle Breeding Farms**

7.48 The Cattle Breeding Farms of the State have to be strengthened, so as to provide quality bulls to the breeders of the area, where A.I. facility can not be developed. A breeding farm for Gir breed of the State is situated in Jhalawar district. The breed is not as popular in district Jhalawar, as in district Ajmer. Therefore, a new breeding farm at Ajmer will be established at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.00 lakhs. In addition, for strengthening of three existing cattle breeding farms, there is need for replacement of old and genetically inferior stock by purchase of pedigree cows. A total provision of Rs. 59.90 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

### **(iv) Improvement of Cattle Fair Grounds**

7.49 The cattle fair being the main market for livestock, it is proposed to provide water, light and shed facilities for the animals as well as breeders. To develop 4 such fair grounds in the Eighth Plan period, a provision of Rs. 93.00 lakhs is being made. The outlay will be utilised on construction of 'Ravanna' sheds, roads, providing water supply and electricity, etc. During Eighth Five Year Plan, the fair grounds of Parbatsar (Nagaur), Gogameri, Pushkar and Karauli will be developed.

### **(v) Cross Breeding of Cattle and Buffalo through Frozen Semen**

7.50 To ensure availability of desired type of frozen semen, the bull station and semen production centre has to be strengthened. The present bull station at Bassi needs further input as extension of building and equipment for freezing buffalo and cow bull semen. To meet this requirement, a provision of Rs. 83.50 lakhs has been made as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
i. Extension of building	40.00
ii. Purchase of quality bulls	2.00
iii. Equipment and chemicals	3.00
iv. Cost of semen and other expenditure	38.50

### **(vi) Improvement of Indigenous Cattle Breeds**

7.51 Rajasthan is famous for the indigenous cattle breeds. For genetic improvement and also progressively reducing the number of low producing cattle, providing quality semen to the area and remove the roaming scrub bulls is essential. Keeping this in mind, a project was launched in the Seventh Plan period, when 5 such units were opened and the projects are operating by concentration on compact cluster of 30 villages covering approximately 30,000 breedable cattle. The total cattle population being quite large, it is targeted that in the Eighth Plan, the programme may be further strengthened by addition of cluster of 15 more villages in each unit. These additional units will cover another 70,000 breedable cows. The units will be provided with one V.S. each to supervise the additional work. A total provision of Rs. 198.60

lakhs is being made for the programme during Eighth Plan which includes provision for staff, equipment, etc.

**(vii) Establishment of Buffalo Calf Rearing Farm**

7.52 The State has a substantial population of buffalo, and is contributing a large amount of milk to the State. For their improvement, availability of quality buffalo bulls (Murra) which can be distributed in the field and for the frozen semen bank for the genetic improvement of the buffalo is necessary. The existing programme will be extended to rearing of 100 buffalo calves. For infrastructure, cattle breeding farms will be utilised. Under this programme an incentive to the breeders will be given as calf feed at the rate of 1.50 kg per/ day for three months to 100 and then to 50-75 calves for another four months, the calf will then be purchased and reared till maturity at the farm and then distributed to villagers for breeding purposes.

7.53 A provision of Rs. 36.65 lakhs is being provided for Eighth Five Year Plan period.

**(viii) Distribution of Bulls**

7.54 In the far flung areas of the State, where because of prohibitory distances, A.I. with frozen semen is not possible, it is necessary to provide quality bulls to the area for providing breeding facility particularly when castration of scrub bulls will be done. The quality cow and buffalo bull will be distributed to Dairy Cooperative Society or Panchayat. During the plan period for maintenance of the bull financial aid to the extent of Rs. 2400/- per year will be given. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is being made for 250 cow/buffalo bulls.

**(5) Poultry Development**

7.55 Rajasthan offers excellent climate for poultry farming leaving a few districts where temperature fluctuates on extreme. The poultry farming does not depend on vagaries of the nature. It offers job opportunities not only to entrepreneurs but also to people working in ancillary trades or even labourers.

**(i) Intensive Poultry Development Blocks**

7.56 Under Intensive Poultry Development Blocks, endeavour is to start poultry units in a particular area and provide all the necessary guidance and health services facilities to the poultry breeders. The preventive vaccination and medicinal schedule is also looked after by block officers. District poultry farmers cooperative societies are also organised and thereby provide marketing facilities. They will also be entrusted with the responsibility of providing balanced and economical ration for the layers. During Eighth Plan, to provide transport facilities, poultry farmers in Jaipur, Kota, Ajmer and Alwar I.P.D.B. three wheelers tempo will be provided. The units of intensive poultry development were provided two wheeler 10 years ago, hence these need to be replaced. A sum of Rs. 22.05 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

## **(ii) Poultry Extension Centres**

7.57 The objective of these centres would be to assess the need and encourage poultry keeping in the area. A survey of the area will also be done. In the Eighth Plan, 4 new extension centres at Dholpur, Jhalawar, Bharatpur and Chittorgarh will be opened. In these centres, posts of VAS (1), Poultry Supervisor (1) and Class IV (1) will be created. Later on, if found suitable, these centres would be converted into I.P.D. Blocks. A provision of Rs. 43.75 lakhs is being made for these centres in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

## **(iii) Duck Farming with Hatchery at Banswara**

7.58 In the TSP area, the duck keeping is getting popular and there is great demand for the ducks. Presently the ducks are purchased from Bangalore, and are reared at Banswara chick rearing centre for distribution to the I.R.D.P. beneficiaries. It has not been possible to meet the demand due to dependence on the supply position of the other hatcheries. It is, therefore, proposed that Banswara chick rearing centre may be developed into duck farm and duck hatchery. This would not only meet the demand of the TSP area, but also other areas of the State, like Kota, Bundi, Bharatpur, etc. To establish this farm and hatchery a provision of Rs. 13.30 lakhs has been kept in the Eighth Plan.

## **(iv) State Poultry Farm, Jaipur and Chick Rearing Centre, Dungarpur**

7.59 The poultry keeping in Jaipur district is getting very popular and has reached an advanced stage. To have economy in poultry rearing, it is considered appropriate to rear birds in cage system. To introduce this new system to poultry breeders, it is proposed to develop a pattern of cage system for 5000 birds capacity at State Poultry Farm, Jaipur. A sum of Rs. 33.85 lakhs is being provided for this scheme during Eighth Plan. Similarly, to popularise poultry in tribal area, the building of chick rearing centre Dungarpur would be expanded, for which a sum of Rs. 7.15 lakhs has been provided.

## **(v) Poultry Training**

7.60 The Poultry Training Institute at Ajmer is lacking equipment and building, etc. An outlay of Rs. 3.25 lakhs, for completion of hostel building and for hiring vehicle for study tours, etc. is being provided in the Eighth Plan.

## **(6) Other Livestock Development Programmes**

### **(i) Special Livestock Breeding Programme**

7.61 This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis. Under the programme, persons of IRDP and those below poverty line are benefited. Provision has been proposed for the following items, as State share:

	Lakh Rs.
i. Project Cell	14.35
ii. Poultry/Piggery Production	87.95

## **(ii) Goat Development**

7.62 Goats play an important role in the economy of the farmer mainly because of higher prolificacy. Secondly, goats provide cheaper source of nutrition to the children and women of weaker sections. The goat improvement project is aided by the Swiss Government. This project was to be completed by the end of 1991-92. However, looking to its success, the programme is proposed to be continued for another three years of the Eighth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 113.50 lakhs is being made for this purpose.

## **(iii) Development of Other Species of Animals**

### **Stationing of Stallion**

7.63 To improve the local breed of equines, it is proposed to provide quality Marwari stallion at another 10 district hospitals. While the IRDP beneficiaries and the persons below the poverty line will be provided free of cost service, to others the service will be provided at a nominal cost. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 30.95 lakhs has been made in the Eighth Plan.

### **Camel Development**

7.64 In the western districts of the State camel is the most important animal. During Eighth Plan it is proposed that 30 Bikaneri and 20 Jaisalmeri selected he-camels may be distributed among the breeders each year. For implementation of this scheme, the departmental authorities will select potential male calves at the age of 3 years, preferably at the breeder's door. These calves will be reared there till 5 years. During this period, initially for 2 years the breeder will be paid Rs. 100 per camel calf per month in the form of feed subsidy (not in cash). The total requirement for Eighth Plan period works out to Rs. 10.80 lakhs. The five year old camel calf will then be purchased from the breeder for distribution.

## **(7) Feed and Fodder Development**

7.65 A provision of Rs. 59.25 lakhs has been made for Fodder Seed Production Farm, Mohangarh in IGNP area, established in the Seventh Plan. The proposed outlay includes provision for construction of building (sheds, godowns, fencing, etc.), electrification, irrigation facilities and equipments, etc.

7.66 A further provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been made for holding demonstrations on farmers' fields. Through these demonstrations the farmers will be introduced to improved fodder practices and management aspects of green fodder cultivation. Distribution of 500 mini kits each year through various cattle development programme schemes will be taken up during Eighth Plan.

## **(8) Administration, Investigation and Statistics**

7.67 It is a Centrally assisted programme. The programme aims at overseeing the progress made by departmental activities by way of production of milk and wool, meat, etc. For this, a provision of Rs. 106.15 lakhs is being made for Eighth Plan period.

including Rs. 30.40 lakhs for 15th livestock census which will be conducted during the Eighth Plan period.

#### **Agriculture University, Bikaner**

7.68 The responsibility of teaching in animal husbandry and veterinary science and conducting research in these areas is entrusted to Rajasthan Agriculture University, Bikaner. The College of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science, Bikaner offers graduate and post-graduate courses in various disciplines in animal husbandry and veterinary science, while research is being done by the Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Science, Durgapura (Jaipur).

7.69 A provision of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Five Year Plan for Veterinary Education and Research, as per following details:

Item	(Rs.in lakhs)
i.Committed liabilities -Recurring (ICAR Share)	253.94
ii.New Programmes	
(a) Recurring	93.64
(b) Non-Recurring	23.00
(c) Capital works	29.42
	<hr/>
Total	400.00
	<hr/>

7.70 Outlay under committed liability has been proposed as the matching share of ICAR schemes already in execution under veterinary research.

7.71 The allocation would be utilised for purchase of experimental animals, strengthening of various laboratories, equipment, staff and for capital works.

7.72 The new Agriculture University has no modern facilities for embryo transfer, Bio-technology and other aspects related to the improvement of genetic potential of the animal. Provision has also been made for this activity.

7.73 Capital works, inter alia, include the fencing work around the farms, wool analysis laboratory, radio isotopes laboratory, Protozone centre laboratory, semen cultivation shed, virology laboratory, additions/alterations of animal farms, meat slaughter house, etc.

#### **Sheep And Wool Department**

7.74 According to livestock census 1988, sheep population of Rajasthan was 99.1 lakhs, constituting over 33 per cent of sheep population of the country. There was a decline of about 26 per cent in sheep population in 1988 as compared to 1983 sheep population. This decline was mainly because of successive droughts during the Seventh Plan.

7.75 Sheep rearing is mainly in the hands of the weaker sections of the community who either do not have land or their land holding is so small that it does not provide them sufficient employment throughout the year. Further, in the north western districts of the State, grazing and drinking water resources are available only for few months compelling the shepherds to lead a nomadic life. The contribution of sheep to the economy is significant but the average production of wool of indigenous sheep (about 1.4 kg. per annum) is very low in comparison to 5 to 6 kg. in other developed countries like Australia and New Zealand. The inferior genetic quality and low level of feeding are responsible for low production. Any development programme for this species envisages a change in all the aspects like breeding, marketing, processing and development of feed and fodder.

7.76 The sheep in Rajasthan can broadly be classified into breeds viz. Chokla, Magra, Nali, Pugal, Jaisalmeri, Marwari, Malpura and Sonadi. The Chokla breeds produces wool of medium fine quality, the fleeces from Magra have high modulation percentage and therefore, are preferred in carpet manufacture because of their resilience. The fleeces from Marwari are coarse in quality, suitable for carpet manufacture.

7.77 During Eighth Plan period, major thrust will be on the following technical programmes:-

- a) To improve existing sheep population by selective and cross breeding by adopting a clustered approach.
- b) To provide proper and adequate health care to sheep in the State for obtaining maximum productivity from the existing sheep population.
- c) To generate more employment opportunities by establishing wool based industries in the State.
- d) To ensure the participation of farmers in these areas, village cooperative societies will be strengthened by providing more facilities for marketing sheep and their products.
- e) Utilisation of degraded land by afforestation and pasture improvement programme for supporting the local sheep herds.
- f) Training to farmers for health cover, and extension programme for ensuring their participation in the development programme for sheep development in the State.

7.78 An outlay of Rs. 919.96 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan, including Rs.335.62 lakhs for spillover liabilities.

#### **Direction and Administration**

7.79 An outlay of Rs.62.20 lakhs has been kept for the Eighth Five Year Plan, under direction and administration.



7.80 Presently, sheep and wool offices are functioning in seventeen districts. During Eighth Plan three sheep and wool district offices will be set up at Kota, Chittorgarh and Sawai Madhopur. To provide proper technical support and ensure effective monitoring of the programmes under Agriculture Development Project the administrative set up at the headquarter level would be suitably strengthened.

### **Sheep Breeding Programme**

7.81 Sheep breeding farms are the main source of providing superior germ plasm for improvement of local sheep breed. Presently sheep breeding farms are working at Jaipur, Fatehpur and Chittorgarh for producing exotic and cross breed rams, for providing to the sheep breeders. To make the farms self-sufficient in the production of fodder for the available livestock in the farms, fencing, in construction of Paddock channel, repair of existing paddock and purchase of seed and pesticides would be taken up.

7.82 To meet the requirement of exotic/cross bred rams for the cluster programme, purchase of exotic/cross bred rams will be done from institutions like Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar and Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar. An outlay of Rs. 124.50 lakhs has been provided under this head.

### **Extension Centres**

7.83 Extension centres organise training camps for sheep breeders and provide medical facilities through mobile laboratories. There are 142 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres working in the State. The present extension centres will be strengthened and the remote areas will be covered by providing mobile units and opening of sheep and wool extension centres in the Eighth Plan. During Eighth Plan, 5 mobile Diagnostic Laboratories will be opened. Besides, provision has also been made for purchase of medicines, vaccine and equipments and creation of 12 permanent migration check posts during Eighth Plan. An amount of Rs. 297.86 lakhs has been allocated for Extension Centres in the Eighth Plan.

### **A.I. Centres**

7.84 Intensive cross breeding programme is going on in seven districts viz. Bhilwara, Udaipur, Ganganagar, Chittorgarh, Jhunjhunu, Banswara and Dungarpur on large scale. In addition to this, 35 A.I. centres are also working in 17 districts. In cross breeding programme, the cross breed ram is to be purchased by the department, besides giving feed subsidy for cross breed lamb. The programme would be further extended in the Eighth Plan. Rs. 143.75 lakhs have also been kept under this head for the Eighth Plan.

### **Special Livestock Breeding Programme**

7.85 It is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 matching basis. Under this scheme, sheep units to selected I.R.D.P. beneficiaries are made available through DRDA. However, health coverage and follow up services are made available by the

Department. An outlay of Rs. 92.56 lakhs has been made as State committed expenditure under State plan.

### **Tribal Area Development**

7.86 One Disease Investigation Laboratory at Udaipur and Mobile Unit at Dungarpur would be set up. Sheep breeders will be trained for wool grading and marketing, and pasture development activities will be carried out in the Tribal area. A total outlay of Rs. 96.12 lakhs, (Rs. 17.99 lakhs for direction and administration, Rs 68.28 lakhs for AI centres and Rs. 9.85 lakhs for disease investigation laboratory) has been kept for tribal area development in the Eighth Plan.

### **Rajasthan State Sheep and Wool Marketing Federation**

7.87 The activity of marketing of the wool, meat and live animals is being undertaken by the Sheep and Wool Marketing Federation established in cooperative sector.

7.88 A provision of Rs. 20.01 lakhs has been proposed under State plan for the Federation in the Eighth Plan.

### **Disease Investigation**

7.89 As a result of the import of new genetic material, new diseases have emerged in the cross bred animals. For proper diagnosis of the new sheep diseases, added emphasis will be given during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Disease Diagnosis Laboratories will be established in districts where cross breeding programme will be taken up. The field extension staff will be given suitable training in disease diagnosis. The disease investigation office working at Jodhpur is not sufficient to take up the work in all the districts. Therefore, three regional disease investigation offices will be established during the Eighth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 24.24 lakhs has been provided.

### **Training Programme**

7.90 Breed improvement programme will also be linked with extensive sheep breeders training programme at the village level by the extension staff of the Department. The existing Sheep and Wool Training Institute at the headquarter will be strengthened to provide training to educated sheep breeders, registered sheep breeders and other departmental persons, like Extension Officer, Supervisors and stockman, etc. During Eighth Plan period, more emphasis will be given for refreshing the field staff to know the new scientific development in sheep management, health control and marketing. An outlay of Rs. 26.45 lakhs has been provided during Eighth Plan for strengthening the Sheep and Wool Training Institute.

### **Dairy Development**

7.91 Livestock constitutes an integral part of agriculture in the developing economy. Livestock rearing particularly for dairying has added importance in the State because of dependence of agriculture on vagaries of monsoon. Dairying plays very important role in the agricultural economy and is of special significance for uplifting

the weaker sections of the population. It not only provides the essential protein sources in the human diet but is a major contributor to the rural economy. With emphasis on utilisation of unconventional energy sources, contribution for meeting the energy requirements through bio-gas has still greater significance. Indian dairying is labour intensive and is managed by large number of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. With the rise in the income and trends towards fast food, and awareness about nutrition the demand for milk and milk products in the urban markets has shown phenomenal growth and is expected to continue to grow at a rapid pace.

7.92 Integrated dairy development programme in the State, on cooperative pattern was initiated in 1972-73. Impetus was provided to this sector with the implementation of the World Bank assisted dairy project. With the large scale awareness about the cooperative dairying that has been created in the rural areas and the creation of appropriate processing and marketing infrastructure, the State is well poised for major break through during Eighth Plan in this sector. The objective of the dairy development programmes during Eighth Plan would be:-

- (i) to consolidate the gains achieved so far;
- (ii) to maximise the utilisation of the capacity created;
- (iii) to make strong cooperative base right from the dairy cooperatives to the milk unions and the Federation as an economically viable unit;
- (iv) to modernise the technology at appropriate levels; and
- (v) to integrate dairy, animal husbandry and allied rural development programmes in the State to make them more cost effective.

7.93 Government of India has launched Technology Mission for dairy development, the objectives of which envisage acceleration of pace of rural employment and income through adoption of modern technology to improve productivity, reduce cost of operations and ensure greater availability of milk and dairy products. During the Eighth Plan, the programmes taken up under Operation Flood-III will be completed and merged with the Technology Mission which will consolidate the achievements using the infrastructure already established with emphasis on ensuring self-sustained viable cooperative structure at all the three levels.

#### **Targets for Eighth Five Year Plan**

7.94 Since major activities to be undertaken during Eighth Plan will be completion of targets set under Operation Flood-III and implementation of Technology Mission, the goals for the State under this sector would be on lines set up by Technology Mission in the country. The key targets envisaged are projected as below:-

Item	Eighth Plan Targets
1 Dairy Cooperative Societies (Nos.)	1955 (5141)
2 Enrolment of membership ('00 No. )	183 (529)
3. Milk Procurement	
a Total (LL)	12476
b) Average at the end of Plan	6.83
4 A.I. done (Lakh No.)	1800
5. Cattle Feed Distribution ('000 tonnes)	465

(figures in bracket indicate level at the end of Eighth Plan)

### Strategy for Eighth Plan

7.95 The poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, loaning programmes for milch cattle, mixed farming, demonstrations under tribal development and other programmes will be integrated in a manner that the beneficiaries get maximum return on their investments through cooperative infrastructure created by the dairies.

7.96 Dairying provides gainful employment to large number of small and marginal farmers, having small pieces of land. The efforts during Eighth Plan would be to enroll 2.64 lakh additional numbers during the Eighth Plan. Gainful employment to the rural population would also generate potential for direct employment and an ancillary employment potential.

7.97 Efforts will be made to make available wholesome products at reasonable cost at all the district head quarters with population above 50,000 people by the end of Eighth Plan period.

7.98 Cattle improvement will be the major thrust area with emphasis on cross breeding through frozen semen technology in non descript breed areas where facilities for milk processing have already been created. Selective breeding, both through A.I. as well as natural breeding, in the areas of well defined breeds like Rathi, Tharparkar, Nagori, etc. will also be undertaken. Further, in the southern tribal districts in the State, the thrust will be on breed improvement both with exotic germ plasm as well as utilising the cross breed inheritance from half bred bulls.

7.99 To give impetus to dairy development programme through people's participation, the processing facilities, which hitherto were with the Federation, will be transferred to the Milk Producers' Cooperative Unions. This will provide the sense of participation amongst large number of milk producers who will be owner of all processing facilities and will be responsible for taking appropriate decisions for all activities pertaining to procurement, production, cattle development and marketing.

7.100 Another thrust area will be fodder development as there exists a wide gap between the available fodder and dry roughages against the requirement of the existing cattle and buffalo population. To meet the nutrient requirements for the projected cow, both cross bred and native, as well as buffalo population, the area under fodder crop will be increased by laying mixed farming demonstrations on farmers field and

also utilising the waste lands for silvipasture development. The availability of certified seeds will also be ensured so that farmers are encouraged to take up fodder production programmes on their fields.

7.101 The Technology Mission envisages organisation of dairy cooperative societies in areas basically not covered under operation flood programmes and these areas being away from the potential milk routes, the milk collection activities would involve high load of transport. Milk being perishable would also need pre-chilling. Hence, in the initial years, it is necessary to support these cooperatives from incurring heavy losses on chilling and transport operations by providing necessary subsidies on tapering basis. Further, the milk unions and the federation have been burdened with liability of accumulated losses which are mainly an account of heavy capital expenditure, high interest liability and high under utilisation of the capacities. The accumulated losses would, therefore, need to be wiped off before any meaningful producers' oriented programmes, with unhindered operational freedom are implemented. Necessary provisions are, therefore, required to be made for the purpose.

#### **Training and Manpower Development**

7.102 Training of the rural youth in general, and the producer members in particular, need great deal of emphasis particularly in the sphere of cooperative education as well as for application of modern tools of management to make them cost conscious for better management of their affairs. The professionals and the graduates in various disciplines in animal science, dairy science, dairy engineering, dairy technology, etc. would also need to be properly educated in the cooperative management and hence the training infrastructure already available in the country will be utilised by deputing these professionals for various types of tailor made courses. Necessary provisions would, therefore, also be required for the purpose.

#### **Requirement of Resources for Dairy Development**

7.103 The present ongoing programme of Operation Flood III is likely to terminate during 1994. The infrastructure for its efficient utilisation would, however, require major institutional resources for its strengthening at various levels to establish financially strong farmer owned and managed organisation. The Operation Flood III funds will be basically available for creation of infrastructure facilities envisaged under the project. However, to supplement the Operation Flood III programmes during these years, State resources would be required on the ongoing activities. Besides grants for the developmental activities, it has been envisaged to strengthen the share capital base also during Eighth Plan so as to increase the borrowing capacity of the Federation.

7.104 To achieve above targets, the resources available under various plans both in the Central and State sectors as well as under Operation Flood projects will be pooled and dovetailed. The infrastructure already created by the Dairy Federation and the Animal Husbandry Department will be fully utilised to attain higher levels of productivity.

7.105 To achieve the targets set under the Eighth Plan, including that of Technology Mission, an outlay of Rs.2600.00 lakhs is being provided. Schemewise outlay for Eighth Plan are as follows:-

Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay (1992-97)
<b>Dairy Development Programme</b>	
1.Dairy Cooperative Societies	80.00
2.Union Investment	70.00
3.Cattle Development	975.00
4.RCDF Investment	
a Establishment cost	75.00
b Rajor Farm	20.00
5.Training and Extension	
a. Union Training Centres & Extension Services	80.50
6. Supporting Activities	
a. Calf Rearing subsidy	300.00
b E.N.F Bassi	50.00
7. Data Processing and Monitoring	50.00
8. Marketing of Milk and Milk Products	60.00
9. Assistance DCS to make them viable	800.00
10. Subsidy to Technology Mission Societies	40.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2600.00</b>

### **Fisheries Development**

7.106 Over one-third of Rajasthan is endowed with little water bodies, sparsely situated. The available 3.30 lakh hectare of inland water sheets consisting of reservoirs (1.2 lakh hectares), tank and pond (1.8 lakh hectares), and rivers (0.30 lakh hectares), have been identified for capture cum culture fishery management. Besides, there exist 0.04 lakh hectares brackish water bodies and perennial flowing system 214 km. Indira Gandhi Feeder Canal and about 500 km I.G.N. in north-west part.

7.107 About 60 per cent out of the 3.30 lakh hectares of inland water sheet, of various form and size is situated in south-western part, 30 per cent in the eastern part of the State and remainder 10 per cent exist in north-western part of the State. Identified water bodies exist in different agro-climatic conditions; therefore, biosphere vary in size from few hectares to twenty thousands of hectares. They also vary in productivity.

7.108 By the end of the 20th century, the domestic demand for fish in India will be between 60 lakh to 125 lakh tons per year. The marine fishery will be able to meet only half of this demand. Therefore, the balance will have to come from inland waters. Presently 14.01 lakh tons of fish production comes from inland waters. By comparison

of demand and supply of fresh water fishes there is wide gap. Aquaculture has, therefore, the potential to increase inland fish production considerably. From the fresh water of State presently the fish production is 8000 tons, whereas the resources with variable productivity have potential of more than 30,000 tons of fish annually.

7.109 Present yields in most of water sheets are constrained by shortages of carp seeds, and inadequate management practices, particularly annual lease system; regulated fish markets; seeding rates; application of fertilizers, manure and feeding; and lack of extension and research support; and subsidy share for construction of hatchery-cum-farm ponds and strengthening of water supply system.

### Strategy

7.110 In view of likely future domestic demand and supply of fish, efforts to enhance fresh water fish production through aquaculture etc. would be as under:

- (i) Leasing of reservoirs, tanks and ponds on long term in private/ cooperative sectors for better utilisation of waters for fishery management to increase variables of fish productivity for category A from 20-30 kg/ha; for B from 50-100 kg/ha; for C from 150-300 kg/ha; and for D from 500-1500 kg to 1500-3000 kg/ha.
- (ii) Better and effective management and integration of schemes/programmes like FFDA, IRDP, JRY, for improvement in over all living standards and income levels of beneficiaries.
- (iii) Providing improved preservation infrastructures at production centres and mechanism of cold chain for distribution of fresh fish to consumers in urban and rural areas.
- (iv) Involvement of private sector in many areas like production of carps seed, construction of new ponds for raising breeders / seed, utilisation of waste land, renovation of ponds, and to create infrastructures for marketing of fish, etc.

7.111 Major emphasis was laid to increase fish seed and fish production. Besides, specific emphasis was also given to promote the welfare of SC / ST people and person living below the poverty line. The threshold levels are given below:-

Item	Annual Progress	
	1990-91	1991-92 (likely)
1. Fish Seed Production (Million)	129	150
2. Fish Production (Tonnes)	6000	8000
3. Person trained (No.)(Cum)	4056	4100
4. Water area allotted (Ha./Cum)	2784	3300

## **Programmes for Eighth Five Year Plan**

7.112 An amount of Rs.955.00 lakh has been kept for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), out of which Rs.449.24 lakh are for capital content and Rs. 505.76 lakh for revenue items, particularly to improve the productivity. Schemewise details are as under:-

### **Direction and Administration**

7.113 Outlay provided for 1992-97 is Rs. 59.87 lakhs, which includes the strengthening of Directorate with senior supervisory officer for preparation of the institutional aided new projects. and to supervise and monitor the yearly programmes to achieve the projected target. Besides, senior supervisory staff is proposed for T.S.P. area for overall co-ordination and monitoring the programme of external aided projects as also the regular plan programmes.

### **Fish Seed Production**

7.114 Carp seed is most important component for aquaculture development and culture-cum-capture fishery management. It is proposed to bring about 1.08 lakh hectares of water area under full development for which about 300 million carp seed would be required. In the year 1991-92 the expected production would be 150 million and it is targeted to develop infrastructure during 1992-97 to attain the production level of 300 million carp seed against the total requirement of 400 million.

7.115 Fish seed production programme has suitably been modified to provide flexibility to allow private individual enterprises to produce fish seed under this scheme. There would be 25 per cent subsidy from the State Government and rest of finance would come from NABARD.

7.116 New schemes proposed for 1992-97 include (a) Operative facilities at fish farm Tamatia, Sagrod and Rainbasera, (b) Expansion of Fish Farm Soorsagar, (c) 10 hectare fish seed farm in district Dungarpur, (d) Water supply and operative facilities at Sarjana, Baretha and Kalakho fish farms, (e) Establishment of 13 fish seed production units in private sector, and (f) Development of 10 brooder banks and 6 P.G. banks. With the development of these infrastructure facilities, there will be an increase of 150 million fish seed by the end of Eighth Plan. A sum of Rs. 196.93 lakhs has been allocated for the Eighth Plan period for fish seed production programme.

7.117 Two F.F.D.As are proposed to be set up in Ganganagar and Pali districts for which a provision of Rs. 40.96 lakhs has been made. Besides, the existing FFDAs would continue to work in the field of fisheries development.

7.118 To consolidate the operation of the existing FFDAs, the block/ district level co-operatives of fish farmers would be organised so as to avail adequate financial support from NCDC/ NABARD for improvement of productivity and marketing of fish. For organizing fish producer and marketing co-operative/ union, share capital should be contributed by the State Government and accordingly, a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been kept during Eighth Plan period.



### **Integrated Development of Reservoir Fisheries**

7.119 An outlay of Rs. 77.66 lakhs is provided under this scheme. The scheme includes the purchase of quality fish seed for stocking in reservoir to enhance their production, construction of watch and ward quarters, etc. at 'A' class reservoirs and also a provision for granting subsidy towards NABARD/NCDC assisted schemes proposed to be taken for the development of reservoir fisheries leased on long term.

### **Fisheries Extension, Education and Training**

7.120 Under this programme, it is envisaged to depute 50 technical personnels for training at various training centres in the country. This training programme is necessary to update the technical know-how in the field of aquaculture, capture fishery management and seed production. A provision of Rs. 32.25 lakhs has been kept for this scheme which includes an amount of Rs. 2.33 lakhs for completion of the hostel building.

### **Development of Fisheries in IGNP area**

7.121 An outlay of Rs. 105.06 lakhs is being provided for development of fisheries in IGNP area, out of which Rs. 5.06 lakhs is for spillover liabilities.

7.122 Under the new scheme, concept of fisheries estate / construction of new ponds to be replicated in the command area of IGNP for encouraging fish farming is proposed to be followed. Agriculturists will be persuaded to create 100 hectares of new pond area in their land. For excavation of new ponds or for fisheries estate it is proposed that there should be a subsidy of 25 per cent from State Government and the rest of finance should come for NABARD. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is being provided for this purpose.

### **Fish Marketing**

7.123 Fish marketing activities will be expanded in 10 districts i.e. Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Kota, Alwar, Ganganager, Sawai Madhopur and Jodhpur, for distribution (sale) of fish among non vegetarian urban and rural population. Each centre will be composed of chilled storage facility, retail counter, etc. For this programme, a provision of Rs. 33.15 lakhs has been kept.

### **Development of Inland Fisheries in Co-operative Sector**

7.124 Integrated Inland Fisheries Project with the assistance from EEC/NCDC is proposed for TSP area of the State. The total estimated cost of project would be Rs. 453.20 lakhs. As per funding pattern of NCDC, the State share would be Rs. 211.00 lakhs towards project programme and remaining amount would be channeled in the form of loan from NCDC/State Government to the Federation. The project is under clearance from EEC/NCDC/Government of India.

7.125 Another Integrated Inland Fisheries Project for CAD of Chambal and Bisalpur is envisaged as one of the components of Agriculture Development Project with World Bank assistance. The total estimated cost of project would be Rs. 705 lakhs.

According to the funding pattern, the State Government share would be Rs. 212.00 lakhs and remaining amount would channel as a loan to the project from Government of India to State Government.

7.126 Considering that the both the project would take off from 1993- 94, a provision of Rs. 190.00 lakhs is being provided in the Eighth Plan.

#### **Development of Brackish Water**

7.127 In the north-west part of the State there are surface/ sub surface brackish to saline water resources. To begin culture activities, it is proposed to stock brackish water prawn/ fish to establish the technology. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is being provided to purchase the seed of brackish water varieties of prawn/ fish during the plan period. To cover additional area under farming, the infrastructure facility of breeding prawn/ fish shall be created. A provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. Thus, aggregate provision made in the Eighth Plan amounts to Rs. 95.00 lakhs.

#### **Other Schemes**

7.128 Drainage systems are largely polluted with the discharge of industrial sewage waste. Use of pesticides and insecticide, in the agriculture activities remain mostly unused which later with onset of monsoon finally drain into water courses leading to water body. This finally effects the aquatic life and biosphere. To conserve and manage properly aquatic bio- sphere /environment, it is proposed to identify the sources and the degree of pollution for taking measures for management of fisheries for this programme. Conservation and aquatic bio-sphere management centre at regional level would be set up for which a provision of Rs. 26.74 lakhs is kept in the Eighth Plan.

#### **Group Accident Scheme**

7.129 Fish farmers affiliated with FFDA scheme are proposed to be insured through this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been made under State Plan to contribute towards premium.

## CHAPTER 8

# FORESTRY

Forests are one of the most valuable natural resources and play an important role in economic development. Their conservation plays a pivotal role in the maintenance of the eco-system and the environment. For continuous production of goods and services, forests need proper care and management.

8.2 In Rajasthan, only 9 percent of total geographical area of the State is classified as forest area, against the recommended level of 33.33 percent under National Forest Policy. Of the forest area in the State, about 1/3rd area only bears well stocked forests and the rest of the area is under depleted and denuded forests, at many places completely devoid of any vegetative cover. The forests in western part of the State support only scrubs and thorny bushes. South-east parts comparatively have dense forests and are also rich in wild life.

8.3 As is known, Rajasthan is the second largest State in the country. Wastelands occupy as much as 13 million hectares of land which is about 1/6th of the total wastelands available in the country. The north-western part of the State is a vast expanse of arid and semi arid tract, covering an area of about 20 million hectares, 50 percent of which is in the form of active sand-dunes. Desert and desertification, in fact, is a socio-economic menace affecting the life and ecology of the State. The south-eastern part of the State, which is comparatively fertile, suffers from water erosion manifested in the form of deep ravines along Chambal and its various tributaries. Nearly 4.5 lakh hectares of land is under active ravines, which are further extending to adjacent fertile agricultural lands. Substantial area of Aravalli and Vindhayan hill system is denuded and degraded because of heavy biotic pressure.

8.4 The scenario of forests continues to cause concern. Degradation of forest resources is taking heavy toll of our soil and water resources. Erosion arising from deforestation, over grazing and injudicious land uses have led to increased deterioration even in areas east of Aravallis. A study conducted by Birla Institute of Scientific Research (BISR) has indicated that parts of 16 districts, falling in the Aravalli hill system, had recorded a decline of 41.5 percent in forest area during the period 1972-75 to 1982-84. This is an indication of the alarming rate at which deforestation has taken place. However, as per the Forest Report 1989, the forest cover has improved in Rajasthan.

8.5 The present degradation of forests in the State can be attributed to increasing biotic pressure, over felling, indiscriminate exploitation, illicit removal of forest produce and over grazing. Intensification of mining and quarrying operations, removal of fuelwood through head loads as also the growing needs of industry have contributed to the degraded status of forests in Rajasthan. Removal of fuelwood through head loads has been a major single factor resulting in denudation of the forests,

particularly near big cities and towns like Jaipur, Alwar, Bundi, Udaipur, Kota, etc. where the surrounding hills have become almost barren, causing serious environmental problems.

8.6 Fuelwood and fodder are the main important products of forests. In spite of other fuel being used increasingly for domestic use, fuelwood demand for domestic energy requirements will continue for a long time. The projections of the annual fuelwood for Rajasthan for 1981, 1991 and 2001 A.D. are estimated to be 51.21 lakh tonnes, 56.03 lakh tonnes and 67.62 lakh tonnes respectively.

8.7 The annual sustained yield from the forests in Rajasthan is about 6 lakh tonnes based on an average annual increment of  $0.53 \text{ m}^3$  or 0.40 tonnes per hectare per year. It has been estimated that annual extraction for fuelwood is about 7.25 lakh tonnes, including 4.25 lakh tonnes removed by concessionists. Thus, there is over exploitation to the extent of 1.25 lakh tonnes per year, indicating a need to accelerate the pace of raising fuelwood plantations not only to wipe out the existing deficit but to meet the projected needs of the future. There will be a likely gap of about 62 lakh tonnes of fuelwood supplies by 2001 A.D.

8.8 Assuming that on a 10 year rotation, the average fuelwood yield per tree shall be 45 kg., 137 million trees shall have to be harvested annually. This will require plantation of trees on an area of 1,40,000 hectares annually (assuming a normal survival rate of 60 percent to get required yield).

8.9 The forestry sector achievements during earlier plan periods have been limited, primarily because of resource constraints. During Fifth Plan a modest programme for forestry, including social forestry was initiated under the centrally sponsored scheme of reforestation of degraded forests, mixed plantation on community lands and Desert Development Programme. During Sixth Plan, rural fuelwood plantation scheme, NREP and RLEGP were introduced.

8.10 Social forestry activities were further accelerated during Seventh Plan. With Community participation schemes like farm forestry, silvipastoral plantation, Panchayat land plantation, etc. were launched. Social forestry has emerged as a viable alternative to the natural forest resources for meeting the demand for fuel, fodder and fibre. Social forestry has also generated substantial employment opportunities for rural masses. During Seventh Plan, about 800 lakh mandays of employment was generated through forestry activities.

8.11 With the availability of funds under Rural Development and Area Development Programmes, the pace of afforestation increased manifold in the Seventh Plan. From the afforestation over 1.39 lakh hectares and distribution of 8.78 crore seedlings in Sixth Plan, the achievement during Seventh Plan has been of 2.75 lakh hectares, besides distribution of 31.70 crore seedlings under farm forestry programme. In 1990-91 afforestation and pasture development works over 52147 hectares were carried out and 3.99 crore seedlings were distributed under farm forestry programme. In the year 1991-92, afforestation and pasture development works were carried over

65050 hectares and 5.00 crore seedlings were distributed under farm forestry programme.

8.12 A major break through in afforestation programme was made possible with the start of World Bank aided National Social Forestry Project in Rajasthan in 1985-86 with co-financing under USAID. The Project is being implemented in the sixteen non-desert districts of the State with the overall objectives to (i) increase production of fuelwood, small timber, poles and fodder to help meet State deficit; (ii) increase rural incomes, employment and equity, particularly opportunities for the poor and landless; and (iii) reduce soil erosion and improve the environment on degraded wastelands.

8.13 Approximately 79 percent of targets under the Project were intended to be met through private farm forestry. As a result, a mass tree planting campaign was launched in the State. About 12.50 crore seedlings of various species would be distributed to people. Several new schemes like decentralised kisan/school nurseries, silvipastoral scheme, etc. were started. Van Chetna Kendra in 16 districts, improved crematoria and several other individual beneficiary programmes like ber grafting, household farm forestry, etc. were also taken up under the project.

8.14 Forest protection activities were further strengthened by creating five flying squads and 31 check-posts. 16 police parties were provided on par-time basis for support to the field staff.

8.15 Rajasthan is very rich in wild fauna. The Desert National Park provides safe habitat to Hubara, Great Indian Bustard, spiny tailed lizard and other desert animals. Marshes of Keola Dev National Park, Bharatpur provides spectacle of bird life, both local and migratory including the rare Siberian cranes. Ranthambore and Sariska are known for tiger, Sambar, Chital, wild boar. For providing effective protection and safe home to the wild animals, 2 National Parks, 23 sanctuaries, 33 closed areas and 5 zoos are existing in the State.

#### **Approach and Strategy for Eighth Five Year Plan**

8.16 The growing needs for large human and livestock population with regard to fuel, fodder and timber requirements have imposed a severe strain on the already over exploited forest resources of the State. Satellite imagery has indicated that the State is losing substantial forest area every year. Considering the adverse factors like environmental degradation, depletion of forest resources, increasing biotic pressure, etc., the approach for forestry programmes during Eighth Five Year Plan will be as under:-

- i. Taking long term measures to maintain ecological balance, protect ecologically fragile areas and short term measures aiming at raising plantation of suitable species to meet the needs of fuelwood, fodder and timber.

- ii. Preserve, conserve and nurture what exists with a view to save important species of flora and fauna from extinction. Measures need to be adopted for protecting forests from illegal fellings, encroachment, fire, grazing, etc.
- iii. Regeneration of the degraded and depleted forest areas particularly on Aravallis.
- iv. To meet the fuelwood/fodder and small timber needs of rural people, the programme of social forestry would be substantially expanded with active involvement of panchayat and local bodies.
- v. Plantations of minor forest produce have to be taken up on priority, particularly in the tribal areas of the State.
- vi. Plantations of quick growing species of commercial nature to be encouraged in potential productive areas of the State with financial support from institutional sources.
- vii. Intensive afforestation and sand dunes stabilisation works need to be taken up in Indira Gandhi Canal area and desert areas.
- viii. Plantations have to be taken up in and around towns and cities both on aesthetic as well as environmental considerations.
- ix. Forestry research programme may be strengthened and a suitable infrastructure created for proper research and field application of research results.
- x. The various programmes need to be tailored to the needs of the local eco-systems so that they are nurtured and sustained by community participation.

8.17 Afforestation programmes, both in plains and hills need to be stepped up at least 3-4 times so that they outpace the rate of denudation. Such programmes will be a source of employment and income for the poor, apart from providing fuel and fodder for meeting the local needs.

8.18 The development of wastelands in the State in the face of unfriendly climate and increasing biotic pressure is a very difficult and challenging task. The annual coverage of wasteland under various developmental activities of the forestry sector is about 50,000 hectares only. The pace has to be stepped up in the Eighth Plan. The emphasis has to shift to plantation of fuelwood and fodder development so that further degradation can be arrested. Measures are required for grass root planning. A greater degree of people's participation is also called for.

8.19 Forestry research on the principles of modern biology and use of biotechnology will have to be further developed for species suitable to the local conditions.

8.20 Forestry education and training need to be reoriented keeping in view the overall forestry development policy of the State. Active people's participation is essential to make the forestry programmes truly a people's programme.

8.21 Preservation and conservation of the existing forestry resources to save the important species of flora and fauna from extinction and maintaining ecological balance would be the priority area. The degradation of forest areas is likely to continue unless remedial measures are taken up immediately. Social forestry activities need to be expanded for meeting the fuel and fodder needs of rural people. Environmental plantation in and around towns and cities will be taken up. Substitution of firewood wherever possible by alternate sources of energy in particular bio-gas, solar cooker, etc. will also require special thrust.

8.22 Contribution of forests towards fodder is very little as the production of fodder from State forests is estimated to be about only 3 lakh tonnes per year against the estimated requirement of 632.5 lakh tonnes. Considering that about 4.7 million cattle population graze in the Government forests, the grazing pressure on forests is comparatively more than what could be sustained resulting in degradation of the forests and extinction of good palatable grasses. Development of pasture and grasslands should receive attention to reduce pressure on forest areas to arrest further depletion of forests.

#### **Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)**

8.23 An outlay of Rs. 326.55 crores under Forestry sector has been provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). The scheme wise details of the outlay are as under:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Scheme	Outlay
1 Forest Protection	340.00
2 Consolidation, Demarcation and Settlement	75.00
3 Reforestation of Degraded Forests	500.00
4 World Food Programme	950.00
5 Fuelwood and Fodder Scheme (including Social Forestry Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme and Silvopastoral Scheme)	1500.00
6 Communication and Building	85.00
7 Environmental Forestry	380.00
8 Preservation Wild Life	900.00
9 Commercial Plantation	740.00
10. National Social Forestry Project	10000.00
11. Aravalli Afforestation Project	16685.00

Scheme	Outlay
12. Decentralised People's Nursery Schemes	500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>32655.00</b>

8.24 Schemewise details of Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) are as follows:

**(i) Forest Protection**

8.25 There is growing need of getting people's involvement and their cooperation in the protection of forest areas. Keeping this in view, Government has decided to constitute "Village Forest Protection and Management Committees". Detailed guidelines regarding this have been issued. 447 such committees have already been constituted in the State. It is also felt that in order to get good results, the officials and persons doing good work are rewarded. Providing security to the field staff engaged in protection work is also very essential. The anti-social elements/groups engaged in forest destruction are fully equipped with latest mobile and communication system and an such, it is also imperative to equip the field staff suitably so that they can effectively curb the forest offences. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 340.00 lakhs has been made for Forest Protection for Eighth Five Year Plan period as per details given below :

<u>Item</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Matching share for the CSS of Forest Protection for improvement of mobility, communication system and fencing and carrying out fire protection works in sensitive areas	10.00
2. Deployment of 500 fire watchers in fire sensitive areas for 3 months period in a year	42.50
3. Constitution of Forest Protection Force for 3 areas	110.00
4. Provision for giving rewards and prizes to the persons/officials including informers doing good work of forest protection	11.00
5. Providing insurance cover to the staff engaged in forest protection work	10.50
6. Providing legal aid to the employees	3.50
7. Cutting of fire lines	6.00
8. Fencing of vulnerable forest areas	16.00
9. Deployment of 10 police parties for 6 months in a year	38.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>340.00</b>



## **(ii) Consolidation, Demarcation and Settlement**

8.26 The areas classified as forests have to be surveyed and demarcated with up dating of records so that the possibility of encroachments/ boundary disputes in case of such areas are reduced. A provision of Rs.75.00 lakhs is being made for fixing out 57,500 pillars on forest boundaries and for survey of 6000 sq. km. area during 1992-97.

## **(iii) Reforestation of Degraded Forests**

8.27 About 20 lakh hectares of forest area in the State is either in the shape of barren hills or supports crawling root stock because of the over exploitation. To avoid emergence of rocky hill structures and also to make proper ecological balance, there is urgent need to reclothe these barren and degraded areas with vegetation. The work under this scheme will be carried out in only those districts which are not covered under Aravalli Afforestation Project. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been kept to rehabilitate 8000 hectares of degraded forests.

## **(iv) World Food Programme**

8.28 A programme of tribal welfare through afforestation with World Food Programme assistance is under implementation in 9 districts of the State. Under this programme, the labourers, who are mostly tribals working on forestry works, are provided with food stuffs viz. wheat, pulses and oil at a concessional rate. The State Government has to bear the inland transport, supervision and distribution cost of this food to the labourers. The funds accrued from the deduction of wages are utilised for additional forestry activities. Considering the popularity of the programme, it will be extended to another four districts namely, Ajmer, Jhalawar, Bundi and Tonk during the Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs. 950.00 lakhs has been made during Eighth Plan for distribution of 250 lakh food units to the labourers. As a result, additional funds of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs will be generated which will be used for taking up additional forestry activities as also the labour welfare activities such as drinking water facilities, medical care, etc.

## **(v) Fuelwood and Fodder Scheme**

8.29 This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the State Government and the Government of India. It will be implemented in 13 selected fuelwood deficit districts of the State namely, Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Udaipur, Dholpur, Baran and Rajsamand. The main aim is to raise fuelwood and fodder plantation, enmasse, in the fuelwood and fodder deficit districts of the State. A provision of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs has been made under State Plan, with matching share of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs under C.S.S. for raising of fuelwood and fodder plantation over 25,000 hectares of area.

## **(vi) Communication and Building**

8.30 Under this scheme, the offices which are being run in the private rented buildings will be shifted to departmental buildings in a phased manner. During Eighth

Plan, Rs. 85.00 lakhs have been provided for the construction of 10 new office buildings in the various districts of the State.

**(vii) Environmental Forestry**

8.31 This scheme was first time started during the Seventh Plan with the main object to develop and afforest the public places so that the people of cities and towns may develop inclination and awareness towards environmental conservation. During Seventh Plan, an Environmental Awareness Centre and World Forestry Arboretum were developed at Jaipur. Two other public places were also developed at Pushkar and Kishangarh. During Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs. 380 lakhs has been made for the completion of World Forestry Arboretum - II Phase Jaipur, taken up in 1990-91 and to develop small environmental improvement centres at public places, important religious and historical places, eco- restoration in mined out'areas, etc.

**(viii) Preservation of Wild Life**

8.32 Rajasthan, because of its size and geographical location, provides a variety of habitats that support a number of rare and endangered animal and bird species viz, Great Indian bustard, Hubara, Spiny tailed lizard, Siberian crane, Tiger, Sambhar, etc.

8.33 The State has 2 National Parks, 23 Sanctuaries and 33 closed areas. So far, the main thrust has been on improvement and development of these National Parks, sanctuaries and closed areas by way of providing water holes, eradication of weeds and exercising a perfect grazing control in the areas for restoration of habitat. In the Eighth Five Year Plan for wild life preservation and management a sum of Rs. 900.00 lakhs has been provided. The main activities under this scheme will be as under:

Name of Activity	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Creation of Biological Park near Jaipur	222.00
2. Strengthening of Wildlife, Organisation and Anti-Poaching Programme, Carrying out habitat improvement works in such sanctuaries and closed areas which are not covered under C.S.S.	376.00
3. Matching State share for the 50:50 cost sharing C.S.S. of Tiger Project Ranthambore and Sariska	302.00
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Total	900.00
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**(ix) Commercial Plantation**

8.34 This scheme was launched during Seventh Plan with the object of planting bamboo, khair and khirni, etc. in the tribal areas of the State to make available forest

produce to the cottage industries for their development. This scheme is being implemented in the potentially productive areas of the State so that these plantations may prove to be economic in due course. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 740.00 lakhs has been made to take commercial plantations over 8800 hectares.

**(x) National Social Forestry Project**

8.35 This prestigious National Social Forestry Project was launched during 1985-86 with the external assistance of World Bank and USAID in 16 non-desert districts (now 19 districts) of the State. The original cost of the project was Rs.39.18 crores and 1.21 lakhs hectares of area was proposed to be afforested under this project, but due to resource constraints the project could not be completed in the stipulated period.

8.36 This project has now been revised and extended upto March,1993. The revised cost for this extended project will be Rs. 81.88 crores and a total 1.50 lakh hectare of area is envisaged to be afforested.

8.37 An Integrated Forestry Development Project is also envisaged to be taken up from 1993-94 for a period of 5 years as Phase - II of the on-going Social Forestry Project. This Project would aim at overall development of degraded forest lands, revenue wastelands and community wastelands along with components of farm forestry, soil and moisture conservation and cattle breed improvement. etc. on a watershed basis. The Project would cost Rs. 114 crores with the coverage of 52718 lakh hectare forest, Government and community waste lands and distribution of 825 lakh seedlings equivalent to 55000 hectares. Thus, the total area coverage would be 1.07 lakh hectares during the Project period. The Project will be taken up as an externally aided project with assistance from World Bank or some other donor agency.

8.38 Following strategy would be adopted in implementation of this Phase- II Project:

- (i) Proper education to farmers, village communities and extension in which various NGOs would be involved intimately
- (ii) Working in an intensive way
- (iii) Adopting micro-planning concepts on area basis and saturating one area after another as per needs and perceptions of the area and establishing a sustainable relationship between the village communities and surrounding land and forests, a relationship which would give village communities the required benefit without depending upon the natural resources.

8.39 For Eighth Plan, Rs. 100.00 crores have been provided for this project, out of which Rs. 18.00 crores will be utilised for the extended project and Rs. 82.00 crores have been kept for the II Phase Project.

8.40 During Seventh Plan, 27523 hectare area was afforested and 747.68 lakh seedlings were distributed under this scheme. Under extended project upto March, 1993 additional 34716 hectare area will be afforested and 517.86 lakh seedlings

distributed. Thus in Phase I by 1992-93 (cumulative), 62239 hectare area would be afforested and 1265.54 lakh seedlings would be distributed. The seedlings distributed would be covering a notional area of 84369 hectares. Total area coverage under Phase I would, thus, be 1,46,608 hectares. Under the II Phase, 37000 hectare area is targeted to be afforested and 695 lakh seedlings would be distributed under farm forestry programme during Eighth Plan.

**(xi) Aravalli Afforestation Project**

8.41 A multidisciplinary project for afforestation, pasture development and soil and moisture conservation over 1.65 lakh hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 176.69 crores will be implemented for ecological regeneration and restoring forest cover over the Aravallis with OECF (JAPAN) assistance.

8.42 The afforestation works under this OECF assisted Project for greening of denuded Aravalli hills shall be taken up with people's participation during the Eighth Five Year Plan period with following main objectives:

- (i) To check desertification and to restore the ecological status of Aravallis by intensive reforestation
- (ii) To check soil erosion thereby improving infiltration of water and hydrological balance
- (iii) To meet the fuelwood, fodder and domestic needs of the area by increasing the production of fuelwood, tree fodder, grass, timber, fruit and minor forest products
- (iv) To provide employment to rural/ tribal population and thereby improve their socio-economic conditions

8.43 The proposed outlay for the Project is Rs. 16685.00 lakhs (8993 million yen). 85 percent of the cost of the Project shall be reimbursed by OECF.

8.44 The details of physical programmes to be taken up under this Project are given as under:

Item	Unit	Target (1992-97)
<b>1 Reforestation of Barren Hills</b>		
(a) Advance Action	Ha.	20,000
(b) Plantation	Ha.	20,000
<b>2 Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests</b>		
(a) Advance Action	Ha.	80,000
(b) Plantation	Ha.	80,000

Item	Unit	Target (1992-97)
<b>3 Plantation of Community Lands</b>		
(a) Advance Action	Ha.	15,000
(b) Plantation	Ha.	15,000
<b>4 New Nurseries</b>	No.	10
<b>5 Farm Forestry</b>		
(a) Raising of Seedlings	Lakh No.	750
(b) Distribution of Seedlings	Lakh No.	750
<b>6 Construction of Anicuts in Sanctuaries for Habitat Improvement</b>	No.	150

### (xii) Decentralised People's Nursery Scheme

8.45 Under this scheme farmers, private individuals, schools and Panchayats are involved in raising of seedlings on their holdings by establishing nurseries. The scheme serves two purposes:

- a. Facilitate availability of seedlings in public because of proliferation in the number of nurseries.
- b. Help in providing gainful work to the rural poor.

8.46 A provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been made for this scheme with which 500 lakhs seedlings would be raised and distributed during the Eighth Plan period.

## CHAPTER 9

# COOPERATION

Started primarily as an alternative credit source, the cooperatives have ventured in almost all spheres of human life. Their major role, however, is still confined to rural credit, supply of farm inputs, procurement of marketable surplus, processing of farm produce, distribution of essential commodities, collection and supply of milk, housing, labour services, education of members, and development of rural industries. The priority areas are credit, marketing, consumer services, agro processing and dairy cooperatives. Recently they have entered the field of agro processing. In the last four decades of planned development, the cooperative institutions in the State have grown horizontally as well as vertically.

9.2 The history of cooperatives in the State can be traced from 1904 when the earliest cooperative was organised in Ajmer. By 1953, as many as 2669 cooperatives were formed. In 1953 the Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act was passed to replace different enactments. During Plan era, cooperation has received due attention of the State. The march of cooperative movement can be seen from the table given below:

Item	By Terminal Year of the Plans						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1.No.of Cooperatives	8077	28309	22580	19257	18530	18698	19847
2 Membership (in lakhs)	2.74	9.68	14.9 2	23.46	39.42	58.70	70.31
3 Share Capital (crore Rs.)	0.98	6.20	11.4 0	33.08	83.74	167.44	257.46
4 Working Capital (crore Rs.)	6.38	32.57	57.00	230.37	609.78	1552.82	2614.19

9.3 The increase in number of societies, membership, share capital and working capital from First Five Year Plan to Seventh Plan till 1990, reflects the growing faith of the people in cooperatives as instruments of social and economic development.

9.4 Upto 1978-79 the national policy on development of cooperative movement was governed by the policy resolution of 1958 as adopted by the Government of India. This policy was reviewed in 1977. As per the new policy, the objectives set out in our Constitution vide Article 38, which aim at creating a social and economic set up free from the evils based on caste, creed or religion, have been enshrined in the cooperatives.

### Review of Seventh Plan

9.5 The Seventh Five Year Plan witnessed successive droughts till 1987-88. The Cooperative Sector has been a sufferer too. Compared with 1984-85, no significant advancements were made in various indicators during 1984-88 period.

9.6 Reviewing the financial progress, it is noted that there has been shortfall in expenditure both under State Plan and central sector/centrally sponsored schemes.

9.7 Under State Plan, processing units and cooperative credit scheme claimed 87.35 percent of the expenditure. The large scale units include the Soyabean Project at Kota, 5 Mustard projects at Jalore, Merta, Jhunjhunu, Gangapur (Sawai Madhopur) and Ganganagar, Integrated Oil Mill at Bikaner, Integrated Cotton Complex at Ganganagar, Keshoraipatan Sugar Mill and Gulabpura Spinning Mills.

9.8 Despite the significant progress made, the cooperative movement in the State still suffers from critical gaps.

9.9 There has also been stagnation in the flow of short - term credit on account of mounting high overdues during Seventh Plan, reduced eligibility of CCBs for getting refinance from NABARD, rising cost of credit servicing of loans and inability of CCBs, PLDBs/Credit Institutions to finance their establishment cost.

### **Strategy for Eighth Plan**

9.10 The underlying principle of strategy for Eighth Plan is reinforcement and consolidation of existing activities. Efforts will be directed towards regeneration, restoration and revitalisation of the cooperative structure in the State.

9.11 Despite alround progress made by the cooperative movement, various fields of cooperative activities need substantial improvement organisationally and financially. Considering that the cooperatives are the only effective answer to the increasing needs of the rural population, emphasis has to be on planning each activity as a complete activity capable of sustaining itself. Such a reorientation requires higher dose of capital investment, availability of technological improvement at the door steps of the farmers and a good marketing system to ensure a fair price of the produce. More than that, it will require a complete dedication from both the beneficiaries and the organisational machinery. The existing activities will need to be reinforced and consolidated, alongwith upgradation of technology and modernisation of the processing facilities.

9.12 The cooperative banking structure is not in very good shape. The disquieting features will need special attention. There has been appreciable increase in the flow of cooperative credit. There is, however, no perceptible improvement in the recovery of loans, and overdues have continued to be high. During Eighth Plan, efforts will be directed to correct these maladies and members activated for greater participation in the cooperative activities, so as to ensure a workable cooperative credit programme. Weak cooperatives and the Land Development Banks which are presently ineligible for borrowings will be rehabilitated.

9.13 Large scale processing units, hitherto, have received highest priority in funding. New projects have been set up and productive units have been started. It is proposed to consolidate these units during Eighth Plan. This will require efforts both in managerial and operational fields. Wherever necessary, upgradation of technology and modernisation of plants will be taken up.

9.14 Credit is the *raison-d-etre* of the cooperative movement. During the Eighth Plan period the main effort would be to augment credit advancement in rural areas, dechoking of the credit line and devising methods to enable recoveries, reduce overdues and increase the coverage of borrowing members. This shall also require a programme of rehabilitation of weak cooperative and Land Development Banks which are at present not eligible for refinance from NABARD. Therefore, the thrust will be on revitalisation and rehabilitation which shall result in higher credit disbursement and larger coverage of borrowing members.

9.15 The share of cooperatives in agriculture marketing has been quite low. Efforts will be made to strengthen these activities.

9.16 Cooperatives can play a vital role in consumer protection and through public distribution system can reach a large section of the rural people. A net work of mobile vans, rural consumer stores, fair price shops and District Consumer Bhandars have been set up during the Seventh Plan. These stores and outlets need to be strengthened and the inventory of supplies will have to cover both controlled commodities and articles of consumer preference, to make these stores viable and help in maintaining price and quality standards.

9.17 Training and development of cooperative functionaries, as well as education of non-officials need to be given due importance so as to motivate and professionalise them. New talent available in the fields of production, marketing and processing technology will be harnessed. The strategy for professionalisation of cooperative cadres is considered as a catalyst for growth and change.

#### **Eighth Five Year Plan**

9.18 Keeping in view the above strategy, a plan of Rs. 12000.00 lakhs has been prepared for cooperative sector for 1992-97 period. The break up of outlay is as under:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
i. Direction and Administration	808.00
ii. Credit Cooperatives	7756.18
iii. Warehousing and Marketing	378.70
iv. Processing Units	2653.90
v. Consumer Cooperatives	155.00
vi. Cooperative Education, Research and Training	202.50
vii. Others	45.72
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Total	12000.00
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9.19 This outlay includes Rs. 3816.35 lakhs as the spillover liability. The scheme-wise details are discussed in the following paragraphs:-



## Direction and Administration

9.20 The activities of the Cooperative Department have increased many fold, but the development of the various cadres in the Department has not been commensurate with this expansion. The Departmental set up is, therefore, required to be strengthened suitably. Following posts are envisaged to be created:

i. Joint Registrar (Consumer)	1
ii. Deputy Registrar (Housing)	1
iii. Assistant Registrar (Plan Monitoring & Assembly)	1
iv. Office Superintendent	3
v. Steno/PA	2
vi. Office Assistant	6
vii. Inspector Gr.I	20
viii. Inspector Gr.II	20
ix. UDC	30
x. LDC	18
xi. Machine Man	1
xii. Mechanic -cum- Liftman	1
xiii. Class IV	18

9.21 Eight new offices of Special Auditors for audit of cooperative societies will also be created. With this, all the districts will be having offices of Special Auditors. 28 vehicles, including replacement of old vehicles, will also be provided.

9.22 A provision of Rs. 808.00 lakhs has been made under direction and administration including provision for MIS staff (Rs. 426.20 lakhs) and Air-cooling of Sahakar Bhawan (Rs.25 lakhs).

## Credit Cooperatives

9.23 The details of the schemes covered under this item are discussed below.

### (i) Managerial Subsidy for Additional Staff in PACS/LAMPS under CRAFTICARD

9.24 A sum of Rs. 182.78 lakhs has been proposed for the managerial subsidy to be given to PACS/LAMPS under CRAFTICARD as under:

	(Rs.in lakhs)
i. Subsidy to 2000 societies	160.00
ii. Subsidy to 327 societies covered during 1990-91 & 1991-92 (committed liability)	22.78
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Total	182.78
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9.25 The PACS/LAMPS selected under this programme are supposed to function as one-window centre for all sorts of rural economic activities in their area and also to act as a mini bank. By the end of Eighth Plan, 3520 PACS/LAMPS are targeted to be covered under the programme.

**(ii) Loans to CCBs /Apex Bank to Cover Over Dues**

9.26 This is an on-going scheme under Central sector where 50 percent assistance is given by the Government of India as loan to CCBs/Apex Bank for enhancing their internal resources to meet the over due cover to raise their eligibility in obtaining more credit from NABARD. Since the short term loaning level by the end Eighth Plan is envisaged to be Rs. 250 crores and in view of the drought and scarcity conditions, this assistance is necessary during Eighth Plan also, an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been made under the scheme. Out of this, the State share would be Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

**(iii) Share Capital Contribution to Cooperative Credit Institutions from LTO Funds**

9.27 NABARD provides funds to the State Government for investment as share capital in cooperative credit institutions, out of Long Term Operations Fund (LTO) for strengthening their share capital base for increasing their borrowing eligibility. An amount of Rs. 2333.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan for share capital contribution to cooperative institutions out of LTO fund.

**(iv) Rehabilitation of Weak Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs)**

9.28 On account of continuous famines and drought conditions in the State for the last 4-5 years, the financial position of the Central Cooperative Banks has become very weak. NABARD has identified 23 out of 26 CCBs as weak banks under 12-point programme of rehabilitation. Out of these, four banks namely Ajmer, Bundi, Bharatpur and Dungarpur have been taken up under this programme of NABARD. Assistance is provided to meet the additional cost of staff, blocking of loan, accumulated losses, share capital assistance, strengthening bad and doubtful debts fund, etc.

9.29 To meet the enhanced commitments of agricultural and rural development in the State, 13 more CCBs will be taken under the programme in the Eighth Plan period. The average cost as State Government share is estimated to be Rs. 1.50 crores per bank. A provision of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs has been provided under State plan, including Rs. 290.00 lakhs as spillover liability of 4 CCBs taken up in the year 1989-90.

**(v) Write-off Interest over Principal/Interest Subsidy**

9.30 Under the Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act, 1965 as per provision, for a loan upto Rs. 2000/- interest will not be charged more than the principal and whenever the interest component exceeds the principal, the amount to that extent will be reimbursed by way of subsidy at the time of repayment of loan. The present limit has been extended to loan upto Rs. 5000/-if the loan is repaid by 30.6.90 . A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been kept for this purpose.

#### **(vi) State Share for Conversion of Short term Loans into Medium Term Loans**

9.31 As per NABARD's policy, short term loans advanced for a crop were converted into medium term loans when the crop fails on account of drought and famine. In view of the short term lending programme envisaged during Eighth Plan, it is presumed that 50 percent of the loans will be advanced during kharif each year and in case of crop failure to the extent of 60 percent area of kharif loaning assistance @ 5 percent is provided as State share. In the Eighth Plan an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been kept under the scheme as State share.

#### **(vii) Scheme for Blocking Overdue Loans of Non-wilful Defaulters**

9.32 The State Government has announced concessions to farmers which also include blocking of default amount against non-wilful defaulters. The estimated amount of such default was about Rs. 200.00 crores inclusive of overdues interest. The scheme envisages that the total amount of principal and interest would be divided in 8 parts. Defaulting members seeking advantage of this scheme will have to deposit the first instalment of the blocking loans with interest. As soon as this instalment is paid, the farmers would be made eligible to the fresh credit from the cooperative societies; they would not be treated as defaulters for the balance loan and interest. The remaining instalments would be recovered in 7 equal annual instalments. No interest would be charged on the block interest.

9.33 The the State Government has announced the debt relief scheme 1990, whereby relief in overdue loans as on 2nd October, 1989 would be provided to farmers, weavers and artisans who are eligible under the provisions of the scheme. A major portion of overdues would be cleared under that scheme. For those persons who are not covered under the scheme and become defaulters after 2nd October, 1989, blocking of overdue loans would be required to be done. It is estimated that liability on this account would be about Rs. 30 crores during Eighth Plan, of which 1/8th part i.e. Rs. 380.00 lakhs would be State Government share for creation of a corpus fund.

#### **(viii) Scheme for Waiver of Penal Interest**

9.34 The State Government has recently announced that no penal interest would be charged from those members of cooperative societies who either deposit all their dues or first instalment of blocked loan and interest by 30 June, 1990. Such penal interest is payable by defaulting members to PACS. The Government would reimburse the waiver of penal interest to PACS through Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank. The total amount of such penal interest is estimated to be about Rs. 100.00 lakhs. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been kept in the Eighth Plan.

#### **(ix) Contribution to Salary Fund of PACS Managers**

9.35 The CCBs are incurring regular losses on account of payment of salaries to the PACS managers which over and above the contribution made in the fund at the prescribed rates by the different credit institutions. There is a balance deficit of about Rs. 800.00 lakhs on account of accumulated losses due to payment of salaries, which is

to be made good in the Eighth Plan. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been provided under State Plan to meet the balance deficit.

**(x) Assistance to Cooperative Institutions for Filling up the Gap of Imbalances**

9.36 As per position available, CCBs and PLDBs upto 31.3.91 had a deficit of about Rs. 35 crores, on account in unrecoverable loans from the members, whereas these institutions are required to repay the amount to their lenders. To meet this situation, it is proposed to provide assistance from State Government, Apex bank and the CCBs in the ratio of 60:20:20 respectively. Of the total deficit of Rs. 35 crores, State share works out to Rs. 2100.00 lakhs, of which Rs 1455 lakhs have been allocated in the Eighth Plan period.

**(xi) Managerial Subsidy and Margin Money to PACS for their expansion**

9.37 A scheme was under consideration for opening of new PACS in those areas where 2 or more Gram Panchayats fall within an area of operation of one PACS/LAMPS. Instead, it is now considered to introduce a new scheme of opening of branches at the headquarter of other panchayats falling in the area of existing viable PACS who fulfill norms of minimum lending of Rs. 8.00 lakhs, have full time paid secretary and also does non-credit business. Managerial assistance for additional staff for opening of these branches and also some margin money for undertaking non-farm business would be provided to the societies so selected. In the first year, besides establishment subsidy of Rs. 4000/-, a sum of Rs. 6,000/- for margin money in the form of interest free loan would be given. In the second and third year only managerial subsidy of Rs. 8000/- and Rs.4000/-, respectively would be provided. It is proposed to cover 1000 viable PACS under this scheme during Eighth Plan period for which a sum of Rs. 202.40 lakhs has been provided.

**(xii) Assistance to PLDBs for increasing their eligibility**

9.38 There are certain PLDBs in the districts like Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi and Baran where majority of lending has gone to tribals. Because of poor recovery performance of the banks and due to stay of Supreme Court for non-affecting recoveries through attachment and sale of any movable and immovable properties, the position of recoveries is not encouraging. Out of Rs 690 lakhs overdues of these banks as on 30.6.91, about Rs. 407 lakhs pertain to tribals.

9.39 To provide regular loans to new and non defaulting members, it is necessary that banks should have loan eligibility fixed as per norms of NABARD. To assist these banks, a fund should be created at SLDB level for increasing their loan eligibility. It is proposed to provide interest free loan to these banks, recoverable in five years with a moratorium of three years. A sum of Rs. 160.00 lakhs for 6 banks has been provided in Eighth Five Year Plan.

**(xiii) Extending support to weak and non viable PACS**

9.40 There are about 1500 PACS which are having annual lending of less than Rs. 1.00 lakh per year, of which 908 are such societies whose lending is between Rs.

20,000/- and Rs. 1.00 lakh. For increasing their viability and revival of their sickness, a scheme is proposed for providing assistance in the form of margin money as interest free loan subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per society so that society could have working capital and funds for undertaking activities for increasing their business. During Eighth Plan, 800 such weak and non viable PACS will be covered, for which an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been made.

**(xiv) Assistance under the scheme for Integrated Cooperative Development Project**

9.41 With the assistance of N.C.D.C., Integrated Cooperative Development Projects for Jalore and Banskara districts have been prepared with a view essential non-recurring items like steel almira, lockers, furniture to the cooperative societies. These projects have been finalised as per norms and pattern prescribed by of N.C.D.C. More than 85 per cent funds would come from NCDC. Three more projects would be prepared during the course of Eighth Plan. For implementation of all the five projects the total sum of Rs. 1742.76 lakhs would be needed of which State share during 8th Plan period is estimated to be Rs. 213.00 lakhs; the balance funds would be available from NCDC.

**Warehousing and Marketing**

**(i) Managerial Subsidy to Primary Marketing Societies**

9.42 During Eighth Plan, 20 new Krishi Upaj Mandis (KUM) will be coming up. To cover these KUMs, 20 new cooperative marketing societies will be required during 1992-97 period. In the initial stage, it is proposed to open branches of the existing KVSS till they become self sufficient for which managerial assistance is required to be given. A provision of Rs. 3.70 lakhs has been made under this scheme, including Rs. 0.26 lakh being the spillover liability for II and III year's subsidy to the societies organised during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

**(ii) Share Capital to Primary Marketing Societies**

9.43 During Eighth Plan, 20 new branches of cooperative marketing societies are envisaged to be opened. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh as share capital is provided to the new societies in the initial stage to make them operational. The on-going societies will also be assisted by providing share capital assistance. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is being provided for 100 societies in the Eighth Plan.

**(iii) Storage and Warehousing (NCDC IV)**

9.44 The programme of construction of godowns has been taken up under different schemes for storage of farm inputs and consumer goods, etc. In the Seventh Plan, the programme was taken up with EEC assistance. By the end of 1991-92, the total storage capacity created in cooperative sector is about 5.00 lakh tonnes.

9.45 A moderate programme of storage of 35,000 tonnes is targeted under NCDC IV during Eighth Plan with an estimated cost of Rs. 500.00 lakhs. The funding of the project cost is envisaged as under:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
i. NCDC Share	
a. Loan (50 per cent)	250.00
b. Equity (25 per cent)	125.00
ii. State Share- Equity (20 per cent)	100.00
iii. Members Contribution (5 per cent)	25.00
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Total	500.00
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9.46 Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs as State share is being made in the Eighth Plan. 50 godowns of 300 tonnes capacity are targeted to be constructed in the tribal area with an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs.

**(iv) Purchase of Shares of KRIBHCO/IFFCO**

9.47 The IFFCO and KRIBHCO are two fertilizer manufacturing institutions in cooperative sector in the country. These institutions provides help and assistance by way of providing fertilizers to cooperative institutions on credit, taking up the education programme for farmers and also assisting the cooperatives in sales promotion under various schemes. For State partnership in the equity of these national level cooperative institutions, an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is being provided for purchase of shares during Eighth Plan period.

**(v) Assistance to State Institutions like Tilam Sangh / Spinning Federation, etc.**

9.48 Tilam Sangh as State Federation of oilseed growers has come up in 1990-91 and a State Federation of Spinning and Ginning has been established during 1991-92. Likewise, some assistance would also be needed for RAJFED for enhancing its activities in the field of agriculture marketing and purchase under support price. To provide capital base to these institutions, share capital assistance from the State Government is envisaged to be provided during Eighth Plan. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is being provided for the purpose in the Eighth Plan.

**Processing Units**

**(i) Small Scale Processing Units**

9.49 During Eighth Plan, modernisation and rehabilitation of existing small scale ginning and processing units is proposed to be undertaken. The ginning capacity of the units situated in Ganganagar district needs modernisation and rehabilitation. The use of double roller ginning and cotton transportation system will help in lowering the processing cost. All these units need to be rehabilitated in the early years of Eighth Plan. The total cost of modernisation and rehabilitation of 8 ginning processing units is estimated to be Rs. 100 lakhs. The State share would be Rs. 20 lakhs.

9.50 Two new ginning units at Kesarisinghpur and Haila are also proposed to be set up with investment of Rs. 600.00 lakhs. Of which Rs. 30.00 lakhs are to be invested

by societies themselves, Rs. 120.00 lakhs by State Government as its share, besides equity of Rs. 150.00 lakhs and loan of Rs. 300.00 lakhs from NCDC.

9.51 The details of the cost estimates are as under:-

Unit	No. of Units	Total Cost	Members Contri- bution (5%)	State Share as Equity (20%)	(Rs in lakhs)	
					Central Sector from NCDC	
					Equity 25%	Loan 50%
1 New Ginning & Pressing Units	2	500.00	25.00	100.0	125.00	250.00
2 Modernisation & Rehabilitation	8	100.00	5.000	20.0	25.00	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>

9.52 During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been kept as State share for share capital to these societies.

### (ii) Large Sized Processing Units

9.53 In large sized processing units, the establishment of new units in oil sector along with expansion of existing units would be undertaken, whereas in cotton sector modernisation and expansion of Gulabpura, Gangapur and Hanumangarh units and in sugar, expansion of Keshoraipatan Sugar Mills would be undertaken, besides establishment of a new Cooperative Cotton and Oil based Complex in IGNP area.

#### Oil Sector

9.54 In oil sector, besides completion of expansion and modernisation of Fatehnagar and Kota Projects, Oil Projects at Gangapur City, Merta, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Gajsinghpur which are under process, will be completed during Eighth Plan. New Oil Projects at Dholpur, Dausa, Sikar, Tonk, Chittorgarh and Pratapgarh are envisaged to be established during Eighth Plan.

#### Cotton Sector

9.55 In cotton sector modernisation of all the 3 existing mills i.e. Hanumangarh, Gangapur and Gulabpura would be undertaken. A new Cotton and Oil Complex is to be established in IGNP area where production of oil seeds and cotton would be in abundance, in coming years.

#### Sugar

9.56 The existing capacity of Keshoraipatan Sugar Mills will be raised from 1250 to 2500 TPD during Eighth Plan. The modernisation and other programmes have already been under-taken in last 3 years.

9.57 The total requirement of funds under the large sized processing units would be as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Total Cost	Society's Own	State Govt.	NCDC		CDS
				Equity	Loan	
<b>A. Oil</b>						
1. Completion and modernisation of Fatehnagarh & Kota Projects	1100.00	55.00	165.00	220.00	660.00	100.00
2. Price escalation of HDA/EEC assisted Projects	2000.00	100.00	300.00	400.00	1200.00	—
3. New Projects Dholpur, Dausa, Sikar, Tonk, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh	7790.00	389.50	1168.50	1558.00	4674.00	1620.00
<b>B. Cotton</b>						
i. Modernisation of Hanumangarh Mill	1550.00	77.50	310.00	387.50	775.00	—
ii. Modernisation of Gangapur	2000.00	100.00	400.00	500.00	1000.00	—
iii. Modernisation of Gulabpura	1216.40	—	86.40	200.00	930.00	—
iv. New mills in IGINP Area	4000.00	200.00	800.00	1000.00	2000.00	—
<b>C. Sugar</b>						
i. Kesoraipatan Mills	1000.00	75.00	125.00	200.00	600.00	—
<b>Total</b>						
	20656.40	997.00	3354.90	4465.50	11839.00	1720.00

9.58 Thus, the total programme proposed to be undertaken is estimated to cost Rs. 20,656.40 lakhs, of which State Government share would be Rs. 3,354.90 lakhs. Keeping in view the projects to be undertaken during the course of Eighth Plan, it is proposed that a sum of Rs. 2,593.90 lakhs would be made available from the State Plan during Eighth Plan period. Against this allocation of Rs. 2,593.90 lakhs under State plan, a sum of Rs. 12360.50 lakhs would be available from NCDC of which a sum of Rs. 3919.50 lakhs would be as loan equity through State Government and Rs. 8441.00 lakhs as loan direct to the institutions. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1720.00 lakhs would also be available from NCDC as subsidy under cooperative development schemes.

### Consumer Cooperatives

#### (i) Strengthening of State Cooperative Consumer Federation/ Bhandars

9.59 The Rajasthan State Consumer Federation Ltd. (CONFED) is the apex body of cooperative consumer stores. There is need to strengthen and expand its activities so that the CONFED could develop into a federal body and assist Upbhokta Bhandars. To strengthen its financial base, share capital of Rs. 130.00 lakhs would be provided to the CONFED in the Eighth Plan.

#### (ii) Rehabilitation of Weak Consumer Stores

9.60 To rehabilitate and revitalise the weak consumer stores, Government of India has formulated a scheme under which 75 percent is contributed by Government of India and 25 percent share is provided by State Government. Under the scheme a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided under State Plan, as State share, Rs. 75.00 lakhs would be available from Government of India.



## **Education and Training**

### **(i) Education programme**

9.61 For imparting training in the cooperative field there are four cooperative training centres at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, and Kota. Besides this, the Cooperative Education Projects at Sikar, Bharatpur, Jalore, and Jodhpur for training of non-official members are being run. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been made for education programme in the Eighth Plan.

### **(ii) Research and Training**

9.62 For training of office bearers and members of cooperative societies including members of managing committee, 5 projects at Bikaner, Udaipur, Jadhpur, Kota and Jaipur are already functioning in the State. A provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been proposed as spillover liability in the Eighth Plan.

### **(iii) Assistance to RICEM for strengthening, equipping and developing training programme**

9.63 An Integrated Cooperative Training Complex is already functioning in the State. This Training complex comprises of the following training centres:-

1. Training College Jaipur being run by NCCT(NCUI)
2. Training Centre run by SLDB
3. Training Centre run by Rajasthan State Cooperative Unions
4. Agro- Staff Cooperative Training Institute run by State Cooperative Bank under NCDC scheme

9.64 It is necessary to strengthen, develop and equip this institution for undertaking cooperative education programme more effectively. This Rajasthan Institute of Cooperative Education and Management (RICEM) is managed by a State level body. For its development, strengthening, equipping and computerisation, etc. an outlay Rs. 51.50 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Plan.

### **(iv) Training of Departmental Officers at National Level Institutes**

9.65 To increase skills and ability of departmental officers, there is great need of training at national level institutions. It is targeted to train 20 officers each year in Eighth Plan. Rs. 5.00 lakh have been kept for the five year period 1992-97.

## **Labour Cooperatives**

9.66 A sum of Rs. 14.93 lakhs has been provided, of which Rs. 0.93 lakhs are for spillover liability and Rs. 14.00 lakhs for 50 new labour cooperatives to be organised during Eighth Plan period.

## **Urban Cooperatives Banks**

9.67 A sum of Rs. 1.33 lakhs has been kept for managerial subsidy to 2 new urban banks and 6 old banks during Eighth Plan.

### Women's Cooperatives

9.68 A sum of Rs. 7.58 lakhs, including spillover requirement of Rs. 0.58 lakhs has been kept for women's cooperative societies. It is targeted to organise 25 new women cooperatives.

### Cooperatives for Handicapped

9.69 For cooperatives for handicapped, a sum of Rs. 5.90 lakhs has been provided for organising 25 such societies in Eighth Plan.

### Industrial Cooperatives

9.70 For organising 40 industrial cooperatives, a sum of Rs. 15.98 lakhs has been kept as under:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
i. Share capital	6.00
ii. Working capital	6.00
iii. Managerial subsidy	3.98
	-----
Total	15.98
	-----

9.71 Besides outlay under State Plan, an amount of Rs. 10338.51 lakhs is expected to be received from Government of India under central sector/centrally sponsored schemes, and Rs. 12089 lakhs as loan from NCDC through Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank Ltd. to concerned units directly.

9.72 By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan the levels of loaning, etc. are likely to be as under:

	(Rs. in crores)
	<u>1996-97 level</u>
i. Short Term Loan	250.00
ii. Medium Term Loan	10.00
iii. Long Term Loan	50.00
iv. Sale of Fertilisers	150.00
v. Marketing of Agricultural Produce	125.00
vi. Consumer Goods	
a. Urban	400.00
b. Rural	240.00
vii. Storage Capacity (Lakh Tonnes)	5.38

## CHAPTER 10

# RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)

To reduce poverty, economic assets are being made available or training is being imparted to the rural poor for gainful employment so that they may be helped to cross the poverty line. IRDP, in its present form was launched in 1978-79 in 112 selected blocks of Rajasthan and was extended to all the blocks of the State from 2 October 1980. This scheme is being run on 50:50 sharing basis between Central and State Governments.

10.2 The IRDP basically aims at generating additional employment opportunities, and to raise the income level of the identified target groups, consisting of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to SC and ST with preference to bonded labourers, women, physically handicapped and farmers having no means of livelihood, through providing them with some viable economic activities to enable them to cross the poverty line.

10.3 Since inception of the programme till 1990-91, 17.62 lakh families have been benefited. Number of SC, ST and women beneficiaries is 6.27 lakhs, 3.21 lakhs and 1.69 lakhs, respectively. In the year 1991-92 coverage of beneficiaries has been targeted as 1.42 lakhs. In addition to budgetary support, Rs.444.95 crores of institutional finance were also mobilised.

#### Strategy for Eighth Plan

10.4 The main features of the strategy during Eighth Plan are indicated as under:

- (i) In order to ensure that the beneficiary family crosses the poverty line, investment per family will be substantially increased.
- (ii) To ensure that only eligible families are selected, procedure of selection of families as laid down under Antyodaya programme will be incorporated under IRDP.
- (iii) Along with providing economic asset to the family, it will also be ensured that each family becomes the focal point of attention of various development departments. The activities will be so focussed that the selected family gets the maximum benefit out of them and required backward and forward linkages are established.

10.5 In the Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs. 177.13 crores has been made. An equal amount will be available from Government of India. Details are as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
<b>IRDP</b>	
State Share	15863.00
Central Share	15863.00
<b>TRYSEM Infrastructure Development</b>	
State Share	1831.50
Central Share	1831.50
<b>HCM RIPA</b>	
State Share	18.50
Central Share	18.50

10.6 With the above allocations, 7.45 lakh families will be benefited during the Eighth Plan period, of which SC and ST families will be 2.38 lakhs and 0.72 lakhs, respectively.

10.7 It is expected that credit to the tune of Rs.288.90 crores will be mobilised. With this amount it is expected that level of subsidy will be about Rs.4030/- per family at the end of Eighth Plan. Average subsidy per family during Eighth Plan will be about Rs.3364/-.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWCRA)**

10.8 DWCRA scheme was approved as a sub-scheme of the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the Sixth Plan. The scheme is for development of rural women so as to ensure their better participation in the development activities.

10.9 DWCRA programme is being implemented in 79 blocks of 14 districts of the State.

10.10 In the Eighth Plan, besides the committed liabilities of the on-going programme, remaining 16 districts are targeted to be covered under the programme. It is also proposed to saturate the existing programme during the Eighth Plan period. 4440 women groups have been targeted to be formed under the programme. Rs. 933.80 lakhs has been provided for these activities in the Eighth Plan.

10.11 Finding suitable markets for DWCRA products has been a major constraint with most women's groups. This is mainly due to lack of market intelligence and inadequate guidance on marketing.

10.12 At present the groups sell their products in a haphazard manner in the local markets or occasionally through some State level organisation. It is being increasingly felt that a very strong marketing and technical support is necessary to make DWCRA income generation activities viable and sustainable. In view of this, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been kept for marketing organisation for DWCRA products in the Eighth Plan.

## **WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT**

10.13 The women's development programme was started in Rajasthan in 1984 with the specific objective of empowering rural women to be able to recognise and improve their social and economic status. It was felt that women must play a more active role in development. This was sought to be done by empowering them through a process of education and training, communication of information and collective action.

10.14 The Women's Development Project has now been extended to 10 districts in the State. These are Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Banswara, Bhilwara, Kota, Dungarpur, Sikar and Bikaner.

10.15 The financial support from WFP for the programme in the district of Bikaner would be coming to an end by 1993-94. The liability beyond 1993-94 has to be borne by the Government under State Plan. In addition, it is also proposed to extend the programme to the remaining districts of Rajasthan in a phased manner. In the Eighth Plan, the programme would be extended to cover four more districts.

10.16 An outlay of Rs. 1133.00 lakhs has been allocated for Eighth Five Year Plan.

## **JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA (JRY)**

10.17 Rural unemployment and under employment, which particularly affect the poorest segments of the rural population, have been the major contributory factors to the high incidence of poverty in the rural areas. Various rural employment programmes have attempted to increase the income of poorer section of rural population. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a step towards this objective.

10.18 The primary objective of JRY is to generate additional gainful employment opportunities for unemployed and under-employed persons, both men and women, in the rural areas. The secondary objective of JRY is to create socially useful and economically productive community assets.

10.19 The resources under JRY are to be shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 80:20. Under JRY a total provision of Rs. 1250.00 crores has been made for the Eighth Plan. Out of this, the State share will be Rs. 250.00 crores. The Central share will be Rs.1000.00 crores.

10.20 During the Eighth Plan, 34.09 crore mandays of employment will be generated.

## **APNA GAON APNA KAM**

10.21 Rural development, with village as a unit, has been given priority. In order to create the feeling of self sufficiency in villagers a novel scheme of Apna Gaon Apna Kam has been introduced in the state, since 1st January, 1991.

10.22 This scheme is envisaged for generation of additional employment opportunities by creation of durable community assets. The basic aim of the scheme is people's participation in development.

10.23 As per revised funding pattern, 50 per cent would be through public contribution/ panchayats (minimum public contribution being 30 percent) in the form of labour and material, besides 50 per cent being State matching share from JRY/other plan funds.

#### **DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME(DPAP)**

10.24 The DPAP was launched in 1974-75 as a centrally sponsored scheme to be financed by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis. Objective of the programme is to improve the economy of drought prone areas through optimum utilisation of available resources like land and water and to take such developmental activities which would minimise the ill effect of drought and scarcity conditions on local economy. In 1982-83, the blocks covered under Desert Development Programme were taken out from the fold of this programme. Presently, DPAP is being implemented in thirty blocks of eight districts. Area covered consist all the blocks of Dungarpur and Banswara districts, Kherwara, Jhadol and Kotra blocks of Udaipur district, Masuda and Jawaja blocks of Ajmer district, Jhalrapatan, Dug and Khanpur blocks of Jhalawar district, Sangod and Chechat blocks of Kota district, Shahabad and Chhabra blocks of Baran district, Uniara, Deoli and Toda Raisingh of Tonk district, Nadoti and Khandar blocks of Sawai Madhopur district.

#### **Progress during Seventh Plan and Annual Plans 1990- 91 & 1991-92**

10.25 Funds under DPAP are provided on the basis of the area of the block. During the Seventh Plan, expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.2377.78 lakhs. Rs.647.01 lakhs in the year 1990-91 and Rs. 514 lakhs would be spent in the year 1991- 92. Physical progress during the Seventh Plan and annual plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 is summarised below:

Item	Unit	Achievement during		
		VII Plan	1990-91	1991-92
1. Soil Conservation -Area Covered	Ha.	21471	5574	4755
2. Creation of additional irrigation potential	Ha.	2398	407	1681
3. Afforestation and Pasture Development- Plantation	Ha.	10918	2416	4196

10.26 It is felt that financial allocations should be substantially enhanced during the Eighth Five Year Plan period to make the programme more result oriented to achieve the objective of rapid and over all development of the drought prone areas.

10.27 Eighth Five Year Plan Working Group on Area Development constituted by Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has recommended in its interim report the scale of investment of the order of Rs.30

lakhs per annum for the blocks having geographical area less than 500 sq. kms., Rs.35 lakhs for the blocks having geographical area from 500-1000 sq. kms. and Rs.40 lakhs for the blocks having geographical area more than 1000 sq. kms. On the basis of these norms of investment, projections for the Eighth Five Year Plan have been made which work out to Rs.73.80 crores.

10.28 While making sectoral allocation, the existing weightage pattern as indicated by the Government of India has been kept in view i.e. 30 percent of allocation for land development and soil conservation works etc., 20 percent for water resources development, 25 percent for afforestation and pasture development and 15% for other activities. The establishment cost has been kept as 10 percent.

### **Physical Programme**

10.29 For arriving at the targets of soil conservation activities, physical targets have been estimated on the basis of cost norms of Rs.3500/- per hectare, under water resources development, irrigation potential has been estimated by applying the cost norms of Rs.40,000/- per hectare. Under afforestation and pasture development, area under plantation has been projected by applying cost norms of Rs.12,000/- per hectare. By investing Rs.73.80 crores during the plan period it is envisaged to cover 63,258 hectares under soil and moisture conservation, additional irrigation potential is to be created in 3688 hectares and 15,374 hectares of area is to be covered under various afforestation schemes. 2500 Khallies would be constructed. This investment is expected to generate about 180.35 lakh mandays of employment during the plan period.

### **DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, INCLUDING FRINGE AREA DEVELOPMENT**

10.30 Desert Development Programme (DDP) is a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme. The programme covers 85 blocks of 11 desert districts of the State viz. Bikaner, Barmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Nagaur, Churu, Pali, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Sikar and Jhunjhunu. The desert forming 60 percent of the area of the State covers about 40 percent of the total population.

10.31 The basic approach to desert development is to emphasise the accelerated economic development of the area, reducing the severity of drought conditions, improving the quality of life by providing higher employment opportunities and better living conditions alongwith conscious efforts for checking the march of desert. The programme of desert development should, therefore, include development of agriculture, forestry including fodder and pastoral resources, development of animal husbandry and sheep husbandry, provision for cattle drinking water supply, minor irrigation including ground water development and rural electrification, alongwith development of rural industries, etc.

10.32 Development impetus introduced in the past had been piece meal and adhoc in nature. The rural works programme earlier introduced also could not make any substantial headway. A beginning was made in this direction by introducing DPAP in the year 1974-75. In 1977-78, DDP was started in the State on the basis of the

recommendations of the N.C.A. to arrest the process of desertification and to develop the available resources of the desert area and for drought proofing. Various schemes have been implemented under the programme with the objective of drought proofing the area and lessening the incidence of drought conditions as well as to arrest the process of desertification.

### **Review of Seventh Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92**

10.33 Though allocations during Seventh Plan were enhanced in comparison to the Sixth Plan expenditure of Rs. 125.90 crores, but looking to the problems of the area and requirement of the people, the funds remained highly insufficient. Total allocation provided by Government of India amounted to Rs.147.06 crores only. Per capita investment of funds during Seventh Plan comes to only Rs.190. It is felt that financial allocations should be substantially increased during Eighth Plan period to make the programme more purposeful and result oriented to achieve the objective of rapid and over all development of the desert area.

10.34 During the Seventh Five Year Plan period the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.14648.10 lakhs. As regards physical progress, 42,637 hectares of area was covered under soil and moisture conservation, additional irrigation potential was created in 10,367 hectares, afforestation was done in 68,443 hectares, besides completion of 3983 cattle drinking water supply works.

10.35 In the year 1990-91, an expenditure of Rs. 38 crores was incurred. 5911 hectare of area was covered under soil and moisture conservation, additional irrigation potential was created in 3124 hectares, afforestation was done in 8686 hectares, besides completion of 1565 cattle drinking water supply works.

10.36 An amount of Rs. 38 crores was spent in the year 1991-92. It is envisaged to cover 12396 hectare of area under soil and moisture conservation, creation of 3467 hectares additional irrigation potential, afforestation in 13540 hectares, besides completion of 1612 cattle drinking water supply works in the year 1991-92.

### **Eighth Five Year Plan**

#### **(a) Existing DDP Area**

10.37 Eighth Five Year Plan Working Group on Area Development constituted by Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Rural Development had recommended in its report the scale of investment of the order or Rs.50 lakhs per thousand sq. km. of area per year. On the basis of the above norm of investment, projections for the Eighth Plan period were made which were of Rs.538.76 crores.

10.38 However, for Ganganagar district the area norm has not been applied and proposals have been made keeping in view the area of Nohar and Bhadra blocks only. While making sectoral allocations the existing weightages have been kept in view, according to which 75 percent of the total funds are to be provided for core sector activities. Establishment cost has been kept at 10 percent.



10.39 A provision of Rs. 53876.00 lakhs is required for the Eighth Plan period, as per sectoral details given below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Land Development, Soil & Moisture Conservation	7885.00
2. Water Resource Development	10719.00
3. Afforestation & Pasture Development	21811.00
4. Other Activities	8077.00
5. Project Administration	5384.00
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Total	53876.00
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### **Physical Programme**

10.40 For arriving at the targets of soil conservation activities, physical targets have been estimated on the basis of the cost norm of Rs.6000 per hectare. Under water resources development, irrigation potential has been estimated by applying the cost norm of Rs.30,000 per hectars. Under afforestation and pasture development, area under plantation has been indicated by applying cost norm of Rs.3500 per hectare. Similarly, for cattle drinking water supply works, average cost norm of Rs.65,000 has been applied. Thus, by investing Rs.53876.00 lakhs during Eighth Plan period, it is envisaged to cover 92,960 hectares under soil conservation works, additional irrigation potential would be created in about 24,200 hectares, 3,76,627 hectare would be covered under afforestation. Besides this, about 13,463 cattle drinking water supply works would be undertaken. By this investment, about 1259 lakh mandays of employment would be created during the entire plan period.

### **(b) Development of Fringe Areas**

10.41 The Sub Group constituted for formulation of proposals for Seventh Plan of DDP/DPAP, Area Development and Land Reforms felt the need of taking up a separate programme of development for such areas which are contiguous to the areas of districts covered under DDP and where desertic conditions are existing. Development on such fringe areas would not only check the spread of desertic conditions but would also have a beneficial effect on the peripheral areas of desert districts. It is proposed to have afforestation activity only in these areas, so that the process of greening of desert should start from fringes and should extend to peripheral areas. If peripheral areas could become green, the task of tackling core desert areas would become much easier.

10.42 The details of identified fringe areas are given below:-

District	Panchayat Samiti	No. of the Villages
1. Udaipur	Bhim	94
	Deogarh	13
2. Ajmer	Kishangarh	57
	Ajmer	59
3. Jaipur	Amber	15
	Dudu	2
	Phulera	68
	Kotputli	19
4. Sirohi	Sheoganj	17
	Sirohi	30
	Reoder	9

10.43 As indicated above, only afforestation and pasture development activity has been envisaged for the development of the fringe areas for the Eighth Plan. The Government of India could either include these areas under the existing Desert Development Programme or a separate 100% C.S.S. may be initiated. As for afforestation and pasture development, 40 percent funds of the total allocation are allowed by Government of India under DDP, the scale of investment of Rs.50 lakhs per thousand sq. km. has been reduced to Rs.20 lakhs per thousand sq. km. for making projections for the Eighth Plan. Keeping in view the area in different districts, Rs.16.29 crores could be required for undertaking various desert afforestation activities in these areas. Project administration cost has been kept at 10 percent. By investing the proposed amount it is envisaged to cover about 18,000 hectares under afforestation activities during the plan period.

#### UNTIED FUND

10.44 To give due importance to the felt needs and aspirations of the local people, it has become all the more necessary that some of the planning functions should be transferred to the districts. With this object, provision of Untied Funds has been kept in the State Plan. During 1990-91 an amount of Rs.961.00 lakhs has been allocated to all the districts as untied funds. A sum of Rs. 15 crores were spent under the programme during 1991-92.

10.45 At present, distribution of untied funds to the districts is based on population, area and SC/ST population

10.46 Earlier, District Collectors were being asked to send the proposals of public utility works of rural and urban areas which do not create any future liabilities to the State. Works were being sanctioned with the condition that they should be completed within the allocated amount. Since 1991-92 the decision making process has been further decentralised to the district level.

10.47 The likely schemes which may be undertaken out of these funds are mainly to fill-up the gaps in the different sectors. These may be drinking water both for human and animals, construction of school buildings, hospitals, dispensaries, maternity centres, community halls, approach roads, drainage, etc. in both rural and urban areas. JRY guidelines with suitable amendments will be followed for the implementation of these schemes.

10.48 An outlay of Rs. 225 crores has been provided in the Eighth Plan.

#### **TEES ZILE TEES KAM**

10.49 With a view to best utilisation of available limited local resources by the district itself in the shortest period, the scheme of Tees Zile Tees Kam has been launched in the State in the year 1991-92. Investment in the districts is made keeping in view the scope of development and available resources.

10.50 The district is supposed to select any one activity among the following activities:

1. Lift Irrigation
2. Sprinkler, Construction of Pucca Field Channels, etc.
3. Anicut and Minor Irrigation
4. Tourism Development
5. Development of Animal Husbandry
6. Construction of School Building
7. Construction of Hospital Building
8. Pasture and Forest Development
9. Alkaline Soil Improvement
10. Electricity
11. Drinking Water
12. Roads
13. Handicrafts
14. Family Welfare
15. Literacy
16. Welfare of Backward Sections

10.51 The selection of activity is to be made by the Governing Council of the respective District Rural Development Agency. All public representatives and DLOs of the district are the members of this district body. Intention is to involve the public

representatives in the process of local planning and development to the maximum extent possible.

10.52 The main stress is to develop the selected activity completely in whole of the district. Besides, the available funds at the disposal of the district from other sources can also be utilised in developing this activity both in urban and rural areas as per needs of the district.

10.53 The works are supposed to be executed through the concerned departments. The execution and monitoring of the programme is done at the district level through the Chief Planning Officer under over all direction of the Collector.

10.54 An outlay of Rs. 190.00 crores has been provided for Tees Zile Tees Kam for the Eighth plan period.

### **RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS**

10.55 An outlay of Rs. 4953.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department, which includes Rs.3605.00 lakhs as committed liability of matching share under revitalisation of Panchayati Raj, Rs. 60 lakhs for completing the construction of Panchayat Bhawan and Rs. 50 lakhs for training centres.

#### **Revitalisation of Panchayat Raj**

10.56 The responsibilities and magnitude of work assigned to the panchayati raj institutions have considerably increased in recent years. Supporting staff in these institutions thus also increased at Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Panchayat levels. A provision of Rs.3605.00 lakhs as committed liabilities is being provided under this head as State share for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. Besides, provision of Rs. 492 lakhs for staff has also been kept for the new carved out 30 panchayat samitis due to redemarcation of limits.

#### **Construction of Rural Latrines**

10.57 The State Government has taken up the scheme of construction of public latrines in rural areas. Rs.200.00 lakhs have been allocated under this programme. Besides, a centrally sponsored scheme of low cost sanitation assisted by UNICEF is also being implemented by the Department. It is envisaged to construct about 64 thousand latrines in the Eighth Plan.

#### **Matching Grant to Panchayats to Raise Own Tax Revenue**

10.58 The scheme of providing matching grant to panchayats to raise own tax revenue (other than octroi) will be continued in the Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been made.

#### **Training Centres for V.L.Ws.**

10.59 At present there are 7353 gram panchayats in the State in which one VLW will be posted.

10.60 By the end of Seventh Plan there was only one training centre at Mandore district Jodhpur where 100 VLWs are trained in a year. Two new centres for training of 300 VLWs (150 VLWs in each centre) have been opened in the year 1991-92 .

10.61 The Government of India sanctioned Rs.33.20 lakhs for the construction of the building. An allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Plan for these Training Centres, as committed liability.

#### **Construction of Panchayat Bhawan**

10.62 For construction of Panchayat Bhawan, the State Government provides 50 percent fund and the remaining expenditure will be financed by the panchayat samitis from their own resources. The total cost of construction of this building as per PWD estimates based on 1985-86 prices was of Rs.119.40 lakhs which has since been revised to Rs.240.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs have been provided under State Plan upto 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been kept under State Plan to complete this building during Eighth Plan Period. The remaining amount will be contributed by the Panchayat Samitis.

#### **Construction and Modernisation of Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Buildings**

10.63 State Government provides 50 percent fund for the construction of new buildings to those Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis which can finance the remaining 50 percent from their own resources. During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), an amount of Rs.46.10 lakhs was spent on the modernisation/ construction of Zila Parishads and panchayat samiti buildings. The expenditure under this head has been Rs. 55.00 lakhs in the year 1990-91 and Rs.65.00 lakhs in the year 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been Kept for Eighth Plan. Out of this, Rs. 75.00 lakhs are for the construction of buildings of the newly created three Zila Parishads i.e. Dausa, Baran and Rajsamand. Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the modernisation of the 25 Zila Parishad buildings and Rs. 200.00 lakhs for all the 237 Panchayat Samitis buildings.

#### **Jeeps for Panchayat Samitis**

10.64 The vehicles in most of the Panchayat Samitis are old and have outlived their life and therefore, require replacement. It is envisaged to provide/replace 100 jeeps and 3 cars to the Panchayat Samitis besides 3 cars to 3 new Zila Parishads. An outlay of Rs.231.00 lakhs has been allocated for purchase of jeeps, cars and POL etc. in the Eighth Plan .

#### **Installation of Computer System**

10.65 For proper and smooth monitoring and storage of data and its timely feed back, a computer system is envisaged to be installed at the headquarter. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been kept for hard/soft wares alongwith the necessary staff cost.

#### **INDIRA GANDHI PANCHAYATI RAJ SANSTHAN**

10.66 The Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan is a leading institute undertaking research and studies on panchayati raj, organising training, seminars and

workshops and acts as a store house of collection/dissemination of information on the subject. It imparts training to all the functionaries in regard to their rights, duties and responsibilities.

10.67 For the Eighth Plan a provision of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been made for the Institute as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
i. Committed liability for construction of hostel building	11.56
ii. Construction of residential quarters	20.00
iii. Research Wing	20.44
iv. Study Exchange Programme	20.00
v. International/Inter-State Conference and Seminars, etc.	22.00
vi. Installation of Computer System	8.40
vii. Creation of new posts, furniture, hiring of bus, etc.	27.60
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Total	130.00
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10.68 Besides strengthening the existing activities, provision of staff, furniture for hostel/office, computer system has also been provided in the Eighth Plan. One more Research wing is also envisaged to be set up.

## LAND REFORMS

### ASSISTANCE TO ASSIGNEES OF CEILING SURPLUS LAND

10.69 The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the allottees to enable them in preparation and improvement of allotted land so that they could take productive agriculture.

10.70 Assistance is provided to the allottees of Ceiling Surplus Land which was allotted to them after 1-1-1975. Only those allottees are eligible for assistance who have possession of the allotted land. The rate of assistance is Rs.2500/- per hectare subject to a ceiling of Rs.8000/- in an individual case. This assistance is to be utilised for development of land and purchase of inputs required for the agricultural production. Not more than 10 percent of the assistance can also be utilised for consumption needs. The expenditure is shared by the State and Central Government on 50:50 basis.

10.71 As per the information available, 1.66 lakh hectare ceiling surplus land has been allotted to 74,000 allottees. The main difficulty is with regard to possession of land. Old experience is that only 30 percent of the allottees have actual possession of the allotted land. Out of 74,000 allottees, 20,517 allottees have been assisted under the programme upto 1991-92. It is proposed that during Eighth Plan period 10000 allottees will be provided assistance totalling Rs.250 lakhs, which will be shared by State

and Central Government on 50:50 basis. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 125 lakhs has been made as State share under the programme.

### **AGRICULTURE CENSUS**

10.72 Agriculture census is a Central sector plan scheme. Entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India, except the expenditure on rent of the office, printing of forms and reports, stationery, etc.

10.73 For Eighth Plan, Rs. 17.80 lakhs have been provided for meeting the liability of items to be funded by the State Government.

### **SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT**

10.74 For the Eighth Plan, a sum of Rs.880.00 lakhs is being allocated as under :-

#### **(a) Creation of Three New Survey and Settlement Parties**

10.75 In order to complete the survey and settlement of three tribal districts, namely, Dungarpur, Banswara and Sirohi, three new settlement parties are targeted to be created in a phased manner. Rs.520.00 lakhs have been provided for these parties.

#### **(b) Record Room**

10.76 To equip the record room constructed in 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the Eighth Plan.

#### **(c) Modernisation and Aerial Survey Instruments**

10.77 Presently, survey work is done through conventional methods which have become out-dated. It is time consuming and staff oriented. There is need to modernise it. Government of India has sanctioned Aerial Survey Instruments of Rs.140 lakhs in the year 1990-91 on 50:50 matching basis. It is expected that such equipment etc worth Rs.700 lakhs would be available in the Eighth Plan. Accordingly, State share of Rs. 350 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

### **STRENGTHENING AND MODERNISATION OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION**

#### **Board of Revenue**

10.78 For strengthening and modernisation of revenue administration, a provision of Rs.1100.00 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Plan for following activities :

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Purchase of Jeeps	799.47
2. Research and Study Centre	25.55
3. F A X	0.50
4. Telex	0.25
5. Upgradation of Training Facilities	238.38
6. Reference Library	8.00
7. Augmentation of Computer	27.60

8. Electronic Typewriters	0.25
	-----
Total	1100.00
	-----

10.79 To accelerate the mobility and ensure effective supervision, 189 jeeps will be provided to the border area desert/ tribal area tehsils in the Eighth Plan. Provision has been made for purchase of jeeps, including POL and drivers.

10.80 To conduct the study of work load on various revenue officers, simplification and rationalisation of revenue laws and regulations, manpower planning, orientation workshop for senior level officers, etc. a Research and Study Centre has already been set up in the year 1990-91. A provision of Rs. 25.55 lakhs has been made for the Research and Study Centre as a committed liability.

10.81 The existing training facilities to impart training to the Revenue Department functionaries are envisaged to be upgraded in the Eighth Plan. Construction of Patwar Training Schools alongwith hostel and residential buildings have already been sanctioned. Provision has been made to complete these buildings as also for the staff, etc. for the Rajasthan Revenue Research and Training Institute, Ajmer and Patwar Training School, Jodhpur in the Eighth Plan.

10.82 To provide the books for references required for revenue units at the District headquarters, Reference libraries are being provided to each district. In the year 1991-92 facilities of reference library have been provided to 14 districts. It is proposed to extend this facility in the remaining 16 districts during the Eighth Plan, for which an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been proposed.

10.83 Besides, provision has also been proposed for Telex, FAX, augmentation of computer, and electronic typewriter for the Eighth Plan.



## CHAPTER 11

# SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

### MEWAT REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Mewat, as indicated by the name, is the area predominantly inhabited by people of Meo community. Government of Rajasthan has constituted a Mewat Regional Development Board in February, 1987 for social and economic development in Mewat areas of Alwar and Bharatpur districts.

11.2 In district Alwar, 7 Panchayat Samitis i.e. Tijara, Ramgarh, Kishangarhbas, Laxmangarh, Mundawar, Umrain and Kathoomar, while in Bharatpur district, three Panchayat Samitis i.e. Kaman, Nagar and Deeg have been included in this project. The programme of Mewat area development is implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies of Alwar and Bharatpur. At the State level, the Secretary, SS & IRD is incharge for the administrative, financial, supervision and monitoring of the programme.

11.3 Under the general supervision of the Board, a Regional Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner, Jaipur has also been constituted with the objective of field level monitoring and better execution of the different programmes in the region.

11.4 For the Eighth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been made, out of which Rs.35.00 lakhs are to meet the committed liability of the staff sanctioned for execution of the programme and Rs. 365.00 lakhs for taking up new works.

### ARAVALLI DEVELOPMENT

11.5 The Central Sector Scheme of Development of Hill Areas was initiated in the Fifth Five Year Plan with the basic objective to restore, preserve and develop the eco-system in hill areas in such a manner that it serves the socio-economic requirements of the people. The scheme at present covers the following areas:

1. Himalayan & Other Hill Region
2. Western Ghat Hill Tracts
3. The Nilgiris

11.6 The State Government has been requesting the Government of India for the inclusion of the Aravalli hill area under this scheme.

11.7 In the year 1986, the Planning Commission, Govt. of India, set up an Expert Group on delineation of Hill areas under the Chairmanship of Surveyor General of

India. The Group evolved the criteria for delineation of hill areas for inclusion in the central sector programme of hill development. Based on the criterion evolved by the areas in the country, inter alia, some parts of Aravalli hills have been identified for inclusion in the national programme

235 - 253

of great national importance in determining the surface of Rajasthan, Haryana, M.P., Gujarat and U.P. and acting as the eastward spread of the desert.

Earlier had dense forests and higher intensity of tree cover and wild life in the vast tracts of higher hills and valleys. Deforestation has caused severe strain on the eco-system. Over environmental, ecological deterioration has been taking place due to :-

- increasing human & cattle pressure;
- Deforestation;
- Expansion of mining and quarrying operations;
- Expansion of desert conditions

Wind and soil erosion have caused 'in situ' changes and converted fertile soil into barren rocks. One of the main causes of Aravalli hills is deforestation. The region has a high density of human and livestock population. The human interference has percolated deep in the forest area, depleting the flora and woody masses. The grass cover over these hills continue to be overgrazed. The deforestation on extensive scale has led to the removal of the top fertile soil cover, silting of river channels and reservoirs, lowering of water table, decline in soil fertility and water retention capacity. All these have resulted in the imbalance of eco-system and depletion in the resource base in the region, adversely affecting the habitat. The deforestation has turned the Aravallis into a very fragile and vulnerable eco-system.

11.11 Ecological regeneration of Aravalli hill region is essential to;

- i) check the onward march of the Thar desert north-east of Aravalli hills towards Indo-Gangetic Plains.
- ii) reforest degraded hill areas so as to achieve the targets set under the National Forest Policy of India.
- iii) avoid the emergence of rocky hill patches by arresting deforestation and soil erosion.
- iv) restore the ecological stability on the hill areas.
- v) protect and provide a natural habitat to tribals in the southern Aravalli tribal belt.

11.12 The Aravalli hill region identified for inclusion in the programme comprises of 41,447 sq. kms. in 120 blocks in 16 districts. This includes 11786 sq. kms. of other hill areas having less than 30% slope. The hill area proper, thus, will cover 29661 sq. kms.

11.13 Thus there has to be a strategy mix for proper development of Aravalli region. Accordingly, during Eighth Plan the following approach is suggested:

- i) An integrated approach in the planning of the entire eco-region based on local resource endowment and growth potential.
- ii) The development plan must take due note of the genuine needs and aspirations of the people. The nature and magnitude of dependency on land must be duly respected.
- iii) Priority to be accorded to development of forest with a view to restore the eco-system, as also to generate employment opportunities for the local inhabitants.
- iv) Soil and water conservation to be emphasised : There is an urgent need for the conservation and proper utilisation of water resources basin-wise.
- v) Providing sustained supplies of fuel & fodder : tree species which provide both fuel & fodder to be encouraged. Pasture land development to receive greater emphasis.
- vi) Providing alternative energy sources to reduce the pressure on forests.
- vii) Horticulture programme will be encouraged.
- viii) Animal husbandry programme has to be encouraged, keeping in view the stock of animals and the availability of fodder sources in the area.
- ix) Plugging of gap areas on the Aravallis hills : The plugging of gap areas require immediate attention for the control of the expansion of desert towards Indo- Gangetic plains.
- x) Waste lands development : The hill areas of Rajasthan suffer mostly because of the existence of large chunks of land under the category of wastelands. These should be developed by plantation, water conservation, wild life preservation, pasture development, sand dune stabilisation, afforestation in gap areas, regeneration of rocky hill areas and preservation of left-over top soil.
- xi) The community for whose benefit the programme is undertaken should be involved actively.

11.14 Considering the national importance of Aravallis in maintaining the ecological equilibrium, a massive effort for the rejuvenation of the Aravalli eco-system is urgently called for. Keeping in view the extensive deforestation and biotic pressure on land in this region stress is required to be given to the development of forestry which in addition to restoration of the eco-system would also generate employment

opportunities for the local people; soil & water conservation for proper utilisation of scarce water resources; breed improvement under animal husbandry alongwith fodder development; wasteland development by plantation, water conservation etc.; development of horticulture; and promotion of alternate sources of energy to reduce pressure on forests.

11.15 Keeping in view the special problems of Aravalli hill region, variable agro-climatic conditions, high unit cost of providing infrastructure and distinct socio-cultural features of the communities inhabiting the area, the State Government suggested programmes under relevant sectors on the pattern of Hill Area Development Programme. The Working Group in the Planning Commission has finally accepted the contention of the State Government, viz, inclusion of Aravalli Hills under Hill Area Development Programme. The Group has, however, recommended that the cost of afforestation, water harvesting and soil and water conservation programmes in the Aravalli region be shared between the State and the Centre in the ratio of 1:3. The issue is under consideration of the Planning Commission. For coordination and implementation of the programme, the Forest Department has been designated as nodal department at the State level.

11.16 In the Eighth Plan, a lumpsum provision of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been proposed under State plan to meet the State share of the programmes when the programme is agreed to by the Planning Commission for inclusion under HADP, or under some special Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

#### **Innovative Schemes / Decentralised Development**

11.17 A lumpsum provision of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs has been kept in the Eighth Plan to take up innovative schemes/ activities. The provision is mainly for strengthening of revenue administration in the State, particularly at the field level.

11.18 Revenue administration, since long, has been a vital organ of the State administration. With increased responsibilities of the Government overtime, the role and importance of the district administrative machinery has increased even more. However, while other organs of State administration, like police, have eventually been extended and strengthened over time and are in the process of modernisation, suitable augmentation/ strengthening of the revenue administration has generally got low priority. It has, therefore, not been able to cope up with the growing needs and aspirations of the local people. To make it more versatile and responsive to the people, improvement in the existing set up/ facilities is essential. It is with this objective that the above provision has been kept in the Eighth Plan. The nature of the schemes/ activities envisaged to be taken up will be such that they add to the efficiency of the administration, more effective execution and better supervision of the programmes.

## CHAPTER 12

# IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Rajasthan has predominantly agricultural economic base, where nearly half of the State Domestic Product is contributed by agriculture and allied sectors. The State has Chambal as the only perennial river. Therefore, agriculture is mostly dependent on rainfall. Irrigation, therefore, plays a very important part in shaping the strategy for economic development of the State.

12.2 Irrigation has been receiving priority consideration in allocation of funds in the successive plans. As a result, irrigation potential in the State has gone up from 4 lakh hectares in 1950-51 to 22.32 lakh hectares as at the end of Seventh Plan.

12.3 The strategy for the Eighth Plan concentrates on consolidation of on-going works, besides harnessing potential of untapped sources, specially through the share of Rajasthan in inter-State waters, and taking up minor irrigation works, which have short gestation period.

12.4 Details of outlays during Seventh Plan, annual plans 1990-91, 1991-92 and Eighth Plan (1992-97), are summarised below in the following table:-

Table 12.1 : Outlay and expenditure under Irrigation

(Rs.in crores)

Item	Seventh Plan Outlay	1990-91 Expenditure	1991-92 Expenditure (likely)	Outlay during Eighth Plan (1992-97)
1.Irrigation	517.86	110.11	136.10	1310.08
2.Minor Irrigation	50.40	21.90	30.01	171.92
3.Command Area Development	99.44	41.99	48.31	412.69
4.Flood Control	12.60	3.07	3.16	21.00
5.Colonisation	2.09	0.42	0.56	4.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>682.39</b>	<b>177.49</b>	<b>214.18</b>	<b>1919.99</b>

12.5 Details of different schemes/important projects for the Eighth Five Year Plan, in comparison to the outlays during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) are outlined in the following table:-

Table 12.2: Projectwise outlay and expenditure

Scheme/Project	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Seventh Plan 1985-90		Outlay during Eighth Plan
	Outlay	Expenditure	
<b>A. Multipurpose Projects</b>			
1. Beas	(-)7.00	(-)100.39	—
2. Chambal	895.00	643.60	738.00
3. Mahi Bajaj Sagar	3163.00	9175.75	12000.00
Sub-total(A)	<u>4051.00</u>	<u>9718.96</u>	<u>12738.00</u>
<b>B-Major Projects</b>			
<b>1. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project</b>			
a) Stage-I	1250.00	3816.00	]
b) Stage-II	25000.00	15974.10	]
Sub-total(1)	<u>26250.00</u>	<u>19790.10</u>	<u>43007.40</u>
2. Jakham	1530.00	2088.36	1800.00
3. Gurgaon Canal	20.00	448.04	1270.00
4. Okhla Barrage	130.00	10.00	200.00
5. Narmada	2260.00	113.30	6400.00
6. Sidhmukh	50.00	]	]
7. Nohar	50.00	15.18	]
8. Bisalpur	1200.00	1333.56	10000.00
9. Indira Lift	—	—	]
10. Gagrin	—	—	]
11. Manohar Thana	—	—	]
12. Pipalda Lift	—	—	]
13. Dholpur Lift	—	—	]
14. Thein Dam	100.00	—	]
Sub-total(B)	<u>31590.00</u>	<u>23798.54</u>	<u>77577.40</u>
C- Medium Projects	9105.00	10406.11	22982.00
D- Modernisation	5300.00	2095.92	3010.00
E- Construction of Field Channels and Improvement of Efficiency of Important Projects under NWDP	100.00	2.34	500.00
F- Warabandi	100.00	—	—
G- Survey and Investigation	800.00	810.60	2200.00
H- Design and Research	200.00	8.25	350.00

Scheme/Project	Seventh Plan 1985-90		]	Outlay during Eighth Plan
	Outlay	Expenditure		
I- Irrigation Management Training Institute	440.00	220.25	]	750.00
J- Training Institute for Subordinate Engineers	100.00	-	]	
K- Evaluation Studies	-	-	]	
L- Reassessment of Command Under Major and Medium Projects	-	-	]	
M- Study on Erratic Behaviour of Monsoon	-	-	]	400.00
N- Preparation of Integrated Master Plan	-	-	]	
O- Dam Safety Measures	-	-		5500.00
P- Completion of on-going Works	-	-		5000.00
<b>Total Irrigation</b>	<b>51786.00</b>	<b>47060.97</b>		<b>131007.40</b>

### Irrigation (Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Bisalpur and Mahi Bajaj Sagar)

12.6 The itemwise breakup of outlays for the Eighth Plan are as follows:-

	(Rs.in lakhs)
A- Multipurpose Projects	738
B- Dam Safety Measures	5500
C- Major Projects	24570
D- Medium Projects	22982
E- Modernisation Projects	3010
F- Water Development Services	4200
G- Flood Control Works	2100
H- Minor Irrigation Projects	15000
I- For Completion of On-going Projects	5000
<b>Total : Chief Engineer Irrigation</b>	<b>83100</b>
II. Bisalpur	10000
III. Mahi	12000
<b>Grand Total (I to III)</b>	<b>105100</b>

### **i. Major and Medium Project**

12.7 In major projects, Narmada and Sidhmukh & Nohar projects are envisaged to be executed with foreign assistance. Sidhmukh and Nohar Projects have been cleared for assistance by EEC, whereas Narmada project is proposed to be posed for foreign assistance. Among the medium projects, water resources yet to be tapped lie in Chambal and Mahi basins, which have inter-State ramifications. Due to limitation of geography, Mahi waters can not be exploited unless there is understanding with the Government of Gujarat to carry feeder canal through their territory. However, in case of Chambal, for exploitation of water resources below Kota Barrage the site lie within the State of Rajasthan, whose development can be taken up more or less independently, except for some projects which tap catchment of Madhya Pradesh, for which their consent may be necessary. In view of this situation, new projects would be taken up mostly in Chambal Basin.

ii. Rajasthan has been allocated 0.50 MAF waters of Narmada, which will be carried to Rajasthan border from Sardar Sarovar through 456 km. long canal through Gujarat territory. The estimated cost of this project, technically cleared by the CWC, is Rs.468 crores, out of which Rs.200 crores is the share cost payable to the Government of Gujarat. As per the latest construction programme formulated by the Government of Gujarat, the canal upto Rajasthan border will be completed by 1997, hence efforts need to be made to complete Rajasthan's portion of canal system substantially by this date to utilise this water.

12.8 Rajasthan has not paid its share to Gujarat so far due to which Government of Gujarat is demanding interest charges. However, provision made for this project in the Eighth Plan is Rs.64.00 crores.

### **ii. Modernisation Projects**

12.9 Ganganagar area of Rajasthan is getting water from Punjab, through Bikaner canal in Punjab, constructed in 1927 or so. This canal has been damaged badly and can jeopardise our supplies unless special repairs are undertaken on this project. Part work relating to link canal from Rajasthan feeder has almost been completed and after the link is connected to Rajasthan feeder, we will have to pay our share cost to Punjab for repairs of the Bikaner canal in Punjab territory. This work can not be postponed once Punjab agrees to undertake this work. For modernisation of this project, a provision of Rs.15 crores has been made out of which Rs. 4.00 crores are for Gang link channel (M.L.System); token provision of Rs.1.00 crore for Punjab portion and Rs. 10.00 crores have been provided for some works to be undertaken in Rajasthan portion. Besides this, Rs. 12.65 crores have been kept for Jaisamand, Gambhiri and Meja projects and Rs. 2.45 crores for other modernisation projects.

### **Water Development Services**

12.10 Due to paucity of funds resulting in neglect of maintenance of the completed irrigation projects, full benefits of irrigation are not being realised.

12.11 It is proposed to include proposals for restoration and improvement of these



works in the Eighth Plan for which provision of Rs.5 crores has been made.

## V. Externally Aided Projects

### i. FRG Project

12.12 The total appraised cost of 11 approved minor irrigation projects is Rs.21.68 crores, out of which, Rs.15.17 crores will be provided by the F.R.G. as per the agreement.

### ii. Dam Safety Project

12.13 An agreement with the World Bank has been signed for Rs.55 crores for rehabilitation of 7 dams in distress and review of safety aspects of another 124 dams. The outlay for this programme is Rs.55 crores during Eighth Plan. A sum of Rs.44 crores will be reimbursed by the World Bank during the Eighth Plan.

### iii. Sidhmukh and Nohar Projects

12.14 These projects were posed to EEC for assistance and final approval of the projects has been done by their team. A provision of Rs. 146 crores is being made for Eighth Plan for these projects against which EEC assistance will be of the order of Rs.106 crores. The total EEC assistance will be of the order of Rs.150.00 crores on these projects till completion.

### iv. Narmada Project

12.15 World Bank aid is being sought for this project on the basis of agreement reached between Government of Gujarat and World Bank. Out of total requirement for this project, Rs.71 crores are expected to be available from the World Bank till its completion. A provision of Rs. 64.00 crores has been kept in the Eighth Plan.

### Creation of Additional Irrigation Potential During Eighth Plan (1992-97)

12.16 During Seventh Five Year Plan, additional irrigation potential was created in 133.59 thousand hectares. During Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), it is targeted to create additional irrigation potential in 178.31 thousand hectares. The scheme-wise break up of the targets fixed for creation of additional irrigation potential during Eighth Plan is as follow:

Name of the Project	(Hectares) Target for creation of additional irrigation potential during Eighth Plan
1. Projects under C.E.Irrigation	
i. Multipurpose Projects (Lift Schemes)	6000
ii. Major Projects	19504
iii. Medium projects	57754
iv. Modernisation Projects	2050
v. Minor Irrigation Projects	53000
Total 1	138308

Name of the Project	Target for creation of additional irrigation potential during Eighth Plan
2. Bisalpur	20000
3. Mahi	20000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>178308</b>

12.17 The Scheme-wise details of the schemes included in Eighth Plan are as follows:-

#### **A- Multipurpose Projects**

12.18 Four multipurpose projects namely L.O.T., Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, Jawahar Sagar Dam and Raising of Kota Barrage were continued in Seventh Plan and in Annual Plan 1990-91. From the year 1991-92, the works relating to R.P.S. Dam, J.S. Dam, and raising of Kota Barrage have been proposed under Dam Safety Measures, while Rs.2.32 crores have been provided during Eighth Plan (1992-97) for Left Over Technical Committee Works (down stream protection works of Kota barrage) and Rs.450.00 lakhs have been provided for lift schemes of Chambal (RMC). Rs.56 lakhs have been allocated for R.P.S./J.S. Dam for some works other than Dam Safety Works.

#### **B- Dam Safety Measures**

12.19 The Dam Safety Project has been taken up with the World Bank assistance for rehabilitation of 7 dams under distress and for securing the safety aspects of other 124 large dams at an estimated cost of Rs.58.46 crores.

12.20 The dams identified for remedial measures are Rana Pratap Sagar, Jawahar Sagar, Kota Barrage, Parbati, Matri kundia, Alnia and Galwa.

12.21 The project cost during Eighth Plan period shall be about Rs. 55.00 crores. The World Bank would reimburse about Rs. 44 crores.

#### **C- Major Projects**

12.22 Six ongoing major projects have been taken up in Eighth Plan, out of which Jakhm and Gurgaon Canal projects having an outlay of Rs.18.00 crores and Rs.12.70 crores, respectively will be completed. It is also envisaged that major portion of Sidhmukh and Nohar Projects will also be completed during Eighth Plan through EEC assistance.

#### **Narmada Project**

12.23 The Narmada Project has been contemplated for utilisation of 0.5 MAF of Narmada water allocated by the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal (NWDT). The project would provide irrigation benefits to 1.35 lakh hectares CCA of Sanchore and Guda-Malani tehsils of Jalore and Barmer districts respectively.

12.24 The water shall be brought through the 460 km. long Narmada main canal of Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) across river Narmada being constructed in Gujarat

State. The S.S.P. is an Inter State Project of the States of Gujarat, M.P., Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Rajasthan has to contribute about 2.31 per cent of cost of unit I Dam and appurtment works and about 11 per cent of unit-II Narmada Main Canal of S.S.P. in Gujarat State.

12.25 State also reimburses the expenses of Narmada Control Authority (N.C.A.) which oversees the compliance and implementation of the decision of the N.W.D.T. and the Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee (S.S.C.A.S.) which supervises planning, designing and construction of the dam and power complex of S.S.P.

12.26 The cost of the project of Rajasthan is about Rs.468 crores which includes share cost to be paid to Gujarat.

12.27 However, Rs.64.00 crores have been provided for Narmada Project keeping in view of the plan size of the State.

#### **New Major Projects**

12.28 5 new major projects have been proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan. These projects are Gagrin, Manohar Thana, Piplada Lift, Indira Lift and Dholpur Lift. Gagrin, Manohar Thana and Pipalda Lift are under consideration of Central Water Commission (C.W.C.) and Planning Commission for approval. A token provision of Rs. 3.00 crores has been kept for these new projects, which could be taken up as soon as formal approval of Planning Commission is received.

#### **D- Medium Projects**

12.29 There are 9 ongoing medium projects which will be carried over to Eighth Plan and Rs. 134.82 crores have been provided for these projects. It is envisaged to complete all these projects during Eighth Five Year Plan. These projects are Som Kamla Amba, Som Kagdar, Panchana, Bhimsagar, Bilas, Chhapi, Sawan Bhadon, Parwan Lift and Harish Chand Sagar.

12.30 It is proposed to take up few new medium irrigation projects in Eighth Five Year Plan. As all the ongoing projects will be completed by the end of Eighth Plan, it is necessary to take up new projects over the next few years as soon as approval from C.W.C. and Planning commission are received. A sum of Rs. 95crores have been kept for these new schemes.

12.31 A sum of Rs. 50.00 crores has been kept for completion of on- going projects. This amount will be used when project cost is revised upward due to price escalation and other factors during Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### **E- Modernisation Projects**

12.32 Rs. 30.10 crores have been kept for modernisation works. The lime kankar-lining of Bikaner Canal in Punjab portion has been badly damaged, as it has outlived its life and re-lining of Bikaner Canal is, therefore, essential to avoid heavy losses of water in transit.

12.33 Immediately after commissioning of the Gang link channel, the work on re-lining of Bikaner Canal in Punjab portion will be taken up on top priority basis. Therefore, Rs.15.00 crores have been provided in Eighth Five Year Plan for this work and that of the remaining works of link channel (feeding M.L. System). Three modernisation projects namely Jaisamand, Gambhiri and Meja are in final stage of approval in the Planning Commission and therefore, Rs.12.65 crores have been kept for these 3 projects. A sum of Rs. 2.45 crores has further been provided for other modernisation projects.

#### **G- Water Development Services**

12.34 Rs.42.00 crores have been kept for water development services during Eighth Plan which include survey & investigation works, Design & Research, and I.M.T.I. For improving efficiency of irrigation projects, the Government of India has proposed National Water Development Programme. Therefore, a modest provision of Rs. 5.00 crores has been made in order to avail this scheme for improving efficiency of irrigation projects in Rajasthan.

#### **H- Flood Protection Works**

12.35 Ghaggar flood protection works is one of the most important work under this scheme. Three priority schemes have been sanctioned under Ghaggar Flood Control Works which will be completed during Eighth Five Year Plan. Rs. 10.00 crores have been kept for Ghaggar Flood Control works. Other flood protection works like Bharatpur, Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur have been approved by the State Government and are being implemented according to the programme. Rs. 11.00 crores have been provided for all these flood protection works.

#### **H- Minor Irrigation Works**

12.36 The minor irrigation works contribute significantly to irrigation facilities in the State. While major and medium projects are location-bound and they irrigate the large tracks of land in only specific location, minor irrigation works can be developed in almost all the districts of the State for irrigation in small patches of land to promote production of foodgrains and provide employment opportunities. Keeping in view the importance of minor irrigation works, Rs.150.00 crores have been allocated during Eighth Five Year Plan for minor irrigation work.

#### **FRG Assisted Minor Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan Phase-I**

12.37 As per agreement of 15.4.83 executed between the Government of Federal Republic of Germany and Government of India, a loan not exceeding D.M. 12.30 M., (1 DM = Rs.16/-) and a grant of DM 2.70 M (1DM = Rs.16) has been provided to support Minor Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan Phase-I.

12.38 The appraised cost of 11 minor irrigation projects namely Ahmedi, Thikaria, Mandan Sarowar, Khanpur, Doria Baneri, Piplaj, Kankrisal ka Naka, Shivsagar, Paroli, Pitha ka Mand and Harisagar is Rs. 21.68 crores, of which Rs. 15.17 crores are reimbursable. An amount of Rs. 20.00 crores has been kept for FRG assisted Minor

## Irrigation Projects for Eighth Plan.

### Bisalpur

12.39 The project report of the Bisalpur Irrigation cum Drinking Water Supply Project was furnished by the Additional Secretary to Government, Irrigation Department vide letter No. Rs.3(18)AS/I/Cell/82/181 dated 26.1.82 to the Central Water Commission. The project provided for irrigation in 60,000 hectares annually by utilisation of 15 TMC (gross) and reservation of 8.5 TMC (gross) of water for drinking water supply to the towns of Ajmer, Kishangarh, Beawar, etc. Since then, the matter is under correspondence between the Central Water Commission and the State Government. However, due to critical position relating to the drinking water supply to the towns of Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh, etc. the Government of Rajasthan sanctioned Phase-I of the project consisting of construction of the dam upto crest level for Rs. 52.00 crores based on 1985 prices, to augment drinking water supply to the towns of Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh, etc.

12.40 As the finalisation of the detailed project estimate on present day prices taking into consideration the observation of Central Water Commission is likely to take some time, tentative cost of the project has been projected as Rs. 328.03 crores for projection and formulation in Eighth Plan, and the estimate prepared are being submitted to Central Water Commission. The cost of the Dam and appurtenant works (unit-I) and the canal system (unit-II) have been assessed as Rs.202.03 crores and Rs. 126.00 crores respectively based on 1991 prices. The cost of intake structure to be exclusively borne by the PHED has been estimated as Rs. 7.91 crores. Similarly, the cost of approach channel and the head regulator of main canal to be exclusively borne by Irrigation Sector has been estimated as Rs.3.84 crores. Thus the cost of dam to be shared between Public Health Engineering Department and Irrigation works out to Rs. 190.28 crores (202.03 - 3.84 - 7.91).

12.41 The availability of water from the reservoir has been reassessed by Central Water Commission on the basis of latest hydrological data collected and is likely to be of the order of 33.15 TMC (gross) @ 75% dependability. The Public Health Engineering Department have increased their requirement to 16.20 TMC (net), excluding evaporation losses and same has been reserved for drinking purposes due to which the net availability of water for irrigation @ 75 percent dependability will be only 8TMC. The State Level Review Committee has redistributed the share cost to be borne by the PHED and the Irrigation Department. The cost of the dam to be shared by PHED works out to i.e.  $Rs. 190.28 \times 70/100 = 133.20$  crores. After adding the cost of intake structure, exclusively chargeable to PHED, the share of PHED in unit-I will be of the order of Rs. 141.11 crores (Rs. 133.20 crores + Rs. 7.91 crores).

12.42 The availability of water for irrigation purpose @ 75% dependability after accounting for reservoir losses has been assessed as 8 TMC. Besides this, the water available from 22 nos. existing tanks in the command area, has been assessed as 1.00 TMC. The project has been designed as an integrated project considering the availability of water as 9.00 TMC to provide irrigation facilities to 69,300 hectares of

CCA, the annual irrigation being about 50,000 hectares at 72 percent intensity of irrigation.

12.43 A provision of Rs. 188.00 crores has been kept for this project in the Eighth Five Year Plan (Rs. 100.00 crores to be provided by Irrigation Department and Rs. 88.00 crores by PHED). A sum of Rs. 76.57 crores has been spent on Unit I and Rs. 1.81 crores on Unit II works upto the end of March, 1992.

12.44 The Unit-I (Dam and appurtenant works) works are proposed to be completed in the Eighth Plan period and the Unit-II (canal system) works are proposed to be completed during the year 1999- 2000. Out of the total CCA of 69,300 hectares, an area of 20,000 hectares will be opened during the Eighth Plan period.

### **Mahi Project**

12.45 The original project report of Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project was cleared by the Planning Commission vide letter No.45/67/I&P dated 12-11-71, at an estimated cost of Rs.3136 lakhs as under:-

Unit-I (Dam and appurtenant works)	Rs. 2293 lakhs
Unit-II(Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works)	Rs. 743 lakhs
Unit-III Power Portion	Rs. 100 lakhs
	-----
Total	Rs. 3136 lakhs
	-----

12.46 The sanctioned project contained a token provision of Rs.100 lakhs for undertaking the essential intake works required for generation of power.

12.47 The revised project estimates for Unit-I and Unit-II were prepared during the year 1976 and the estimates furnished to Central Water Commission, were examined by the Technical Advisory Committee of Planning Commission during the year 1978-79 for an estimated cost of Rs. 6733 lakhs and Rs. 3581 lakhs respectively.

12.48 In case of Unit-III, only a token provision of Rs.100 lakhs was made in the original approved project report. The detailed estimate for the works of Unit-III was subsequently prepared and was cleared by Central Water Commission in October 1977 for a cost of Rs. 3823 lakhs. Thus the revised cost of the project as worked out, during the year 1976 was as under:-

Unit-I	Rs. 6733 lakhs
Unit-II	Rs. 3581 lakhs
Unit-III	Rs. 3823 lakhs
	-----
Total	Rs.14137 lakhs
	-----

12.49 Due to further increase in the cost of labour/material and departmental execution of the works of main dam, there had been a steep rise in the estimated cost of the works of Unit-I. Hence the revised cost of Unit-I was assessed as Rs. 80.02 crores at the time of formulation of Sixth Five Year Plan.

12.50 A profile of anticipated cost and expenditure incurred upto the end of Seventh Plan is presented below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)							
	Estimated/Anticipated Cost				Expenditure upto Seventh Plan			
	Irrigation		Rajasthan		Irrigation		Rajasthan	
	Rajasthan	Gujarat	Power	Total	Rajasthan	Gujarat	Power	Total
Unit-I (Dam & Appurtenant works)	4512	5812	244	10568	4365	5603	244	10212
Unit-II (Canal System ) (a) Total Command	30350	—	3150	33500	12271	—	722	13493
					+ 500 (advance plan)			
Unit-III (Common Civil work of Power Scheme)	—	—	7752	7752	—	—	6625	6625
Unit-IV	200	—	—	200	293	—	—	293
<b>Total</b>	<b>35062</b>	<b>5812</b>	<b>11146</b>	<b>52020</b>	<b>17429</b>	<b>5603</b>	<b>7591</b>	<b>30623</b>

12.51 In the background of above, position of spillover liabilities of Seventh Plan, expenditure during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:-

Units/Sector	(Rs.in lakhs)		
	Spillover after Seventh Plan	Expenditure in the year 1990-91	Expenditure during 1991-92
<b>Unit-I</b>			
Raj. Irrigation	161	170	270
Guj. Irrigation	195	205	330
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>Unit-II</b>			
Raj. Irrigation	17079	2065	1996
Raj. Power	2428	—	—
<b>Total-II</b>	<b>19507</b>	<b>2065</b>	<b>1996</b>
Unit-III	1117	100	1
Unit- IV-Raj. Irrigation	—	28	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20980</b>	<b>2568</b>	<b>2599</b>

12.52 For the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, a provision of Rs.120 crores has been made for Mahi Irrigation Project. This entire amount shall be utilised for ongoing works.

12.53 During Eighth Five Year Plan, 20,000 hectares of additional irrigation potential shall be created. By the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, 82,000 hectares of irrigation potential was created. During 1990-91 and 1991-92, another 4000 hectares of irrigation potential was created. Thus, by the end of March, 1992 total irrigation potential created was 86,000 hectares. Another 20000 hectares of area is target to be opened for irrigation bringing the total area under irrigation to the level of 1,06,000 hectares by the end of 1996-97.

#### **Indira Gandhi Nahar Project(IGNP)**

12.54 The work of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project is being executed in the districts of Churu, Sriganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Barmer to utilise 7.59 MAF water out of total 8.6 MAF allocated to Rajasthan, in surplus supplies of rivers Ravi and Beas. The project on completion will cover a culturable command area of 16.32 lakh hectares and will provide annual irrigation of 14.67 lakh hectares. For administrative convenience, project work has been taken up in two stages.

#### **Stage- I**

12.55 It comprises construction of 204 km. long feeder canal from Harika Barrage in Punjab to Masitawali in Rajasthan, 189 km. long main canal from Masitawali to Chhattargarh, and 3075 km. long distribution system to serve a culturable command of 5.25 lakh hectares at 110 percent intensity of irrigation. This stage of the project has been completed and irrigation of the order of 5.77 lakh hectares achieved during 1990-91. The cumulative expenditure upto March, 1991 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 268.91 crores. Now only a few smaller channels, masonry dowels, pucca works, fixing of outlets and few buildings remain to be completed. A sub-project for a cost of about Rs. 80 crores has been prepared to complete the essential balance works during Eighth plan. Additional potential of 11 thousand hectares will be created during Eighth Plan period (after approval of sub- project).

#### **Stage-II**

12.56 This comprises construction of 256 km. long main canal from Chhattargarh to Mohangarh in Jaisalmer district, 3790 km. long distribution system for 784 thousand hectare flow CCA, and 1960 km long distribution system for 312 thousand hectares area in six Lift Canals. Thus, this stage comprises of 256 km. main canal, 5750 km. long distribution system and 1096 thousand hectares CCA. The intensity of irrigation would be 80 percent thereby ultimate potential will be 876.8 thousand hectares.

12.57 The position upto end of Seventh Plan, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is as under:-



Item	Canal lining in kms.		Creation of potential in 000 ha. upto outlet	Utilisation in 000 ha.
	Main Canal	Distribution system		
1- Upto end of VII Plan i.e. March, 90	256	1067	150	18
2- 1990-91	—	185	36	39
3- 1991-92	—	148	36	60
	256	1400	222	60

12.58 The entire 256 kms. long main canal was completed by December, 1986 and water released downstream its tail on 1st January, 1987. The 1400 kms. long distribution system was completed by March, 1992. During Eighth Plan, an additional potential (at outlet head) of 257 thousand hectares will be created.

### Expenditure and Funding for the Project

12.59 All the expenditure on Stage-I i.e. Rs. 276.15 crores upto March, 1992 will be incurred from the State Plan. On Stage-II expenditure upto March, 1992 will be Rs. 593.70 crores including RS. 177.71 crores of central assistance. The cumulative expenditure upto Seventh Plan and further upto March, 1992 is as under:-

Item	(Rs. in crores)						
	State Plan			Stage-II			
	Stage-I	Stage-II	Total	BADP	SPA	Famine	Total
Upto end of Seventh Plan i.e. March 90	263.92	342.59	606.51	53.75	40.00	19.50	719.76
1990-91	6.17	29.03	35.20	30.24	—	—	65.44
1991-92	6.06	44.37	50.43	34.22	—	—	84.65
	276.15	415.99	692.14	118.21	40.00	19.50	869.85

### Eighth Plan

12.60 In Eighth Plan, an allocation of Rs. 430.07 crores has been made. It is envisaged that an equal amount would be available from the Government of India under central assistance/Border Area Development Programme.

### Requirement of Material

12.61 Special efforts will have to be made for timely procurement of requisite quantity of cement, LDPE film, Steel, Coal, PCC blocks, tiles and other essential construction materials. About 5 lakh tonnes cement and 3500 tonnes of LDPE film will be required during Eighth Plan.

12.62 There are a number of cement factories within the State and the supplies are decontrolled, and hence there will be no problem in timely procurement of cement. The coal for kilns can also be procured as and when required for operating the kilns.

## **Ground Water**

12.63 Water is most essential for human beings and animals and for the around development of society. In our State, major water supply system depends upon the ground water. The requirement of water for drinking, agriculture and industries is increasing every day. The expected water requirement by the year 1995 for drinking will be 1559 MCM per year and for irrigation 6218.18 MCM per year. To meet such a large requirement, of which major share has to be supplied from ground water, the sector automatically attracts high priority.

12.64 According to the report of panel on water resource (Government of Rajasthan), the ground water resources as on 1.1.90 have been estimated to be 1080148.10 HM/year. Utilisation for domestic and industrial purposes (kept reserved) at 199449.86 HM/year, utilisable ground water sources for irrigation at 498054.99 HM/year, net ground water draft at 562093.17 HM/year, thus overall stage of ground water development is 53.89 percent.

12.65 By the end of Seventh Plan, 1396149 HM/year ground water was being utilised for drinking and industrial purposes.

12.66 It has been proposed to create irrigation potential by the year 1995 for 19.93 lakh HM/year, thus requiring 6218.18 mcm/year (5.036 MAF).

12.67 As per present system of ground water evaluation, dark and gray zones are being declared on the basis of dynamic water reserve studies. A systematic study of static ground water reserve of the State has to be carried out and then planned scheme for systematic use of static and dynamic water reserves has to be prepared. Simultaneously, studies will have to be started for proper ground water recharge scheme, so that, the areas where static water reserves are depleting alarmingly, the aquifers may be recharged artificially by different methods.

12.68 To meet the requirements the department will have to construct deep tubewells in different basins and conduct long time pump tests to find out static water reserves of hydraulic parameters.

12.69 The Ground Water Department has mainly two activities i.e. ground water exploitation and exploration.

12.70 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.400 lakhs were earmarked. As against which a sum of Rs.682.20 lakhs were spent on the various programmes/schemes of the Ground Water Department.

12.71 For the Eighth Five Year Plan, a provision Rs.1602.30 lakh has been provided. The provision for works under exploration viz; drilling of main wells, test and observation wells, pumping tests and artificial re-charge works would be available from Agriculture Development Project (ADP) which is a World Bank assisted project. The details of the outlay provided for Ground Water Department in the Eighth Plan are as follows:-

		(Rs.in lakhs)
	Item	Outlay
1.	Survey and Research	722.35
2.	Strengthening of plan execution	199.86
3.	Purchase of Machinery and equipment(State share only)	516.91
4.	Building	163.18
Total		1602.30

### Requirement of Machinery

12.72 At present Ground Water Department is having following types of machinery for carrying out exploitation and exploration programmes:

- |                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| a. Rotary Rigs     | 25 Nos. |
| b. DTH Rigs        | 11 Nos. |
| c. Percussion Rigs | 7 Nos.  |
| d. Blasting Units  | 67 Nos. |

12.73 Most of the machinery and equipment of the department is very old and has given its useful life. Therefore, following type of machinery will be purchased during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

				(Rs. in lakhs)
S.No.	Type of Machinery	Quality in Nos.	Estimated cost per unit	Total Cost
1.	Rotary rigs	4	60.00	240.00
2.	DTH Rigs(Heavy Duty) 200 mm X 300 mts.	1	200.00	200.00
3.	DTH Rigs(Medium Duty)200 mm X 150 mts	2	42.50	85.00
4.	DTH Rigs (Medium Duty)(200 mm X 125 mts)	1	106.00	106.00
5.	Percussion Rigs	3	40.00	120.00
6.	Blasting Units	16	6.00	96.00
7.	Truck for development	2	5.80	11.60
8.	Rejuvenation Units	4	12.00	48.00
9.	Submercible Pumps for testing of tubewells	25	0.40	10.00
10.	Explosive Van	4	4.25	17.00
11.	Mud Pumps	2	5.00	10.00
Total				943.60
State Share				471.80

12.74 The above machineries are required to upgrade and strengthen the ground water machinery with the latest technologically developed machines.

## 2. Strengthening of Central Workshop

12.75 Department is having a central workshop where all major repairs and maintenance of the machine and equipments are carried out. It has been felt necessary to add some machinery, tools and equipments in the central workshop, so that work can be carried out more efficiently and quality of the work is also improved. Following machinery, tools and equipments will be added in the central workshop:

				(Rs. in lakhs)
S.No.	Type of Machinery	Quality in Nos.	Estimated cost per unit	Total Cost
1.	Fork Lifter (3 tonnes capacity)	1	5.00	5.00
2.	EOT Crane (3 tons)	1	1.00	1.00
3.	Mobile Repair and Fishing Van	1	13.80	13.80
4.	Computerised Engine/Vehicle Analyser	1	9.00	9.00
5.	Precision Lathe Machine	1	3.00	3.00
6.	Precision Lathe Machine (12" Centre to Centre)	1	4.00	4.00
Total				35.80
State Share				17.90

## Building

12.76 At a number of places Departmental offices are being run in rented accomodation which is insufficient and particularly for accomodating chemical and geophysical laboratories and workshop for the repairing of the units. It has, therefore, been proposed to construct office buildings at divisional Headquarters and big towns, where problem is being faced very much. The total cost of buildings during Eighth Five Year Plan will be Rs. 199.86 lakhs.

## Survey and Research Wing

12.77 Systematic hydrogeological investigations in Rajasthan were initiated by the Ground Water Department in the year 1963. Preliminary, hydrogeological surveys of entire State were completed in the year 1972. Thereafter, semi-detailed surveys (short term studies for quick assessment of available ground water surplus) for all the 237 blocks of the State were completed in the year 1976. Detailed hydrogeological investigations for precise delineation of aquifers, study of aquifer geometry and hydroulic parameters to quantify the ground water resources were initiated in the year 1976. For this purpose, entire State has been divided into 90 ground water basins. Depending on the source of finance (DDP, DPAP, State Plan, etc.), detailed

hydrogeological investigations for certain districts (DDP/DPAP) on the one hand and for basin on the other were taken up from the year 1976.

12.78 The detailed hydrogeological investigations of Churu, Pali, Jalore, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts totalling 18 basins were completed by the year 1985. Under State Plan schemes, Sabi, Banas(4), 4 basins of Alwar-Bharatpur and 5 basins of Bhilwara totalling 13 were also completed by the 1985-86. Detailed hydrogeological investigations in Jodhpur and Nagaur districts (9 basins) were initiated from the year 1983-84 and those in Bikaner (2) and Ganganagar district (2) from the year 1985-86 under Desert Development Programme. Under State Plan, detailed hydrogeological investigations of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Chittorgarh (11 basins) were initiated from the year 1986-87. In addition to these, detailed hydrogeological investigations of Dungarpur (3) and Banswara (2) and 12 blocks of Kota-Jhalawar and Tonk-Sawai Madhopur were initiated under DPAP from the year 1986-87.

12.79 The ground water sector was declared ineligible for financial assistance under DPAP and DDP from the year 1987-88. Efforts were made to arrange financial assistance for these works from alternative sources like Technology Mission, but the programme has not been agreed to. As a result of it, detailed hydrogeological investigations of Ganganagar, Dungarpur, Banswara and 12 blocks of Kota-Jhalawar and Tonk-Sawai Madhopur districts have been discontinued from year 1987-88.

12.80 It was envisaged that on-going programme in Nagaur district will be completed in 1989-90, and in Jodhpur 1990-91 but due to non availability of funds in time the detailed hydrogeological investigations in these two districts were extended for one more year. Accordingly, these investigations in Nagaur district have been completed during 1990-91 and Jodhpur in 1991-92. Similarly these investigations in Chittorgarh, Bikaner and Bharatpur-Dholpur districts are phased to be completed in 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1994-95 respectively. As earlier proposed, the supervisory team of Nagaur division is being shifted to Pali and one monitoring team to Sirohi to carryout detailed hydrogeological investigations. Leaving supervisory team along with two monitoring geophysical and chemical team from Jodhpur division, one team will be shifted to Kota division for Baran district. On similar pattern leaving supervisory team along with one team for monitoring is retained at Chittorgarh to control Banswara, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh monitoring items, and RD&DC, Jodhpur. The supervisory team of Bikaner will continue at Bikaner along with one monitoring team and the remaining one hydrogeological team will shift to Ganganagar to carryout detailed hydrogeological investigation from the year 1993-94.

12.81 Moreover, to complete the detailed hydrogeological investigations of remaining districts, viz, Udaipur, Dholpur, Banswara, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur, in Eighth Plan, additional funds to the tune of Rs.300.00 lakhs will be required.

12.82 The R.D.& D. Cell of the Department feels urgent necessity of undertaking studies in following subjects involving advance technologies in ground water exploration for proper evaluation, assessment and planned utilisation of ground water

resources with the existing manpower and funds:-

1. Artificial recharge of ground water under different hydrogeological conditions
2. Conjunctive use of surface and ground water
3. Isotope studies
4. Specific studies

12.83 On the recommendations of working group for irrigation and water resources, it is further envisaged to strengthen the Research, Design and Development Cell from the year 1992-93, when one hydrogeological team will be free from Chittorgarh to join R.D.& D. for undertaking feasibility studies for artificial recharge projects in the dark and gray area of the State and conjunctive use of surface and ground water studies on pilot project basis in Mahi command area of Banswara district, other major and medium projects (3 to 5 projects) during Eighth Five Year Plan period to avert water level declining trend over one side and utilisation of ground water in conjunction with surface water to bring more areas under irrigation. These studies will include the mathematical modelling and use of remote sensing technology also.

#### **Purchase of Equipment**

12.84 For completing on going detailed hydrogeological investigations and proposed detailed hydrogeological investigations under plan scheme to be completed by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, drawing and survey material, chemical equipment and geophysical instruments will also be required.

#### **Rajasthan Water Resource Development Corporation**

12.85 An amount of Rs. 43.00 lakhs had been provided to the Corporation under State plan, during Seventh Plan period by way of share capital (Rs.42 lakh) and for construction of community tubewells (Rs. 1 lakh). In addition to this, the Corporation had also raised institutional finance of Rs. 33.00 lakhs from the commercial banks during this period.

12.86 The Corporation had undertaken following activities during the Seventh Plan period:

Item	Unit	Achievement
1. Hydrogeological survey	No.	4352
2. Geo-electrical survey	No.	935
3. i) Drilling	Mtr.	42933
ii) DCB/TW/H.M.	No.	1517
4. i) Blasting in open wells	No. of holes	157225
ii) Wells	No.	1733

Item	Unit	Achievement
5. Relief wells (Mahi dam)	No.	45
6. Community tube wells	No.	7
		(by private rigs)
<b>7. Irrigation potential created</b>	<b>Hectare</b>	<b>4195</b>

12.87 During Eighth Five Year Plan, Rs.90.00 lakhs have been provided to be made available to the Corporation as State's capital contribution. The following physical targets have been fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan period:

Item	Unit	Eighth Plan Target
1. Hydrogeological survey	No.	5400
2. Geo-electrical survey	No.	1050
3. Drilling operations		
i. Existing rigs	Mtr.	45000
ii. New rigs	Mtr.	15000
iii. Hand boring	Mtr.	25000
4. Blasting operations	No. of holes	25000
5. Community tubewells	No.	50
<b>6. Irrigation potential to be created</b>	<b>Hectare</b>	<b>6000</b>

### Community Lift Irrigation Programme

12.88 Irrigation is very necessary for the overall development including agriculture. Since the water resources are limited, the individual cultivator finds it very difficult to utilise them. Keeping in view the limited financial resources of the small and marginal farmers, the concept of utilising the water of perennial sources of water, like flowing nallahs and deh in river beds in a planned manner for purpose of irrigation through the community lift irrigation has been developed recently. There are ample water resources in the south and south-eastern parts of Rajasthan and the State is endeavouring to implement schemes in these areas.

12.89 The implementation of the community lift irrigation programme was started under IRDP in 1980-81. The main aim of the scheme is to provide irrigation facility to the small/marginal farmers, so that they can cross the poverty line. The highlight of the scheme is that eligible small/marginal farmers maintain the scheme at their own level by forming a management group / society. Technical cells were created in the DRDAs to convince the farmers, to formulate the schemes and to provide guidance during implementation of the scheme. Subsidy under various on-going programmes is sanctioned to the eligible small/marginal farmers and the rest of the amount towards the investment cost is contributed by the farmers themselves, either by way of labour

or in cash. At least 10 percent of the cost of the scheme has to be contributed by the beneficiary farmers from their own resources. There are, thus, three sources of finance for these schemes.

1. Subsidy/assistance from various programmes of the Government
2. Own contribution of the beneficiaries, and
3. Loan from financial institutions.

12.90 The establishment cost is borne within the outlay of the schemes which are being implemented in the districts and is 10 percent of the total cost of the community lift irrigation scheme.

**Programmes from which financial assistance is given**

12.91 The lift irrigation schemes attract financial assistance and subsidy from the following programmes:

1. Massive Programme
2. D.P.A.P.
3. Tribal Area Development Programme
4. State Budget

12.92 The subsidy and assistance from various programmes are given to small/marginal farmers. From October, 1989 subsidy to medium farmers, having land holdings upto 4 hectares is given at the rate of 33.33 percent in place of 20 percent. From the year 1990-91, subsidy to small and marginal farmers is being provided from State Budget as per massive guidelines.

12.93 During the Eighth Five Year Plan, 875 community lift irrigation schemes will to be taken up with estimated cost of Rs. 4363.00 lakhs. Out of these, 395 schemes are to be executed through external assistance. The project has been prepared and sent to the World Bank for assistance. Total area irrigated through community lift schemes would be 32100 hectares.



## CHAPTER 13

### COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Command Area Development programme aims mainly at reducing the gap between the irrigation potential created and utilisation thereof. This is to be achieved through the integrated development of the irrigated tracts to ensure efficient soil, land use and water management for ensuring planned increased productivity.

13.2 Two Command Area Development authorities for Chambal and Indira Gandhi Nahar projects were created in the State in 1974. Later on, in addition to above two projects, construction of lined water courses was taken up in Gang and Bhakra systems also, but due to constraint in flow of funds from commercial banks, the works were not continued. In the year 1983-84, for the utilisation of irrigation potential created the programme of unlined water courses was started in Mahi project.

#### **Eighth Plan**

13.3 The outlays for Eighth Plan for various Command Area Development projects/programmes are as under :

Department	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	State Plan	CSS	Total
1. Command Area Development and Water Utilisation Department	61.06	61.06	122.12
2. Rajasthan Land Development Corporation	125.00	125.00	250.00
3. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project	35489.41	14368.01	49857.42
4. Chambal	4405.59	1237.70	5643.29
5. Mahi	500.00	500.00	1000.00
6. Development of Mandies	488.00	—	488.00
7. Other unspecified-new projects	200.00	200.00	400.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>41269.06</b>	<b>16491.77</b>	<b>57760.83</b>

13.4 The project-wise details for the Eighth Plan are as follows

#### **Command Area Development and Water Utilisation Cell (State Headquarter)**

13.5 At the State level, for monitoring, planning and better coordination with various departments, this cell was set up with the introduction of the programme of command area development in the State. An amount of Rs. 61.06 lakhs (with another Rs. 61.06 lakhs from CSS) has been provided for meeting the spillover liability during Eighth Plan.

## **Rajasthan Land Development Corporation**

13.6 A sum of Rs.125.00 lakhs will be provided to the Corporation by way of share capital during the Eighth Plan period.

### **Indira Gandhi Nahar Project**

13.7 An Integrated Command Area Development Project for Stage-I Phase-I was taken up in 1974, with the assistance of the IDA. Stage-I Phase-I covered an area of 2.94 lakh hectares. The project was completed in June, 1983. Achievements included 908 km. of canal lining, water course lining in 1.87 lakh hectares, construction of 419 kms. of roads, construction of 109 diggies for drinking water and afforestation in 44000 hectares.

13.8 The Command Area Development Project for Stage-I Phase-II, covering an area of 2.46 lakh hectares had commenced in 1980 with IFAD assistance and continued till 31.12. 88. Achievements included water course lining in 1.73 lakh hectares, construction of 647 kms of roads, 110 drinking water units, roads / canal-side plantation in 3140 hectares and soil survey work in 57460 hectares.

13.9 The total culturable command area of Stage-II is 10.12 lakh hectares which includes 3.12 lakh hectares CCA under the five lift schemes. This area covers an extremely difficult terrain, comprising of undulating land, shifting sand dunes and extremely poor infrastructural facilities. At the end of 1991-92, 1,82,471 hectare area had been covered by construction of lined water courses, against 2.22 lakh hectare area opened up through canal construction.

13.10 The itemwise details of the outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan are summarised as below:-

#### **i. O.F.D.(lined water courses)**

13.11 Lined water courses are targeted to be constructed in 2.00 lakh hectares of area during the Eighth Plan , of which 1.75 lakh hectares would be in Stage-II and 0.25 lakhs hectare in Stage-I. The area to be covered is generally sandy and undulating, where rate of settlement is comparatively low.

13.12 The present average rate of water course construction at 1990-91 prices is Rs.8000/ per hectare and price escalation has been assumed at 8 percent per annum. The total financial requirement during the Eighth Plan would be Rs.233.91 crores, of which State share would be Rs. 116.95 crores.

#### **ii. Drainage, trials and demonstration**

13.13 In view of the problem of water logging which has been experienced in parts of Stage-I area, pilot projects for horizontal and vertical drainage, and conjunctive use have been sanctioned. On the basis of the results of these projects, general strategies for reclamation of land would be worked out for affected areas. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores has been provided during the Eighth Plan, of which State share would be Rs. 5.00 crores.

### **iii. Roads**

13.14 The construction of suitable road network to provide means of access in the western desert areas is an essential pre-requisite. Experience gained in the implementation of the IFAD Project has shown that road infrastructure accelerated various developmental activities, including settlement, inputs supplies and output marketing and water course construction programme. It also reduces construction cost of other project components. While an impressive road network has been created in Stage-I area, it needs to be completed/extended as per the master plan and to cover areas being taken up under this project. The importance of a road network in Stage-II is all the more because this area is largely inaccessible and uninhabited.

13.15 An outlay of Rs. 51.40 crores has been kept for road construction during the Eighth Plan. The unit cost of major district road is Rs.6.56 lakhs per km., and of village roads is Rs.5.97 lakhs per km., at 1990 prices.

### **iv. Afforestation**

13.16 The foremost obstacle in most of the developmental activities in the Thar Desert is very high wind velocity and resulting sand storms. It causes choking of canals, removal of fertile top soil on fields and large deposits of sand. The only essential remedy is the creation of closely-knit network of adequately deep shelter belt plantations. The operational objectives of afforestation is to minimize wind erosion and protect canals, agricultural fields, roads and habitat from drifting sand and to supply fuelwood, top feed to animals and to provide materials for fencing hutments, etc. It will also help to control the rise in water table and the reducing salinity and to improve eco-system of the region.

13.17 In addition, it would help in ecological and environmental improvement. The OECF Afforestation project in Stage-II has also been incorporated in the CAD Afforestation proposals.

13.18 Afforestation works proposed to be taken up include shelter belt plantations, canal side and road side plantations and pasture development and sand dune stabilization. More emphasis will be laid on plantation of indigenous species. Sewan grass and local shrubs are also being planted. An outlay of Rs.118.00 crores is being provided for these works during the Eighth Plan of which Rs.15.00 crores are for Stage-I and Rs.103.00 crores for Stage-II.

### **v. Diggies**

13.19 The entire area under the command of the project is sandy and no water is available for human/cattle use. The sub-soil water is saline. To provide safe and potable drinking water to human beings and cattle use, the only economical way is to provide diggi scheme with outlet from canal. The diggi scheme consists of two raw water reservoirs, one slow sand filter unit and another clear water storage tank.

13.20 A total of Rs. 15.70 crores has been allocated for provision of drinking water to settlers in the command area, during the Eighth Plan. This not only includes the cost

of construction of new diggies but also of one-time major repair of damaged diggies (due to lack of settlement, etc.) constructed so far.

#### **vi. Agriculture Extension**

13.21 Agriculture extension services are a major ingredient of software support to the new settler cultivators in the command area. This assumes added significance in the context of the command area, where most of the settler cultivators are new to the practices of irrigated cultivation. Agriculture extension services are a crucial factor in the process of ensuring optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created, and thereby increasing agricultural production.

13.22 During Eighth Plan, agriculture extension services are to be extended to the Stage-II area. A total outlay of Rs.16.69 crores has been provided for this purpose.

#### **vii. Abadi Planning**

13.23 The area proposed to be opened up in Stage-II during the Eighth Plan is practically uninhabited, where allottees from outside areas would come to settle and cultivate their fields. Accordingly, a planned approach for establishing settlements, from village abadis to agro-service centres and a mandi towns, with supporting infrastructure is necessary in order to sustain settlement. This work will be done by the Town Planning unit of CAD. A provision of Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been made in the Eighth Plan.

#### **viii. Fisheries**

13.24 In view of the sand storms in the region, sand tends to get deposited in the canal system, which, in turn, is conducive for weed growth. The net result is reduction in flow capacity of the canals. It is proposed to experiment with weedcard fish, a means of weed control. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.0.20 crores has been made for fisheries in the Eighth Plan.

#### **ix. Animal Husbandry**

13.25 The predominant occupation of most inhabitants of the command area originally was sheep and cattle rearing. It is proposed to boost these activities further so as to provide additional income generation opportunities for the inhabitants. The activities to be taken up include:-

- a. improving the genetic make up of the indigenous breeds of livestock by selective breeding and consequently raise their productivity;
- b. encouraging the livestock owners to develop pasture and cultivation of high quality fodder grass; and
- c. providing complete health cover umbrella to their livestock

13.26 A total of Rs. 2.90 crores has been kept for animal husbandry activities during the Eighth Plan.

#### **x. Wireless Communication**

13.27 The irrigation engineers engaged in the task of water regulation and management of irrigation system need discharge and water level data in reservoirs and water carrier system frequently, so as to efficiently regulate water releases, ensure equitable distribution of water and to avoid/overcome havocs due to mishaps caused by nature or miscreants. The communication system has also to remain alert and in constant touch with its various units which can only be possible when there is quick, reliable and efficient message communication system from the source to the entire command of the irrigation system.

13.28 Accordingly, a modern wireless communication system will be created in the area for which an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores has been provided, out of which State share will be Rs. 0.75 crore.

#### **xi. Co-operatives**

13.29 Co-operative sector activities are essential in the newly opened areas of Stage II, where there are no private infrastructural facilities like marketing, supply of inputs, credit, etc. Co-operative sector has to play the spear heading role in development of this region till such time that the economic activities of the region are able to generate and sustain private enterprise.

13.30 Activities under this sector would include strengthening of existing societies, creation of new ones, subsidy, seed capital and revolving fund. A provision of Rs.3.50 crores has been made for the Eighth Plan.

#### **xii. Direction and Administration**

13.31 This head includes several activities and units, and expenditure to the extent of 50 per cent is reimbursed by Government of India under Central assistance. These include :-

##### **a. Administrative Unit**

13.32 This comprises of the ADC's office, the accounts organisation, Agriculture Soil Survey Units, and Agriculture Input Services. A sum of Rs. 14.21 crores has been provided for it.

##### **b. Settlement Motivation**

13.33 Facilities provided to new settlers in the command area would not be sufficient in themselves for promoting the rate of settlement of allottees in the command area. This is so because the area comprises an adverse terrain and harsh environment. Concerted efforts of the staff of the settlement unit are necessary to encourage settlement in Stage-II areas as well as the unsettled area of Stage-I. The settlement unit would gather field level information of area ready for inhabitation, contact allottees in their native villages, coordinate with other executing agencies to remove impediments at the field level and to establish liaison with new settlers with a view to remedying their problems in the initial period. Nine special settler motivation

camps are also proposed to be organised for allottees, with a view to hastening settlement and thereby helping to improve the utilization of irrigation potential created and, ultimately, to boost agricultural production. Films and audio visual aids are also being prepared for the purpose. An outlay of Rs.1.75 crores has been kept for settler motivation activities during the Eighth Plan, out of which State share will be Rs. 87.50 lakhs.

### **World Food Programme**

13.34 Project 2600 is helping settlers by providing free rations for the initial period of two years, and an interest free loan of Rs.2000/- . For this purpose a revolving fund has been set up by WFP and food commodities are also supplied. However, all overhead costs like transportation, establishment etc. are borne by the State Government. For this purpose, Rs. 1.98 crores would be required.

### **c. Planning Studies**

13.35 Certain planning and evaluation studies are being conducted at the instance of the Planning Commission and other authorities. The basic idea is to gather special information and data for formulation of a comprehensive project report of CAD. An outlay of Rs. 6.98 crores has been provided for on-going and new studies, including Central share of Rs. 3.49 crores.

### **d. Monitoring Units**

13.36 This includes the various monitoring units of the organisation - Planning & Monitoring Unit of ADC, Monitoring of Ground Water, Improved Water Management Zone, and Water Management and Extension services. An outlay of Rs. 6.08 crores, including Rs. 3.04 crores as State share, has been made for the purpose.

### **e. Agricultural Research**

13.37 In view of the fact that cultivation has been introduced only recently in the command area, adaptive agricultural research has an important role to play in developing the most suited cropping pattern, the quality of inputs, the varieties of seeds etc. as also to evolve solutions to problems encountered in the area. Only through constant interaction between the laboratory and the fields, it would be possible to optimise agriculture production. At present there are three adaptive agricultural research farms in Stage-I. Three such farms are to be set up in Stage II area also, and work on setting up these farms has commenced. A fourth farm is proposed during the last year of the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 11.82 crores has been made for Agriculture Research which includes Rs. 5.91 crores as Central share.

### **f. Farmer's Training**

13.38 The cultivators in the command area of IGNP, especially those in Stage-II, are basically allottees from unirrigated areas, having little or no experience of irrigated cultivation; some are even altogether new to cultivation practices. In view of this, farmers are being trained by agriculture extension staff. Similarly, demonstrations are being held for farmers at selected sites on head, middle and tail of certain channels.

Similarly, adaptive trials at the fields of the farmers are also being held. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 crores has been made for this purpose during the Eighth Plan including Central share of Rs. 55.00 crores.

### **Chambal**

13.39 During the Eighth Plan (1992-97), 25000 hectare of area has been targeted to be covered under on farm development works. In addition, some irrigation drainage and allied works, public utility works, improvement in canal system, etc. will also be taken up. A new programme of implementation of sub-surface drainage project is proposed to be carried out with the financial assistance of Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), for which a sum of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided during the Eighth Plan.

### **Mahi**

13.40 In Mahi command, the works include lining in vulnerable reaches, various control structures, rapids, culverts etc. In addition to these works, construction of water courses is proposed to be taken up in an area of 12600 hectares, including 12,200 hectares area of extended command.

### **Development of Mandies**

13.41 In Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area, for providing additional facilities such as roads, electrification and drinking water in the existing three mandies of Hanumangarh, Bikaner and Jaisalmer, an amount of Rs.488.00 lakhs has been allocated for the Eighth Plan period.

### **Subsidy On Farm Development works in other projects**

13.42 A lump sum provision of Rs. 4.00 crores including Rs. 2.00 crores as State share has been kept for Eighth Plan, to be used for execution of OFD works, including drainage, in command areas of other medium irrigation projects as may be identified for the purpose.

### **Colonisation**

13.43 The Colonisation Department is primarily entrusted with the task of allotment of land in Indira Gandhi Nahar Project area. Under the Rajasthan Colonisation Act, 1954 and various other Acts/Rules framed by the State Government from time to time for sale/allotment of land in the project areas. The work of allotment of land depends upon the receipt of chak plans from Indira Gandhi Nahar Department and completion of the work of record writing. Colonisation Department allots the land according to irrigation programme as received from Indira Gandhi Nahar Department.

13.44 The work of allotment of land in Stage-I has almost been completed and only 1.20 lakh acres of land is available for allotment. Out of this, 1.03 lakh acres of land is under stay orders from courts and 0.17 lakh acres of land is Government land. In Stage- II, 9.38 lakh acres of land is available for allotment, out of this 1.57 lakh acres of land is under stay orders from courts and 7.81 lakh acres of land is Government land.

13.45 An amount of Rs.430.00 lakhs has been kept for the Eighth Plan period. During this period two additional tehsils will be opened. During the same period, 7.85 lakh acres of land will be surveyed in Stage-II and 6.00 lakh acres of land will be allotted.



## CHAPTER 14

### ENERGY

#### POWER (RSEB)

##### Seventh Plan Target and Achievement - Review

An outlay of Rs. 920.76 crores for power sector in Seventh Five Year Plan had been approved. Against this provision, the expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 967.85 crores, including the expenditure incurred by the RSEB out of its own resources. The provision made and expenditure incurred during the Seventh Five Year Plan under various heads is given below:

	(Rs. in crores)	
Item	Outlay	Expenditure
Generation	598.73	463.88
Transmission	172.03	197.18
Sub-Transmission & Distribution }	150.00	
Rural Electrification }		182.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>920.76</b>	<b>967.85 *</b>

\* Including the expenditure incurred by RSEB out of its own resources. The expenditure against State plan outlay has been of the order of Rs. 917.44 crores.

14.2 The physical achievements vis-a-vis targets are given in the following table.

Head	Unit	Seventh Plan	
		Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1. Generation	MW	385	569
2. Transmission			
a) Transmission lines (220 KV & 132 KV)	Km	2725	1630
b) 400 KV S/S capacity	MVA	500	500
c) 220 KV & 132 KV S/ Capacity including Saugmentation	MVA	992	1003
d) H.T. Capacitors	MVAR }	As per requirement of system	164
e) Reactors	MVAR }		20

Head	Unit	Seventh Plan	
		Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
<b>3. Sub-Transmission &amp; Distribution</b>			
a) 33 KV lines	Km	2900	1029
b) 33/11 KV S/S capacity	MVA	450	532
<b>4. Rural Electrification</b>			
a) Electrification of New Villages	Nos	5145	6888
b) Energisation of Wells	Nos	65000	83296
c) Harijan Basties electrification	Nos	5000	6035

14.3 Efforts were made to augment generation capacity. As a result, the second unit of 210 MW at KTPS was commissioned in the Seventh Plan itself, much ahead of the target. The target and the achievement made for generation schemes during the Seventh Plan period are indicated in the following table :

Head	Target	Achievement
1. KTPS -Stage -II	210	420
2. Mahi Project	140	140
3. Mini Micro Hydel Schemes	32.15	9 (Anupgarh)
4. Ramgarh Gas TPP	3.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>385.15</b>	<b>569</b>

4.4 Still the State continued to face shortage of power and consequently restrictions/power cuts had to be imposed on industries and agriculture sector depending upon energy availability from time to time. As these are the two main categories which consume 70-75 per cent of the total requirement of power in the State, it became inevitable to purchase power from adjoining systems at much costlier rates. This created an adverse effect on the finances of the Board.

14.5 Under the rural electrification programme too, the achievement exceeded the target. However, there has been a slight shortfall in transmission and distribution programme, but the highlight of the achievement in this Plan period was commissioning of first 400 KV sub-station at Heerapura with installation of first 250 MVA, 400/220 KV transformer in December, 1986 and the second unit of identical capacity in April, 1987, which enabled Rajasthan to utilise its full share of power from Singrauli and Rihand STPS.

14.6 Palana Lignite based Thermal Power Project (2x60 MW) was also sanctioned by Planning Commission during August, 1986 but the work on the project

could not be taken up due to lack of mining expertise and lack of resources and subsequently the work of exploitation of lignite mines in Bikaner district was entrusted to M/S. NLC in accordance with Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of 2nd Nov. 1987 signed between M/S. NLC, Department of Coal, Government of India and Government of Rajasthan. M/S. NLC showed interest only in taking up lignite based project at Barsingshar with capacity of 2x120 MW and after finalisation of operating parameters and other factors guiding the tariff for power supply, signed another MOU with RSEB in July, 1990 for sale of entire power to RSEB from the project after meeting their local demand.

14.7 During this Plan, the major generation projects which were posed to Central Electricity Authority, Government of India for techno-economic clearance in 1984-85 were also pursued at various levels. These were:

1. Kota Thermal Power Project Stage III	1x210 MW
2. Suratgarh Thermal Power Project	2x210 MW
3. Dholpur Thermal Power Project	3x210 MW
4. Chittorgarh Thermal Power Project	2x210 MW
5. Mandalgarh Thermal Power Project	3x210 MW

14.8 Out of the above listed projects only KTPS Stage-III was sanctioned during Seventh Plan period and the Planning Commission's approval was received in Feb., 1989.

14.9 Suratgarh Thermal Power Project could not be cleared in Seventh Five Year Plan period for want of coal linkage and similarly the sanction of Dholpur Thermal Power Project was held up for environment clearance and for getting such clearance, regular follow-up action was taken at the State Government and as well as State Electricity Board's level. Mandalgarh Thermal Power Project was not considered feasible by Government of India on account of Menal sanctuary and it was also suggested that instead of having Mandalgarh and Chittorgarh power projects, it would be better to look for alternative site where a thermal plant with bigger capacity could be located in order to make the project viable.

14.10 To supplement the efforts in narrowing down the gap between demand and supply the Government of Rajasthan also granted a licence to M/S. Century Textiles and Industries Ltd., Bombay in April, 1988 to establish and operate a coal based power station in the private sector. Permission to establish a Thermal Power Station of 2x210 MW capacity at Chittorgarh was granted on 6th Nov., 1989.

### **Eighth Plan**

14.11 In the Eighth Five Year Plan, priority has been accorded on commissioning of KTP Stage-III and taking up new generation projects like Suratgarh (2x250 MW), Dholpur (3x250 MW) and Ramgarh Extension (150 MW) alongwith the evacuation system associated with each project. Besides above, there is a programme to electrify 3750 villages and 125000 pump sets in the State so as to achieve a level of 87.04 percent

of electrification level by 1996-97. Emphasis will also be given on drinking water schemes which are of prime necessity in Rajasthan.

14.12 The following provisions have been made for power sector under different heads:

	(Rs. in crores)
Item	Outlay
Generation	1628.39
Transmission, Sub-Transmission & Distribution	1143.11
Rural Electrification	427.00
Survey & Investigation	1.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>3200.00</b>

14.13 The programmes covered in the Eighth Five Year Plan are described hereunder in brief.

#### (1) Generation

14.14 In the Eighth Five Year Plan, there is a programme to add 540.185 MW of the generation capacity within the State as under:

1. KTPS Stage-III	210	MW
2. Suratgarh Thermal Power Project	250	MW
3. Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station	3	MW
4. Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station Extension	66	MW
5. Mini-Micro Hydel Schemes	11.185	MW
Total	540.185	MW

14.15 Besides above, there is likelihood of an addition of 659.05 MW capacity to Rajasthan by allocation of power from the Central Generating Power Stations as below:

	MW
1. Chamera (3x180)	48.60
2. RAPP Extn. (2x235 MW)	94.00
3. Faridabad Gas Thermal Power Project(4x130 + 2x140MW)	72.00
4. Anta GTPP Stage II (3x88 + 1x149 MW)	81.65
5. Dadri CCGT (4x131.3 + 2x146 MW)	50.95
6. Tanakpur (3x40 MW)	7.20
7. Tehri (4x250 MW)	67.50
8. Salal Stage-II (3x115 MW)	31.05

9. Rihand Extension (2x550 MW)	90.00
10. Yamuna Nagar (4x210 MW)	37.80
11. URI (4x120 MW)	43.20
12. Dulhasti (3x130 MW)	35.10

Total	----- 659.05 -----
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### **New Generation Projects**

14.16 Provisions of Rs.214 crores and Rs.9.10 crores have also been made for Dholpur TPS (3x250 MW) and Jakham (2x2.5 MW) respectively, for which efforts would be made by the Government of Rajasthan as well as RSEB to get the schemes cleared from CEA/Planning Commission. Besides, a provision of Rs.25 crores has been kept for the new starts like, Chambal Cascade development, Mahi unit- III, enhancement of the capacity of LMC of Mahi and Anas Dam, etc. These schemes are under examination at various levels within the State and it is expected that some of these schemes may materialise, and investment made during the Eighth Plan to initiate the works.

14.17 As mentioned earlier, the Government of Rajasthan had granted a licence to M/S Century Textiles and Industries Ltd., Bombay for setting up a Thermal Power Station (2x210) at Chittorgarh. The work of this project may be taken up in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The benefits may start accruing in the Ninth Plan. Likewise M/S Neyveli Lignite Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, who have been entrusted with the work of exploitation of Barsinghsar mines and instal a thermal power station based on the lignite potential of Barsinghsar (with a capacity of 2x120 MW), is to start work in Eighth Five Year Plan period, which is now a sanctioned project.

14.18 Based on the gas find @ 50000 cubic meters/day by M/S ONGC at Manhartiba, a project of 3 MW capacity has been taken up at Ramgarh in Jaisalmer district. The orders for plant and equipment were placed in June,1990 on M/S Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and land acquired in May, 1991. The work of evacuation system has also been taken in hand simultaneously. The project is scheduled for commissioning in 1992-93. M/S Oil India Ltd., have also informed that they have found additional gas in Tanot near Indo- Pak border of the order of 14 lakh cubic meter/day which could sustain a generation of about 150 MW. Thus, the extension of Ramgarh Gas Station has also been considered and benefit of two units of 33 MW each included in the Plan.

### **(2) Transmission**

14.19 Emphasis has been laid on completion of the on-going schemes on priority and take up the new transmission schemes primarily for evacuation of power from new generating stations and also to meet future load demand. The provision kept for transmission schemes during Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs.610.00 crores which includes evacuation system also.

### **(3) Sub Transmission & Distribution**

14.20 This programme includes construction of 33 KV line 33/11 KV Sub- station primarily to open new area for rural electrification and secondly to improve distribution system of 11 KV and below to reduce transmission and distribution losses. This programme also includes part of system improvement schemes to be taken up for the big cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Udaipur and Bikaner. A provision has also been made for extension of new service connections. The target for the sub-transmission system in the Eighth Five Year Plan period is the construction of 5000 kms of 33 KV lines and addition of 1250 MVA sub-station capacities. A total plan provision of Rs. 533.11 crores has been kept under this head.

### **(4) Rural Electrification**

14.21 Out of total number of 37124 villages, 28564 were electrified by March, 1992 bringing the electrification level in Rajasthan to 76.94 per cent. During Eighth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 427 crores has been made for rural electrification programme, in which 3750 additional villages will be electrified and additional 1,25,000 wells energised. Thus by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, the electrification level in the State is likely to be 87.04 percent.

### **Rajasthan Energy Development Agency (REDA)**

14.22 There would be a considerable gap between the demand and supply of power requirement in the State in foreseeable future.

14.23 The State has very good potential for solar and wind power. The wind velocity, particularly in desert region, is very high. Similarly, clear sunny days available are more than 300, which also offer substantial scope for generating power through solar energy.

14.24 Decentralized non-conventional energy system is most suited for rural areas of the State. This would include solar power packs in far-flung areas, setting up of solar thermal plants, installation of deep wind mills, aerogenerators, solar water heating systems, SPV pumps, bio-gas plants, gassifiers, etc.

14.25 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 420 lakhs was kept for REDA, against which amount utilised was Rs. 307 lakhs.

14.26 For the Eighth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 5168.40 lakhs has been made for REDA. Out of this, Rs. 436 lakhs are for the on-going works and the remaining amount of Rs. 4732.40 lakhs for new works.

14.27 Some of the important programmes to be taken up are as follows:-

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Installation of solar power packs	1000.00
2. Strengthening of SPV lights	78.00
3. Batteries for SPV lights	200.00

4.Installation of 30 MW solar thermal power plant at Mathania, Jodhpur	3200.00
5.Installation of wind aerogenerators	250.00
6.Installation of SPV pumps	25.00
7.Administrative staff cost	183.00
8.Publicity, demonstration, library and training	25.00
9.Others	207.40
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Total	5168.40
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### **Bio-gas**

14.28 In the State, bio-gas programme has attracted attention in the context of energy crisis and the need for decentralised cheaper renewable energy sources.

14.29 Prior to the year 1979-80, the bio-gas programme in the State was being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Looking to the importance of the programme and increasing energy needs, the State Government took over the programme and the National Project on Biogas Development launched by Government of India was started in the State. By the end of Sixth Plan, 13660 plants were installed. The programme was further intensified in Seventh Plan when 20779 plants were installed. 3509 biogas plants in 1990-91 and 4130 plants in 1991-92 were further installed.

14.30 In the Eighth Plan period, 28000 biogas plants will be installed. A provision of Rs. 380.25 lakhs including Rs. 305.25 lakhs as committed liability has been made under State plan. Details of new programmes have been given in the following paragraphs :-

#### **i. Additional Subsidy for Drum Type Plants**

14.31 The field studies have shown that KVIC (Drum Type) plants are easy to operate and are more efficient. The higher cost of construction is, however, the main hinderance in the popularisation of drum type plants. Therefore, it is proposed to provide incentive Rs. 1000/- per plant for 5000 plants from State plan for drum type plants. This is in addition to the subsidy provided by the Government of India which is uniform for all type of the plants. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided under this programme.

#### **ii. Additional Turn Key Fees**

14.32 The Government of India has made a provision of Rs. 400/- per plant towards turn key fees to the NGOs but this has not created much impact. It is proposed to provide an equal amount out of the State Plan allocation as a special incentive. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been kept for this purpose @Rs. 400/- per plant for 5000 plants.

### iii. Incentive for Revival of Non-functional Plants

14.33 As many as 4463 plants have been identified as non-functional at the end of 1990-91. During the last three years much could not be done to revive these plants. This large number of non-functional plants has created adverse conditions and unless these sick plants are repaired and put back into operation, the biogas programme may not be able to make a dent. In view of this, it is proposed to attend this work on a priority basis. It is envisaged to enroll the services of village level workers. An incentive @Rs. 50/- per plant would be provided to VLW. During Eighth Five Year Plan 5000 plants will be revived for which Rs. 2.50 lakhs have been kept.

### iv.Replacement of Jeep

14.34 The diesel jeep available in Biogas programme is very old. For its replacement, alongwith the trolley, a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been kept in the Eighth Plan.

14.35 Financial requirement for Eighth Five Year Plan period is summarised as under :-

	Rs. in lakhs
1.Committed liabilities	305.25
2.Additional subsidy	50.00
3.Additional Turn key fee	20.00
4.Incentive to the village level workers for revival of nonfunctional plants	2.50
5.Replacement of Jeep	2.50
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Total	380.25
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## CHAPTER 15

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The objective of overall economic development, necessitate rapid industrial development. Industrialisation, besides, releasing pressure on agriculture act as a catalyst for development of the economy as a whole. Rajasthan inherited a slender industrial base. With concerted efforts, the State, on one hand has made a remarkable progress in development of basic infrastructure, on the other initiated pace of industrialisation. However, Rajasthan still continues to be one of the industrially backward States, though the State has abundance in natural resources. The factors mainly responsible for its industrial backwardness are, lack of power, water, rail and road network and low level of industrial climate. Notwithstanding industrial backwardness, share of manufacturing sector in the State has been around 9-10 percent of the Net State Domestic Product.

15.2 In order to achieve rapid over all economic growth and bring about the desired increase in State Income and per capital income, it is imperative that industrial sector grows at a rate over 10 percent per annum in years to come.

15.3 The State Government, with a view to promote industrial development so as to augment income, increase employment opportunities, balanced regional development, and optimum use of State's natural resources enunciated "Industrial Policy-1990". The objectives outlined are:-

- a. Optimum utilisation of available mineral, agricultural and other resources of the State so as to increase the contribution of industrial sector in the State Domestic Product
- b. Creation of additional employment opportunities
- c. Elimination of regional imbalances
- d. Encouragement of entrepreneurship
- e. Augmentation of State financial resources through industrialisation in order to enable the State to take up more development programmes

15.4 The industrial policy assigns top priority to promotion and development of khadi gramodyog, handloom, handicraft and leather industries. Next priority is given to tiny sector and then to small scale industries and ancillary sector. Medium and large scale industries come thereafter.

### Present Industrial Status

15.5 At the end of the year 1991-92, 1,58,252 small scale industries were registered in the State, employing 5.95 lakh persons. Rs. 1,00,182 lakhs have been invested in these units. By the end of Seventh Plan 1,13,055 units have been assisted

under Khadi & Villages Industries programme giving full or part-time employment to 2,85,000 persons. There are over 30,000 handlooms working in the State providing employment to about 90,000 persons. During Seventh Plan grant-in-aid was provided to 17,111 household industrial units as against the target of 11,560 units. About 4000 new looms were set up, 962.60 lakh square metre handloom cloth and 211.92 lakhs square metre Janta cloth were produced. 17,312 small scale industrial units were registered against the target of 13,000.

15.6 Rajasthan Financial Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 439.27 crores to 20793 units as loan and Rs. 267.87 crores were disbursed. During Seventh Plan, 2549 persons were trained and 3197 persons were under training under carpet training sponsored by Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation. So far 181 industrial areas have been developed in the State. During Seventh Plan about 3000 industrial plots were allotted. Important industrial units set up in the State include units manufacturing cement, synthetic yarn, paper, glyoxol, electronics, truck chassis, copper foils, T.V. and electronic goods, watches and chemicals. State owned industrial units are sodium sulphate, salt trading, Hi-tech glass factory, cotton spinning, sugar units, etc.

### Strategy for Eighth Plan

15.7 During Eighth Plan emphasis will be on promotion of adequate production of mass consumer goods through labour intensive manufacturing, expansion of infrastructure facilities as well as the supply of key intermediate and capital goods to meet growing requirement. Thrust on production of export items will be continued.

15.8 The agencies responsible for the industrial development of the State are Directorate of Industries, Khadi and Villages Industries Board, Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation, Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation, Sericulture and Tassar Development, Department of State Enterprises, Rajasthan Financial Corporation and Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation. The allocation for Eighth Plan for these agencies is as under:

<u>Sector/Department</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
<u>Sector/Department</u>	<u>Outlay</u>
1. Industries Department (including Weights and Measures)	13795.73
2. Khadi and Village Industries Board	650.17
3. Handloom Development Corporation	670.00
4. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RAJSICO)	1100.00
5. Sericulture	644.00
6. Tassar Development	281.00
7. Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)	10150.00
8. Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)	21500.00
9. State Enterprises	154.00

10. Bureau of Industrial Promotion	525.00
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Total	49469.90
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### **Directorate of Industries**

15.9 The industries department is the nodal agency for administering various concessions and facilities for setting up of industries in the State. It is also responsible for the development and promotion of small scale industries, salt area, handicraft, handloom in cooperative sector etc. A provision of Rs.137.95 crores has been made for the department during Eighth Plan which includes Rs. 46.55 lakhs for Weights & Measures. The schemewise details are as under:

#### **Direction and Administration**

##### **(i) District Industries Centres (DIC) Programme**

15.10 A provision of Rs. 2834.20 lakhs has been made for this programme. Three new district industries centres in newly created districts shall be opened. Besides, in eight towns other than district head quarters, sub-centre opened shall be strengthened.

##### **(ii) Directorate**

15.11 An outlay of Rs. 130.59 lakhs has been provided for Eighth Plan. Out of this, Rs. 114.32 lakhs are for meeting the committed expenditure on establishment of Directorate of Industries. To facilitate/guide the entrepreneurs willing to set up small scale or tiny unit, a sum of Rs. 16.27 lakhs has been kept.

#### **Training**

15.12 An outlay of Rs. 752.05 lakhs is being made for various training schemes run by the Directorate for training of departmental officers and upgradation of skill of artisans/workers. Categories of training courses are as follows:-

- i. Training of officers
- ii. Leather Development Training
- iii. Grant for Household Industries Training Programme
- iv. National Institute for Gem and Jewellery
- v. Centre for Upgradation of Skills of Artisans in Wood and Metal Craft
- vi. Extension Centre of Central Institute of Plastic Technology, Madras.
- vii. Tool Room-cum-Training Centre
- viii. Hand Tool Centre, Nagaur

15.13 A large number of industries are coming up in Rajasthan State. The small scale units can not invest in training of tool designers and tool makers, in the purchase

of sophisticated equipment and in the manufacture of tools. The growth of small scale sector needs to be accelerated by making available adequate tool room facility in the State, which is considered as one of the important infrastructure facilities. In the absence of which the units are approaching Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, U.P. or even Bombay. It is, therefore, envisaged to have a full-fledged Tool Room Training Centre in Rajasthan State.

15.14 The total project cost is estimated to be Rs.562.00 lakhs, out of which the estimates of land and building, are Rs.100.00 lakhs, Other non-recurring expenditure would be Rs.371.40 lakhs and recurring expenditure of the order of Rs.156.60 lakh. The UNDP assistance, for the proposed project is estimated to be Rs.337.00 lakhs, while the share of Government of India/Government of Rajasthan is likely to be Rs.225.00 lakhs. The Project is proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Plan period for which the expenditure on land and building is proposed to be borne by the State Government. A sum of Rs.225.00 lakhs has been kept in the Eighth Plan for this project.

#### **Research & Development**

15.15 A common facility- cum- training centre for ceramic industry at Ajmer is being set up. During Eighth Plan, a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided for this centre.

#### **Small Scale Industries**

15.16 To promote small scale industries, an outlay of Rs. 539.53 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Plan period for providing subsidy to SSI units, for purchase of testing equipments, registration with BSI, margin money loan for revival of sick units and power subsidy, etc. Scheme for subsidy on diesel generating set for SSI units would be continued. Provision of publicity and exhibition has also been made.

#### **Development of Handloom Industries**

15.17 The department is looking after the development of handloom in cooperative sector. An outlay of Rs.582.00 lakhs has been provided for providing assistance for modernisation / renovation/ purchase of looms, special rebate on handloom cloth, construction of common worksheds, market development assistance, subsidy on yarn and interest subsidy on working capital loan to apex & primary societies.

#### **Development of Handicraft Industries**

15.18 (a) A sum of Rs. 142.50 lakhs has been kept in the Eighth Plan for promotion of handicrafts. The schemes include craft development centre, workshed cum housing (Shilp Kutir) and rebate on sale of handicrafts.

15.19 (b) The marketing help to handicraft artisans is practically negligible at present. With a view to provide marketing assistance to handicraft artisans, it has been proposed that a marketing society for handicraft artisans at the district level may be established. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs may be provided as one time grant for the establishment of such a society and to acquire fixed assets such as showroom, furnitures/fixtures, etc. During the Eighth Plan period, six districts are to be covered every year; thus, covering all thirty districts by the end of Eighth Plan period.

## **Development of Powerloom Industry**

15.20 The Textile Commissioner, Government of India is implementing a scheme known as powerloom service centre, for collection of statistical information, rendering training, testing facilities, design development and diversification of technical information and coordination. Stipend to trainees is proposed to be given.

15.21 In order to encourage and attract weavers to learn better skills on advance automatic looms, another centre at Bhilwara, which is emerging as a new textile township in the State will be established. For development of powerloom industry during the Eighth Plan, a sum of Rs. 94.06 lakhs has been provided.

## **Other Village Industries Programme**

### **(i) Development of Salt Areas**

15.22 The department is also looking after the development of salt areas where infrastructure facilities like roads, water, etc. are developed. 59 percent funds are given under cess fund by the Government of India and 41 percent share is borne by the State Government. A sum of Rs. 147.44 lakhs is being provided for Eighth Plan for survey, demarcation and Development of salt areas.

### **(9) Woollen Handloom Project**

15.23 Rajasthan Rajya Bunkar Sahkari Sangh Ltd. will be taking up a new scheme of woollen handloom development. The cost of the project is Rs. 425 lakhs, which will be shared on 50:50 ratio between the State Government and the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 212.50 lakhs has been made as State share for Eighth Plan.

15.24 DIC Buildings :- Many of the DIC buildings constructed are without boundary walls shed, cycle/scooter stands, garages, etc. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for such facilities. Besides, construction of office buildings, 22 such sub-centres, costing Rs. 187.74 lakhs will also be undertaken.

### **(10) Other Expenditure**

15.25 The State Government has proposed a scheme known as capital investments subsidy under which subsidy on investment will be provided to new units which come under commercial production during Eighth Plan. A sum of Rs. 7954.68 lakhs is being allotted for the scheme.

15.26 A sum of Rs. 46.55 lakhs has been kept for weights and measures during the Eighth Plan period.

15.27 In addition to the above, following steps will be further taken during the Eighth Plan period.

#### **i. Export Cell**

15.28 For providing export guidance to entrepreneurs, an export cell has been created in the Directorate of Industries. The Cell will help boost export of SSI by the

units themselves and thus, avoid middlemen exporters. The Cell will be further strengthened.

## **ii. Computerisation**

15.29 The DICs will be provided computer facility in a phased manner. The Directorate of Industries has already been provided computers.

## **iii. Industrial Information Bureau**

15.30 An "Industrial Information Bureau" has been established in the Directorate of Industries which provides consultancy, guidance and project profiles to entrepreneurs.

## **Khadi and Village Industries Board**

15.31 The development of khadi and village industries has been accorded an important place in the five year plans keeping in view its potential of providing employment opportunities in rural areas. Khadi and Village Industries Board of the State is engaged in the task of development of khadi and village industries through cooperative societies, institutions and individual units with assistance from Khadi and Village Industries Commission. A provision of Rs.650.17 lakhs has been made under State Plan for khadi and village industries. Details about major schemes are as under.

### **(i) Strengthening of Headquarter/District level Machinery**

15.32 With the expansion of activities of khadi & village industries, the strengthening of organisational set up to cope with increasing work load is imperative. Therefore, strengthening of the headquarter and district level staff during Eighth Plan is envisaged. A sum of Rs. 170.93 lakhs has been provided for strengthening of district level staff (Rs. 65.82 lakh) and head quarter staff costing Rs. 104.14 lakhs. Besides these provisions, for effecting recovery of overdues, Rs. 45.00 lakhs towards vehicle hiring charges and Rs. 7.40 lakhs for furniture, etc. have further been provided.

15.33 For proper maintenance of accounts and monitoring of assistance released to khadi institutions and individuals, etc. computerisation of accounts will be taken up for which a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made in the Eighth Plan.

### **(ii) Expansion/construction of Building**

15.34 A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for construction of the third storey of the Board building and Rs. 1.83 lakhs for safety measure to protect the training centre of Khadi Board at Sanganer.

### **(iii) Revitalisation of Cooperative Societies and Institutions**

15.35 Under this scheme, cooperative societies and institutions are being revitalised and provided managerial grant at a tapering scale of Rs. 5000, Rs. 4000, Rs. 3000, Rs. 2000 in the first, second, third, and fourth year respectively. Rs. 2.12 lakhs are being allotted for Eighth Plan, for this purpose.

**(iv) Training**

15.36 A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been kept for training of staff of the Board, DICs, besides training to field artisans, managers, salesmen, staff of Khadi Bhandars and Gramodyog Sales Depots.

**Difference of Salary of Training-cum-Demonstration Centres**

15.37 A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been made in the Eighth Plan to meet the difference of amount of salary as TA, DA, etc. for the 2 training-cum-demonstration centres at Jodhpur and Pushkar( Ajmer).

**(v) Mobile Unit**

15.38 To give practical demonstration of improved technology and also to make public familiar with the different activities of khadi & village industries, three mobile units are functioning. A sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been made for these in the Eighth Plan.

**(vi) Exhibition**

15.39 For promotion of sales and to make public familiar with the activities of the Khadi Board sale exhibitions at National/ State/ District and block level will be organised. A sum of Rs. 70.17 lakhs has been provided in the Eighth Plan for this purpose.

**(vii) Publicity**

15.40 For propagating Board's programme, publicity is essential. Besides publication of literature, booklets, folders, pamphlets, hoarding will be installed near important places. Other publicity medias such as radio/TV and seminars/ workshops will also be used. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Plan.

**(viii) Workshed for Existing Houses for Weavers**

15.41 Under this scheme, Rs. 18.00 lakhs have been provided for construction of 200 workshed by the side of weaver's residence. Rs.3000/- per Kargha Ghar will be borne by the artisan weaver. The State Government will provide assistance of Rs.3000/- per Kargha ghar.

**(ix) Weaving Training for Non-Traditional Weavers**

15.42 Under this scheme, training and looms will be provided to the weavers who are not traditional weavers. It is proposed to train 50 non-traditional weavers per year and to provide them looms to take up the this work. A sum of Rs. 10.80 lakhs has been kept in the Eighth Plan.

**(x) Subsidy for Captial Formation**

15.43 The small khadi and village units are not in a position to achieve their targets due to lack of working capital. For such units an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided as share capital assistance to raise their working capital.

### **(xi) Interest Subsidy**

15.44 As per pattern of KVIC, the artisans have to pay interest @ 4% p.a. on loan but the Banks charge interest @ 12.5% p.a. This difference of interest rate is to be borne by the State Government for which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made.

### **(xii) Transport Subsidy**

15.45 As per norms of KVIC, transport subsidy should be reimbursed to the extent of 75% of transport cost. A sum of Rs.18.50 lakhs has been kept for this activity.

### **(xiii) Marketing Survey, Design and Research Centre at Bikaner**

15.46 Updating of designs and provision for modernisation and implements is essential. For taking up this task regularly and also for increasing production in the sector, it is envisaged to establish market survey, design & research centre at Bikaner. A sum of Rs. 22.50 lakhs has been kept to meet expenditure on the establishment on the centre.

### **Marketing Subsidy Scheme for District Level**

15.47 To provide marketing outlet to rural artisans, periodical (Weekly/fortnightly/monthly) bazars would be organised. A provision of Rs. 15.50 lakhs has been made in the Eighth Plan for this purpose.

### **Establishment of Woollen Bank**

15.48 An outlay of Rs. 22.30 lakhs has been kept in the Eighth Plan for establishing Woollen Bank at Bikaner for storage of marino wool.

### **Artisan Meet Together at Panchayat Samiti Level**

15.49 To acquaint the rural artisans with the various stages in procuring finances, the system of their repayment, etc. artisans meet at panchayat samiti level would be arranged for which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made.

### **District Supply Depots**

15.50 For regular production, district supply depots for storage of raw material and finished goods are proposed to be set up. Suitable linkage with purchasing organisations of the State Government and public undertaking shall be maintained, for marketing of products of village industries and to make available to the rural artisans, raw material, etc. Rs. 33.26 lakhs have been provided under this scheme for the Eighth Plan period.

### **Marketing Complex at Mount Abu**

15.51 Mount Abu is an important tourist centre in the State. It is proposed to develop a marketing complex, for village and khadi industries products. A sum of Rs. 32.46 lakhs is being allotted in the Eighth Plan including Rs. 20.00 lakhs for building, furniture & fixture. The turn over of the centre is expected to be Rs. 15.00 lakhs annually, by the terminal year of the Eighth Plan.



## **Sericulture**

15.52 To promote weaving of silk yarn, from cocoons produced, in sericulture programme, a programme of economic assistance to khadi institutions for silk weaving on the pattern of polyester, khadi has been proposed. Rs. 24.50 lakhs are being kept for the scheme.

### **(xiv) Strengthening of Pooni Plant**

15.53 In view of expansion of production of khadi sector, it is felt that "Pooni Plant" of the Board be modified for better quality of produced "Pooni" as also for increase in "Pooni" production. Rs. 27.64 lakhs are provided for the purpose in Eighth Plan.

### **(xv) Others**

15.54 The Khadi and Village Industries Board envisages opening of new sales outlet at Mansarovar (Jaipur) for which site has been allotted by the Rajasthan Housing Board. The sales depot at Ramganj Bazar (Jaipur) would also be renovated. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 6.16 lakhs has been kept for the purpose.

## **Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation**

15.55 Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation was established in 1984 with the object of promotion and development of handlooms in the individual sector. The Corporation is also responsible for providing technical guidance, production and marketing support to the weavers spread all over the State. The Corporation is providing to weavers, the training, looms at subsidised rates, yarn for weaving and marketing assistance for finished products.

15.56 During Eighth Plan, special efforts will be made for upgrading the technical skills of the existing weavers and motivating them to take up production of value added items. An outlay of Rs. 670.00 lakhs has been kept for Eighth Plan. The schemewise details are as under:-

### **(i) Modernisation of Handlooms**

15.57 The frameloom after being used for five years requires replacement of its critical components and even if the weavers intends to diversify his product, the loom has to be suitably modified. For modernisation, a sum of Rs. 86.50 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Plan period.

### **(ii) Training, Research and Development**

15.58 Monthly income of most of the weavers is less than Rs. 300 and they generally have obsolete equipments resulting in poor productivity. Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation is undertaking programmes to provide training in the modern techniques and upgrading the skills of existing weavers registered with the Corporation.

15.59 The following training programmes would be implemented by the RHDC:

- i. Preliminary training for new weavers for modern frame looms

- ii. Skill upgradation of existing weavers
- iii. Advance training for existing weavers to take up production of more value added items

15.60 4450 weavers would be trained during the Eighth Plan period.

15.61 Demonstration of improved looms and advance technology in design, dyeing and printing through weavers services centre and the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology and other research organisations is envisaged to be undertaken.

15.62 A provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided for training, research and development in the Eighth Plan.

### **(iii) Publicity and Exhibitions**

15.63 The Corporation has set up various showrooms for sale of handloom cloth at different places in Rajasthan and outside. To meet the changing needs of the market, the Corporation is diversifying the product range so as to increase the production of high value added items. For effective marketing, design handouts, publicity material will be used. Besides participation in more and more handloom expos, fairs and exhibitions would be resorted to. A sum of Rs. 76 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Eighth Plan.

### **(iv) Marketing Development Assistance**

15.64 This is a centrally sponsored scheme on matching basis and has replaced the special rebate scheme. Assistance available under this scheme can be utilised for strengthening the marketing efforts by acquiring new showrooms space, renovating the existing showrooms, providing festival discounts on sale of handloom cloth and design development. A sum of Rs. 160 lakhs has been allotted for this purpose in the Eighth Plan.

### **(v) Share Capital Assistance**

15.65 The existing rented godown capacity falls short of increasing requirement and at times difficulties are faced in transporting and stocking of cloth which adversely affects the marketing efforts of the Corporation. Considering this as also the future requirement, there is an imperative need to construct own godowns and office complex. A sum of Rs. 120 lakhs has been kept as share capital to the Corporation for this purpose.

### **(vi) Project for Woollen Handloom**

15.66 This is a centrally sponsored scheme on matching basis, approved by the central Government in 1988 to develop handloom industry in the drought prone desert districts of Rajasthan. In all 1710 looms would be covered during the project period. The total cost of the project is Rs. 411.63 lakhs of which Rs. 205.82 lakhs will be borne by the State Government. The Project was scheduled to be completed by 1991-92, but the period is proposed to be extended by two years in the Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs as state share for this project has been made.

### **(vii) Market Survey**

15.67 With the increased coverage of weavers under direct production programme, the production is expected to increase enormously. New markets have, therefore, to be identified. To cater to the needs of the consumers, special studies and surveys will have to be assigned to specialised agencies. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been allotted for this purpose in the Eighth Plan.

### **(viii) Product Development**

15.68 Development of new variety of handloom fabrics and improvement in existing designs is imperative to increasing the turnover of the Corporation as also of the weavers. Before undertaking commercial production of such items, study of market response is needed. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Eighth Plan.

### **(ix) Group Insurance for Weavers**

15.69 A group insurance scheme for 2000 handloom weavers has been started. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been kept for this purpose in Eighth plan.

### **(x) Monitoring and Evaluation**

15.70 A monitoring and evaluation cell is to be established in the Corporation for evaluation and conducting periodic sample surveys for constant analysis of various developmental schemes. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for Eighth Plan.

## **The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation**

15.71 The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation was established in 1961 and accorded status of public limited company in 1975. The Corporation is pursuing promotion and development of handicraft and distribution of scarce and controlled raw materials to the SSI units. The authorised share capital of the company is Rs. 7 crores, while paid up capital as on 31st March, 1991 was Rs. 4.99 crores. The Corporation has been carrying a large number of activities such as marketing of SSI products, promotion and marketing of Rajasthani handicrafts through various emporia, training schemes for carpet weaving, hand block printing, blue pottery, durries, namda, etc. The Corporation is the nodal agency in the State for export promotion. A sum of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs has been allocated for RAJSICO for Eighth Plan. The schemewise particulars of the outlay are as under :-

### **(i) Carpet Training Centre**

15.72 The carpet training introduced by the Corporation in 1976 set a pace for development of carpet industry in the State. Training is imparted in carpet weaving for a year and a regular follow up is being done for the pass outs to ensure their useful utilisation. DICs are also helping them for self employment by providing loans. During Eighth Plan, 1250 persons will be trained for which a sum of Rs. 143.00 lakhs has been provided.

## **(ii) Export Promotion**

15.73 (a) The Corporation is functioning as the nodal agency for export promotion and is providing export facilities to exporters. An export consultancy cell assists in desk research export information through seminars, workshops, exhibitions and publicity and bringing out informative monthly news letter etc. A sum of Rs. 64.00 lakhs has been provided for Eighth Plan.

15.74 (b) Inland Container Depot and Air Cargo Complex: Looking to the need of containerised export cargo, the facility of direct export from I.C.D. is made available to the exporters of the State. 69 TEU containers were sent by the inland container depot during Seventh Plan. This is the first ICD of its kind in the State through which containerised export cargo is sent by road to the port directly. To equip the ICD, better storage and other facilities are to be expanded during Eighth Plan. Besides, air borne cargo is exported directly from Air Cargo Complex.

## **(iii) Design Development, Production and Research Centres**

15.75 These centres are engaged in design development cum production activity in the field of textile printing, dyeing, blue pottery, and quilted garments. It is proposed to upgrade the technology and strengthening of design development by hiring services of designers of repute and experts. A sum of Rs. 70.50 lakhs will be spent during Eighth Plan.

## **(iv) Exhibitions**

15.76 RSIC is the nodal agency for organising national and international exhibitions. From 1986-87 the Corporation is organising the exhibition in which various department of the State Government participate. However, for construction of pavilion and other exhibition expenses are given to the Corporation. During Eighth Plan Rs.160.00 lakhs have been provided.

## **(v) Promotion of Handicrafts**

15.77 Promotional publicity of handicrafts is resorted to by bringing out exquisite folders, brochures, etc., besides participating in various exhibitions. State awards and merit awards are also given to artisans. Training centre for golden work on camel hides is functioning at Bikaner. Handicraft promotion and procurement centres have been established in Barmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur districts for promotion and procurement of handicraft articles. Two hand block printing training centres are working in the State to impart training to women in hand block printing. Rs. 60 lakhs for promotional publicity, Rs. 17.00 lakhs for State awards, Rs. 4.00 lakhs for golden painting on camel hide, Rs. 6.00 lakhs for handicraft promotion and procurement centres, Rs. 12.50 lakhs for handblock printing and Rs. 50 lakhs for opening of new emporia, aggregating to Rs. 149.50 lakhs have been allotted under this scheme.

## **(v) Share Capital**

15.78 The economic position of the Corporation can not be said to be sound. Therefore, Rs. 200 lakhs were taken as loan from IDBI. The Corporation is pursuing

commercial as well as promotional activities through borrowed funds. This adds up to already lean liquidity position. Hence, to increase the capital base of the Corporation Rs. 187 lakhs are being provided for the Eighth Plan.

**(vi) Craft Design and Development Centre**

15.79 It is proposed to set up a craft design & development centre for evolving new designs and adapting existing handicraft to make them functional at an outlay of Rs. 16.60 lakhs.

**(vii) Craft Development Centre, Jodhpur**

15.80 The desert region of Rajasthan has a glorious heritage of various handicrafts. A decision has been taken to establish a craft development centre for providing inputs/services to artisan units. It is a centrally sponsored scheme with 75 percent assistance from the Central Government. A sum of Rs. 15.10 lakhs has been provided as State share for establishing this centre during Eighth Plan.

**(viii) Marketing Assistance**

15.81 Marketing is one of the critical areas in which institutional support is required by small scale sector. A large number of SSI units go sick/close down for want of adequate marketing assistance. A sum of Rs. 36.30 lakhs has been kept for Eighth Plan.

**(ix) School of Craft**

15.82 To upgrade the status of the craftsmen and to educate students in theory and impart practical knowledge of crafts, and to prepare them for a diploma from university, it is proposed to start a school of craft with an outlay of Rs. 115 lakhs during Eighth Plan.

15.83 Besides the above schemes, Rs. 18.00 lakhs have been kept for welfare scheme like old age pension and group insurance scheme for artisans/ craftsmen.

**Market Development Support for Rural Craft Persons and Artisans Units**

15.84 The economic importance of handicrafts lie in large scale employment generation with low capital investment in production units. The manufacturing units of handicraft are spread all over the State, with significant concentration in rural areas. The major constraint these persons / artisans face is accessibility of suitable market for their products. This is generally accompanied by lack of market intelligence and inadequate guidance on marketing. To overcome these constraints and provide marketing outlet to the artisans for their produce an integrated scheme comprising of market survey for selected crafts, improvement in skill development follow up training, promotional publicity and display-cum-sale outlet shall be opened. This scheme is likely to benefit 10,000 craft persons / artisans. Provision of Rs. 125.00 lakh has been made in the Eighth Plan.

## Sericulture Development

15.85 Sericulture is a rural oriented agro-based cottage industry which provides gainful whole or part time employment to the economically backward sections of the society. Sericulture programme is, therefore, proposed to continue and expand further during Eighth Plan in Kota, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bundi and Bhilwara districts. It is envisaged to bring 780 hectare area under intensive mulberry cultivation and 79 hectares under block plantation to produce 17800 kg. of raw silk and generate employment of 11.20 lakh mandays for which Rs. 644.00 lakhs have been provided. Itemwise break up is as under :-

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Mulberry Development	114.65
2. Rearing of Worms	176.85
3. Chowki Rearing	137.70
4. Reeling and Spinning	14.30
5. Training and Publicity	20.09
6. Establishment and Extension Units (including grant to Rajasthan Vidhya Peeth)	180.41
Total	644.00

## Tassar Development

15.86 The agro climatic and ecological conditions in Kota and Udaipur region are very favourable to rearing tassar worm on T. Arjuna. Considering the potentialities of tassar culture, a new cottage industry has been introduced. T.Arjuna plantation is taken up on Government forest land. The plantation is also maintained by the forest department till it is 5 year old. Tribals or selected beneficiaries are allowed to rear tassar worms in forest on T.Arjuna. Minimum unit area of rearing shall be of one hectare to the beneficiary for 10 years.

15.87 At present forest under T.Arjuna occupies more than 100 sq. kms. area in Kota and Udaipur regions of the State. These plants are very common on the banks of nallas where the water is either flowing or is stagnant throughout the year. During Eighth Plan, 130 hectares will be put under T.Arjuna plantation and tassar worm rearing. Cocoons production during Eighth Plan is projected at 43 lakhs. Item wise breakup of the outlay is as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Plantation T. Arjuna	28.21
2. Maintenance of T.Arjuna Plants	35.64
3. Tassar worm rearing	15.00
4. Grainages	52.99
5. Pollarding/Pruning	13.87
6. Tassar Reeling	16.30

7. Cocoon Market/Vehicles on hire	20.20
8. Farmer's Training/ publicity	4.23
9. To project Administration and Establishment, etc.	92.06
10. Mud houses repair	2.50
	-----
Total	281.00
	-----

### **Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)**

15.88 The Rajasthan Financial Corporation is engaged in providing financial assistance in the State to entrepreneurs for setting up of industries, mining, transport, hotels, etc. The Corporation also acts as an agent on behalf of the State Government for providing Central/State investment subsidy and also the seed capital assistance and other concessional facilities announced by the State Government from time to time.

15.89 During Eighth Plan, the Corporation targets to sanction loan amounting to Rs. 1265 crores and disburse Rs. 895 crores. The amount of sanctions of the Corporation may be more than envisaged as its limit to sanction loan has been raised from Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs.90 lakhs. The financial assistance will be provided in the thrust areas. A sum of Rs. 101.50 crores is being provided for various activities of the Corporation as under :-

	Rs.in lakhs
1. Share Capital	8900.00
2. Seed Capital	400.00
3. Scheme for working capital to finance sick units	350.00
4. Scheme to meet over-head expenditure for implementation of composite loan scheme	125.00
5. Scheme for assistance for business promotion activities	125.00
6. Interest free loan	250.00
	-----
Total	10150.00
	-----

### **Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)**

15.90 RIICO is engaged in the development of industrial and infrastructural facilities for setting up industries in the State. It plays a key promotional role in granting/providing a package of financial assistance by way of term loan, equity capital, seed capital to medium and large scale industries in the assisted sector and set up new industrial projects in joint and public sectors. Besides this, the Corporation is the prime agency for identification and establishment of growth centres including land

acquisition, development of industrial plots and provision of basic facilities i.e. water, power and industrial township. etc.

15.91 An outlay of Rs. 215.00 crore has been provided for RIICO for Eighth Plan. The schemewise breakup of the outlay is as under:-

	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Share capital including market borrowings	15750.00
2. Promotional Grants	2150.00
3. Equity for Growth Centres	1600.00
4. Interest Free Sales Tax Loan	2000.00
	-----
Total	21500.00
	-----

15.92 By the end of March, 1991, the Corporation had developed 181 industrial areas, including 37 transferred industrial areas. Efforts will be made to expand the popular industrial areas in towns where industrial development has picked up pace. Besides essential services like light, water roads, etc. few additional facilities like hospitals, weigh bridge, shopping kiosk/complex, schools, housing and telephones etc will also be made available. During Eighth Plan, about 9000 acres will be acquired and 7000 acres developed. About 13000 industrial plots would be allotted.

15.93 With the opening of the economy and liberalisation of the locational policy of the Government, the level of sanctions and disbursement of term loans and equity participation by RIICO would be raised to attract new industries. Incentives like interest free sales tax loan, State capital investment subsidy, etc. have also been extended for the Eighth Plan period.

15.94 Rajasthan has been allotted 5 growth centres, the work of development of these growth centres would be continued in the Eighth Plan. Each growth centre shall have 400-600 hectare of land for infrastructure development. Equity participation in each of the growth centre by Government of India, State Government and Financial Institutions, would be Rs.10 crores, Rs.5 crores and Rs.5 crores respectively.

#### **State Enterprises**

15.95 The State Enterprises Department has the following units which are working as departmental units.

1. Government salt sources at Didwana, Pachpadra and Jabdi Nagar
2. Rajasthan Chemical Works, Didwana: This unit has three plants viz, crude sodium sulphate works, sodium sulphide factory and sodium sulphate plant of which the second one is to be given on lease.
3. State Woollen Mills, Bikaner
4. Bureau of Public Enterprises



15.96 Besides, following companies are under the administrative control of the department:

1. Rajasthan State Tanneries Ltd.
2. The Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd: The mill has a sugar factory at Sriganganagar and distilleries at different places
3. Hi-Tech Precision Glass Ltd., Dholpur

15.97 A sum of Rs. 154 lakhs has been provided to the Department for the Eighth Plan. The schemewise details are as under:

#### **1. Salt Trading Scheme**

15.98 The department is operating two salt sources at Didwana and Pachpadra since 1964. During Eighth Plan, construction of labour shelters, construction of quarters, renovation and expansion of storage capacity and repair of building and road at Pachpadra and Didwana are proposed to be carried out.

15.99 A provision of Rs. 84.00 lakhs has been made under Salt Trading Scheme, including Rs. 10.00 lakhs for establishment of a salt washery so that the salt produced conforms to the quality standard of salt for human consumption.

#### **2. Sodium Sulphate Scheme**

15.100 A provision of Rs. 20 lakh has been made for Eighth Plan for creation of storage capacity for the product and departmental operation of the plant after being taken over from M/s Sodium Chemicals Ltd.

#### **3. Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd.**

15.101 The Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd has a distillery at Srigananagar with a production capacity of 13,500 BL per day. The capacity of the company falls short of the demand and it has to procure its balance requirement from nearby States with great difficulty and at high cost. It is proposed to increase the capacity of the distillery to 30000 BL per day to meet Company's own requirement. Besides, provision has also been made for effluent treatment and automatic bottling plant. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been kept for this Mill in the Eighth Plan-period.

#### **Bureau of Industrial Promotion**

15.102 To attract medium and large industry, particularly Rajasthani entrepreneurs, having industries out side Rajasthan, concerted efforts are being made. For expeditious processing of industrial assistance sought and infrastructure facilities to new entrants, a Bureau of Industrial Promotion has been set up. Rs. 525.00 lakhs are being kept for the Bureau in the Eighth Plan.

## CHAPTER 16

# MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan is one of the important mineral producing States in the country. It is endowed with more than 50 kinds of minerals. The State is a leading producer of metallic minerals like lead, zinc, copper and tungsten ores. It has a prominent position in the country as far as the production of non-metallic industrial minerals such as rock phosphate, gypsum, soapstone, asbestos, limestone, fluorite, quartz, wollestonite, marble and sandstone etc. are concerned.

16.2 The State has been deficient in production of fuel minerals but with the discovery of lignite in northern and western part of the State particularly in Merta Road area and Kapurdi area of Nagaur and Barmer, has raised hope of meeting requirement of new power plants. Possibility of oil finds in State may place it in important position in production of fuel minerals.

16.3 The State of Rajasthan is a chronic drought prone State and the stable economic activity in the State depends on regular and increasing trend in mineral production. It is, therefore, necessary that proper scientific approach is adopted in investigation, exploitation and utilisation of minerals. Not only this, we have to keep in view the export potentialities of a number of minerals which can help the nation in earning valuable foreign exchange.

16.4 Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and Hindustan Copper Ltd. are two leading mineral based industries in public sector. Hindustan Zinc Ltd is undertaking a massive expansion on Rampura Agucha deposits. Rajasthan has emerged as a leading producer of white cement. Rich mineral base of the State offers considerable scope for exploration and exploitation of these minerals.

16.5 The agencies responsible for the mineral development of the State are Directorate of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation, Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd. The activities of intensive prospecting and mineral survey, provision of infrastructural facilities like approach roads to mines and administration of mineral development policy are being undertaken by the Directorate of Mines and Geology. Rajasthan State Minerals Development Corporation is responsible for marketing of minerals and development of mines and minerals activities. It is also engaged in mining of minerals like gypsum, limestone, fluorspar, rock phosphate, marble, graphite, lead, zinc and copper, etc. The Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd is holding leases and working permission for various mines of gypsum and selenite and it is also working for development and mining of Zhamar-kotra rock phosphate on behalf of the Government of Rajasthan.

16.6 Lack of infrastructure facilities is one of the bottlenecks in the growth of the mining sector. During Eighth Plan efforts will be made to improve infrastructure

facilities, better utilisation and scientific mining and processing of the major minerals like limestone, quartz, silica sand, mica, rock phosphate and dimensional stones.

16.7 An outlay of Rs.4132.00 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Plan. The breakup among different departments is as under.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Directorate of Mines and Geology	2700.00
2. Rajasthan State Mines and Mineral Ltd.	388.00
3. Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation	1044.00
	-----
Total	4132.00
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#### **Directorate of Mines and Geology**

16.8 The Department of Mines and Geology in the State is responsible for two major functions.

1. To carry out mineral investigation and undertake systematic prospecting and detailed explorations and prove their grade and reserves.
2. To organise mineral administration by granting mineral concessions, to undertake systematic development and scientific exploitation of minerals, to provide technical guidance to lessees, collection of revenue, checking of unauthorised mining and evasion of royalty.

16.9 A sum of Rs.27.00 crores has been provided for Eighth Plan, schemewise breakup of which is as under.

#### **(i) Intensive Prospecting & Mineral Survey**

16.10 A sum of Rs. 1241.87 lakhs has been allotted for this scheme. Of this, Rs. 722.79 lakhs are to meet the committed liabilities during Eighth Plan.

16.11 The following physical targets have been fixed for Eighth Plan period:-

Reconnaissance Survey	21,500 Sq. km.
Regional Geographical Mapping	2425 Sq. km.
Detailed Geographical Mapping	140 Sq. km.
Drilling	35,000 Metres

#### **(ii) Construction of Approach Roads & Buildings**

16.12 The Department has been constructing approach roads in the cluster of mines and quarries to connect them with main roads to ease transportation of minerals. Work on 28 approach roads is going on. Out of these works 17 approach roads will spillover to the Eighth Plan. New approach roads would be taken up keeping in view the priority of various works.

16.13 A sum of Rs. 935.91 lakhs (Rs. 720.00 lakhs on going and Rs. 215.91 lakhs on new works) have been provided for the Eighth Plan. Besides construction of approach roads, construction of Naka buildings and offices of the Mining Engineers, are in progress. Construction of office buildings for Superintending Mining Engineer, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara and Rajsamand are proposed to be taken up.

#### **Rock Phosphate Investigation Scheme**

16.14 Under this scheme, investigations of rock phosphate and other minerals in Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur districts is undertaken. A sum of Rs. 91.59 lakhs is provided in Eighth Plan, to meet the expenditure on staff and purchase of equipments, such as drill accessories, bits, spare, tyres, tube and other consumable articles for petrological, chemical and ceramic laboratories.

#### **Lignite Exploration Scheme**

16.15 Under this scheme detailed geological prospecting and drilling of lignite bearing areas of Bikaner and Nagaur districts is being done. A sum of Rs.299.19 lakhs has been kept for Eighth Plan of which Rs. 145.59 lakhs are for committed liabilities. New items include purchase of trucks, tractors, water cooler, desert cooler and replacement of old trucks. Reconnaissance of 2500 sq. kms. and drilling of 40,000 metres is targeted under this scheme.

#### **Scheme for Mineral Conservation, Development of Mineral based Industries, Export Promotion, Research and Development**

16.16 Mined mineral deposits, coming out of the pit head are hand sorted, on the basis of visual quality control system. As a result, on the one hand inconsistency in the quality of sorted material and on the other huge quantity of low grade material, so generated is dumped in heaps near the pit heads. It is essential to study, suitability of such dumped minerals for alternate industrial use. Therefore, to identify the studies required for mineral conservation, development of mineral based industries, research/development for mineral beneficiation, processing export possibility of raw mineral/finished products, research and development team under a senior officer of the rank of Additional Director, is proposed. To facilitate studies, a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs for equipments are also included in the Eighth Plan provision of Rs.66.44 lakhs.

#### **Scientific Development and Environment Development**

16.17 Land degradation of the top soil starts with the excavation in a mine. Open cast mines in particular, are great menace to soil degradation. Along with the excavation of mineral, some waste is also produced due to inherent characteristics of the deposits. Such wastes are dumped over the virgin land, near the mine, which again adds to the continuous degradation of the land.

16.18 The size of the individual mining plot is generally very small, and due to economic limitations, the waste produced in large quantity is dumped over the nearest available land. It is also not possible for the miners to refill the excavated land by

rehandling the dumps of waste. Under this scheme, it is proposed to select suitable, abandoned mine area, wherein mining is established to be uneconomic. The waste dumps on Government land only shall be selected for removal so that its removal may result in availability of new quarry area for further allotment.

16.19 The scheme has been planned to include clearing of the specified dumps available at site, transporting it to the selected dumping ground, proper levelling of dumps and make motorable roads for further work. The top soil available from the new area / of new quarries will be preserved and placed on dumps to facilitate tree plantation.

16.20 It is envisaged to create a cell for execution of the scheme under a Mining Engineer at the Directorate of Mines and Geology. A provision of Rs. 65.00 lakhs for staff and equipments etc. has been provided in the Eighth Plan.

#### **Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.**

16.21 Rajasthan Mines & Minerals Ltd. is mainly engaged in mining of the rock phosphate at Jhamarkotra district Udaipur and gypsum at various places in Bikaner division of the State. The State Government has also issued sanction for mining of steel grade limestone at village Sanu in Jaisalmer district.

16.22 Jhamarkotra rockphosphate mines have a proven reserve of 76 million tonnes of rock phosphate. The required equity for the low grade beneficiation project has already been released. The Project is scheduled for commissioning in 1992.

16.23 SMS grade limestone is scare material and is being imported. Rich deposits of this mineral are found in Sanu village district Jaisalmer. The Corporation will be working as Raising Contractor and Agent of the State Government for mining operations. The cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 12.00 crores. The project is to start commercial production in 1993-94. The quality of SMS lime stone has been tested and found acceptable to SAIL and TISCO. Rs. 271.00 lakhs are to be given to strengthen the equity base of the Corporation. Besides, Rs. 117.00 lakhs are to be made available to the Corporation, including Rs.99.00 lakhs as cost of land to owner, namely Colonisation Department and Rs. 11.00 lakhs for environmental management plan.

#### **Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation**

16.24 Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation is actively engaged in exploration and exploitation of various minerals like gypsum, limestone, fluorspar, rockphosphate, lead, zinc, copper, marble, graphite, bentonite, slate, granite selenite etc. since 1979. Development of mines and minerals and marketing of these minerals is also the responsibility of the Corporation. SMS grade limestone from Sanu, Jaisalmer is the most important source of supply of this grade material, which is also an import substitute. It is envisaged that the requirement of the core sector steel plants would be met from this project.

16.25 A provision of Rs.10.44 crores has been proposed as share capital to the Corporation during VIII Plan. During this period a number of projects will also be taken

up by the Corporation for implementation of which Sanu Limestone Project, Jaisalmer is the most important. The total cost of Sanu lime stone project is Rs. 52 crores. Other projects to be taken up are Base Metal Project, Deri (Sirohi), Graphite Benefication Project Banswara, Fluorspar Project Dungarpur, etc.

## CHAPTER 17

# TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

### Rail network

Prior to State's reorganisation, in 1956 few of the princely States- now forming part of Rajasthan, had distinct rail network. In this connection, mention may be made of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur and Mewar (Hq. Udaipur) States, which had better rail facilities, in comparison to others. However, conspicuous feature was that, by and large, the tracks were of metre gauge. Now, even after more than four decades of independence, the State continues to be served predominantly by the metre gauge system, with resultant bottlenecks in transshipment. This has been impeding optimum utilisation of natural resources, specially minerals, with resultant tardy economic development of the State. Even in terms of total length, it may be a little surprising to note that between 1974 to 1990, there has been an addition of only 131.26 kms. of rail length in the State. Even in 1991, as many as six district headquarters, out of a total of 30, do not have a railway station. As against 5637.74 kms. in 1974-75, total rail length has only marginally increased to 5769 kms. during 1989-90. Although State has about 11 percent of the total geographical area of the country, rail length is only 9 percent. This speaks of the urgency for conversion of the existing metre gauge network to broad gauge and expansion in the length of rail track in the State. As a first step, following four rail-sections need conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge:

- (i) Delhi- Jaipur- Ahmedabad
- (ii) Sawai Madhopur- Merta Road- Jodhpur
- (iii) Merta Road- Bikaner (Lalgarh)
- (iv) Bhildi- Samdari- Jodhpur

### Roads

17.2 Rajasthan has a felt need for an integrated network of roads due to its peculiar geography, coupled with a network of metre gauge railway lines. Rajasthan is one of the few States in India which is far below the national average in respect of road length. As against the national average of 56.1 kms. per hundred sq. kms. of area, Rajasthan has only 31.1 km. of road length per hundred sq. km. of area (1987-88). The average length of National Highways per thousand sq.kms. of area is only 7.47 kms., as against the national average of 9.73 kms. The State Government has been engaged in development of road network with special emphasis to rural roads for linking villages under MNP. Major emphasis was given for development of rural roads. However, by the end of March,1990, only 10910 villages could be connected by roads. Even 350 villages with population above 1500 (1971 census) were not connected by roads by 1990 (i.e. end of Seventh Plan). The road length in Rajasthan State has not reached the target of Nagpur Plan on road development (i.e. 42 kms.of roads per 100 sq. kms. of area)

which was to be achieved by 1961.

### Seventh Plan (1980-85) - Review

17.3 During the Seventh Plan an expenditure of Rs.89.93 crores was incurred under road sector, the details of which are as under :-

Item	(Rs. in crores) Expenditure
1. State Highways & District Roads	19.29
2. MNP Roads	67.37
3. Others	3.27
	-----
Total	89.93 *
	-----

\* Besides, an expenditure of Rs.3.63 crores as excess plan and Rs.25.54 crores under famine relief works as material component was also incurred during Seventh Plan.

17.4 During the Seventh Plan period 4713 villages were connected by roads. The details of which are as under :-

Villages with Population	(Number) Achievement (1985-90)
1. 1500 and above	687
2. 1000 to 1500	489
3. Below 1000	3537
	-----
Total	4713
	-----

17.5 At the end of Seventh Plan, the position of the villages connected by roads was as under :-

Villages with Population	No. of Villages as per 1971 census	No. of villages connected by roads at the end of Seventh Plan
1500 and above	3300	2950
1000-1500	2407	1610
Below 1000	27598	6350

### Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

17.6 For the Eighth Plan (1992-97), an allocation of Rs. 697.50 crores has been made for road sector. The details of the allocation are as follows :-



	(Rs. in crores)
1. State Highways	388.00
2. MNP	260.00
3. Development of Air Strips	2.00
4. Roads of Economic Importance	4.00
5. Urban Roads	16.00
6. Assistance to RSBCC and Training Institute	4.00
7. Research and Development	2.00
8. Roads of Tourism Importance	20.00
9. Others	1.50
	-----
Total	697.50
	-----

### State Highways

17.7 A provision of Rs. 388 crores has been made for the improvement of State Highways and Major District Roads (MDR); out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 298.32 crores is for the ongoing works of Seventh Plan and works sanctioned in 1990-91 and 1991-92. The balance amount of Rs. 89.68 crores will be utilised for new works.

17.8 The Government of India had sanctioned Rs.148.95 crores for the upgradation and widening of 10 State highways. The World Bank has committed reimbursement of 58 million dollar to Government of India against this project for Rajasthan State. Due to recent price increase the cost of the project is estimated to be Rs.317.00 crores. Although work relating to six road sections is at different stages of execution, the issue relating to remaining road sections area will be looked into on availability of requisite finances.

### Minimum Needs Programme

17.9 Rs. 260 crores have been earmarked for connecting villages of different population groups. Out of this, Rs.8.46 crores will be spent on the ongoing works sanctioned during Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 30.63 crores for the works sanctioned during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92. For the new works, the balance amount of Rs. 220.91 crores will be spent. This entire amount of Rs. 220.91 crores shall be spent to link the remaining villages under MNP during Eighth Five Year Plan. The details of Rs. 260 crores are as follows :-

	(Rs. in crores)
1. MNP General	182
2. MNP - TAD	31
3. Special problem area roads	17

4. Rural roads	30
	-----
Total	260
	-----

17.10 During the Eighth Five Year Plan following targets of connecting villages of different population groups have been fixed:-

Villages to be covered	Number
1. With Population 1500 and above as per 1971 census	197
2. With population 1000 to 1500	713
3. With population below 1000	2250
	-----
Total	3160
	-----

17.11 Thus, by the end of March,1997 the position of the villages connected by road shall be as follows :-

	(Number)
1. With population of 1500 and above	3300
2. With population 1000-1500	2407
3. With population below 1000	8905
	-----
Total	14612
	-----

17.12 Accordingly, even by March 1997, only 44.5 per cent of the villages are likely to be connected by road. The total length of the rural roads by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan is likely to go upto 52895 kms. from 46295 kms. as at the end of March,1992, thereby meaning an addition of 6600 kms. of rural roads during Eighth Plan period.

17.13 A sum of Rs. 17.00 crores has been provided for the construction of roads and bridges from the State plan under anti-dacoity programme, for the accelerated development of dacoity infested areas of Dholpur district and Karauli tehsil of Sawai Madhopur district, with 50 percent Central assistance.

#### Urban Roads

17.14 A provision of Rs. 16 crores has been kept for the construction and improvement of the urban roads during Eighth Plan. Out of this amount, Rs. 2.95 crores will be spent on the ongoing schemes sanctioned during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the balance amount of Rs. 13.05 crores will be spent for the upgradation of important roads, where the traffic has considerably increased.

### **Development of Air Strips**

17.15 A sum of Rs.2.00 crores has been provided for the development of important air strips. Out of this, Rs. 17.52 lakhs are to be spent on the ongoing works and the remaining Rs. 182.48 lakhs shall be spent on new works.

### **Other Programmes**

17.16 A sum of Rs. 27.50 crores has been kept for other programmes i.e. research and development (Rs.2.00 crores), assistance to RSBCC (Rs. 4.00 crores) and training institute (Rs. 2.00 crores), roads of tourism importance (Rs. 20.00 crores) and other (Rs. 1.50 crores).

### **Road Length**

17.17 The total road length which stood at 59913 kms. (1991-92) is expected to increase to 66513 kms. by the end of Eighth Plan. Thus, 6600 kms. of new roads will be constructed in the Eighth Plan.

### **Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC)**

17.18 During Seventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.23.38 crores had been provided to the RSRTC under State Plan. It included Rs.7.10 crores as internal resources generated by the Corporation. The Corporation purchased 1610 buses during this period, out of which 761 buses were for replacement. At the end of Seventh Plan period, there was a fleet strength of 3006 buses, against the target of 2811 buses, alongwith 53 hired buses. Some of the other efficiency indicators at the end of Seventh Plan period were as under :-

Item	Actuals
1. Operated kms.(crores) during plan period	136.07
2. Fleet utilisation (percentage)	90.00
3. Vehicles utilisation per day per bus (kms.)	281.00
4. Load factor (percentage)	76.30
5. K.M.P.L.	4.62
6. No. of overaged buses	1024
7. No. of hired private buses	53
8. Percentage of nationalisation	29.14
9. Kms. nationalised	16262

17.19 During the year 1991-92, the fleet strength is likely to reach the level of 3349 from 3006 at the end of Seventh Plan period. The vehicle utilisation per day per bus (kms.) is likely to go up to 285 in 1991-92, as against 281 in 1989-90. However, the load factor percentage is likely to go down to 75 percent as against 76.3 in 1989-90.

### **Eighth Five Year Plan**

17.20 The total capital outlay has been kept at Rs. 205.17 crores for the Eighth Plan period. The details of the same are as under:-

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Purchase of new buses	158.40
2. Purchase of checking vehicles	1.80
3. Civil works	10.00
4. Plant and machinery	1.55
5. Furniture and fixtures	0.62
6. Deferred revenue expenditure (investment on IDBI/ SIDBI loan)	32.8

Total	205.17
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17.21 The above capital outlay will be funded as under:-

	Rs.in crores
1. Plan ceiling	
a. State share capital	45.01
b. Internal resources	34.99
2. Central Government share capital contribution	22.50
3. Loan from	
a. IDBI/ SIDBI	97.67
b. HUDCO	5.00
Total	205.17

### Purchases of Buses

17.22 The Corporation will purchase 2640 new buses during the Eighth Plan period. Out of these, 2396 buses are proposed for replacement and the rest 244 buses are for augmentation and expansion. The Corporation is trying its best to minimise the number of overaged buses, still there would remain 120 overaged buses at the end of the Eighth Plan period. Besides, the Corporation envisages to operate 300 private hired buses by the end of the Eighth Plan to augment its capacity.

### Physical Targets

17.23 The Corporation will have a total fleet of 3593 buses by the end of Eighth Plan period against the fleet strength of 3349 buses at the end of 1991-92. The Corporation has estimated to operate its buses for 178.70 crore kms. during the plan period. Some of the efficiency parameters during Eighth Plan are as under :-

1. Fleet utilisation (percentage)	91
2. Vehicle utilisation per day per bus(km)	286

3. K.M.P.L.	4.82
4. Load factor (percentage)	77.5
5. Operated kms. (in crores)	178.70
6. Percentage of nationalisation	30
7. Kms. nationalised	16790
8. No. of overaged buses	120

### **Civil Works**

17.24 The Corporation will spend Rs.10 crores for civil works during Eighth Plan period. Eight depot buildings and workshops are to be constructed during the period. Besides these eight new depot buildings, bus stands will also be constructed.

### **Plant and Machinery**

17.25 A sum of Rs. 1.55 crores has been kept for plant and machinery during Eighth Plan period; Rs.0.75 crore are for the Central Workshop Ajmer and for two Zonal Workshops at Jaipur and Jodhpur. Balance amount is for different existing depot workshops and 8 new workshops.

### **Purchase of Checking Vehicles**

17.26 It is envisaged to purchase 90 cars/jeeps (checking vehicles) for Rs. 1.80 crores during Eighth Plan period. Out of these, 52 checking vehicles are for replacement of overaged vehicles and balance 38 checking vehicles will be for strengthening the checking programme at Depot level.

### **Transport Department**

17.27 During the Seventh Five Year Plan no provision was made for the Transport Department. In order to implement certain provisions of the new Motor Vehicles Act, which came into force from 1st July, 1989 and also to promote safe travelling and other related development activities, plan provision has been made for Transport Department.

17.28 For the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, an outlay of Rs.646.97 lakhs has been provided which includes Rs. 42.76 lakhs to be spent on ongoing works and the remaining Rs. 604.21 lakhs for the new works, as discussed below.

#### **1. Control of Air Pollution and Noise Environment**

17.29 It is envisaged to purchase 15 sets of smoke testing meters for diesel and petrol driven vehicles in the State. Besides this, for the mobility of these testing equipments, 20 jeeps are also to be purchased.

17.30 For these items a sum of Rs. 271.71 lakhs has been kept during the Eighth Plan period.

## **2. Road Safety**

17.31 Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.12 lakhs has been kept for publicity for road safety measures and for purchase of one fitness equipments.

## **3. Highway Patrolling Scheme**

17.32 A sum of Rs. 88.90 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. This scheme envisages setting up of traffic aid posts, purchase of one new crane to remove the accidental vehicles and one ambulance to carry the injured persons from the site of accident to the hospital.

## **4. Highway Amenities/Reorganisation of Transport Department**

17.33 A sum of Rs. 274.36 lakhs has been kept for this scheme, including Rs. 215.61 lakhs for construction of head office building and 15 check posts/ other buildings. Computerisation will also be undertaken.

## CHAPTER 18

### SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

Science and Technology Department, Environment Department and Rajasthan Board for Prevention and Control of Pollution are covered under this head.

18.2 An allocation of Rs. 1996.00 lakhs has been provided for this sector with following break up :-

	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Science & Technology Department	700.00
2. Environment Development	546.00
3. Grant in aid to Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board	750.00
	-----
Total	1996.00
	-----

18.3 Details of financial provisions and major physical activities are narrated below:-

#### Science and Technology Department

18.4 Since the inception of the Department in the year 1983, it has been the endeavour to initiate, support, promote and coordinate the activities in the field of science & technology by taking up of application oriented research & development projects and various programmes relating to transfer of technology, popularisation of science & application of modern technology of remote sensing.

18.5 During the Seventh Plan period, an amount of Rs. 128.90 lakhs was spent. Greater emphasis, during the quinquennium 1985-90, was given to the development of the infrastructure and capabilities in the field of science and technology, transfer of technology and research.

18.6 An amount of Rs. 57.96 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91 for various activities pertaining to transfer of technology, research, popularisation of science, organising EDP/EAD camps, etc.

18.7 During 1991-92, an expenditure of Rs. 70.00 lakhs was incurred for transfer of rural technology, popularisation of science, support services including computer centre, information system support to voluntary organisations, etc.

18.8 In view of the increasing impact of activities in the field of science & technology on rapid socio-economic development, it would be necessary to accelerate them in the Eighth plan by expanding their coverage and bringing new areas under them. More emphasis will now be given to science & technology programmes and implementation side.

18.9 An allocation of Rs. 700.00 lakhs has been made for science & technology department. The details of financial provisions are as under :

Item	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount
1. S&T Council/Deptt. including strengthening of direction & administration & Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC-Jodhpur)	242.10
2. R&D programmes including location, specific research, technology adoption and science & society related schemes	107.25
3. Transfer of Technology	131.45
4. Popularisation of Science	101.20
5. Support Services including Management Information System, Entrepreneurship Development Programme & S&T Awards	48.00
6. Planning , Evaluation and Monitoring	12.00
7. Assistance to Voluntary organisations and NGOs	58.00
Total	----- 700.00 -----

18.10 Under the R&D scheme, 37 new & 49 on-going R&D Projects will be financed. In addition to this, 60 workshops/seminars and meetings will be organised and also 50 student projects will be given financial assistance.

18.11 Under transfer of technology programme, 245 demonstrations in rural areas and 85 specialised trade trainings are targeted to be done along with establishment of 27 S&T villages.

18.12 For communication and popularisation of science, existing 3 science centres will be further strengthened. In addition to this, one existing Science Park will be strengthened and one new Science Park will be developed at Udaipur. For popularising science among general masses, 42 specialised trainings will be imparted to S&T persons. National Science Day will be celebrated through out the State every year on 28th February.

18.13 To inculcate the spirit of enquiry and inquisitiveness among the general masses specially students, various contests will be organised.

18.14 To generate the spirit of scientific temper among the rural masses, the department will organise/participate in 30 exhibitions/melas from time to time.

18.15 To communicate and popularise science among general masses, specially rural masses, 30 new science clubs will also be established. These clubs will act as nodal agencies for various activities of the department, for which financial assistance will be given to these clubs by the department. To generate the spirit of self-employment



among the youths the department will organise 15 Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, 69 Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps and 75 Motivation Camps so that young people may adopt it as source of livelihood. It is also proposed to strengthen Management Information System, Library Unit and Planning Unit.

18.16 With a view to ensure effective implementation and follow-up of S&T programmes, Regional Offices at Divisional Headquarters and District Headquarters will be opened. The existing administrative set-up at the Directorate level will also be strengthened. The State Remote Sensing Application Centre located at Jodhpur will also be strengthened.

### **Environment Development**

18.17 The Environment Department was created in October, 1983 to perform the role of nodal agency in the State in matters related to preservation of ecological balance, research and studies on environmental matters and prevention and control of soil, water and atmospheric pollution.

18.18 An amount of Rs. 112.57 lakhs was spent by the Environment Department during the Seventh Plan on the activities in the field of environment development relating to preparation of policies for environmental development, execution of minor works of environmental improvement, environmental development programmes, environmental education and awareness, etc.

18.19 In the year 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 27.91 lakhs was spent on establishment of a court for quick disposal of violation of pollution control laws, preparation of environmental studies and status reports, environmental research and environmental protection & conservation works.

18.20 During 1991-92, an expenditure of Rs. 76.00 lakhs was incurred for environmental improvement and conservation works, environmental education, awareness, publicity and communication, environmental studies and research.

18.21 An outlay of Rs. 546.00 lakhs has been provided for the Environment Department for the Eighth Plan period for the following items :-

Item	(Rs.in lakhs) Amount
1. Direction & Administration	39.10
2. Environmental Improvement & Conservation Works	101.40
3. Environmental Education & Awareness	135.50
4. Publicity and Communication	30.00
5. Environmental Research	40.00

6. Subsidy to Common Effluent Treatment  
Plants (CETP) 200.00

Total 546.00

18.22 Environmental improvement and conservation works in about 3394 hectares of land will be undertaken. About 460 environmental education and awareness programmes and 52 communication and extension programmes will be convened. 30 new environmental research projects will be undertaken.

18.23 As per proposal of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, the subsidy would be provided by Central Government for common effluent treatment plants for cluster of small scale industrial units subject to the following conditions:-

- (a) 25 percent of the capital cost or Rs. 25.00 lakhs, whichever is less, will be provided by the Centre for a CETP project subject to a matching grant by the State Government.
- (b) The scheme for CETP should be technically sound and approved by Pollution Control Board.
- (c) The part of the cost which is not subsidised will have to come as a loan from financial institutions and as equity from the constituent units in the cluster . The loan component from financial institutions can be upto 40 percent of capital cost.

18.24 During Eighth Plan, the State's share under this scheme has been kept as Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

18.25 CETP projects are being prepared for industrial areas in Pali, Balotra and Jodhpur. RIICO has been asked to coordinate the work of project formulation and implementation.

#### **Grant-in-aid to Rajasthan Board for Prevention and Control of Pollution**

18.26 Environmental pollution is a serious and growing hazard. Its impact on human health and well being is direct (e.g. inhalation of polluted air and intake of contaminated water) as well as indirect (through impact on the health of environmental resources loss of soil fertility, corrosion of structures, death of aquatic life, etc.) waterborne pollution, from both community and industrial sources is another important health hazard. For effective control of air and water pollution, the Rajasthan Board for Prevention and Control of Pollution is functioning in the State. Recently, the functions under management of hazardous substances and waste have also been entrusted to this Board. By discharging various functions under the prevention and control of different pollution Acts, the State Board proposes to achieve its above objects. Important features of its activities are summarised below:

1. Control of pollution at the source to the minimum extent possible with due regard to technoeconomic feasibility. The approach requires immediate evaluation of industry-specific minimal standard for both effluent and emission.
2. Control of city sewage from pouring into natural waters by advocating a combination of sewerage and sewage treatment facility.
3. Maximisation of reuse/recycling of suitably treated sewage and trade effluent for irrigation and industrial purposes.
4. Utilisation of assimilative capacities of the natural water and of the atmosphere to minimise investment in pollution control at sources.
5. Minimisation of pollution control requirements by advising judicious location of new industries and relocation of existing industries, wherever necessary.
6. Identification of industries which are using or generating hazardous substance/waste and evaluation of safe disposal methodology.

18.27 Special emphasis will be given for controlling the pollution due to domestic waste water and priority will be given to:

1. All towns having population above one lakh.
2. All towns where drinking water supply is based partially or wholly upon local surface water abstraction points.
3. The towns where pollution is caused due to location of water polluting industries.
4. The towns of pilgrims importance.

18.28 The Board shall make dedicated efforts for installation and effectively working pollution control measures in all the large and medium scale industries and shall also force the small scale industries to take appropriate pollution control measures.

18.29 During 1990-91 and 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 90.50 lakhs and Rs. 114.00 lakhs respectively were spent.

18.30 An amount of Rs.750.00 lakhs has been provided for 1992-97 period as grant-in-aid to Rajasthan Board for Prevention and Control of Pollution. During this period, activities relating to construction of regional office-cum-laboratory building, strengthening of administrative set-up and strengthening of laboratory, office equipments, etc. will be undertaken. Special consultancy for various activities and training cell has been proposed.

## CHAPTER 19

### EDUCATION

The constituent sub-sectors under Education sector are General Education, Arts and Culture, Technical Education and Sports and Youth Welfare. The allocation provided for the Eighth Plan for Education sector aggregates to Rs. 100080.16 lakhs with the following break up:-

Sector/Sub sector	(Rs.in lakhs)
A. General Education	
(a) Elementary Education	45162.81
(b) Secondary Education	32449.79
(c) University and Other Higher Education	6377.08
(d) Adult Education	1200.00
(e) Physical Education	282.50
(f) Sanskrit Education	551.22
	-----
Total A: General Education	86023.40
	-----
B. Arts and Culture	2805.66
C. Technical Education	
(a) Polytechnics	5227.84
(b) Engineering Colleges	4790.26
	-----
Total C: Technical Education	10018.10
	-----
D. Sports and Youth Welfare	1233.00
	-----
Grand Total: Education (A-D)	100080.16
	-----

19.2 The financial allocation and major activities proposed for the constituent sub sectors are as given below:

#### General Education

19.3 The new education policy and its programme of action lays emphasis on universal accessibility, universal enrolment and universal attainment. Government of India is eager to fulfil the constitutional obligation to provide education to all by the year 2000 A.D. by formal and non-formal ways of imparting education.

19.4 Importance of education to bring about a quick social transformation is undisputed. In view of the social backwardness inherited by the State from its constituent princely units, expansion of educational facilities has been receiving adequate attention under State's developmental plans. In spite of this, the State continues to be an educationally backward State which is evident from the growth of literacy at national level and in Rajasthan as indicated below:

Year	No. of literates in 1000 persons		No. of literates in 1000 males		No. of literates in 1000 females	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
	1951	89	166	144	249	30
1961	152	283	237	404	58	153
1971	191	295	287	395	85	187
1981	244	362	363	469	114	248

19.5 In Rajasthan, as per 1991 census, the percentage of literates to population aged 7 and above is next to the lowest as compared with other States in the country. Within Rajasthan State there is conspicuous disparity in literacy rates among males and females as is revealed by the following figures of 1991 census :-

	(Percentage)		
	Male	Female	Total
Rajasthan	55.07	20.84	38.81
India	63.86	39.42	52.11

19.6 It would be seen that the situation with regard to female literacy is particularly alarming. In view of this, the State Government has undertaken some special measures to encourage women education. These include free general education upto college level, free professional and technical education and incentives for girls students to attract/retain them in education. Other facilities include increase in allocation of women candidates in STC schools from 10 per cent to 40 per cent and priority to widows in admission to ITIs. Facility for girls education upto secondary level has been provided at almost all panchayat samiti headquarters. Provision has also been made for introduction of employment oriented courses for women and for coordination and monitoring of women education.

19.7 The financial allocations and physical activities proposed for the constituent sub sectors are narrated below:-

**(a) Elementary Education**

19.8 Universalisation of elementary education for all children upto 14 years of

age is our goal. In view of the importance attached to it, elementary education is covered under Minimum Needs Programme and 20-Point Programme.

19.9 The level of enrolment achieved at the end of Seventh Plan was as under :-

Age Group	No. in '000, % to total population in the age group					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>6-11</b>						
All Categories	3418	119.17	1550	57.60	4968	89.37
SC	556	113.47	172	31.47	728	76.71
ST	395	114.16	119	35.73	514	75.70
<b>11-14</b>						
All Categories	1158	75.98	356	24.93	1514	51.25
SC	183	70.11	25	10.33	208	41.35
ST	123	66.84	20	11.30	143	39.61

19.10 During the Seventh Plan Rs.15642.23 lakhs were spent on Elementary Education sector. During the quinquennium 1985-90, 1504 new primary schools and 1591 upper primary schools were started. With a view to attract and retain girl children and those belonging to weaker section, various incentives in the form of free books, stationery and uniforms and attendance scholarships were given. Supervision and inspection machinery was strengthened.

19.11 During the year 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 2328.67 lakhs has been spent for elementary education mainly for quality improvement. The expenditure during 1991-92 has been of the order of Rs. 3100.00 lakhs.

19.12 The main thrust in the Eighth Plan will be on enrolment, retention, increase in primary schools and provision of essential requirements of teachers, class rooms, school buildings, etc. An allocation of Rs.45162.81 lakhs has been made for the elementary education sector which includes a spillover requirement of Rs. 23330.15 lakhs.

#### **Primary Schools (Classes I to V)**

19.13 Among major physical activities, it is targeted to open 3494 new primary schools; 2894 in rural areas and 600 in urban areas, on the basis of population norms.

#### **Non Formal Education (NFE)**

19.14 With a view to reduce the drop out and provide the facility of non-formal education, 5000 Non Formal Education centres for boys and 15,000 for girls and 500 NFE centres for upper primary stage are to be newly opened during Eighth Plan. At present 10,500 NFE centres-7500 for boys and 3000 for girls are functioning in the State.

19.15 During Eighth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs are for Lok Jumbish Programme.

#### Upper Primary School (Classes VI-VIII)

19.16 During Eighth Plan, 1400 Primary Schools will be upgraded to Upper Primary level.

#### Buildings

19.17 School building/additional class rooms will be constructed in respect of 1000 school buildings and 2000 additional class rooms for Upper Primary Schools.

19.18 During Eighth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.2002.20 lakhs for primary school and upper primary school buildings, Rs.798.78 lakhs for school furniture and Rs.532.52 lakhs for library facilities will be provided.

#### Incentives

19.19 Incentives will continue to be provided with more coverage and on higher scale during Eighth Plan. Free uniforms and books to 4.17 lakh children and attendance scholarship to 3.00 lakh children will be provided.

#### Additional Enrolment

19.20 As a result of various efforts made by the State Government, it is envisaged to increase the enrolment level as follows at the end of Eighth Plan :-

(No.in lakhs)

Age Group		VII Plan 1989-90 level	VIII Plan (1996-97 level)	Addl. during VIII Plan
Age 6-10				
1. All Categories				
	Total	49.68	68.20	18.52
	Boys	34.18	41.68	7.50
	Girls	15.50	26.52	11.02
2. SC				
	Total	7.28	9.72	2.44
	Boys	5.56	7.27	1.71
	Girls	1.72	2.45	0.73
3. ST				
	Total	5.14	7.17	2.03
	Boys	3.95	5.22	1.27
	Girls	1.19	1.95	0.76

Age Group		VII Plan 1989-90 level	VIII Plan (1996-97 level)	Addl. during VIII Plan
<b>Age 11-13</b>				
<b>1. All Categories</b>				
	Total	15.14	20.95	5.81
	Boys	11.58	15.80	4.22
	Girls	3.56	5.15	1.59
<b>2. SC</b>				
	Total	2.08	2.91	0.83
	Boys	1.83	2.50	0.67
	Girls	0.25	0.41	0.16
<b>3. ST</b>				
	Total	1.43	2.10	0.67
	Boys	1.23	1.79	0.56
	Girls	0.20	0.31	0.11

### (b) Secondary Education

19.21 Secondary education is a vital link between elementary and higher education. For many students it is the end of their education and thus it is necessary to well equip the students at Secondary education level so that they can be well equipped for employment/self employment. Vocationalisation has, therefore, been given much emphasis and the 10 + 2 system of education introduced.

19.22 Secondary education got considerable impetus during Seventh Plan. During Seventh Plan Rs. 10662.02 lakhs were spent on secondary education. All the 872 Hr. Sec. Schools in the State were converted to Senior Higher Secondary Schools. Against the target of upgrading 600 Upper Primary Schools to Secondary level, 821 UPS were upgraded. Initially there was no provision of starting vocational courses but the same was done in 125 Sr. Higher Sec. Schools. 174 subjects were introduced and 5 hostels were constructed during Seventh Plan.

19.23 For the Secondary Education sector an amount of Rs.3082.52 lakh has been spent during the year 1990-91 for requisite teaching / non teaching staff in upgraded schools etc. During Annual Plan 1991-92, a total expenditure of Rs.4600.00 lakhs was incurred.

19.24 An allocation of Rs. 32449.79 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Plan. It is targeted to upgrade 300 UPS to Secondary level and raise 200 Secondary schools to Senior Higher Secondary level. Introduction of 40 subjects and 20 faculties is also envisaged.

19.25 Vocationalisation of curriculum makes higher secondary education employment oriented. 25 more Sr.H.S.S. are to be covered under vocationalisation programme in Eighth Plan. Necessary strengthening of administrative, supervision and inspection machinery is also to be undertaken. A provision of Rs. 101.33 lakhs has been made for construction of school buildings/class rooms.



### **(c)University and Other Higher Education**

19.26 The Directorate of College Education and Universities for general education financed by the State Government are covered under this head.

19.27 Consolidation and improvement in the existing colleges are the main requirements. These are deficient in matters of accommodation, furniture, equipment, building, library and hostel facilities, etc. The two new universities at Kota and Ajmer opened during the Seventh Plan also require substantial funds for their campus development and other essential requirements.

19.28 During Seventh Plan Rs.15.51 crore were spent (Rs.8.77 crore by College Education Directorate and Rs.6.74 crore for universities) on higher education. The major activities in the Seventh Plan related to introduction of 60 new subjects and providing the essential infrastructure facilities. Six colleges were granted autonomous status and their requirements taken care of. The newly opened Ajmer University started M.Phil courses and study centres and the Kota Open University established regional centres.

19.29 Apart from existing deficiencies, requirements due to increasing number of students will be necessary to be taken care of. Introduction of new courses which better equip the students for employment/self employment need also be considered.

19.30 An allocation of Rs. 6377.08 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Plan as under :-

Department/University	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Directorate of College Education	3200.00
2. University of Rajasthan	651.54
3. University of Jodhpur	475.54
4. Sukhadia University, Udaipur	450.00
5. University of Ajmer	1000.00
6. Kota Open University	600.00
	-----
Total	6377.08
	-----

19.31 The details of the financial allocations and physical activities are narrated below:-

#### **(i)Directorate of College Education**

19.32 During Seventh Plan Rs. 877.33 lakhs were spent by the Directorate. Rs.243.47 lakhs has been spent during 1990-91 for opening of 2 new colleges and introduction of 10 new subjects and on improvement of existing colleges. An allocation of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided for annual plan 1991-92.

19.33 In the proposed allocation of Rs.3200.00 lakhs, Rs.1787.16 lakhs are meant for the spillover requirement and Rs.1412.84 lakhs are for new items. 3 new colleges

are proposed to be opened during Eighth Plan period. 55 new subjects are proposed to be introduced to meet the increasing demand and better equip the students for employment/self employment. Construction of class rooms, four laboratories, eight new hostels, four new libraries is also envisaged. Assistance to 20 non-Government colleges will be given. Assistance to the 6 Autonomous colleges will be given mainly to meet the acute shortage of teaching/non teaching staff. To cope up with the increasing work load and exercise proper control over colleges two zonal offices are also proposed to be opened. Besides, provision has also been made for construction of record room, computer room, replacement of laboratories equipments and language laboratory etc.

### **(ii) University of Rajasthan**

19.34 During Seventh Plan a financial assistance of Rs. 228.22 lakhs was provided to the University mainly for meeting the requirements of opening of additional subjects/sections like Home science, Anthropology, Geology etc. and undertaking construction of building works.

19.35 During the year 1990-91, a grant of Rs.106.96 lakhs has been provided. In the year 1991-92, Rs. 110.00 lakhs have been made available to the University.

19.36 The university, during Eighth Plan, intends to concentrate on consolidating its existing departments and centres by providing them essential infrastructural facilities and build up central facilities. Attention will also be given to development of new courses which are employment oriented like Digital Instrumentation, Micro Computer Interfacing, Post BSC diploma in Electronics, Desk Top Publishing Certificate Course, etc. The University has already started on experimental basis the Diploma courses in Dramatics, Journalism as also post graduate course in Education (M.Ed.). These are being run presently on self financing basis. In view of the fact that Rajasthan has thriving conditions of folk culture, the UGC has recommended setting up of a Centre for the study of the Folklore and Folk culture to work in close collaboration with various institutions like the one at Borunda which have already been doing notable work in the area.

19.37 For the Eighth Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 651.54 lakhs has been made which includes a spillover requirement of Rs. 383.10 lakhs in respect of State liability of UGC sanctioned posts, on going building works and for new starts of 1990-91 and 1991-92. Major new items in the Eighth Plan relate to enhancement of amount of research scholarship, essential capital works like extension of more academic buildings on the campus for teaching departments, extension and improvement of hostels for girls, computerisation, staff quarters and campus development, promotion of games and sports facilities, building up of text book libraries, introduction of employment oriented course including courses on Journalism and Mass Communication, Dramatics and Education.

### **(iii) University of Jodhpur**

19.38 During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 171.55 lakhs was provided to the university. The major physical activity related to starting of new courses mostly with job

orientation, consolidation and expansion of various programmes of teaching and research and infrastructure facilities and essential construction works.

19.39 An amount of Rs.60.65 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91 and Rs. 80.00 lakhs during 1991-92.

19.40 For meeting the requirements of further consolidation and expansion an amount of Rs. 475.54 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan. It includes the spillover requirement in respect of on going construction works, posts financed earlier by UGC, establishment of coaching centre for weaker section and employment oriented courses for women. Provision has been made for purchase of equipments, furniture, books and periodicals and strengthening of existing facilities. It is also proposed to introduce some new job oriented course on master of tourism education (MTA) at post graduate level. Provision has been made for strengthening of coaching center for weaker section and for essential construction works like additional laboratories, auditorium cum-seminar complex etc

**(iv) M.L.Sukhadia University Udaipur**

19.41 During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 94.21 lakhs was provided to the university for the strengthening of Administrative and Teaching machinery, expansion of library, games and sports facilities, setting up of a computer centre and undertaking essential construction works.

19.42 An amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs was spent on introduction of employment oriented courses and construction work during the year 1990-91. An allocation of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for 1991-92.

19.43 For the Eighth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been proposed. It includes a spillover requirement of Rs. 308.10 lakhs mainly for the new starts of 1990-91 and 1991-92 and Rs. 141.90 lakhs for new items. The main emphasis in the Eighth Plan is on opening of new job oriented courses in the field of M.Sc. electronics, M.Sc. Statistics, and strengthening of computer science, polymer Science, Environment Science, Pharmacy and MBA courses opened earlier. The examination/secrecy section, college of Commerce and management studies will be strengthened. For new items Rs. 44.36 lakhs have been provided for strengthening of job oriented courses started earlier, Rs. 25.15 lakhs for opening of P.G.Courses, Rs. 24.50 lakhs for essential construction works and Rs. 47.89 lakhs are mainly for Central facilities, Health Centre/ Sports Board etc.

**(v) University of Ajmer**

19.44 During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 105.00 lakhs for staff and non-recurring items and requirements of Research faculties was provided to the University.

19.45 A grant of Rs. 68.23 lakhs was given in 1990-91. An allocation of Rs. 115.00 lakhs has been provided for 1991-92.

19.46 For the Eighth Plan an allocation of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been proposed

for the University which comprises of Rs.500.00 lakhs for providing necessary infrastructure mainly for construction of buildings on the main campus for the administrative and academic wings of the university for enlistment of UGC grants. Besides, research faculties existing Regional centres, Computer centre, Central library, Development of Hi-tech laboratory etc. will be strengthened.

**(vi) Kota Open University**

19.47 During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs was provided to the University for course development, teaching/non teaching staff and non recurring items like furniture, office equipment and educational input.

19.48 An amount of Rs. 47.73 lakhs was spent on construction works, DTP (Word processor) and purchase of equipment during the year 1990-91. For 1991-92 an allocation of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided which includes Rs. 15.00 lakhs for committed items and Rs. 105.00 lakhs for the new items.

19.49 An allocation of Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan mainly for the building construction activity on which Rs. 269.55 lakhs are proposed to be spent. Rs. 213.05 lakhs have been proposed for requirement of staff and other items for course development, Rs.45.40 lakhs for educational input, Rs.30.00 lakhs for transport and communication facilities and Rs.42.00 lakhs for opening and strengthening of Regional Centres.

**(d)Adult Education**

19.50 The National policy of Education has given emphasis on wiping out illiteracy and a National Literacy Mission was launched to formulate and oversee the accomplishment of the goal.

19.51 At present there are about 84 lakh persons in the age group 15-35 years which are to be brought under the fold of Adult Education Programme. During the Eighth Plan, there would be an addition of 40 lakh illiterate adults. Thus during the plan period 1992-97, about 124 lakh illiterate adults will need to be covered. In view of thrust on the programme, it is covered under MNP. The Central Government is participating in the Adult Education Programme in a big way.

19.52 During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.500.52 lakhs was spent under the State Plan. No new centres were opened, the number of adults covered by the end of Seventh Plan was 39.76 lakhs.

19.53 A sum of Rs. 89.38 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91 and Rs. 293.07 lakhs in 1991-92.

19.54 An allocation of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan for Adult Education sector.

19.55 Total District literacy programme was started in the year 1990-91 in Ajmer district. 3 new districts have also been taken up during the year 1991-92. Rs. 729.62 lakhs has been proposed for total district literacy programme for covering more districts

in the State during Eighth Plan period. During Eighth Plan period the target of enrolment has been proposed to be 110.77 lakh persons.

**(e) Physical Education**

19.56 During Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 64.55 lakhs was spent. The major activity related to development of play fields, strengthening of college of Physical Education and Nanak Bhawan for Yogic Shiksha and provision of sports material.

19.57 An amount of Rs. 36.10 lakhs has been spent during the year 1990-91 for development of physical education facilities in the Primary and Secondary education institutions. for the year 1991-92 an allocation of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been provided.

19.58 For the Eighth Plan period an allocation of Rs. 282.50 lakhs is proposed which includes a spillover requirement of Rs.181.33 lakhs. The remaining amount of Rs. 101.17 lakhs, will be spent on purchase of sports material and development of play fields, construction of sports hostels and strengthening of college of physical education, Yog shiksha and special sports school, improvement of Bikaner stadium and mountaineering.

**(f) Sanskrit Education**

19.59 In view of the importance of Sanskrit the State Government has established a separate Directorate of Sanskrit, first in the Country.

19.60 During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 174.17 lakhs was spent on development of Sanskrit Education.

19.61 An amount of Rs. 26.27 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91. During 1991-92 an allocation of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided.

19.62 Realising that Sanskrit Education needs special care and treatment an allocation of Rs.551.22 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Plan which includes a spillover component of Rs.350.84 lakhs. It is targeted to start 5 sanskrit colleges and 5 sanskrit schools. Provision has also been made for construction of schools/college buildings.

**B. Arts and Culture**

19.63 In the Eighth Five Year Plan funds have been allocated for various schemes as under:

		(Rs.in lakhs)
S.No.	Head of Development/Department	Allocation (1992-97)
1.	Fine Arts Education	
	(a) Sangeet Sansthan	50.00
	(b) School of Arts	60.00
	(c) Kathak Kendra	55.00

S.No.	Head of Development/Department	Allocation (1992-97)
	(d) Ravindra Rang Manch	100.00
	(e) Rang Manch, Bikaner	20.00
	(f) Rang Manch, Ajmer	20.00
	(g) Assistance to Voluntary Agencies and Autonomous Organisations	90.00
	<b>Sub Total 1 : Fine Arts Education</b>	<b>395.00</b>
2.	Archaeology and Museums	260.00
3.	Archives	80.00
4.	Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur	30.00
5.	Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk	171.00
6.	Libraries	104.90
7.	Academies	725.00
8.	Jawahar Kala Kendra	1039.76
	<b>Sub Total : 2 to 8</b>	<b>2,410.66</b>
	<b>Grand Total : Arts and Culture</b>	<b>2,805.66</b>

19.64 The departmentwise activities proposed to be undertaken are detailed in the following paragraphs.

#### 1. Fine Arts Education

##### (a) Sangeet Sansthan

19.65 This state institute imparts education and training in classical music, instrumental and Kathak Dance since 1950. The institute at present is running two courses i.e.(i) Diploma course and (ii) B.F.A. Course. During Seventh Plan a sum of Rs. 10.08 lakhs has been spent. An amount of Rs. 5.53 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91. An allocation of Rs. 6.78 lakhs has been provided for 1991-92. With the affiliation of the Institution need for additional teaching staff and strengthening of administrative machinery has become all the more imperative. During the Eighth Plan a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed for improvement in library, purchase of equipments, additional staff, renovation of existing building etc.

##### (b) School of Arts

19.66 The institution came into existence in 1980 and is a pioneer institution in field of fine arts. Degree in visual art in various faculties such as painting, sculpture and applied art has been introduced since 1988. During the Eighth Plan it is proposed to spend Rs. 60.00 lakhs for strengthening of administrative set up and for Purchase of

Equipment, furniture, library books, renovation of existing building etc.

19.67 It is proposed to enrol 1500 students in vocational courses BFA and Diploma during the Eighth Plan.

**(c) Kathak Kendra**

19.68 During the Seventh Plan it spent Rs.21.19 lakhs and organised 34 programmes including 2 seminars, 4 Kathak Samaroh, Annual function, lecture demonstration etc. 31 students were given scholarship. For the Eighth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.55.00 lakhs has been proposed on expanding the activities of the Kathak Kendra, construction of stage auditorium, opening of a new branch etc.

19.69 During Eighth Plan period, it is envisaged to organise various programmes and samaroh and give scholarship to 75 students.

**(d) Ravindra Rang Manch**

19.70 During the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.55.78 lakhs was spent. For the Eighth Plan a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the direction and administration, organisation of programmes, festivals and manch development etc.

**(e) Rang Manch, Bikaner**

19.71 It is proposed to strengthen Rangmanch at Bikaner during the Eighth Plan. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the same.

**(f) Rangmanch, Ajmer**

19.72 A Rangmanch at Ajmer is proposed to be strengthened during the Eighth Plan and a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been made for development of manch.

**(g) Assistance to Voluntary Agencies and Autonomous Organisations**

19.73 The Department of Art and Culture provides for financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to other autonomous and voluntary organisations including individuals engaged in the development of art and culture. During Seventh Plan an expenditure of Rs.16.33 lakhs was incurred. An amount of Rs. 7.25 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for 1991-92. For the Eighth Five Year Plan Rs. 90.00 lakhs have been proposed for Grant-in-aid to Autonomous bodies and voluntary organisations.

**2. Archaeology and Museums**

19.74 Archaeologically and historically the State of Rajasthan is rich and 222 monuments and 44 old sites have been declared protected. During the Seventh Plan the department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 99.58 lakhs which also includes expenditure incurred on Repairs of Bharatpur Motwall originally not included in the Seventh Plan proposals. Among the physical achievements 40 monuments were repaired, 11,000 coins, 337 antiquities and 10 monuments were chemically treated and preserved. Bundi, Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Jalore and Pali distt. were surveyed.

19.75 A sum of Rs. 12.51 lakhs was spent during 1990-91. An allocation of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1991-92. During the Eighth Plan Rs.260.00 lakhs are proposed to be spent mainly on repair, survey and preservation of Monuments and reorganisation and development of Museums. A new museum at Sikar is proposed to be set up. It is also proposed to repair 50 monuments and Survey Sikar, Jaipur, Alwar, Jhunjhunu and Churu districts.

### 3. Archives Department

19.76 The Rajasthan State Archives Deptt. has got two fold responsibility viz., to preserve the vast historical source material that has been handed over by the former States of Rajasthan and to look after the non-current records of permanent nature which have been created since independence. During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.24.77 lakhs was spent and 13,500 documents were repaired and bounded, 130 persons contacted for oral history, 5 books published and 101 persons provided training.

19.77 An amount of Rs. 7.43 lakhs was spent during 1990-91. For the year 1991-92 an allocation of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been provided. For the Eighth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed mainly for the strengthening of administrative set up, undertaking essential construction works, machinery and equipments, survey of private records, training programmes, etc.

### 4. Oriental Research Institute

19.78 The Rajasthan oriental Research Institute deals with the manuscript literature. During the Seventh Plan period a sum of Rs. 16.75 lakhs was spent and publication of about 4.8 thousand pages was completed. A sum of Rs. 4.31 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1991-92. For the Eighth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed which has a spillover component of Rs.21.00 lakhs. Rs. 9.00 lakhs have been proposed mainly for conservation programme and others.

### 5. Arabic and Persian Research Institute

19.79 Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk is one of the prominent centres of oriental and islamic studies. This institute has rich source material in Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages. This institute succeeded in enhancing the number of manuscripts 5336 to 90901 holdings with 47 publications. During the Seventh Plan a sum of Rs.50.22 lakhs was incurred. An amount of Rs. 10.19 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91. An allocation of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1991-92. During the Eighth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 171.00 lakhs has been provided including a spillover liability of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The breakup of Rs.71.00 lakhs for new items is as under :

	Rs.in lakhs
1. Strengthening of Administrative set up	19.69
2. Installation of V.C.R. Unit	2.05
3. Extension of Buildings	44.00
4. Editing and Translating Project	1.20



5. Seminar and Symposium	2.00
6. Furniture, Equipments, etc.	2.06
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Total	71.00
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## 6. Libraries

19.80 Due stress has been given for development of Public Libraries in the State. During the Seventh Plan a sum of Rs.44.24 lakhs was spent. A sum of Rs. 13.55 lakhs was spent during the year 1990- 91. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1991-92. A sum of Rs.104.90 lakhs has been proposed for the following activities.

	Rs.in lakhs
1. Construction of State/Central Libraries	2.20
2. Improvement in existing District Libraries	52.09
3. Establishment of Directorate of Libraries	46.17
4. Strengthening of existing Divisional Libraries	4.44
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Total	104.90
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## 7. Academies

19.81 During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 131.73 lakhs was spent on Academies. During 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was spent. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided as grant-in-aid to academies during the year 1991-92. For the Eighth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 725.00 lakhs has been provided for the Academies as grant-in-aid. The details are as under :

	Rs.in lakhs
1. Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	90.00
2. Rajasthan Lalit kala Academy	130.00
3. Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy	225.00
4. Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	60.00
5. Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	30.00
6. Rajasthan Urdu Academy	50.00
7. Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	60.00
8. Rajasthani Bhasha Sahitya and Sanskrit Academy	40.00
9. Rajasthan Brij Bhasha Academy	40.00
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Total	725.00
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## 8. Jawahar Kala Kendra

19.82 The Jawahar Kala Kendra is coming up fast as prime and multi-art centre for development of art and culture in Rajasthan. The centre construction is being done in an area of 7.00 acres. During the Seventh Plan, a provision of Rs. 130.00 lakhs was earmarked for the building, the allocation was subsequently raised. The total expenditure in Seventh Plan amounted to Rs.233.77 lakhs. Construction of six wings out of nine was almost complete in the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 269.33 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91 and an amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been provided for 1991-92.

19.83 A sum of Rs. 1039.76 lakhs has been allocated for Eighth Five Year Plan. Funds have been proposed for strengthening of direction and administration machinery, organisation of programmes and activities, purchase of audio equipment, artefacts, video, photographic, microfilming and sound equipments, vehicles etc. Endowment fund has been created for Jawahar Kala Kendra. A provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been provided for endowment fund for Jawahar Kala Kendra.

### C. Technical Education

19.84 With a view to ensure availability of engineering hands and trained personnel for development works/programmes and meet the requirement of industrialisation in the State, engineering and craftsmen training facilities have been expanded by the State Government.

19.85 The proposed allocation for the constituents of Technical Education sector for the Eighth Plan is as follows:

Item	(Rs.in lakhs) Amount
1. Polytechnics (Directorate of Technical Education, Jodhpur)	5167.55
2. M.L.V. Textile Institute, Bhilwara	1210.00
3. Engineering College, Kota	1150.00
4. Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur	180.00
5. Jodhpur University (MBM Engineering College)	250.26
6. Agri. University, Bikaner (for Polytechnic at Udaipur)	60.29
7. New Engineering Colleges	2000.00
Total	10018.10

19.86 The details of financial allocations and physical activities are narrated below:-

## **1. Polytechnics (Directorate of Technical Education, Jodhpur)**

19.87 Apart from opening 7 new polytechnics, introduction of new Diploma and Post diploma courses in emerging areas, modernisation of equipments and removal of obsolescence in old Polytechnics was endeavoured during the Seventh Plan. An expenditure of Rs.428.77 lakhs was incurred on these items during Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 405.61 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91 and Rs. 918.30 lakhs during the year 1991-92.

19.88 The Polytechnic level education will receive a big impetus with the implementation of a World Bank assisted programme started from 1990-91.

19.89 For the Eighth Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs.5167.55 lakhs has been provided for Polytechnics. It includes a spillover requirement of Rs. 2064.00 lakhs. The Eighth Plan allocation of 5167.55 lakhs includes a provision of Rs.4110.30 lakhs for the World Bank Project. The Project aims to strengthen the technical education system at Polytechnic level. The proposed strengthening broadly covers three areas viz.(i) Capacity expansion (ii) Quality improvement and (iii) Efficiency improvement. Under the capacity expansion programme apart from establishment of new Polytechnics, capacity of existing Polytechnics will be increased to meet technical manpower requirements mainly in emerging technologies. Efforts will be made to increase the percentage of women opting for technical education. Modernisation and removal of obsolescence, development of learning resource centre alongwith instructional materials and training of staff are the major schemes under quality improvement. For efficiency improvement suitable machinery will be created at regional, State and institutions level.

19.90 Major physical items under the Project pertain to establishment of 3 new polytechnics (including one for women), strengthening of existing residential women polytechnics, introduction of 8 new diploma courses in emerging areas, Consolidation and strengthening of polytechnics and creation of Project implementation and Monitoring machinery, introduction of 3 advance diploma courses, strengthening of distance learning and continuing education centres, etc. Besides, provision has also been made for establishment of industry- institute inter-action cell in 2 polytechnics.

19.91 The remaining allocation of Rs. 1057.25 lakhs relates to strengthening of existing polytechnics opened by the State Government and under the C.S.S. of Border Area Development Programme, establishment of computer centres in 2 polytechnics and financial assistance for the Food Crafts Institute at Jaipur and Udaipur.

## **2. M.L.V. Textile Institute, Bhilwara**

19.92 During Seventh Plan period an amount of Rs. 106.50 lakhs was spent on the Institute mainly on purchase of machinery/equipment, books, furniture etc. An amount of Rs. 128.69 lakhs has been provided during the year 1990-91. A sum of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1991-92.

19.93 The allocation of Rs.1210.00 lakhs made for Eighth Plan includes provision of Rs.780.00 lakhs for the construction activity. It is envisaged to introduce new courses

of textile chemistry, textile computer science, textile designing, textile garment technology and M.Tech in textile technology and textile chemistry and remaining amount is for committed liabilities of the courses opened earlier.

### **3. Engineering College, Kota**

19.94 During the Seventh Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 808.65 lakhs was incurred mainly on the construction works. Expenditure on teaching/non teaching staff and office equipments, furniture etc. was also incurred.

19.95 A sum of Rs.251.18 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91 and Rs.300.00 during the year 1991-92. During the Eighth Plan, an allocation of Rs.1150.00 lakhs has been made. It includes a spillover requirement of Rs.576.79 lakhs for the completion and sustaining Ist phase of the construction works/project and other essential requirements. The remaining amount of Rs.573.21 lakhs is for strengthening and improving the facilities of the existing courses and for the centre for special assistance to SC/ST students, industrial liaison and collobration cell, centre for development and transfer of technology, sports complex cum auditorium, innovation centre and museum and residential quarters for officers, etc.

### **4. Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur**

19.96 During Seventh Plan financial assistance amounting to Rs. 57.11 lakhs was provided to the MREC Jaipur mainly for meeting the State share on teaching/non-teaching posts and development of site. New courses in the emerging areas viz Architecture, Chemical Engineering and Computer Application were also started in Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 14.90 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91 and Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1991-92.

19.97 An allocation of Rs.180.00 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Plan. The main physical activity relate to sharing the requirement of newly introduced courses and strengthening of college, development of site, provision for library facilities and faculty development. It is envisaged to start Degree, Diploma and Certificate courses in computer technology and to start B.Sc. course in computer science and MCA Course. Improvement of library facilities, development of site, strengthening of Research and Development (R and D) activities, etc. are also envisaged to be started during the Eighth Plan period.

### **5. Jodhpur University (MBM Engineering College)**

19.98 During Seventh Plan financial assistance amounting to Rs.87.98 lakhs was provided to the University mainly for meeting expenditure on teaching/non teaching staff, provision of essential requirement of library, equipment, furniture etc. and on capital works. A sum of Rs. 39.92 lakhs was spent during the year 1990- 91. An amount of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1991-92.

19.99 An amount of Rs.250.26 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Plan, which includes a spillover requirement in respect of on going capital works and for financing the posts which were financed earlier by UGC. Provision has also been made for

strengthening of staff for existing faculties.

#### **6. Agriculture University, Bikaner (For the Polytechnic, Udaipur)**

19.100 During the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.20.05 lakhs was given for meeting essential requirement of teaching/non teaching staff and non-recurring items like furniture, equipment, laboratory material etc. A sum of Rs. 7.30 lakhs was spent during the year 1990- 91. An allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for 1991- 92.

19.101 An allocation of Rs.60.29 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan. It is proposed to introduce a new post Diploma Course in Computer Science and Engineering. Provision has also been made for construction of a girls hostel for 20 girl students. A audio-visual laboratory cum theatre will be established to impart engineering education using latest methods.

#### **7. New Engineering Colleges**

19.102 The State Government has been feeling the necessity of opening of new engineering colleges in the State which could not be done so far due to constraint of funds. A provision of Rs.2000.00 lakhs has been made in the Eighth Plan for opening new Engineering Colleges.

#### **D. Sports and Youth Welfare**

19.103 Sports and youth welfare sector comprises of the activities of the four departments viz.(i)N.C.C. (ii) Scouts and Guides,(iii) Rajasthan State Sports Council, and (iv) Department of Sports. During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs. 304.19 lakhs was spent. An amount of Rs. 131.95 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91. A sum of Rs. 153.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1991-92. For the Eighth Plan, Rs.1233.00 lakhs have been allocated for this sector, of which Rs.716.00 lakhs are to meet the committed liability and Rs.517.00 lakhs are for the new items.

19.104 The Departmentwise details are given below :-

##### **1. N.C.C.**

19.105 During the Seventh Plan Rs.11.44 lakhs were spent mainly for construction of office building, purchase of training equipments and raising of cadet strength. Besides strengthening the on going programmes of N.C.C., programme of raising NCC units and Junior Division Troops will also be taken up during the Eighth Plan. An amount of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Plan for construction of office building, purchase of training equipments, construction of zetty boats, etc.

##### **2. Scouts and Guides**

19.106 In the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.23.80 lakhs was provided as grant-in-aid to the Scouts and Guides organisation. An allocation Rs.75.00 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Plan.

##### **3. Rajasthan State Sports council**

19.107 Rajasthan State Sports Council is an apex body in the State which provides

coaching and looks after development of sports activities.

19.108 An amount of Rs.155.52 lakhs was spent in the Seventh Plan for coaching and development of sports activities.

19.109 For the Eighth Plan, Rs.700.00 lakhs have been allocated for the Rajasthan State Sports Council for providing more coaching facilities, construction of play fields, stadiums, sports complexes, purchase of games and sports equipment, etc.

#### **4.Department of Sports**

19.110 The department of sports is mainly entrusted with the activity relating to sanctioning of grant-in-aid to individuals as well as panchayats, schools and municipalities, etc.for improvement and development of play grounds, organisation of competitions, tournaments, celebration of sports melas, awards to outstanding sportsmen of State/National level.

19.111 During the Seventh Plan period an amount of Rs.113.43 lakhs was spent. For the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs.388.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of stadium, sports complexes, swimming pools, play grounds and youth hostels.

## CHAPTER 20

# MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Health care delivery system in the State is being gradually improved through curative, preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services with special emphasis to the rural population by making all out efforts to achieve the goal of "Health for all by 2000 AD". During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), an amount of Rs. 12159.46 lakhs was spent on medical and health sector.

20.2 During Seventh Plan period (1985-90) adequate infrastructure has been created in rural areas. Determined and continued efforts made by the State Government to provide better coverage has resulted in achieving the following :-

Item	Level at the end of 1991-92 (Number)
<b>1. Hospitals</b>	
a. Urban	199
b. Rural	15
<b>2. Dispensaries</b>	
a. Urban	256
b. Rural	20
<b>3. Health Centres</b>	
a. Primary Health Centres	1373
b. Sub Centres	8000
c. Community Health Centres	216
<b>4. M.C.W. Centres</b>	
a. Urban	92
b. Rural	26
<b>5. In-patient Beds</b>	
a. Urban	18909
b. Rural	13288
<b>6. Ayurvedic/Homeo/Unani Dispensaries/Hospitals</b>	3674

20.3 During Eighth Plan period (1992-97) main thrust would be on improving, consolidating and modernising the existing health care delivery system and to correct the imbalances both in rural and urban areas.

20.4 A sum of Rs. 39094.87 lakhs has been provided for Eighth Plan of 3 (1992-97) for medical and health sector which includes modern medicine, mobile

surgical unit, medical education, ESI and Ayurved. Provision of Rs. 31.85 crores has also been made for Medical College, Kota, opening of which was announced in the budget speech 1991-92. Details of the outlay are as given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Allopathy	
A. Minimum Needs Programme	20461.76
B. Programmes other than MNP	7074.11
C. Mobile Surgical Unit	97.35
D. Medical Education	9000.00
E. Employees State Insurance	74.65
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Total (Allopathy)	36707.87
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2. Ayurved	2387.00
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Grand Total	39094.87
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#### Minimum Needs Programme

20.5 By the end of 1991-92, taking into consideration the rural population of the State as per 1991 census (338.41 lakhs), there will be one sub-centre for a population of 3660 in tribal areas, 3941 in desert areas and 4402 in other areas. Similarly, there will be a Primary Health Centre for a population of 13,050 in tribal areas, 25,176 in desert areas and 27,964 in other areas and one Community Health Centre for a population of 1.57 lakhs. The primary health care services would be strengthened and developed as per the norms laid down under Minimum Needs Programme.

#### Construction Activity

20.6 For better delivery of health care, it is of paramount importance that adequate buildings of medical institutions and residential quarters for medical and para-medical staff are available in rural areas. It is, therefore, proposed to take up this activity effectively during Eighth Plan period.

20.7 By the end of 1991-92, 8000 Sub-centres, 1373 Primary Health Centres and 216 Community Health Centres (Referral Hospitals) have been established. About 2500 Sub-centres, 450 Primary Health Centres and 80 Community Health Centres (Referral Hospitals) do not have adequate buildings. Similarly, there is need of atleast 800 residential quarters for doctors and 1000 quarters for nursing and para-medical staff.

20.8 An outlay of Rs. 3112.68 lakhs has been provided for capital works. The details of construction activity to be undertaken during 1992-97 are as under :-



			(Rs. in lakhs)
Institution	Target (No.)	Amount	
i. Sub Centres	225	403.00	
ii. Primary Health Centres	135	1403.28	
iii. Community Health Centres	53	698.00	
iv. Doctor's Quarters	100	252.00	
v. Nursing Quarters	200	302.40	
vi. Other works like Boundary wall, Mortuary, x-ray etc.	—	54.00	
Total		3112.68	

### **Strengthening and Extension Activity**

20.9 There exists imbalance in opening of institutions in desert and tribal areas, where the entire population could not be brought under the fold of health care system i.e. sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs. Therefore, during Eighth Plan period efforts would be made to bring the entire population under the fold of health care system by providing 350 additional PHCs, setting up of 155 CHCs and upgrading 325 sub-centres. A sum of Rs. 12190.11 lakhs has been provided for these activities.

20.10 Besides this, the maternity services in 90 new PHCs would be provided with service of one lady doctor for which an outlay of Rs. 313.83 lakhs has been provided. In the existing CHCs, 818 additional beds would be provided, in addition to providing 175 ambulances and 215 x-ray machines.

20.11 There has been a long felt need for providing equipment and machinery in the medical institutions catering to rural population. Provision has, therefore, been made to provide ECG machines, microscope, Boyler's Apparatus and Reagents for which a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been kept.

### **Other than MNP**

20.12 Urban population is growing fast and the pressure is mounting on the existing medical institutions in cities. During the Seventh Plan period not much could be done for improving the medical facilities in urban areas. As per 1991 census the urban population in the State stood at 100.40 lakhs. There is a great demand and need for improvement, consolidation, modernisation and strengthening of the medical and health care services in urban areas.

20.13 Most of the existing buildings especially of bigger hospitals, need additional space for beds, blood banks, I.C.U., Isolation ward and renovation of old wards. There

is also acute shortage of residential accommodation for medical and para-medical staff in the hospital campus. During Eighth Plan, 81 quarters for doctors and 162 quarters for nursing staff are targeted to be constructed.

20.14 50-bedded wards will be provided in 12 hospitals where bed strength has been raised from 100 to 150. In addition, 750 beds will be added in the other existing hospitals. Efforts will also be made to obliterate the deficiency of staff in the hospitals.

20.15 To strengthen the medical facilities in urban areas, 8 satellite hospitals of 50 bed each will be set up. These will help in reducing pressure on main hospitals. It is also targeted to provide 45 city dispensaries in cities/ towns having population over 40 thousand as per 1991 census. 6 sub T.B. clinics will be established and 8 hospitals provided with sonography machines and other equipments. 073

20.16 An amount of Rs. 4560.26 lakhs has been provided for these activities out of which Rs. 726.84 lakhs are for construction activities, including II Phase of Swastha Bhawan which is already under progress.

20.17 National Malaria Eradication Programme, National T. B. Control Programme and Guinea worm Eradication Programme are being implemented in the State as Centrally Sponsored Schemes on matching basis. A provision of Rs. 2513.85 lakhs for 1992-97 has been made for these programmes, as 50 percent State share with following details :-

Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme	2238.85
2. National T.B. Control Programme	250.00
3. Guinea worm Eradication Programme	25.00
	-----
Total	2513.85
	-----

### Mobile Surgical Unit

20.18 Mobile Surgical Unit provides medical facilities to rural masses in remote areas of the State. Its utility is amply proved and the unit has become very popular. An outlay of Rs.97.35 lakhs has been made for Eighth Plan period 1992-97, including Rs.73.00 lakhs for construction activity. Construction activities include construction of office building, garages, store and base hospital. Provision has also been kept for purchase of sonography machine, equipment for dental van, vehicles and staff, etc. It is envisaged to organise 120 camps during 1992-97.

### Medical Education

20.19 An outlay of Rs. 9000.00 lakhs has been provided for 1992-97 period for medical education as below :-

College	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay
Jaipur	1455.35
Jodhpur	1300.00
Udaipur	1359.52
Ajmer	900.00
Bikaner	800.00
Kota	3185.13
	-----
Total	9000.00
	-----

20.20 Medical College, Kota, was opened during 1991-92. The present intake capacity of five medical colleges excluding Kota is 550.

#### **Employees State Insurance**

20.21 Under this scheme, medical facilities are provided to the insured persons and their families. The expenditure is shared in the ratio of 7:1 between Employees State Insurance (ESI) Corporation and the State Government. In order to accelerate the pace of implementation of this scheme to new areas, ESI Corporation has decided from 1-4-90 that the total expenditure on medical care based on prescribed ceiling as may have to be incurred by the State Government for extension of ESI scheme to new geographical areas, would be borne by ESI Corporation, for an initial period of three years. Thereafter, the expenditure would be shared between the Corporation and the State Government in the usual ratio. Keeping in view this decision, a sum Rs.74.65 lakhs has been made during Eighth Plan 1992-97 as State's share. Ten new dispensaries will be opened during Eighth Plan.

#### **Ayurved**

20.22 An amount of Rs. 2387.00 lakhs has been provided for various schemes of Ayurved. The outlay also includes Rs. 163.00 lakhs for Ayurvedic College, Udaipur. During this period, 125 'B' class dispensaries will be opened and 40 beds will be provided in the existing hospitals. Provision has also been kept for improvement in Government ayurvedic pharmacies, strengthening of existing training centre of compounders/nurses, herbal garden and for taking over private homoeo / unani college.

## CHAPTER 21

# WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Rajasthan with an area of 3.42 lakh sq. km. is the second largest State in the country which accounts for nearly 10 percent of the country's area . About 1.88 lakh sq. km. of area, having one third of its population, is the Great Indian Desert. The area to the west and north of Aravalli is dry, with low annual rainfall varying from 5 mm to 200 mm. The fluctuation in water table is very high because of recurring droughts in the State.

21.2 The State has 34968 inhabited villages and 201 towns (1981 census). In rural areas, the population resides mostly in settlements, outside villages, known as "dhanies", "majras" and "ham lets"; therefore, whole population is not covered although the villages are covered by water supply schemes.

21.3 All the 201 urban towns have been covered with drinking water supply schemes. However, due to increase in population, urbanisation, expansion in urban limits, changing living standards and migration of rural population to urban towns, the water demand is increasing, while on the other hand due to recurrent droughts and depletion of ground water, the service level has reduced to a great extent. This has necessitated augmentation of various urban water supply schemes, from time to time. About 99 per cent of water supply schemes in Rajasthan are based on ground water. The only perennial river in Rajasthan is Chambal in the eastern part of State. There are no perennial surface source in arid or semi arid region. Ground water availability ranges, in quality and quantity, from satisfactory to very poor. The latter prevails, in particular in the desert areas where ground water is generally brackish, contains high fluorides and water table is extremely deep, in some cases as low as more than 200 metres.

21.4 Two major projects in the Urban sector are in hand. These are Bisalpur Project for Ajmer, Beawar and Kishangarh towns and Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Lift Water Supply Scheme for Jodhpur town.

### Rural Sector

21.5 There are 34,968 populated villages in the State, as per 1981 census. Upto March, 1992, 33943 villages have been covered with drinking water supply and with this 100 per cent coverage in eighteen districts have been achieved. These districts are Ajmer, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Bikaner, Dholpur, Dungar pur, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Pali, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sirohi, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk. There is a balance of 987 villages (38 villages being depopulated) to be covered as on 1.4.92.

21.6 Upto March, 1992, 197.98 lakh rural population has been benefited, which includes 65.89 lakh scheduled castes/scheduled tribes population.

21.7 Details of various types of problem villages and their progress is given below:-

Table 21.1 : Villages Covered under Rural Water Supply Scheme

Item	(Number)				
	P-80	P-85	P-86	NP	Total Villages
1 Total number of Populated Villages as per 1981 census	24037	3398	5095 (incl. 154 GW)	2438	34968
2. Depopulated villages	(-) 28	(-) 3	(-) 6	—	(-) 37 *
3. Villages covered upto 31.3.90	23875	3129	3083	2438	32525
4 Balance as on 1.4.90	134	266	2006	—	2406
5. Covered during 1990-91	45	216	844	—	1105
6. Balance as on 1.4.91	89	50	1162	—	1301
7. Covered during 1991-92	29	20	264	—	313
8. Depopulated during 1991-92	—	(-) 1	—	—	(-) 1 *
9. Balance as on 1.4.92	60	29	898	—	987

\* 38 Villages un-populated as coming under field firing range and submergence of Mahi dam or population shifted elsewhere:

P-80: Problem villages spillover from Sixth Plan

P-85: Freshly identified problem villages in 1985

P-86: Freshly identified problem villages in 1986

GW : Guineaworm affected villages

### Eighth Five Year Plan

21.8 An amount of Rs. 767.35 crores has been kept for Eighth Five Year Plan as against Rs. 209.81 crores spent during the Seventh Plan period, for water supply and sanitation schemes. The allocation includes Rs. 451.70 crores for urban water supply and sewerage schemes; Rs. 296.50 crores for rural water supply schemes; Rs. 17.65 crores for conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines in urban areas and balance Rs. 1.50 crores for training institute. Schemewise details are discussed as below:

#### Urban Water Supply

21.9 The attention during the past five year plans has been mainly on providing proper and adequate water supply system to those towns which either had inadequate drinking water supply or had no potable water supply schemes at all. Although the entire urban population had been covered with safe drinking water supply by early 1970's, but a large number of towns had either inadequate or no distribution system or the per capita supply rate was much lower than the specified norms. The allocations through earlier plans were, therefore, earmarked for covering the urban population with safe drinking water supply schemes.

21.10 The situation at the end of Seventh Plan has somewhat changed. Water supply schemes in most of the urban towns stand on a more firm base now. But

considerable attention is required to bring about qualitative improvements in many of these schemes. A large number of schemes have a high percentage of system losses, thus depriving the users of their due share of water. The machines are running with lower efficiencies; sources are being over exploited or under exploited and there are high losses in the pumping and distribution networks, causing pressure problems. With the objective of tackling these problems, the starting point of the Eighth Plan aims at the following two broad categories:-

- i. **Problem oriented steps:** Due attention is required to be paid to towns suffering from much lower service levels of supply or requiring reorganisation.
- ii. **Revenue Yielding Steps:** Adequate attention must also be paid to higher revenue yielding steps including reducing losses in the system and bringing about higher efficiency in production.

21.11 The details of the ongoing schemes and the main items which are to be taken up during Eighth Plan period are as follows:

#### **Jodhpur Lift Canal Water Supply Project from Indira Gandhi Nahar Project**

21.12 The revised technical sanction of the project (Phase-I) for Rs.103.14 crores has been accorded by Central Public Health Environmental and Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), Government of India in April 1989 and work on the scheme is under progress. An expenditure of Rs.80.27 crores has been incurred upto March,1992. The Project cost of Rs.103.14 crores is based on 1988 price level and considering price escalation of 10 per cent per year, the likely cost of this project, when completed will exceed Rs.140 crores. The work on the project was started in 1983.

21.13 The project envisages 168 MLD raw water for Jodhpur town and 27 MLD for 158 enroute villages from Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (near village Madasar), at a distance of 205 km and a lift of 220 meters. The expenditure incurred on the project from various sources upto 31.3.92 is as under:-

Name of Agency	(Rs. in crores) Expenditure upto March 1992
1. Defence Loan	10.44
2. State Plan (Urban)	24.51
3. State Plan (Rural)	28.82
4. APA (Urban)	9.50
5. Mobilised from Border Area Development Programme under IGNP	7.00
Total	80.27

21.14 The Life Insurance Corporation have not agreed to sanction loan on this project, within plan ceiling (rate of interest 12 percent p.a.); however, they have sanctioned a loan of Rs.23.69 crores outside normal plan allocation (rate of interest 18 percent p.a.). The loan instalment could not be lifted so far, due to higher rate of interest. Action of drawal of sanctioned LIC loan will be taken at completion stage of the project.

21.15 Following provisions have been proposed for the scheme during Eighth Five Year Plan:-

Name of Agency	(Rs.in crores) Proposed Outlay
1. Defence Loan	8.27
2. Life Insurance Corporation Loan (outside plan)	23.69
3. State Plan (Urban)	50.00
4.State Plan(Rural)	20.00
	-----
Total	101.96
	-----

#### **Dam**

21.16 The construction of Dam has been taken up by Irrigation Department; the cost of first phase of Dam being Rs. 52.00 crores (at 1986 price level), for providing drinking water supply facilities to Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh and enroute villages. The share of PHED, as per revised cost of Dam (at 1991 price level) as intimated by Irrigation Department increased to Rs. 190.28 crores and another Rs. 7.91 crores for construction of intake structures. The State level Review Committee of the Project, in its meeting held in January, 1992 has redistributed the cost sharing and PHED'S share has now been decided at Rs. 141.11 crores, including the cost of irrigation structures. Out of 24,000 mcft (net) water, 16,200 mcft (net) has been reserved for drinking water supply.

21.17 A sum of Rs. 45.91 crores has been provided as Public Health Engineering Department share for Dam(for drinking water supply) upto March 92. A sum of Rs. 88.00 crores has been provided as PHED share in Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### **Water Supply Project (Conveyance System)**

21.18 The water supply scheme including conveyance system and treatment plant costing Rs.64.37 crores(technically approved by CPHEEO, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India) has been taken up by Public Health Engineering Department. The revised cost of the scheme, on completion, is likely to be of the order of Rs.100.00 crores. It is proposed to bring 132 MLD water for Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh and enroute towns. An expenditure of Rs. 53.11 crores was incurred on this project upto March,1992.

21.19 The L.I.C. have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 27.34 crores for this project outside plan allocation, out of which first instalment amounting to Rs. 8.00 crores has been received in 1989-90 and second instalment, as required, can be received during Eighth Plan period.

21.20 A sum of Rs.50.00 crores has been kept for 1992-97 for this project. Another Rs.19.34 crores can be attracted from Life Insurance Corporation in Eighth Five Year Plan. All out efforts shall be made to bring water to Ajmer town as early as possible .

#### **IDA Assisted Water Supply Schemes (Residual Works)**

21.21 Reorganisation of water supply schemes of four major towns i.e.Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kota and Bikaner was taken up with the IDA assistance in the year 1980-81, at an estimated cost of Rs.69.56 o7 3 crores, which was restructured to Rs.39.17 crores in 1985. The project period has ended in December,1988. However, a few works like completion of water treatment plants at Jaipur and Jodhpur, raising and repair of Ramgarh Dam, laying of pipeline across Chambal river at Kota, construction of raw water holding tanks at Bikaner are under progress, and as such additional funds of the order of Rs.2.00 crores have been kept under Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

#### **Manshi Wakal Water Supply Project for Udaipur**

21.22 For fulfilling long term needs of Udaipur city, a project has been taken up for diversion of surface water from Manshi Wakal Valley in the south west of the city, by construction of two dams, one across river 'Dewas' and another across river 'Wakal' and conveyance of water from the dam to city through pipeline and pumps. In the first phase of the project, it is proposed to construct dam of 244 lakh cum. capacity at Dewas river near village Gorana, from where about 36 MLD water would be pumped to Udaipur city through 16.75 km. long 800 mm dia MS pressure line and 20.85 km. long 600 mm dia PSCC gravity line. The cost of the first phase of the project is tentatively estimated to be about Rs. 72.30 crores. A provision of Rs. 20.00 crores has been made in Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

#### **Interim Water Supply Project for Udaipur City (Jaisamand Project)**

21.23 The existing sources of drinking water for Udaipur i.e. Pichola and Fatehsagar lakes (which account for 70 lpcd) had gone dry in 1987-88. Therefore, an interim water supply scheme for bringing 4.5 MLD raw water from Jaisamand lake, at a distance of 55 km., at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.16 crores was taken up. The scheme was approved by CPHEEO and the State Government. An expenditure of Rs.11.02 crores has been incurred upto March, 1992. The LIC had also sanctioned a loan of Rs.5.16 crores (within plan allocation) at 10.25 percent p.a. rate of interest and also released a sum of Rs.3.19 crores as first instalment in March,1989. Till the major project from Manshi Wakal is completed, it would be essential to bring water from Jaisamand. It may, therefore, be appropriate to complete the remaining works of the scheme. A provision of Rs.3.10 crores has been made for Eighth Five Year Plan.



### **Interim Water Supply Scheme, Jaipur City(Bandi Basin)**

21.24 Due to inadequate inflow in Ramgarh Dam, the main source of drinking water for Jaipur, an interim water supply scheme known as Bandi Basin Project has been technically approved by CPHEEO, for Rs.7.54 crores and a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore was sanctioned by Government of India under Advance Plan Assistance during 1989-90, and another Rs. 1.40 crores were diverted from State Plan. The Life Insurance Corporation also agreed to provide a loan of Rs. 3.00 crores (within plan ceiling @ 10.25% p.a. rate of interest) and also released first instalment of Rs. 2.09 crores in March, 1990.

21.25 The project envisages drilling of 20 tubewells in Bandi Basin (10 km NE of Jaipur) and laying of rising mains, pumping sets, etc. 07 3 The tubewells have been drilled. A provision of Rs. 2.10 crores during Eighth Plan has been made. The water from Bandi Basin shall be just sufficient to meet the requirements of Jaipur city. For long term solution, another scheme with Bisalpur Dam as source has been proposed under IDA Project-II

### **Bisalpur Water Supply Project for Jaipur**

21.26 Among the long term measure for Jaipur city, it is proposed to augment the water supply through the Bisalpur project, the estimated cost of which is likely to be in the vicinity of Rs. 360.00 crores. The project has been posed for financial assistance under IDA-II. An allocation of Rs. 160.00 crores has been made in the Eighth Plan for this purpose.

### **Bikaner Water Supply Project**

21.27 A long term project to complete the left over works of IDA- I project to cater the population of 2011 AD has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.80 crores. The work of raw water reservoir at Beachwall is being taken up immediately. A provision of Rs. 5.00 crores for Eighth Five Year Plan has been made.

### **Reorganisation of Water Supply Schemes with HUDCO Assistance**

21.28 To cope up with increasing demand of water in urban towns, a project for reorganisation of water supply in 54 towns with HUDCO assistance has been prepared. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 86.00 crores. For counter part funding, a provision of Rs. 25.00 crores has been made under State Plan for this project.

### **Reduction in Operational and Maintenance Costs**

21.29 Measures such as replacement of old machinery, pipelines, distribution networks are being felt necessary in order to reduce the operational and maintenance costs. Besides these, in most of the urban towns, optimum use of sources and distribution networks is not being made. The pumping machinery installed does not match with the capacities of sources resulting into over or under utilization of the machinery. In many cases, the pumps procured for higher drawal rates are being used for lower drawal rates.

21.30 Keeping in view the high O & M expenditure in urban schemes, old machinery with low efficiency will be replaced, rejuvenated in a phased manner. The improvement in operational efficiency will ensure reduction in energy consumption and lower O & M costs. Allocation for this head in the Eighth Plan is also being proposed under the head of improvement of bore holes, for which a sum of Rs. 2.50 crores is being provided.

#### **Reductin in Distribution Losses**

21.31 Although the augmentation of distribution system will reduce the system losses to some extent, concerted efforts shall have to be made to reduce distribution losses to a minimum. Some of the measures that are being proposed in the Eighth Plan include, replacement of very old distribution system, introduction of methods of leak detection and installation of bulk meters in distribution system. Allocations for these items are also being made in the Eighth Five Year Plan under head of improvement of 073 mains, for which a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores has been provided.

#### **Augmentation of Water Supply in Other Towns**

21.32 Most of the water supply schemes in urban towns are based on 1971 population and were completed in early 1970. Due to increase in population, extension of municipal limits, migration of people from rural areas to urban areas, and improvement in living stand ard on one hand and depletion of ground water on other hand, the augmentation/reorganisation of various water supply schemes is in progress. Works amounting to Rs. 24.00 crores will be pending as on 1.4.1992 in 68 towns. Besides this, it is proposed to take up augmentation of water supply schemes in 86 towns where service level is below 50 LPCD. A provision of Rs.30.00 crores is being provided for augmentation of water supply schemes in other towns.

#### **B. Urban Sanitation**

21.33 Due to resource constraints, adequate funds for sanitation could not be provided in the past years. At present, following towns have been partially covered with sewerage facilities:

- i. Jaipur
- ii. Jodhpur
- iii. Bikaner
- iv. Kota
- v. Mount Abu
- vi. Udaipur
- vii. Banswara (under execution)
- viii. Pushkar

ix. Nathdwara (recently sanctioned)

x. Jaisalmer

21.34 During Eighth Plan the comprehensive scheme for Jaipur, estimated to cost Rs. 21.10 crores, is envisaged to be taken up, for which a provision of Rs. 8.66 crores has been provided in the Eighth Plan. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 0.34 crore has been kept for Soorsagar scheme, Bikaner.

21.35 In addition to above, the scheme for converting dry latrines into flush latrines is also being implemented, for which Rs. 1765.00 lakhs have been provided for Eighth Plan. During this period, 2,50,000 dry latrines will be converted into flush latrines.

### C. Rural Water Supply

#### Newly Declared Revenue Villages

21.36 After 1981 census, 5303 new revenue villages have come into existence and these villages will be covered during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The work on these villages has already started and 875 villages have been covered during 1991-92. Phasing of targets to be achieved (for remaining 4428 villages) during Eighth Plan period is as under:

Year	New revenue villages to be covered
1992-93	1013
1993-94	1200
1994-95	1200
1995-96	1015
	-----
Total	4428
	-----

#### Partially Covered to Fully Covered Villages

21.37 As on 1.4.92 there were 4039 partially covered villages which are targeted to be covered fully by 1995-96. The yearwise targets are as under:

Year	Target
1992-93	1200
1993-94	1200
1994-95	1200
1995-96	439
	-----
Total	4039
	-----

### **Hamlets Surrounding Census Villages (Dhanies/Majras)**

21.38 About 30 percent of population of Rajasthan resides mainly in hamlets surrounding the main villages. Even though the main village is benefited with water supply, the hamlets at times are left out. As per a recent survey carried out, there are 60,000 hamlets surrounding 34,968 villages as per 1981 census. These hamlets are known as Majras/Dhanies. A large number of these are not covered with water supply schemes and fall into problematic category. The exact number of problematic hamlets and those inhabited by SC/ST is yet to be determined. The very identification will need a Dhani to Dhani field survey which will be a gigantic task requiring considerable manpower and funds. To start with, 546 Dhanies have been covered during 1991-92 and thereafter every year 500 Dhanies are targeted to be covered during the Eighth Plan period.

### **SC/ST Bastis**

21.39 For providing water supply through hand pumps in SC/St bastis, a project costing Rs. 15.56 crores has been sent to Government of India wherein 9338 hand pumps have been proposed to be provided. The Government of India have sanctioned a part of it for providing hand pumps in 2747 bastis and also released a sum of Rs. 6.00 crores for this. It is envisaged to cover 2000 bastis per year i. e. 10,000 bastis during Eighth Five Year Plan. Besides this in a recent survey, it has been found that about 2280 SC/ST bastis in rural areas require water supply through extension of pipeline of 73 for which a project costing Rs. 30.45 crores has been prepared, which would be sent to the Government of India for sanction.

### **Rajasthan Guineaworm Eradication Project**

21.40 An integrated project for eradication of guineaworm in Rajasthan has been prepared for Rs. 2712.80 lakhs and it has been cleared by Government of India. The funding of the project has been agreed as under by Government of India:

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Government of India	1167.00
2. State Government	400.00
3. Community	55.00
4. UNICEF	1090.80
	-----
Total	2712.80
	-----

21.41 A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made in 1991-92 and balance Rs. 3.00 crores has been kept in the Eighth Plan.

### **Integrated Project for Rural Water Supply in Saline Belt of Jhunjhunu, Churu and Ganganagar districts with German Assistance**

21.42 An integrated project for potable drinking water in saline belt of Jhunjhunu, Churu and Ganganagar districts (353 villages and 3 towns) with German assistance is

under advanced stage of negotiation. A provision of Rs. 30.00 crores has been kept for this purpose in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### **Augmentation of Water Supply in Ramganj Mandi, Suket and Enroute Villages of Kota District**

21.43 This project has also been submitted to Government of India for bilateral assistance, and a provision of Rs. 10.00 crores has been made during Eighth Five Year Plan period.

#### **Augmentation of Water Supply in Villages of Daang Area of Dholpur and Bharatpur Districts**

21.44 This project has also been sent to Government of India for bilateral assistance and a provision of Rs. 2.00 crores has been made during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

#### **Defluoridation Project**

21.45 Rajasthan State is one of the highest endemic States suffering from presence of high fluoride contents in the ground water in most of the districts. Efforts have been made in the past to solve this problem through various types of schemes. However, due to increasing drawal from ground water sources, poorer recharges due to lesser rain fall, fluoride contents have been reported to be increasing continuously. In hand pump schemes in some districts executed several years ago, quality of water is deteriorating. Fluoride contents which were well below prescribed norms, of 3 have increased considerably.

21.46 A project has been prepared to provide safe drinking water to fluoride affected villages in the State. 4432 villages spread in 21 districts are having fluoride above PPM 1.5. The international permissible limits for fluoride is 0.5 PPM and even in our country the recommendation is that normally more than 1 PPM should not be allowed but in no case more than 1.5 PPM be allowed. The cost of the project for the villages having fluoride PPM more than 1.5 is Rs. 688.21 crores. A project of the size of Rs. 688 crores cannot be implemented in a short time, either by the State Government or by Government of India and hence it is proposed to be posed for World Bank assistance. This means that phasing of the project shall have to be done. Out of the project costing Rs. 688.00 crores for covering 4432 villages, schemes involving villages with fluoride contents more than 3 PPM have been separated. There are 1597 such villages in 21 districts. However, some less problematic villages (384) will fall enroute the regional schemes. Thus, the first phase of the project envisages solving the problem of 1981 fluoride affected and enroute villages.

21.47 The cost of solving this problem is Rs. 227.00 crores based on the 1990-91 price index. If the project implementation is commenced in 1992-93 and completed in 5 years period, the projected cost would be of the order of Rs. 303.04 crores.

21.48 A provision of Rs. 25.00 crores has been provided during Eighth Five Year Plan period. The project has been sent to Government of India for posing for bilateral

assistance.

#### **Rural Water Supply Project for Barmer District**

21.49 A long term rural water supply project for Barmer district based on IGNP has been prepared and is proposed to be sent to Government of India for posing it for bilateral assistance. A provision of Rs. 20.00 crores has been kept during Eighth Five Year Plan period.

#### **D. Training Institute**

21.50 A combined training institute for training of engineering subordinates of various Engineering Departments such as Public Works Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Ground Water Department, Irrigation, etc. has been set up. A provision of Rs.1.50 crores has been made as Public Health Engineering Department's share during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

## CHAPTER 22

# HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

In fulfilling the basic needs of the population, housing ranks next only to food and clothing in importance. A certain minimum standard of housing is essential for healthy and civilised existence. The development of housing, therefore, must enjoy high priority in a poor society such as ours where housing amenities are far below the minimum standards.

22.2 There has been a large expansion in the urban population of cities and towns. The magnitude of the growth of urban population warrants for a close new look at the existing policies concerned with housing and urban development. There has been a conscious effort in the process of planned economic development to augment infrastructural facilities like housing and other activities of urban development and this sector has been rightly assigned priority during the Eighth Plan as well.

22.3 The National Building Organisation (NBO) have estimated that the housing shortage in 1981 in the State was 1,46,704 units in rural areas and 1,33,389 units in urban areas. Thus, the total shortage of housing facilities at the beginning of 1981 was estimated to about 2.80 lakh dwelling units in the State. But apart from the existing backlog in housing, the State would require to provide nearly 1.315 lakh dwelling units per year for the growing needs of the housing stock.

22.4 During the Seventh Plan period, an amount of Rs. 5396.58 lakhs was spent on housing, including Rs. 734.27 lakhs on village housing and Rs. 1042.00 lakhs on schemes relating to urban development.

22.5 During Eighth Plan period 1992-97, emphasis will be on construction of houses, providing basic infrastructure in the katchi bastis and on improving the economic condition of the persons living below poverty line in urban areas.

### Housing

22.6 A sum of Rs. 10286.00 lakhs has been allocated for housing activities for the Eighth Plan period with following details :-

Scheme	( Rs. in lakhs) Outlay
1. Low Income Group Housing (LIGH)	1490.00
2. Middle Income Group Housing (MIGH)	735.00
3. Rental Housing	3492.00
4. Village Housing	2016.00
5. Housing Development Project	1128.00
6. Rajasthan Housing Board	1400.00

7. Rajasthan Cooperative Housing Federation 25.00

Total 10286.00

## LIGH/MIGH

22.7 'Social Housing' programme covering houses for economically weaker sections, low income group and middle income group is being implemented in the State. Under this programme, financial assistance is being provided to the needy persons in the form of 'Long Term Loan' for helping them to construct houses with their own efforts. The income limits for eligibility, the ceiling cost of construction, the ceiling of government assistance, rate of interest and period of repayment are as under: -

Category	Income limit eligibility (Rs. per month)	Ceiling cost of construction including cost of land (Rs.)	Ceiling of Government assistance (Rs.)	Rate of interest (%)	Period of repayment (Years)
1. Economically Weaker Section	upto 1250	(a). 12700 sites and services in rural areas	11430	7.5	15
		(b). 22000 dwelling unit in rural/urban areas	19500	8	22
		(c). 2000 repair/ village abadi	2000	8	11
		(d). 11000 repair in urban areas	9500	8	10
2. Low Income Group	1251-2650	(a). 50000	42000	11.50	15
		(b). 25000 for repair or additions	21000	11.50	10
3. Middle Income Group	2651-4450	(a). 175000	60000	12	15
			80000	13	15
			115000	14	15
		(b). 85000 for repair or additions	30000	12	10
			40000	13	10
		55000	14	10	

22.8 The outlay provided for low income group housing scheme also includes Rs. 300.00 lakhs for economically weaker sections. During Eighth Plan (1992-97) period, financial assistance will be provided for the construction of houses for economically weaker sections, for low income group and middle income group people.

### Rental Housing

22.9 Rental Housing Scheme caters to the need of housing for Government employees. An outlay of Rs. 3492.00 lakhs has been provided for rental housing scheme, including Rs. 1500.00 lakhs for police housing. It is targeted to construct 133 residential quarters for upper subordinates and 703 quarters for lower sub-ordinates.

### Village Housing

22.10 Under the village housing scheme which forms part of Minimum Needs



Programme, assistance @ Rs.1500 per beneficiary is being provided for the construction of houses in rural areas. During Eighth Five Year Plan period, 1,34,400 persons would be benefited through this scheme, as per prescribed scale of financial assistance.

### **Housing Development Project**

22.11 To improve the living environment and housing conditions of the villages, to provide normal services and civic amenities and other infrastructure facilities, to generate employment opportunities and to augment the overall resources of village panchayats, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj proposes to take up following new schemes:

- i. Integrated development of Rural Growth Centres;
- ii. Development of highway facilities
- iii. Satellite village development scheme; and
- iv. Site and services scheme for rural housing.

22.12 It is envisaged to meet the initial cost of development of each scheme from plan funds. The balance cost will be raised through disposal of developed plots for commercial, industrial and residential purposes. Some assistance would be available from UNICEF also with regard to water supply and sanitation facilities. Efforts would be made to obtain soft loan from HUDCO for rural infrastructure facilities under the programme to supplement State Plan resources.

### **Integrated development of Rural Growth Centres**

22.13 The scheme envisaged identification and selection of nucleus villages, which have better locational advantages and potential for faster growth, to cater to the infrastructure and services need of the rural population. These villages will function as Rural Growth Centres and act as a catalytic force for general upliftment of the rural economy. High order facilities, like medical, educational, institutional, infrastructural, etc. will be provided at this centre, for which the rural masses have to go to town. Development of these centres will help check migration of rural population to towns.

### **Development of highway facilities**

22.14 Highway facility centres are proposed to be developed as commercial complexes to cater to the needs of heavy and light vehicular traffic. Presently the facilities like dhabas, petrol pumps, servicing and repair shops, night shelter facility, motels, etc. are available along the highway in an unorganised manner. Most of these facilities are being run in unhygienic conditions which have been unauthorisedly constructed and are encroachment on Government land. The unsystematic and mushroom growth of such centres right on the highways cause traffic bottlenecks and are often cause of traffic accidents.

22.15 In the proposed scheme, wayside facilities like dhabas, motels, petrol pumps, emergency medical facilities, highway patrolling facility, truck parking, servicing and

repair facility, water supply, sanitary toilets, etc. will be provided in a planned and organised fashion. Such centres, of big and small sizes, will be developed at suitable distances on the highways.

#### **Satellite village development scheme**

22.16 Villages situated around big towns and cities will be developed under this scheme. With the ever increasing population of the bigger towns and cities, particularly the city like Jaipur, problems with regard to housing and other civil amenities are also increasing day by day. There is tremendous pressure on limited urban lands and already strained services. The migration of village population to cities and towns, while on the one hand is putting further pressure on the available services and facilities, on the other the village economy is also getting adversely affected.

22.17 The satellite village development scheme aimed at reducing the pressure on urbanisation, upliftment of the economy of the nearby villages, check the rate of migration of rural people to urban areas and also to generate resources for the villages panchayats and employment in the area. The socio-economic amenities will be created at these places, and mini work places will be created in 073 these satellite villages.

#### **Site and services scheme for rural housing**

22.18 Looking to the heavy backlog and the increasing needs for housing in the rural areas, the efforts being made in this direction need to be augmented. The present scheme is a step in this direction. Under this scheme, housing complexes will be developed and services like roads, water supply, drainage and sanitation and electricity will be provided alongwith schools, dispensaries, parks/open spaces. The developed site will have proper linkage with the village.

22.19 It is envisaged to take up about 126 such schemes in the villages during the Eighth Plan period for which an allocation of Rs. 1128.00 lakhs has been made as State support for these schemes.

#### **Rajasthan Housing Board**

22.20 Rajasthan Housing Board has been mainly engaged in providing the constructed houses in the urban areas to different classes of society. Rajasthan Housing Board has as many as 1,96,110 registered applicant as on 31.3.91, out of which 97,351 have been allotted and 87871 houses have been handed over physically to the allottees. Besides, a provision of Rs.1400.00 lakhs under State Plan, which is out of market borrowings, the Board will obtain additional funds to the tune of Rs.622.20 crores from following financial institutions.

Source	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount
1. HUDCO	435.00
2. Banks	70.00
3. Unit Trust of India	50.00
4. HDFC	35.00

5. LIC	10.00
6. Others	22.20
	-----
Total	622.20
	-----

22.21 During Eighth Plan period, it is targeted to construct 90,000 houses in urban areas by the Rajasthan Housing Board.

#### **Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Federation**

22.22 Assistance for construction of 3500 houses will be provided by the Rajasthan State Co-operative Housing Federation during 1992- 97. Federation, in addition to share capital contribution provided by State Government, will also raise Rs. 3000 lakhs from LIC of India as institutional finance.

#### **Urban Development**

22.23 A sum of Rs.7434.93 lakhs has been provided for urban development schemes during the Eighth Plan (1992-97) as per details given below:-

Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Outlay
1. Town Planning	270.00
2. Environmental Improvement	2040.00
3. Development of Small and Medium Towns	250.00
4. Modernisation of Municipal Sanitation	210.00
5. National Capital Region	1700.00
6. Fire Fighting Equipments	245.00
7. Nehru Rozgar Yojana	2719.93
	-----
Total	7434.93
	-----

#### **Town Planning**

22.24 Town Planning Department, besides preparation of schemes and master plans for the development of towns, will also undertake the work for the implementation of the master plans and preparation of investment plans, projects for local bodies institutions etc. The outlay includes Rs.197.50 lakhs for ongoing schemes. During Eighth Plan period, work of preparation of Master Plan of 10 new towns is to be taken up. Besides this, review of Master Plans of two cities viz Jodhpur and Bikaner will be finalised. In addition, under the tribal sub plan the work for preparation of Master Plan of Sagwara town and sub-regional plan will also be taken up.

#### **Development of Small and Medium Towns**

22.25 Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) project reports were prepared for 32 towns by

Town Planning Department. 24 towns have been covered upto 1991-92. It is proposed to cover 10 towns under this scheme during the Eighth Plan 1992-97.

### National Capital Region

22.26 Under the scheme of National Capital Region in Rajasthan various developmental schemes are being implemented by the Urban Improvement Trust, Alwar. The details of the outlay of Rs. 3400.00 lakhs, including Rs.1700.00 lakhs of Central share, are as follows:-

Town/Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay
a. Alwar Town -Residential schemes at Delhi Road	960.00
b. Bhiwadi Town -Integrated Development of Jawahar Nagar, Chandra Nagar, Patel Nagar, Vasundhara and Chitrakoot	1740.00
c. Khairthal Town -Residential Scheme	350.00
d. Behror Town -Residential cum Commercial scheme	350.00
Total	----- 3400.00 -----

### Environmental Improvement

22.27 Environmental improvement programme is an important part of Minimum Needs Programme and 20 point programme. It includes:-

#### Slum improvement: Katchi Basti Sudhar Karyakram

22.28 The main objective of the programme is to provide four basic amenities: (i) Safe drinking water (ii) Street lighting (iii) Roads and (iv) Proper drainage in approved Katchi bastis.

22.29 As per 1981 census, there were 1758 Katchi bastis in the State where 1217088 persons, i.e. about 16.94 percent of the total urban population ( as per 1981 census) lived. The growth rate of slum population has been estimated at 32.97 percent during the last decade which indicates that the slum population in 1991 would be around 16 lakhs. Up to the Seventh Plan period, 7,85,444 persons were benefited . In 1990-91, 67552 persons and 62,834 persons were benefited in 1991-92. Thus, by the end of 1991-92, 9,15,830 persons were benefited under this programme. Thus by the end of 1991-92, 6.84 lakh persons remain to be covered. The total amount proposed for this programme is Rs.1630 lakhs during Eighth Plan period, for covering 3.10 lakh persons.

#### Construction of Rein Basera

22.30 Under this programme night shelter to migratory poor people is provided. This scheme would be taken up in cities having population of more than one lakh.

During Seventh Plan period, funds for construction of rein basera in Jaipur and Jodhpur cities were provided. During 1990-92, first instalment to Ajmer has been given and it is proposed to take up more 'rein baseras' during Eighth Plan period. The towns targeted to be covered are Kota, Udaipur, Alwar, Pali, Sikar, Bhilwara, Bharatpur and Ganganagar. Total requirement during Eighth Plan has been estimated at Rs.160.00 lakhs.

### **Urban Basic Services**

22.31 Upto Seventh Plan, this scheme was implemented in ten municipal towns of Bhilwara (8) and Banswara (2) districts. The financial pattern of assistance under this programme was 40:40:20 (UNICEF:GOR:GOI). UNICEF was providing its share to the municipalities directly. o7 3

22.32 For the years 1990-91 and 1991-92, no pattern of financial assistance was determined, but the UNICEF has indicated that financial assistance for training of RCV/Programme Coordinator and other UBS staff would be funded by them. But the Government of India provided entire assistance for implementation of this programme during 1990-91. From 1991-92 the Government of India indicated that this programme would be implemented on 50:50 basis between the Government of India and the State Government. The Government of India has now changed the title of this programme as Urban Basic Services for Poors (UBSP). From 1992-93, this programme would be implemented on 60 : 40 (GOI : State) basis.

22.33 The programme aims at assisting the slum population, mainly through community participation and convergence of existing welfare activities, so that these slums and their population is provided with some basic urban amenities.

22.34 Upto 1991-92, UBSP programme is under execution in 10 towns of three districts viz., Jaipur, Dausa and Dholpur. The towns covered are Jaipur, Phulera, Kotputli, Sanganer, Chomu, Dausa, Lalsot, Dholpur, Badi and Rajakhera. A provision of Rs.240.00 lakhs has been kept during Eighth Plan period for this scheme.

### **Improvement of Dargah at Ajmer, Pushkar area and other places of religious importance**

22.35 The activities covered under this are construction and improvement of roads/improving of sanitation/providing of lights and other beautification activities. Since the identified works are nearing completion, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs only is being provided for Eighth Plan period. This amount would be provided in the first year, i.e. 1992-93, of the Eighth Plan. Other detailed scheme for development of Dargah, at Ajmer is being proposed under Transport-Roads sector.

### **Modernisation of Municipal Sanitation**

22.36 Modernisation of municipal sanitation is a continuing scheme where municipalities are provided assistance for purchase of new sanitation equipments regularly. With growing urban population, municipalities are required to undertake cleaning operations in new localities for which equipments are necessary. A provision

of Rs. 210.00 lakhs during Eighth Plan period is being provided.

#### **Fire Fighting Equipment in Municipalities**

22.37 Available fire fighting equipments with municipalities are insufficient and old. It is therefore proposed :-

- a. To equip municipalities with modern fire fighting equipments
- b. To increase coverage as per local demand and requirements so that other municipalities are also provided with this facility which are not covered so far

22.38 Rs.245.00 lakhs are being provided under this head for the Eighth 073 Plan period.

22.39 These plan funds would be released as part assistance to the municipalities. Municipalities would also contribute their share from own resources.

#### **Nehru Rozgar Yojana**

22.40 Although poverty alleviation programmes in rural areas have been under implementation for quite sometime, similar programme for the urban areas had been started in 1989-90. The programme Nehru Rozgar Yojana aims at providing assistance to urban poor, so that their economic status could be raised. Presently the Government of India has indicated that families having annual income of Rs.9950/- or less would be treated as poor families. From 1992- 93, Nehru Rozgar Yojana will be implemented in the ratio of 60:40 between Government of India and the State Government. The programme has following main components:-

#### **State Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME)**

22.41 Under this programme, the identified urban poor families are provided with loan and subsidy for setting up of a Micro Enterprise, enabling the family to generate additional economic activity, leading to additional income. Existing enterprises can also be strengthened to raise the levels of earnings of the family.

22.42 According to 38th round (1983-84) of N.S.S. percentage of persons living below poverty line was estimated to be 37 percent, which came down to 23.75 percent in 1987-88 (43rd round). Assuming that 20 percent of the families are below poverty line as at present, the estimated number of families below poverty line would be 4.2 lakhs in urban areas. The programme envisages 25 percent subsidy with a ceiling of Rs.4000/- per family for general category and Rs.5000/- per family for SC/ST, women and 75 percent loan, to be provided by various commercial banks. It is targeted to cover 1.03 lakh persons during the Eighth Plan period.

#### **Urban Wage employment**

22.43 The scheme is being implemented in towns having population below one lakh (according to 1981 census). It aims at creation of useful community assets in towns, and also provides wage employment opportunities to the urban poor. Material and

labour ratio, has been fixed by the Government of India as below:

	Material:Labour
i. Municipalities having population less than 20000	50:50
ii. Municipalities having population more than 20000 upto 100000	60:40

22.44 Under this programme works are required to be executed departmentally and not through contractors. During Eighth Plan period, employment generation of 58.24 lakh mandays is expected.

#### **Housing and Shelter Upgradation**

22.45 The scheme aims at providing or upgrading of housing and shelter to 73 of urban poor. Through this upgradation, the scheme also aims at providing employment opportunities. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.4000/- is being provided to the identified families living below the poverty line, out of which Rs.1000/- is subsidy and the rest as loan from HUDCO. The scheme is being implemented in cities having population above one lakh (according to 1981 census).

22.46 During Eighth Plan period assistance for construction/ upgradation of 1.19 lakh shelters would be provided.

## CHAPTER 23

### INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The outlay for this sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs.160 lakhs, against which Rs.154.56 lakhs were utilised. Among the major physical components during annual plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92, the Department attempted to equip its information centres with furniture, TV/VCRs and reference books.

23.2 For implementation of various schemes, an amount of Rs.330.00 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. The outlay includes Rs.7.12 lakhs for Direction and Administration, Rs. 5.23 lakhs for Advertisement and Visual Publicity, Rs. 71.53 lakhs for Information Centres, Rs. 35.35 lakhs for Press Information Services, Rs. 41.82 lakhs for Field Publicity, Rs. 20.20 lakhs for Photo Services, Rs. 53.70 lakhs for Publication, Rs. 40.95 lakhs for Tribal (Sub-Plan) area and remaining amount of Rs.54.10 lakhs for capital works.

23.3 The outlines of proposals for Eighth Five Year Plan are as under :-

#### **Direction and Administration**

23.4 The Directorate has been striving to organise training and refresher courses for its functionaries to make them conversant with the latest techniques of information system. Therefore, the provision for training and refresher programme have also been made in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### **Information Centres**

23.5 The Directorate has 20 Information Centres functioning at different district Headquarters and 3 Information Centres at Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi. These centres are multi media centres and have become popular. It is, therefore, proposed to open new centres in a phased manner during the Eighth Five Year Plan at Jhunjhunu, Jalore, Tonk, Sawaimadhupur and Bundi. New reference material is also needed to be purchased for existing centres and some provision is also being proposed for organising symposia and seminars in these centres on different topics of development, art, culture and literature.

#### **Press Information Services**

23.6 At present the Department has 13 teleprinter lines connecting twelve districts and Delhi with Jaipur. Now the existing teleprinter lines are being replaced by Fax connections between district headquarters and Directorate at Jaipur. It is proposed to connect all the district headquarters and Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras with Jaipur during Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### **Field Publicity**

23.7 The Department has established 3 Information and Public Relation offices



at 3 new districts of Dausa, Baran and Rajsamand in the year 1991-92. It is now proposed to equip these new offices with vehicles, telephones and projectors.

### **Publication**

23.8 The Department has been planning to publish monthly magazine for depicting achievements of developmental schemes of the State. It is proposed to create two posts of APROs and some provision for publication programme.

### **Tribal Sub Plan**

23.9 The Directorate has one Information Centre at Chittorgarh functioning under the Tribal Sub Plan scheme. It is now proposed to open one more information centre at Dungarpur. Similarly, some provision is also being provided to purchase furniture, reference books and photostat machine for the offices in tribal areas.

### **Capital outlay (Buildings)**

23.10 During the year 1991-92 the Department took up construction of TP Room, Reception Room, Library for photo negatives, cassettes, etc. Provision has been kept as spillover liability and some provision is also being made to construct new Information Centre buildings at Churu, Barmer and Jaisalmer during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

## CHAPTER 24

### LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Craftsmen training (ITIs), Employment Directorate, Labour Welfare Activities, Factories & Boilers Inspection Machinery, Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers and Registration of Unemployed Engineering hands are covered under this head. An allocation of Rs.2941.05 lakhs has been made for the sector with following break up :-

Item	(Rs.in lakhs) Amount
1. Craftsmen Training	2200.00
2. Employment Directorate	185.75
3. Labour Welfare (Labour Commissioner's office)	280.00
4. Factories & Boilers Inspection Machinery (CIFB)	175.00
5. Bonded Labour	54.00
6. Registration of unemployed engineering hands	46.30
Total	2941.05

24.2 The details of financial provisions and major physical activities are as below:-

#### **Craftsmen Training (ITIs) (Directorate of Technical Education)**

24.3 The skilled/semi skilled craftsmen for the industrial needs in specific and non-engineering in certain areas are trained through ITIs. Therefore, these ITIs have to be well equipped to cater to the needs of rapid technological advances and the training needs to be suitably designed to make the passouts acceptable and useful.

24.4 58 Government ITIs (50 boys and 8 girls), 22 other agencies ITIs and 91 private ITIs, aggregating to 171 ITIs are functioning in the State. Rapid improvement of craftsmen training facilities by way of modernisation and improvement of infrastructure has been emphasized in view of the development of technology and consequential need of well equipped craftsmen.

24.5 During the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 444.31 lakhs was spent on ITI level education. During Seventh Plan alone 22 Government ITIs were opened. Requisite funds for the State share in World Bank Assisted Project were also provided.

24.6 An amount of Rs. 214.63 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91. It includes 50 percent State share amounting to Rs. 85.70 lakhs in World Bank Project. Major emphasis has been given on the strengthening of ITIs by modernisation of tools and

equipments, furniture and essential construction works. Administrative and supervisory machinery has also been strengthened. During 1991-92, an expenditure of Rs. 434.96 lakhs was incurred on ITI level education.

24.7 The allocation for Eighth Plan is Rs. 2200.00 lakhs. The outlay of Rs. 2200.00 lakhs includes Rs. 390.00 lakhs for requirements of the State share in World Bank Project, Rs. 520.90 lakhs for various capital works, Rs. 217.74 lakhs for direction and administration.

24.8 It would be possible to make a headway in improving the ITI level training with the implementation of a World Bank Assisted Project. The Project envisages to spend Rs.11.74 crores during 1989-90 to 1994-95 and the State share will be 50 percent. It lays stress on equipment modernisation, introduction of new trade courses, expansion of women programme, strengthening of apprenticeship training and establishment of equipment maintenance system.

24.9 During Eighth Plan period, it is targeted to open 25 new trades (5 trades reserved for women) and 3 regional offices at Kota, Bikaner and Jodhpur. Setting up of manpower assessment cell, inspection cell and strengthening of examination cell will be undertaken. Removal of deficiencies of equipments and building in existing ITIs which have not been covered under World Bank Project will also be done. The number of seats will be increased from 7108 in 1991-92 to 8128 in 1996-97.

#### **Employment Directorate**

24.10 With a view to assist unemployed persons Employment Exchanges are functioning in all the districts of the State which provide employment information, career guidance, and assistance in securing employment/self employment. They have widened their coverage by organising 'Rojgar Melas' and providing vocational guidance.

24.11 During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.33.91 lakhs was spent on expanding employment service.

24.12 An amount of Rs. 9.98 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91 for assisting unemployed persons by way of expanding employment services. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was spent.

24.13 For the Eighth Plan an amount of Rs. 185.75 lakhs has been provided. For Eighth plan, in order to further accelerate and invigorate the services rendered by the employment department provision has been made for one vocational guidance and self employment cell, two university employment information and guidance bureaux, one special employment exchange for SC/ST, one rural employment exchange and one coaching-cum-guidance centre for SC/ST. Besides, 3 District Employment Exchanges, two regional office and a monitoring cell for physically handicapped persons and SC/ST at the headquarter will also be opened.

#### **Labour Welfare (Labour Commissioner's Office)**

24.14 In view of the increasing industrial activity and awakening among the

working class it is necessary to keep a close watch on the industrial relations. Besides the urban sector, there is a large number of workers in the rural areas who are unorganised and unprotected. The Labour Department is looking after maintenance of industrial relations, enforcement of labour laws, labour welfare and lay down labour policy.

24.15 During Seventh plan an amount of Rs. 54.62 lakhs was spent on strengthening of administrative set up and establishment of labour courts and tribunals.

24.16 An allocation of Rs. 280.00 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Plan. It is envisaged to strengthen the administrative and inspection machinery at various levels both at the headquarters and in the field for effective implementation of various labour laws and welfare of women, child and rural labour and create 2 new labour courts.

#### **Factories and Boilers Inspection Machinery**

24.17 The functions of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers Department mainly relate to ensuring industrial safety, better control over hazardous operations and gas leakages and safety consciousness.

24.18 During Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.46.26 lakhs was spent on the strengthening of inspection machinery and other essential requirements. An amount of Rs.8.05 lakhs was spent during the year 1990-91. An expenditure of Rs.9.74 lakhs has been incurred for the strengthening of Factories & Boilers Inspectorate, safety museum and training centre and industrial hygiene laboratory during the year 1991-92.

24.19 An outlay of Rs.175.00 lakhs has been kept for Eighth Plan for strengthening of factory inspectorate and construction of office and administrative block. Under safety museum and training centre scheme, more training courses for supervisors and workers working on the workshop floor will also be organised.

#### **Bonded Labour**

24.20 The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 prohibits the system of bondage in the country. After the identification of bonded labourers, they are got released and assisted @ Rs. 6250 per head (sharable 50:50 between Central and State Government) for rehabilitation. More than 7200 bonded labourers were emancipated upto the end of Seventh Plan.

24.21 An amount of Rs. 7.17 lakhs has been spent during 1990-91 and Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the year 1991-92.

24.22 An amount of Rs.54.00 lakhs has been allocated for the Eighth Plan which includes the spillover requirement of Rs. 22.50 lakhs. Apart from provision for State share in rehabilitation, provision has been made to assist voluntary agencies working in this field.

#### **Registration of Unemployment Engineering Hands**

24.23 Manpower planning has assumed considerable importance in the context of meaningful employment policies and proper utilisation of available skill and talents

during the recent years. Apart from collection and publication of data relating to employment and manpower, the Manpower Department has been entrusted with the main job of maintaining a roster of unemployed engineering Graduates and Diploma holders. All adhoc/urgent temporary appointments on engineering posts are required to be made from the roster in order of merit. Assessment of demand and availability of various categories of manpower, quantification of wastage and stagnation in technical education institutions, conduct of studies for ascertaining causes and extent of unemployment among technical hands and coordination and monitoring of employment generation is also being looked after. The work has been considerably expanded in view of the need for estimation of manpower requirement and employment generation in both the public and private sectors.

24.24 An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs has been spent during the year 1990- 91 and Rs. 3.00 lakhs in the year 1991-92.

24.25 For the Eighth Plan an allocation of Rs. 46.30 lakhs has been provided for strengthening of administrative set up and other essential requirements.

## WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES INCLUDING SOCIAL WELFARE, SAINIK BOARD AND TAD

Under the Indian Constitution, specific responsibility has been cast on the State for ensuring social, economic and educational development of the weaker sections of the society. In addition, promotion and protection of the interest of the weaker sections of society has been explicitly enshrined in our Constitution, which carries special provisions for protection of citizens from social injustice and exploitation.

25.2 In Rajasthan, Social Welfare Department is implementing various programmes for social, economic and educational development for the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. In addition to this, programmes are also being implemented to improve the quality of life and to cater to the special needs of vulnerable sections like children, women, handicapped, aged and infirms through organised and sustained developmental activities.

### Welfare of Backward Classes

25.3 During Eighth Plan 1992-97, two new offices of Joint Directors for Ajmer and Bikaner, (other than 4 offices which have already been set up) are envisaged to be established. A sum of Rs. 102.84 lakhs have been kept to meet liabilities arising out of new expenditure as well as committed during 1992-97.

### Education

#### i. Pre-matric scholarship

25.4 In the field of education, Government is providing various types of scholarships to the students of SC/ST/DT&NT viz., pre-matric scholarship to the students studying in classes VI to XI, students studying in ITI, polytechnics and special scholarship to the meritorious students studying in public schools. Rs. 232.05 lakhs for scheduled casts, Rs. 195.15 lakhs for scheduled tribes and Rs. 18.30 lakhs for denotified and nomadic tribes have been provided for the Eighth Plan period.

### Hostels

25.5 This scheme has proved its worth in improving the educational status of SC/ST and other backward classes. The position of hostels at the end of 1991-92 under plan is as follows:-

For Scheduled Casts	34
For Scheduled Tribes	23
For Bhangi Kasth Mukti	8
For Denotified/Nomadic Tribes	3

25.6 For the Eighth Plan, the target is to establish 140 new hostels; 70 for scheduled casts, 46 for scheduled tribes, 20 for Bhangi Kashi Mukti and 4 for DT/NT. The total expenditure on opening of new hostels as well as for meeting committed liabilities would be Rs. 902.59 lakhs.

### **Construction of Hostel Buildings**

25.7 Lack of proper hostel building results into lack of proper environment for the hostels. The department has been striving for constructing building for hostels so that the students of these classes are provided with proper educational environment and facilities. So far 40 girls hostels and 155 boys hostels have been constructed or approved. The total hostels run by the department are 446. Thus, there is a wide gap.

25.8 In the Eighth Plan 61 new hostel buildings will be constructed as per following categorisation:-

Scheduled caste -boys	28
Scheduled tribes-boys	24
Scheduled caste-girls	5
Scheduled tribes-girls	4
	-----
Total	61
	-----

25.9 Total sum of Rs. 793.07 lakhs is to be spent for the construction of hostel buildings.

### **Incentive to Girl Students**

25.10 Keeping in view the very low literacy and high dropout rate among SC/ST & OBC girl students studying in classes I to V, incentive grant of Rs.100 per student for books, stationery, etc. is provided. An amount of Rs. 79.47 lakhs has been provided for Eighth Plan 1992-97.

### **Book Banks**

25.11 In order to mitigate the difficulty of the non-availability of the books for technical courses like Medical, Engineering and Agriculture to the students belonging to SC/ST, the Government of India started book bank scheme on 50:50 basis. An allocation of Rs. 12.50 lakhs i.e. 2.50 lakhs per annum is being made for 1992-97.

### **Stipend to Unemployed Graduates and Post Graduates**

25.12 The Government is having a scheme of providing stipend @ Rs. 150/- p.m. to unemployed graduates and Rs. 250/- p.m. to post graduates who have passed in I and II division. During Eighth Plan period provision of Rs. 9.25 lakhs has been kept for this purpose.

### **Inter-caste Marriage**

25.13 With a view to promote harmony and eradication of untouchability, the

Government has started a scheme for providing financial assistance, not exceeding Rs.5000/- to such couple who have contracted an Inter-caste marriage where one partner belongs to scheduled caste community.

25.14 An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been provided for Eighth Plan period for this purpose.

#### **Atrocities**

25.15 For providing protection from the atrocity being committed on the scheduled castes/tribes, the State Government have taken several measures. Immediate monetary relief is being provided to the victims of the atrocity.

25.16 During Eighth Plan period, Rs. 25 lakhs are being provided.

#### **Rajasthan Scheduled Castes Development Cooperative Corporation**

25.17 The main role of the Corporation is to formulate, implement and evaluate various income generating schemes for the upliftment of the SC in the State. Special Central assistance continues to be utilised for providing necessary assistance to scheduled caste persons.

25.18 During Eighth Plan period, Rs. 40.01 lakhs has been provided for share capital to this Corporation.

25.19 For matching assistance to Corporation, another Rs. 62.60 lakhs are being provided for Eighth Plan period.

#### **Public Awareness, Research and Publication**

25.20 For Eighth Plan period Rs. 10.00 lakhs are kept for this purpose.

#### **Pre-examination Coaching Centres**

25.21 Looking to the needs of SC/ST youths, 12 new pre-examination training centres (district level) and one State level PETC have been established during 1991-92, to facilitate the SC/ST youths to get pre-examination coaching in these centres. One pre-examination training centre for all India Services like IAS, IPS, etc. is already running at Jaipur.

25.22 During Eighth Plan period, 10 new pre-examination training centres are proposed to be established with an allocation of Rs. 115.00 lakhs; this includes the committed expenditure also.

25.23 As per budget speech announcement during 1991-92 by the Chief Minister, 6 Ambedkar and 3 Eklavya training centres were established. For Eighth Plan period, a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs are kept for this purpose.

#### **Ambedkar Social Development Institute**

25.24 To organise all the pre-examination training centres and institutes, proposals have been made to establish an institute during the Eighth Plan period for which Rs.102.27 lakhs have been provided.



## **Special Integrated Scheme for House-cum-Shop for Gadia Luhar**

25.25 Under this scheme subsidy is being provided to Gadia Luhar @ Rs.5000/- per family for construction of house-cum-shop. The rest amount of 5000/- has been tied up with Bank loan. An amount of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been kept for Eighth Plan period 1992-97 for this purpose.

### **Financial Assistance for Tools and Raw Material**

25.26 The Gadia Luhars who have settled and received the benefit of the house-cum-shop be provided modern kits, tools and raw material. For this purpose in the Eighth Five Year Plan Rs. 5.00 lakhs are being provided.

### **Other Backward Classes Board**

25.27 The State Government has established a Board which has been looking into the problems of OBC and suggest ways/means for their development and also to formulate schemes/programmes for their educational, social and economic development.

25.28 During Eighth Plan period Rs. 63.67 lakhs have been provided for this purpose.

### **Social Welfare**

#### **Direction and Administration**

25.29 During the Eighth Plan period for strengthening of administrative set up 12 new posts of LDCs are to be created for which Rs.10.00 lakhs have been provided.

#### **Welfare of Handicapped**

25.30 Social Welfare Department is initiating a number of schemes for the welfare of physically as well as mentally handicapped. These programmes include assistance for artificial limbs, scholarship to handicapped, assistance for the training and self employment, and grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies working in the field of welfare of handicapped. For these programmes, Rs. 221.67 lakhs have been allocated for Eighth Plan period.

#### **Child Welfare**

25.31 An amount of Rs.133.70 lakhs has been kept for ongoing schemes as well as for upgradation of one institution for girls under Juvenile Justice Act.

#### **Women Welfare**

25.32 A sum of Rs. 58.50 lakhs is being provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan for women welfare programme including construction of building of mahila sadan and home for mentally retarded women and grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies working in the field of training and rehabilitation of women in distress.

## **Welfare of Old Aged and Infirms**

25.33 Under this programme, Rs. 44.00 lakhs have been kept for Eighth Plan.

## **Social Defence Scheme**

### **Probation Services**

25.34 Rs.32.86 lakhs are being provided for the Eighth Plan. This includes provision for strengthening of infrastructure for the de-addiction programme. This is a new thought area which the department proposes to undertake.

### **Sainik Board**

25.35 State Sainik Board is organising training for ex-servicemen, for their self employment in dairy, poultry farming, TV/Radio repairing, motor winding and running Kirana stores, etc. This scheme is being run in the five districts of the State viz. Ajmer, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jhunjhunu. An amount of Rs.52.00 lakhs has been provided under State Plan as State share and an equal amount will flow from Government of India, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. During 1992-97 period, training will be imparted to 4375 ex-servicemen, for their self employment. It is proposed to start this scheme in two more districts viz. Alwar and Nagaur during Eighth Plan.

## **Tribal Area Development**

25.36 Tribal Sub-plan Area in the State comprises of districts of Banswara and Dungarpur and seven Panchayat Samitis of Udaipur, two Panchayat Samitis of Chittorgarh and one Panchayat Samiti of Sirohi districts. The Tribal Sub-Plan Area spreads over 4409 villages in 23 Panchayat Samitis, covering an area of 9571 sq. kms. Of the total population of the area, about 66.39 percent is the tribal population.

25.37 The focus of Seventh Plan as also of Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92, was on improving the economic status and fuller realisation of the development potential of the tribals and the tribal areas with the objective of giving them social justice and equity. The strategy also specifically aimed at improving the living environment of the tribals by giving them better social and civil amenities and facilities.

25.38 Apart from Special Central Assistance and flows to TSP from State Plan funds, Rs. 807.05 lakhs have been provided under State Plan to the Tribal Area Development Department. Out of this Rs. 203.70 lakhs will be spent on spillover liabilities of Saharia Development Project, TRI schemes and establishment of TAD Department, etc., while Rs. 603.35 lakhs will be spent on new items. The brief details of the outlay for the various activities are as under :-

Head/Sub-Head	(Rs.in lakhs)		
	Outlay		
	Spillover	New	Total
1. Creation of internal audt party in commissioner's offffice	8.08	—	8.08
2. Creation of the post of Junior Accountant in Dy.Secretary's office, Jaipur	2.45	—	2.45
3. Creation of the post of Dy. Education Officer in each Project	18.75	—	18.75
4. Saharia Development Project	35.22	—	35.22
5. T.R.I.			
i. TRI Schemes (50% State Share)	44.00		
ii. Reorganisation of TRI	25.10	—	25.10
6. Construction of Hostel Buildings (50:50)	—	183.75	183.75
7. Ashram School Buildings repairs/additioon etc.	70.10	—	70.10
8. Establishment of Project and Dy. Project Offices in TSP Area	—	120.25	120.25
9. Strengthening of Block Level Administration	—	15.50	15.50
10. Waste Land Development Project (SIDA)	—	283.85	283.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>203.70</b>	<b>603.35</b>	<b>807.05</b>

25.39 The schemewise details of new items are as given below:-

#### **Direction and Administration**

#### **Construction of New Hostel Buildings**

25.40 With a view to extend the hostel facilities for the tribal girls, it is necessary to attach each higher secondary, secondary and upper primary girls schools with hostel facilities in TSP area. There are 125 such schools where no hostel facility is available. This would be provided in a phased manner.

25.41 It is proposed to construct 15 hostel buildings for girls (6 higher secondary & 9 secondary schools) in the Eighth Plan period. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which 50 percent of the cost will be met by Government of India. Each hostel will be of the capacity of 100 inmates. The construction cost at present is Rs. 24.50 lakhs as per Government of India estimates and design. A provision of Rs. 183.75 lakhs has been provided for these hostels as State share.

### **Integrated Wasteland Development Project (SIDA)**

25.42 Tribal sub plan area comprises of hilly, undulating and slopy land with thin fertile soil top cover. Irrigated land is only 1.25 lakh hectares which is only 6 percent of the total area. In most of the cultivable land, only kharif crop is taken up.

25.43 Most of the fertile soil flows away with the water in the rainy season. This affects the production adversely. It is, therefore, felt necessary to control soil erosion, harvest rain water, and to develop the wastelands by providing mechanical measures of water harvesting structures as contour bunding, nalla bunding, terracing, etc. to provide the integrated approach.

25.44 In view of above, an Integrated Project for the Development of Wasteland in Udaipur district with collaboration of SIDA has been prepared with an estimated cost of Rs. 2838.50 lakhs for a period of five years. As per funding pattern, 10 per cent of the total cost is to be borne by the State Government as its share. 90 per cent of the cost would be provided by the SIDA. A provision of Rs. 283.85 lakhs has been made in the Eighth Five Year Plan for this project.

#### **Establishment of Project and Dy. Project Offices in TSP Area**

25.45 Three Project Offices at Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara and 2 Dy. Project Offices at Pratapgarh and Abu Road were established in the year 1980-81 under Special Central Assistance. As per the instructions issued by the Government of India, these offices are now to be run under State Plan. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 120.25 lakhs has been made to meet the liabilities of these offices in the State during the Eighth Plan.

#### **Strengthening of Block Level Administration**

25.46 For carrying out the tribal welfare activities, one LDC has been provided in each Panchayat Samiti of the TSP area on work charge basis. The expenditure on account of these posts is being met, hitherto, out of the Special Central Assistance. As per the instructions from the Government of India, the expenditure of these posts is to be met out of State Plan funds. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 15.50 lakhs has been provided under State Plan for this purpose.

## CHAPTER- 26

# NUTRITION

Children constitute a very large as well as a very vulnerable section of the population. Throughout the various plan periods, efforts were made through different programmes to focus on the health and nutritional needs of the children. For the first time in 1974, children were recognized through the National Policy as "Nation's supremely important asset" and their nurture and solicitude became a prime responsibility of the State. In pursuance of the National Policy for the children, ICDS was conceived as an integrated programme for delivery of a package of services.

26.2 The ICDS programme at present covers 130 projects in the State. Out of these 130 projects, 114 projects are under CSS and remaining 16 projects are in the State sector.

26.3 Presently out of 30 districts, 29 districts of the State have been covered under ICDS. However, by the end of March, 1992 out of 237 blocks in the State, 118 blocks would remain out of the orbit of ICDS.

26.4 The problems of children in Rajasthan are in no way different from that of the children of other parts of the country. The child population accounts for over 42 percent of the total population of the country. In Rajasthan children below four years of age constitute 14 percent of the State population. Gravity of the problem may be seen from the fact that a very large number of these children are not likely to see their first birth day because of poor health, unhygienic conditions and inadequacy of medical facilities.

26.5 The strategy of Eighth Five Year Plan would be expansion of the ICDS programme in the uncovered blocks and urban cities of the State. Emphasis is laid on strengthening of the ongoing schemes and also provision for additional input in the services.

26.6 The outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 4720.02 lakhs as per following details:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction & Administration	24.47
(i) ICDS Nutrition	4215.40
(ii) Matching contribution for Central Wheat based Nutrition Programme	367.50

3. Motivational Programme for Safe Motherhood	63.35
4. Innovative Training Programme	50.00
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Total	4720.72
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## **Direction & Administration**

### **Nutrition Monitoring Bureau**

26.7 The main objectives of establishing the Nutrition Monitoring Bureau are:-

- (a) Continuously collecting and processing of information on nutritional status and dietary intakes of representative segments of population in the State by making use of scientific procedures and techniques.
- (b) To undertake periodically the impact evaluation of ongoing National Nutrition Programme.

26.8 Government of India has already agreed to the proposal for setting up of a Bureau in Rajasthan. All administrative costs are to be borne by Government of India except for minimum secretarial help. Accordingly, a provision for one UDC-cum-steno and one Class IV has been kept for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### **State Training Cell**

26.9 At present there are about 16160 Anganwadi Workers, 16160 Helpers, 846 Lady Supervisors and more than 1,000 subordinate and ministerial staff. This number is likely to increase during Eighth Five Year Plan period.

26.10 The training of such a large number of ICDS functionaries is a priority item for the State. With a view to strengthen training component, a State Training Cell is proposed to be set up for the following purpose:-

- (a) Preparation and upgradation of training material
- (b) Supervision and coordination of training institutes
- (c) Evaluation of on-going training programmes

26.11 Following staff is proposed for the training cell :-

- a) Programme Officer (Training) 1
- b) UDC-cum-Steno 1

### **Programme Officer (Nutrition)**

26.12 Presently 130 ICDS projects are functioning in the State. Supplementary nutrition is provided through WFP, CARE, Central Wheat Based Nutrition Programme and local food sources. The quantum of work since inception of the programme has increased in a big way. It is very necessary to monitor the timely supply,

distribution and quality of supplementary food. Presently there is only Joint Director (Nutrition), who is monitoring the programme. For proper management of nutrition programme, a post of Programme Officer (Nutrition) in the rank of Assistant Director has been proposed.

26.13 A provision of Rs.20.47 lakhs including Rs. 15.35 lakhs as committed liability has been provided for the training cell as well as for the Nutrition Bureau and strengthening of State ICDS cell in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### **Strengthening of Computer System**

26.14 There is a computer system in the department. The computer system will be augmented by providing PC/AT-386 (33 MHL) and other required components alongwith multi-user facilities. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been kept for the hardware, etc. This would not only help in providing effective monitoring of nutrition supply, but it will be instrumental in improving the programme. In view of increased quantum of operations, it is also proposed to provide an additional post of Data Entry Operator.

#### **Nutrition**

##### **ICDS**

26.15 It is targeted to open 75 new ICDS blocks during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. It would provide ICDS services to additional 4.80 lakhs women and children. While selecting the blocks, DDP/DPAP blocks having more than 20 per cent minorities population, nutritionally deficient and educationally backward blocks will be given priority. A provision of Rs.2342.20 lakhs has been kept for opening of these 75 new ICDS blocks, in addition to Rs. 1873.20 lakhs for the cost of food stuff to 4.15 lakh beneficiaries of the ongoing projects, as committed liability.

26.16 Apart from this, matching State contribution of Rs. 367.50 lakhs at the rate of 25 paise per beneficiary per day has been provided for 98,000 beneficiaries covered under the centrally wheat based nutrition programme. Government of India would provide Rs. 735.00 lakhs during Eighth plan.

#### **Motivational Approach for Safe Motherhood**

26.17 Rajasthan is among the States where the maternal and infant mortality rates are the highest in the country. It has been felt that there should be an intensive programme for inculcation of safe delivery practices and training of traditional birth attendants in the rural areas. Services of professional Voluntary Organisations in this field will be used for imparting the training. In addition, there will be distribution of safe delivery kits to pregnant women either registered in the Anganwadi Centres or coming in contact with the ICDS personnel. This scheme would be a motivational programme for safe motherhood. The details of the total outlay of Rs.63.35 lakhs proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan period are as follows :-

### **Training of Traditional Birth Attendant**

26.18 1400 traditional birth attendants working in the rural areas will be selected and given intensive multi phased training through a series of combination of training camps and practical experience. Rs.14.00 lakhs have been provided for this purpose @ Rs.1,000/- per Traditional Birth Attendant.

### **Safe Delivery Kits**

26.19 Economically priced safe delivery kits at Rs.7/- per kit are envisaged to be distributed through the Anganwadi System to 7.05 lakh pregnant women. Thus, a total of Rs.49.35 lakhs is proposed to be spent under the programme during Eighth Plan period.

### **Innovative Training Programme**

26.20 At present there are several supply side and demand side gaps in the package of services provided under ICDS programme. It is felt that many of these gaps can adequately be catered for by specific training/ orientation and information education communication programme. Some of the important areas to be covered under the programme would include:

- (a) Early detection of mental and physical disabilities
- (b) Non-formal pre-school education
- (c) Bringing adolescent girls into the ambit of ICDS
- (d) Enhancing community participation
- (e) Demand generation

26.21 A lumpsum provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for Innovative Training Programme during the Eighth Plan.



## CHAPTER 27

### ECONOMIC AND GENERAL SERVICES

The head "Economic Services" covers Statistics, Evaluation, Tourism, State Planning Machinery for plan formulation, monitoring and implementation and Food & Civil Supply Department.

27.2 Sectors of Stationery and Printing, Construction of Administrative Buildings of Police, Jails, State and District Level Offices, Revenue, Judicial, Computerisation & Modernisation, HCM RIPA, Administrative Reforms and Commercial Taxes are covered under General Services.

27.3 The sector/department wise outlays for the Eighth Plan are given as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
<b>I. Economic Services</b>	
i. State Planning Machinery (including District Planning set up)	1853.00
ii. Statistics	615.30
iii. Evaluation	84.09
iv. Gazetteers	16.20
v. Food and Civil Supply	715.00
vi. Tourism	3889.00
	-----
Total I	7172.59
	-----
<b>II. General Services</b>	
i. Stationery and Printing	280.59
ii. State and District Level Administrative Buildings	
a. Jail	400.00
b. Police	300.00
c. Other GAD Buildings	2708.00
d. Revenue Buildings	273.25
e. Judicial Buildings	231.34
iii. Computerisation and Modernisation	1000.00
iv. HCM, RIPA	157.25
v. Administrative Reforms	75.00

vi. Commercial Taxes 430.26

Total II 5855.69

## Economic Services

### Strengthening of Planning Machinery

27.4 The State Planning Department is responsible for plan formulation and its monitoring at the State Secretariat level. For advising the State Government in matters relating to plan formulation and monitoring system, the State Planning Board has been reconstituted. With the initiation of decentralised planning process, a district planning machinery at the State level and District Planning Cells in 27 districts have been established. Provision under State Planning Machinery has been made keeping in view the future requirement for strengthening of the existing set up and for creation of new cells in the departments.

27.5 An outlay of Rs. 1853.00 lakhs has been made for the Eighth Plan as State share. The itemwise break up is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Scheme with pattern of assistance	100% State Plan	State Share	Central Share	Total
<b>A. Strengthening of State Planning Machinery (1:2)</b>				
1.State Planning Board	—	13.00	26.00	39.00
2.State Planning Machinery	403.02	333.98	424.00	1161.00
<b>B. Strengthening of Distt.Planning Machinery (1:1)</b>				
	865.00	238.00	238.00	1341.00
Total	1268.02	584.98	688.00	2541.00

27.6 Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been provided for upgradation of computer set up in the Planning Department. Another Rs. 10.00 lakhs are set apart for obtaining services of well established consultants, as and when required. The State Government has constituted a Core Group for this purpose to identify sectors where consultancy is required, to decide upon the fee to be paid to the consultants, etc.. Provision has also been kept for strengthening the Planning Department during the Eighth Plan.

27.7 There are Planning and Monitoring Cells with various Secretaries to the Government, which were set up under the scheme of Strengthening of Planning Machinery. These cells require strengthening in the wake of increased work. Accordingly, along with provision for strengthening of existing cells including planning, provision has also been kept for creation of new cells with the Secretaries where these

do not exist.

27.8 To house the different wings of the Planning Department a building, Yojana Bhawan, has already been sanctioned in the year 1990-91. The building will house the State Planning Board, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Evaluation Organisation and the Directorate of Computer, etc. The estimated cost of the Yojana Bhawan building is Rs. 4.50 crores. It is envisaged to complete this building in the Eighth Plan for which a sum of Rs.3.90 crores has been proposed as committed liability. For comfortable housing in the Bhawan, provision has also been made for furnishing and equipping of the Yojana Bhawan.

27.9 Provision of Rs 10.00 lakhs for grant-in-aid to Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur for construction of building has also been kept.

27.10 Under District Planning Machinery at the district level, nucleus cells in 27 districts were created in 1989-90. These cells will be further strengthened by providing Subject Matter Specialists, equipments, staff etc. which were not provided earlier. Nucleus cells in the newly created three districts will also be created. During Eighth Plan period, Rs. 1103.00 lakhs have been provided under District Planning Machinery at the district level.

#### **Statistics**

27.11 With the increase in developmental activities in the State and with introduction of the decentralisation of planning process at the district level, it has become essential that the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is strengthened. The economic indicators presently being worked out at the State level are now required to be attempted for regional/district levels. An outlay of Rs. 615.30 lakhs is being provided for the Eighth Plan, which includes an amount of Rs. 491.77 lakhs for committed liability ( including Rs.107.95 lakhs as State matching share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes).

#### **Regional Set Up**

27.12 In order to cater to the data requirements and improve the quality of data at district level, Regional offices at Divisional Headquarters, have already been set up so as to bring quantitative and qualitative improvements in the collection of statistical data. The regional office will undertake studies at the regional level and take up steps for building up socio-economic indicators, in addition to supervision of district level offices in the region.

27.13 The regional level offices headed by a Joint Director have been provided supporting staff. Besides a P.A. and Jr. Accountant, vehicle will also be provided during Eighth Plan so as to provide adequate mobility for timely supervision and coordination of work between the district level offices in the region. Provision has also been made for non-recurring items like coolers, fans, telephones and computer along with a post of Data Entry Operator in each region office. An outlay of Rs.194.30 lakhs has been made for regional set up for the Eighth Plan.

### **Data Processing (Computer) Unit**

27.14 The existing facility will be strengthened. Data entry work will be taken up in two shifts, on the existing hardware. In addition, it is also envisaged that work relating to publication of various periodical reports is also executed through Desk Top Publishing System.

27.15 The existing computer system in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been strengthened during 1990-91 and 1991-92 by providing additional staff and hardware. During Eighth Plan, 6 additional posts of DEOs will be provided to cope up the work load. An outlay of Rs. 56.15 lakhs has been kept for the Eighth plan for data processing unit.

### **Training Unit**

27.16 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics will be located in the Yojana Bhawan, which is likely to be completed in the Eighth Plan. To equip the training hall and conference hall in the new building, additional furniture, coolers etc. will be required. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided.

### **Annual Survey of Industries**

27.17 Annual Survey of Industries is being conducted on matching basis with part of the industries being covered by the Government of India and the remaining ones by the State Government. Over years the number of factories has increased considerably. To cope with the increased work load at the district level, suitable strengthening of the district level staff by providing additional field level personnel in the districts with comparatively larger number of units will be done. Posts of 11 Statistical Inspectors have already been created in the year 1990-91 for which an outlay of Rs. 33.35 lakhs has been kept as committed liability in the Eighth Plan.

### **Price Unit**

27.18 The State Government entrusted preparation of the Consumer Price Index Numbers on the lines of CPI prepared by Labour Bureau Simla for Ajmer, Jaipur and Bhilwara to Directorate for 6 centres under State series.

27.19 For conducting family living survey for computation of consumer price index numbers to be prepared under State series for the centres of Alwar, Bikaner, Kota, Jodhpur, Ganganagar and Udaipur, it is proposed to provide 6 posts each of Statistical Assistants and Statistical Inspectors in the year 1993-94. The posts at district level would be for 6 months during 1993-94 and would continue for another 6 months in 1994-95. Thereafter the posts of statistical inspectors would be abolished and the posts of statistical assistant would continue during the remaining period of Eighth Plan for regular collection of prices. An outlay of Rs. 22.30 lakhs has been kept under this scheme.

## **Registration of Births and Deaths**

27.20 In order to strengthen vital statistics units it is proposed that iron boxes to all Gram Panchayats may be provided during Eighth Plan so that the record relating to vital statistics may be kept properly. About 7400 boxes are to be provided. During 1990-91, 1000 boxes have already been provided. The remaining Gram Panchayats are to be supplied these boxes during Eighth Plan for which Rs. 46.50 lakhs would be required.

27.21 For doing good work in vital statistics, it is proposed to provide suitable incentive and give cash award to the Registrars of 3 Gram Panchayats in each Panchayat samiti annually and similarly 3 Municipal Councils/Municipalities would be given award in each district every year. The amount of cash incentive to Registrars would vary between Rs.200/- to 500/-. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.13.35 lakhs would be required during Eighth Five Year Plan.

27.22 The total financial provision made for the scheme of registration of births and deaths is Rs. 102.95 lakhs.

## **Strengthening of Administrative set up and requirements for shifting of offices**

27.23 The existing staff posted in the Accounts wing is not sufficient to look after the accounts work of the Department. An internal audit party alongwith supporting staff will be created during Eighth Plan.

27.24 A new building, Yojana Bhawan, is being constructed. The Department will be shifted to that building for which new furniture, library shelves, water coolers, typewriters, books, etc. will be required. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been kept for this purpose in the Eighth Plan.

## **New District Set up**

27.25 As per notification of the Government, three new districts namely, Dausa, Baran, and Rajsamand have been established in the State. District level set up in these districts will be created during Eighth Plan. Following posts are proposed to be provided as per norms to these districts:

1. Statistical Officer	3
2. Statistical Assistant	3
3. Computer	3
4. L.D.C	3
5. IV Class	3

27.26 There are 30 district level offices (including 3 newly created districts) in Rajasthan under this department. One post of UDC for each office has been agreed and 10 posts have already been sanctioned for ten DSOs. The remaining 20 districts would be provided the posts of UDC in the Eighth Plan period in a phased manner.

27.27 For the above, an outlay of Rs. 47.30 lakhs has been kept.

#### **New Regional Office Buildings**

27.28 Six buildings for Regional offices at Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur are required. For this purpose a token provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided in the Eighth Plan.

#### **Economics Intelligence and Analysis Cell**

27.29 There is need to make a comparative analysis of the economic situation of the State with the other States of the country on major economic fields for which an Economic Intelligence and Analysis Cell is considered necessary. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been kept as token provision under Eighth Plan period.

#### **Gazetteers**

27.30 Directorate of District Gazetteers had been preparing and publishing District Gazetteers of the State. Translation of Gazetteers into Hindi has also been taken up by the Department following the policy of promotion of hindi. An outlay of Rs.16.20 lakhs has been provided during Eighth Plan.

27.31 Revision of district gazetteers is a time bound work and therefore, supervision, coordination and timeliness in completion is required to be ensured. In view of this, a post of Joint Director, alongwith one PA will be created in the Eighth Plan. The Joint Director would assist the Director in technical as well as in administration work. Besides, in view of increased work of publication, provision of two posts of Research Assistants has also been kept.

#### **Evaluation**

27.32 In the State, an independent evaluation machinery exists for carrying out concurrent and ex-post facto evaluation studies.

27.33 The need for evaluation, both concurrent and ex-post facto, of the programmes can hardly be over emphasised. The requirement and demand for such studies has increased considerably over the years. Evaluation Organisation will have to be suitably strengthened to meet the increased work requirements, paying special attention to the new schemes and the priority areas. The Evaluation Organisation has so far produced 148 evaluation study reports.

27.34 The Eighth Plan proposals have been formulated in the context of the increased responsibilities which the Evaluation Organisation has been called upon to shoulder. The Divisional Commissioner system has been re-introduced in the State. The demand for evaluation studies are now originating from the State as well as from the regional level.

27.35 An amount of Rs. 84.09 lakhs, including Rs.63.57 lakhs as committed liability, has been provided for this purpose for the Eighth Plan. It is proposed to open Evaluation Offices in 3 districts in addition to creation of 2 post of Joint Directors alongwith necessary staff and strengthening of the administrative set up in the Eighth

Plan. Provision has also been made for purchase of laser printer, replacement of vehicles, office equipment, furniture, type writers, telephone to Joint Director, etc. Provision has also been kept for intercom facility in the department.

### **Food and Civil Supplies**

27.36 The Government of Rajasthan has framed Rajasthan Consumer Protection Rules, 1987 under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. State Government had constituted a State Commission and District forums in all the districts. A provision of Rs. 715.00 lakhs has been kept for the Eighth Plan to meet the committed liabilities, for rent of building, establishment, mobile fair price shops, publicity, etc. and for installation of telephones, coolers, etc. to district forums in the Eighth Plan.

### **Tourism**

27.37 Rajasthan, with its rich and varied cultural heritage, historical as also archaeological wonders and rare wildlife has a unique place in the World Map of Tourism. The tourist traffic is rising from year to year, increasing from 32.14 lakh domestic and 2.92 lakh international tourists in 1986 to 39.86 lakh domestic and 4.52 lakh foreign tourists in 1991. This increase in tourists flow indicates that Rajasthan, as a tourist destination, is becoming popular especially among the foreign tourists. Tourism has also been given the status of an Industry.

27.38 Keeping in view the vast tourism potential in the State and status of tourism as an industry, an outlay of Rs. 3889.00 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Plan as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
i. Direction & Administration	258.00
ii. Tourist Information & Publicity	498.00
iii. Fairs & Festivals	110.00
iv. Development of Tourist Sites	1198.00
v. Lumpsum provision of State Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	150.00
vi. Incentives for Tourist Trade Activities	455.00
vii. Share Capital/Market Borrowing to RTDC/ Rajasthan State Hotel Corporation	1195.00
viii. Consultancy Services	25.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3089.00</b>

### **Direction and Administration**

27.39 In order to cope up the increased work load, 5 Tourism Information Bureau (TIBs), functioning at divisional headquarters, will be strengthened during the plan period. The set up of the TIBs at Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur will also

be strengthened. In addition, with a view to provide information and necessary feed back to the tourists, new tourist offices will be set up at Rajasamand, Railway station Jodhpur and Airport Jaipur during the Eighth Plan period.

27.40 In view of increased work load, the direction machinery at the headquarters will also be suitably strengthened.

27.41 For direction and administration, a provision of Rs. 258.00 lakhs including Rs. 112.00 lakhs as committed liability has been kept in the Eighth Plan.

### **Tourist Information and Publicity**

27.42 Tourist Information and Publicity plays a vital role in the promotion of tourism. The Department of Tourism, every year, brings out tourist literature and organises exhibitions, seminars/conferences, etc. In the Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.498.00 lakhs has been provided as per the details given below:-

	Amount (Rs.in Lakhs)
1. Printing of tourist literature	160.00
2. Publicity through advertisements	180.00
3. Purchase of films and audio visuals	60.00
4. Organisation of tourism seminars/conferences/hospitality	30.00
5. Organisation of exhibitions	5.00
6. Books/ Periodicals/Purchase of Souvenirs	33.00
7. Renovation of TIBS/Computerisation	30.00
	-----
Total	498.00
	-----

### **Fairs and Festivals**

27.43 Rajasthan with its folk dances, folk music, folk songs and varied musical instruments offer to the tourists a plethora of enchantment. The Department of Tourism has been taking positive steps in promoting and developing a large number of fairs and festivals. Some of the fairs and festivals have appeared on the canvas of world tourism.

27.44 During the Eighth Plan, the Department of Tourism proposes to organise/participate in around 75 fairs and festivals including Rajasthan Calling Programmes at 2 places outside the State and also other miscellaneous cultural programmes. An amount of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been allocated during Eighth Plan.

### **Development of Tourist Sites**

27.45 Developing places of tourist interest is being undertaken by adopting circuit approach. The State of Rajasthan has since been divided into 9 tourist circuits (i) Shekhawati circuit ( Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Churu districts); (ii) Hadoti circuit (Bundi,



Kota and Jhalawar districts ); (iii) Mewar circuit ( Haldighati, Gogunda, Chavand, Kumbhalgarh and adjoining areas ); (iv) Desert circuit (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts); (v) Alwar- Bharatpur Dholpur circuit; (vi) Jaipur-Tonk-Sawaimadhapur circuit; (vii) Mount Abu circuit; and (viii) Jaipur-Ajmer circuit.

27.46 With increase in tourist flow in the State, the Desert Triangle (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner) is emerging as a major attraction. The Department of Tourism has got a project profile prepared for development of Desert Triangle through Consultants. It is an integrated project involving other agencies such as PWD, Power, PHED, etc. The project is proposed to be got funded from some external agency. It would be taken up for implementation after it is agreed to be funded by some external financing agency. In the Eighth Plan, therefore, a token provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been kept for the project.

27.47 While adopting the circuit concept, it has been kept in view that all places falling on these circuits are developed in such a way to make them more attractive and beautiful with all basic amenities.

27.48 An amount of Rs. 1145.00 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Plan as per the details given as under:-

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Alwar-Bharatpur-Dholpur Circuit	60.00
2. Hadoti Circuit	70.00
3. Desert Circuit	500.00
4. Shekhawati Circuit	60.00
5. Mt. Abu Circuit	85.00
6. Mewar Circuit	128.00
7. Jaipur-Tonk-Sawai Madhopur Circuit	70.00
8. Jaipur-Ajmer circuit	75.00
9. Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Bikaner Circuit	150.00
	-----
Total	1145.00
	-----

#### **State share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

27.49 The schemes amounting to Rs. 1500 lakhs are expected to be sanctioned by Government of India. These include Mewar circuit, Shekhawati circuit, Alwar-Bharatpur circuit, Jaipur-Tonk-Sawai Madhopur circuit, Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Bikaner circuit, Mt. Abu circuit, Jaipur-Ajmer circuit, and other proposal for development of tourist complex, etc. During Eighth Plan, Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been kept as State share for these schemes.

#### **Incentives for Tourism Trade Activities**

27.50 With a view to give a fillip to promotion of tourism in the State, it is necessary

to encourage the entrepreneurs. Tourism has been declared as an Industry in the State and consequently, some concessions/benefits shall accrue to this industry. The Tourism Department has proposed to provide subsidy to the prospective hoteliers/ heritage hotels and also for purchase of generating sets. An amount of Rs.455.00 lakhs has been provided under the programme.

### **Share capital/market borrowing by Rajasthan Paryatan Vikas Nigam and Rajasthan State Hotel Corporation**

27.51 The main functions of the Rajasthan Paryatan Vikas Nigam are to provide accommodation, catering, transport (including sight- seeing and package tours), boating, etc. to the tourists. Nigam is the commercial arm of the Department of Tourism for development of infrastructural activities and to supplement the efforts of the Department. A provision of Rs. 1095.00 lakhs, has been made for Eighth Plan, for the investment in the Corporation, Expansion of Hotel Khasha Kothi has been undertaken by the Rajasthan State Hotel Corporation. A provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs as share capital to Rajasthan Hotel Corporation has also been kept for expansion of Hotel Anand Bhawan, Udaipur, with a view to meet the demand of accomodation for the tourists.

### **Consultancy Services**

27.52 The Department of Tourism is in the process of developing off- beat destinations and for the integrated development of such places some experts in the tourism will have to be consulted for getting the development plans/projects prepared. An amount of Rs.25 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose in the Eighth Plan period.

### **General Services**

#### **Printing and Stationery**

27.53 For the Eighth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.280.59 lakhs has been allocated for Printing and Stationery Department. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs.24.41 lakhs will be spent for the salary of the staff and stipend to the trainees. The remaining amount of Rs. 256.18 lakhs will be spent on new items. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, a new building for Government Press at Alwar, is proposed to be constructed. The total provision for this building is Rs. 107.00 lakhs. Besides this, provision for the extension of the Government Press at Bikaner has also been kept. The total amount earmarked for new construction works amounts to Rs. 145.50 lakhs.

27.54 New items include purchase of machinery, for which a provision of Rs.93.63 lakhs has been made. Some of the important machines items are (i) 3 offset printing machines, (ii) 3 photo type setting machines (iii) 3 plate making accessories.

### **State and District Level Buildings**

#### **Jail Buildings**

27.55 For jail buildings an amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided for the Eighth Plan. Out of this, Rs.388.00 lakhs are for completing the on-going works

sanctioned during Seventh Plan and during the Annual Plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92. The balance amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been proposed for the new works. The details of new works are as follows:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.Construction of District Jail, Dholpur	4.00
2.Construction of Lunatic Ward for prisoners at Mental Hospital, Jaipur	4.00
3.Construction of prisoner's barrack at Rajsamand	2.00
4.Construction of prisoner's barrack at Chittorgarh	2.00
Total	----- 12.00 -----

### **Police Buildings**

27.56 During the Eighth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided for police buildings. Out of this amount, Rs. 165.58 lakhs are to be spent on the ongoing works sanctioned during Seventh Plan and in the Annual Plans of 1990-91 and 1991- 92. The balance amount of Rs. 134.42 lakhs shall be spent on new works. 12 new police station buildings are targeted to be constructed during Eighth Five Year Plan period.

### **Revenue Buildings**

27.57 For the Eighth Five Year Plan, the outlay has been stepped upto Rs. 273.25 lakhs. Out of this, Rs.216.25 lakhs will be spent on ongoing works sanctioned in 1990-91 and 1991-92. The remaining amount of Rs.57.00 lakhs has been kept for new works. The details of the new works proposed to be taken up are as follows:-

Item	No.
1. Construction of Patwar Ghars	90
2. Construction of Land Record Inspector's Office	45
3. Tehsil Bhawan	3
4. Land Record Office	20
5. Sub-Tehsil Bhawan	3
6. Guest House	1
7. Residential Quarters	20
8. Construction of Public Utilities	40

### **Buildings Under General Administration Department**

27.58 Activities undertaken under construction of General Administrative (GAD)

Building cover construction of office buildings for different departments and their offices, excepting those which are included in different sectoral programmes. Formerly, this activity was augmented through upgradation grants from Finance Commission, but with their discontinuance on the recommendations of Ninth Finance Commission, this has to be supported through funds from State Plan.

27.59 For the Eighth Plan 1992-97, a sum of Rs.2708.00 lakhs has been provided for GA buildings. Out of this, Rs. 575.70 lakhs will be spent on on-going works.

27.60 The balance amount of Rs.2132.30 lakhs is to be spent on construction of new collectorate buildings and other district level offices in the three newly created districts of Baran, Dausa and Rajsamand.

### **Judicial Buildings**

27.61 For the Eighth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 231.34 lakhs has been provided for Judicial buildings. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 18.78 lakhs will be spent on the ongoing works. The balance amount of Rs.212.56 lakhs has been kept for new items. New works include Munsif Magistrate's Court at Dholpur and Chomu and District and Sessions Court, Mertacity.

### **Commercial Taxation**

27.62 During the Eighth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 430.26 lakhs has been kept for Commercial Taxation Department. This amount is proposed to be utilised for additions/alterations in Kar Bhawan, Jaipur, and offices of the Deputy Commissioners, Kota and Udaipur. Besides this, New Kar Bhawan at Ajmer is also proposed to be constructed. The amount provided for the construction of Kar Bhawan at Ajmer is Rs. 265.50 lakhs. Some new checkposts are also proposed to be constructed.

### **Computerisation and Modernisation**

27.63 For computerisation and modernisation in various Government departments, a separate Directorate of Computer is functioning in the State. The Department of Computer is the apex body at the State level for effective coordination and providing technical support to the departments in the field of computerisation. The other agencies involved in providing technical advice to the departments are Centre for Electronic Data Processing (CEDP) and the National Informatics Center (NIC). For imparting computer training, HCM, RIPA is the nodal agency. The HCM, RIPA is organising awareness and specialised training courses.

27.64 The CEDP, a registered body under Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958, is looking after the following activities:

- i. Taking up turn key projects for computerisation
- ii. Undertaking feasibility studies, system design and development of software
- iii. Providing technical advice for procurement of hardware and software

27.65 In the Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been made for computerisation and modernisation activity, including Rs. 378.65 lakhs to meet the committed liability of the systems installed earlier in the various departments. The particulars of the outlay are as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Committed liability	378.65
2. Computerisation in various State Government Departments	479.55
3. Training	15.00
4. Maintenance of NIC, DISNIC Computer Centres in the districts	26.80
5. Grant-in-Aid to CEDP	100.00
	-----
Total	1000.00
	-----

27.66 The amount allocated for maintenance of NIC / DISNIC Centres is as per the memorandum agreed to by the Government of India and the State Government.

27.67 During Eighth Five Year Plan period, computerisation will be taken up in revenue earning departments having voluminous work of data processing, like Finance, Mines and Geology, Commercial Taxes, Excise, Transport, etc.

27.68 Computer systems have already been installed in the various departments. In such departments where the work load has increased, suitable augmentation of the existing systems will be undertaken alongwith providing additional manpower.

#### **Administrative Reforms**

27.69 A sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been kept under administrative reforms during Eighth Five Year Plan. These funds have been provided for making up of deficiency at the district Collectorates, and meeting liabilities on recurring items, etc.

#### **HCM, RIPA**

27.70 Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (RIPA) has earned the reputation of a pioneer Institute for the training of the officers of the State Government and officers of the Central Government. It has two campus operating at Jaipur and Udaipur and 5 Regional Training Centres at Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota, Jaipur and Udaipur.

27.71 During the Seventh Plan period, an expenditure of Rs.17.08 lakhs had been incurred, primarily for upgradation of standards like computer room, development of library, purchase of modern scientific equipments and augmenting requirements of manpower. The Institute had organised 141 courses during this period.

27.72 For Eighth Five Year Plan Rs. 157.25 lakhs has been allocated to the Institute. Out of this, Rs.4.21 lakhs will be spent on the ongoing works and the remaining

amount shall be for new items. A summary of the outlay is as follows:-

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Capital outlay	109.88
2. Non-recurring items	22.15
3. Recurring items	25.22
	-----
Total	157.25
	-----

27.73 During the Eighth Five Year Plan, a new building for the Regional Training Centre, Bikaner is to be constructed.

## CHAPTER 28

### MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Minimum Need Programme is intended to strike a balance between the scarce resources and the need to provide a basic minimum infrastructure for development. Introduced for the first time during the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is to ensure the necessary provision of resources for the various components of the programme, as an item of priority.

28.2 Minimum needs programme, as at present, covers the following :-

1. Social Forestry
2. Rural Electrification
3. Rural Roads
4. Elementary Education
5. Adult Education
6. Rural Health
7. Rural Water Supply
8. Rural Sanitation
9. Housing Assistance to Rural Land less labourers
10. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums
11. Nutrition
12. Food and Civil Supply

28.3 A sum of Rs. 1763.67 crores has been provided for Minimum Needs Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan, details of which are as under:

Sector/Programme	(Rs. in crores) Outlay
1. Social Forestry	15.00
2. Rural Electrification (Total)	427.00
3. Rural Roads (*)	260.00
4. Elementary Education	451.63
5. Adult Education	12.00
6. Rural Health	204.62
7. Rural Water Supply	296.50

8. Rural Sanitation	2.00
9. House Sites	20.16
10. Environmental Improvement	20.40
11. Nutrition	47.21
12. Food and Civil Supply	7.15
	-----
Total	1763.67
	-----

(\* ) Including rural roads, special problem area roads, MNP and MNP tribal area roads.

28.4 Programme-wise details have been given in the relevant chapters and summarised in table numbers V and VI.



## CHAPTER 29

### PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The planning process, implementation and monitoring of the progress of plan schemes in the context of Eighth Plan would be geared up to meet the challenging task of fulfilling the targets set forth for achieving the goals both quantitatively and qualitatively within a specified time frame.

29.2 The planning system would be reoriented further to continue the pursuit of given aims with flexibility in operation to incorporate improvements in planning methodologies. Modern methods of management techniques will be applied and increased use of computers as well as other gadgets will be made for expeditious result oriented policy and planning decisions.

29.3 The State Planning Board with the Chief Minister as Chairman has been reconstituted. The Board will have the benefit of the advice of public representatives, professionals and experts as well. The main functions of the Board are to advise the State Government on perspective planning, overall strategy, priorities of sectoral planning, concrete measures of progressive reduction in regional and sub-regional disparities, area and district planning, evaluating the progress of plan schemes and suggesting corrective action where necessary, besides guiding the overall implementation of plan schemes, etc.

29.4 For effective financial and functional decentralisation of planning process, planning at the district level has been initiated. Presently, the District Rural Development Agencies with the Collector as Chairman are functioning in all the districts. These agencies are responsible for preparation of plans, implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes which are largely beneficiary oriented like the IRDP, JRY, DPAP, DDP etc.

29.5 A nucleus cell under a senior officer, already set up in each district to shoulder the function of planning at district level, would be strengthened.

29.6 Decision-making process, at the district level in selection of works, looking to the local need/requirement, was initiated with the objective of entrusting the formulation and implementation of plan for "Untied funds". Similarly, under Tees Zile Tees Kaam, district level authorities have to select an activity for development. To promote public participation, Apna Gaon Apna Kaam, has also been initiated at the district level.

29.7 With greater emphasis on rural development, a major improvement in the organisation, attitudes and competence of the implementation machinery at all levels would be brought about by revamping the system. The major problems resulting in a significant gap in planning and implementation viz. technical, administrative and managerial, as also inadequacy of data base and information system, inter-linkages, etc.

would be taken care of.

29.8 Data banks for storage and quick retrieval have been set up with the help of computers in all major departments. These computers would be used in a greater measure for analytical purposes.

29.9 For monitoring, a four-tier system has been introduced starting from the field/project level which reports to the head of the department who, in turn, furnishes reports to the administrative department in the Secretariat. At the apex level, Planning Department is responsible for monitoring the plan programmes.

29.10 The State Level Planning and Development Coordination Committees, under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, have been found to be quite effective for close monitoring of programmes and establishing inter-linkages between various programmes. Such meetings are taken by Chief Secretary even at divisional head quarters.

29.11 The monitoring and evaluation machinery would be further strengthened for assessment of performance and for identifying the short falls and bottlenecks. Concurrent evaluation of selected schemes would also be undertaken.

29.12 Plan formulation and Monitoring cells have been created in every important departments of the State. A system of continuous evaluation to give feed back during implementation has been introduced. In addition to this, independent evaluation by the State Evaluation Organisation and other expert groups of selected schemes/programmes would also be undertaken.

29.13 Modern techniques of management and monitoring of projects/inventory, etc. would be introduced. The staff at various levels would be imparted training in these techniques for result oriented performance.

## CHAPTER 30

# INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Planning in States, as also at the national level, is an exercise of optimising maximum gains with scarce resources. The financial resources being limited, they have to be utilised in such a manner that maximum gains could be derived from them. Apart from the resources of the State, resources from institutional financing agencies play a very important part in successful implementation of the plan programmes. At the State level, it has to be admitted that dovetailing of resources from institutional financing agencies with the plan programmes is basically a need based exercise. The financing agencies are very much governed by the Rules and Regulation which permit utilisation of the resources for specific purposes, with clearly defined terms and conditions. The lending institutions provide loans to individuals on the one hand and to state agencies, including its Corporations and Boards etc. on the other. Although these lending institutions have full particulars of such advances, it is difficult to isolate them and assign for independent development programmes being executed under the plan.

30.2 In this background, no comprehensive exercise to consolidate the assessment of flow of institutional finance for different plan projects could be undertaken, with greater degree of accuracy. However, through a dialogue with different departments, as also NABARD, an attempt has been made to assess the likely flow of institutional finance to augment the resource base for different plan projects included in this document.

30.3 In the agricultural and allied sector, NABARD is the Principal funding agency for different schemes forming part of its operations. It operates through a net work of different commercial and co-operative Bank functioning in the State. As on 31st March 1991 the State Bank of India and associate Banks (6), Nationalised Banks (20) and private Banks (3) with a net work of 1978 branches covered the State. The credit deposit ratio of these banks was 52.18 and priority sector advances and DRI advances were 53.19 and 0.93 respectively of the total advances as on 31st march 1991.

30.4 In addition, there are 14 Regional Rural Banks, with a net work of 1070 branches, mostly located in the Rural areas. The credit deposit ratio of these RRBs was 53.41 as on 31st March 1991 and share of priority sector advances to total advances was 87.50 percent. Its DRI advance were nil.

30.5 The short term cooperative credit structure comprises of Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank at the apex level with 26 Central Co-operative Bank at district level and 5248 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, including 234 LAMPS. In addition the long term co-operative credit structure in the State is federal with Rajasthan State Land Development Bank at the apex level and Primary Land Development Banks numbering 34 providing credit to the farmers.

30.6 Under the district credit planning scheme, certain projections for the Eighth Plan have been made. a brief review of this is as follows, Credit plans have been prepared for all the 30 districts of Rajasthan for the Eighth Plan period.

30.7 The total seasonal agricultural operations (SAD) and other short term credit needs for the first and terminal years of the Eighth Plan are estimated to be of the order of Rs.303.50 crores and Rs. 714.67 crores. Year wise details are as under.

Year	(Rs. in crores)	
	Bank Credit	NB's refinance
1992-93	303.50	168.75
1993-94	498.60	299.05
1994-95	569.16	340.44
1995-96	649.70	387.56
1996-97	714.67	441.20
<b>Total VIII Plan</b>	<b>2735.63</b>	<b>1673.00</b>

30.8 The estimated investment credit needed during the Eighth Plan period in the State are of the order of Rs. 2415.95 crores, with following year-wise break-up.

Year	(Rs. in crores)	
	Bank Credit	NB's refinance
1992-93	340.88	245.85
1993-94	419.27	275.18
1994-95	481.67	312.87
1995-96	556.28	357.53
1996-97	617.85	410.64
<b>Total VIII Plan</b>	<b>2415.95</b>	<b>1602.07</b>

30.9 These projections lead to an average growth rate of 12.8 per cent from the terminal year of the Seventh Plan (1989-90) to the terminal year of the Eighth Plan 1996-97. Under investment credit, Rural Marketing, IRDP, Minor Irrigation and Non-farm Sector taken together account for about 4/5th of the total potential linked with plan projections, both in regard to bank loan and refinance. The variation in figures for the year 1992-93 is due to the reason that previous year's actual disbursement, infrastructural facilities available and other relevant factors have been accounted for while arriving the 1992-93 figures. Overall economy of the State is characterised by frequent droughts and scarce water resources. The yearwise summary position of PLP investments in the drought prone districts of the State is presented as below:

Year	(Rs. in crores)			
	Investment Credit		S.T. Credit	
	Bank Loan	Refinance	Bank Loan	Refinance
1992-93	100.22	69.34	64.01	37.33
1993-94	95.31	61.50	85.60	55.62
1994-95	106.16	69.07	91.54	59.49

Year	Investment Credit		S.T. Credit	
	Bank Loan	Refinance	Bank Loan	Refinance
1995-96	122.12	78.93	97.80	63.57
1996-97	136.77	90.64	103.77	67.55
VIII Plan	545.59	356.28	457.36	298.64

30.10 In addition, some assessment has been made of the flow of institutional credit in other sectors of economy, through different Government Departments/Corporations and Boards. A summary of such estimates is presented as below:

		(Rs. In lakhs)	
Department/Organisation	Source of Finance	1985-90	1992-97
1. R.F.C.	IDBI (Contribution)	1790	8400
	IDBI (Refinance)	17210	Nil
	Bonds	8367	Nil
	Total	27367	8400
2. Housing Board	HUDCO	11732	43500
	Bank	1000	7000
	UTI	3250	5000
	HDFC	715	3500
	LIC	1000	1000
	Others	1155	2220
	Total	18852	62220
3. RSRTC	IDBI/SIDBI	3495	6692.50
	SBBJ	130	Nil
	OBC	100	Nil
	BOR	95	Nil
	HUDCO	Nil	500
	Total	3820	7192.50
4. PHED (Urban Water Supply & Sewerage Scheme)	LIC	1451	2975
5. RIICO	Commercial Bank	2020	4500
	IDBI	5752	15000
	Equity from growth centre all India financial institutions and Nationalised Banks	—	1800
	Total	7772	21300

Department/Organisation	Source of Finance	1985-90	1992-97
6. Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.	IDBI	500	Nil
	LIC	—	Nil
	BOB	—	Nil
	Others	—	722
	<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>722</b>
7. Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries	KVIC	3144	4505
	<b>Bank Finance</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1100</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3701</b>	<b>5605</b>
8. Rajasthan Cooperative Housing Federation Ltd.	LIC/HUDCO National Housing Bank	936	5000
9. RSMDC	IDBI/ICICI/Banks/ RIICO	—	2138
10. Rajasthan Water Resource Dev. Corp.	Commercial Banks	33	225
11. Industries	NCDC	174.81	671
12. Local Bodies	GIC	80	235
	HUDCO	—	3920
	<b>Lead Banks</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3646.86</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>7801.86</b>

30.11 The above position would indicate that the State is actively engaged in tapping possible institutional finance to supplement its budgetary resources, so as to help in successful implementation of the different plan programmes.

## CHAPTER 31

### DECENTRALISED PLANNING

Planning in Rajasthan has so far been largely of a sectoral type with the State as the main unit of the planning. The necessity of planning at the district level primarily to accelerate development of various sectors of the economy, and to make optimum use of local resources and talent available at the district level and below. Planning to be meaningful should also give due importance to felt needs and aspirations of the local people and ensure their cooperation.

31.2 With considerable expansion in poverty alleviation and employment oriented programmes in the last few years, which are being planned and implemented largely at the district level, it has become necessary that some of the planning functions be transferred from State head quarters to districts, for better linkage among various kinds of programmes and for peoples participation in the planning process.

31.3 Some steps towards area planning at the sub- State level have been taken in the State through Tribal Sub Plan, CAD, DDP, DPAP, etc. The District Rural Development Agencies are functioning in all the Districts. These agencies are responsible for implementing beneficiary oriented rural employment programmes like IRDP, JRY, DDP, DPAP etc. Annual Action Plans for these programmes are prepared and implemented by these agencies. District Planning Committees were also constituted during the Fifth Plan when minimum needs programmes ( MNP ) was launched. These committees were given merely reviewing and advisory role without any functional and financial powers.

31.4 District has been and will continue to be a key administrative unit in all the Governmental functions. It has a well coordinated administrative machinery with the Collector as its head and strong elective bodies in the form of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Zila Parishads, Municipal Councils and Boards. All of the constituencies of the legislative assembly are within the District boundaries. Therefore, District is a most viable unit of Decentralised Planning.

#### **Achievements in Seventh Plan**

31.5 District Planning was initiated by Rajasthan during 1988-89 by formulation of comprehensive District plan for Jhalawar. Similar exercise is in progress in three more districts namely Pali, Bhilwara, and Sawaimadhopur. However, these are more in the nature of perfecting the planning methodology and are not accompanied by required organisational procedures and structural changes.

31.6 A separate District Planning Cell under Planning Department has been established at the State level to look after the District Planning. Separate Planning Cell in each district has also been created. These cells will provide technical expertise to District Planning. Regular training programmes are being organised for the planning

officers in the State Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur, on different aspects of district planning to create capabilities among the officers to undertake planning work at district level. These cells are being made responsible to prepare long term and short term perspective district plan for both rural and urban areas in respect of the schemes under district sector. These plans will then be incorporated in the State Plan. These cells are functioning under the overall control and supervision of the district collector. The cell also assists him in the day to day work relating to district planning. The cell is being looked after by a newly created post of Chief Planning Officer supported by suitable technical and other clerical staff. Planning Department to be the nodal department at the State level of District Planning.

31.7 The District Planning Cells are also engaged in creating village level data base. The village data will be used in District Planning. The collection of village level data has been completed and the work of feeding in Computer is in progress. Apart from this, these cells have also prepared Resources Paper for each district.

31.8 Along with the implementation of the rural development programmes in the districts, untied funds are also allocated to the districts to give due importance to the felt needs and aspirations of the local people. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs was distributed among the districts during 1988-89, during 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 249.00 lakhs has been allocated to the districts. The likely scheme which can be undertaken out of these funds are mainly to fill-up the gaps in the different sectors of the planned economy. These may be drinking water both for human and animals, construction of school building, hospitals, dispensaries, maternity centers, blood banks, community hall, etc. in both rural and urban areas. These are public utility works which have short gestation period. Works are being approved with the condition that these will not create any future liability. NREP/ JRY guidelines with suitable amendments will be followed for the implementation of these schemes.

#### **Achievement in 1990-92**

##### **Untied Fund**

31.9 An amount of Rs. 961.00 lakhs has been allocated to the district in the year 1990-91. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs has been allocated to all the 30 districts of the State. during 1991-92. These funds are being utilised to fullfil the aspirations and local needs of the people.

##### **30 Zile 30 Kam**

31.10 A new scheme has also been proposed in the year 1991-92 namely 30 Zile 30 Kam An amount of Rs. 20.00 crores has been kept in the State Plan and the whole amount has been distributed among the districts on the same basis as that of untied fund. This scheme was announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the Budget Speech 1991-92 with the following objectives:-

To utilise limited available local resources to the best optimum level by the district itself in the shortest period.



ii. Investment could be made in the district keeping in view the scope of development and available resources.

31.11 The district is supposed to select anyone activity among the following activities.

1. Lift Irrigation
2. Sprinkler, construction of pacca field channels etc.
3. Anicut & Minor Irrigation
4. Tourism Development
5. Development of Animal Husbandry
6. Construction of School Buildings
7. Construction of Hospital buildings
8. Pasture and Forest development
9. Alkaline soil improvement
10. Electricity
11. Drinking Water
12. Road
13. Handicrafts
14. Family Welfare
15. Literacy
16. Welfare of weaker sections

31.12 The selection of activity is to be made by the Governing Council of the respective District Rural Development Agency. All public representatives and DLO's of the district are the members of this district body. Intention is to involve the public representatives in the process of the local planning and development to the extent possible.

31.13 The main stress is to develop the selected activity completely in whole of the district. Besides the available funds at the disposal of the district from other sources can also be utilised in developing this activity both in urban and rural areas as per needs of the district.

31.14 The works are supposed to be executed through the concerned department. The execution & monitoring of the programme is basically done at the district level through the chief planning officer under the over all direction of the Collector.

## **Proposal for Eighth Plan**

### **30 Zile 30 Kam**

31.15 The likely funds available during Eighth Plan (1992-97) would be Rs. 190.00 crores.

### **Untied Funds**

31.16 Decentralization of the planning process is a noteworthy feature of the approach paper to Eighth Five Year Plan. Decentralised planning is a sine-qua-non for equitable and balanced development of all the regions through greater participation of the people. Decentralization of Planning process has been assigned a pivotal role in social transformation in the approach paper of Eighth Plan.

31.17 With the allotment of Untied funds to the district for utilizing it according to the local priorities of the district the demand for these funds have increased from the districts. It is estimated that about Rs.30 to 100 lakh will be available to each district for utilizing according to their own needs. It is also envisaged that the Untied fund will continue to increase every year in the Eighth Plan period. An allocation of Rs. 225.00 crores has been made for the Eighth Plan period.

31.18 At present distribution is based on population, area and SC/ST population.

31.19 Towards beginning of the decentralised planning process it is proposed that locational decisions will be taken under some of the important sectors like minimum needs programmes, employment oriented programme and rural development programme, specially poverty alleviation programmes. It will help the local people to participate in the planning process. It is also proposed that all the plan schemes which are being implemented in the district will be monitored at the district level by the district collector and district planning cell will help him in this process.

31.20 At present the district planning cell has a nucleus staff but in Eighth Plan period it is proposed that these cells may be further strengthened by providing subject matter specialists, technical and other staff. Training programme will continue to be organised to these officers in the State Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur.

31.21 The District Planning Cell of each district are now engaged in preparing Eighth Plan and Annual District Plan for the year 1992-93 simultaneously. It is proposed to incorporate these Annual Plans in the State Plan.

31.22 Planning Department on the basis of the procedure adopted in other States, recommendation of Hanumanta Rao Committee and experience gained during the formulation of the Jhalawar District Plan, has worked out the methodology for decentralization of planning process in the State.

31.23 The main points of the proposed methodology finalized by the Department for decentralised planning in the State are as under:

1. Bifurcation of plan scheme in to State sector schemes and district sector schemes keeping in view the location of programme, the area of benefit,

level of technical skill required for the formulation and implementation of the scheme and the gestation period of the scheme / programme.

2. The District Planning and implementing committee headed by the Collector is also proposed to be created at the District level to supervise day to day implementation of the district plan.

31.24 The departmental functionaries associated with the implementation of the district plan are proposed to be made responsible for implementation of their respective programmes at the district level and may be held accountable for their performance to the district planning body.

## CHAPTER 32

### TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

The 20-point programme, a blue print for economic and social transformation of our country and for frontal attack on poverty, has provided the momentum for development. This programme has been dovetailed into a plan of overall development while pinpointing areas of special thrust. It envisages goal of higher productivity, efficiency and reduction in disparities. It is a mixed portfolio consisting of selected programmes of growth and social justice, production and distribution, infrastructure and welfare.

32.2 The contents of the programme consist the programmes of poverty alleviation, improvement of quality of life, environmental and ecology and insulating weaker section against erosion of income.

32.3 Bulk of the poor belong to rural areas where economic base is inadequate land provides a stable addition to one's income and emphasis has been given for distribution of land to the landless under allotment of ceiling surplus land. However, in view of limited availability of land economic base is being strengthened by providing other productive assets like cattle, industry and service based items and diversified technology under the integrated rural development programme.

32.4 In view of large number of rural poor, wage employment has necessarily to be created since it may not be possible to provide productive assets to each family in a short time. Jawahar Rozgar Programme has been conceived as a economic measure for creating wage income for persons who could not be given assets.

32.5 In the urban areas persons belonging to scheduled caste largely constitute the hard core of urban poor. Various programmes for their economic emancipation have been taken up under schemes for self employment and employment of educated unemployed and Nehru Rozgar Yojana.

32.6 Besides income and employment, it has been considered to improve the quality of life of people. With this aim in view, programmes for drinking water, house sites allotment, and construction of houses, slum clearance and environmental improvement, electrification, community services like health care, nutrition, education have been taken up. Small family is a pre-requisite for a better living, as such family welfare constitute as integral part of the programme.

32.7 Programme of ecological balance include afforestation, technological improvement are being made by introducing alternate sources of energy through setting up of bio-gas plants.

32.8 Rajasthan has evolved a strategy of effective implementation of the

multi-dimensional programme that consists of allocation of plan funds, quantification of physical targets, assignment of responsibilities at various levels. A monitoring system has been devised building up of a reporting system from the grass roots to the top. A system of evaluation and physical verification on the spot has also been introduced. Particulars about achievement in respect of selected items during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:-

Table 32.1  
Progress during 1990-91 and 1991-92

Point No.	Programme	Unit	Achievement	
			1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
01A	IRD Beneficiaries	No.	134987	131986
01B	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	Lakh mandays	505.72	387.65
01C	SSI Units	No.	2290	2746
05A	Distribution of Surplus land	Acres	11250	5048
06	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	No.	54	60
07	Safe Drinking Water(Villages)	No.	1255	2082
08A	Community Health Centres	No.	15	16
08B	Primary Health Centres	No.	275	50
08C	Sub Centres	No.	—	—
08D	Immunisation of Children	000 No.	1347.15	1257.28
09A	Sterilization	000 No.	147.81	172.61
09B	IUD	000 No.	141.77	79.41
09C	ICDS Blocks	Cum.No.	104	126
09D	Anganwaris	Cum.No.	12074	13357
11A	SC families Assisted	No.	118222	144487
11B	ST families Assisted	No.	61138	71405
14A	House Sites Allotted	No.	36773	32693
14B	Construction Assistance	No.	14312	18344
14C	Indira Awas Yojana	No.	7893	13256
14D	EWS Housing	No.	2708	1781
14E	LIG Housing	No.	3125	3416
15	Slum Population Covered	No.	67552	62834
16	Trees Planted	Lakh No.	399.11	330.59
18	Fair Price Shops	No.	276	337
19A	Villages Electrified	No.	741	760

Point No.	Programme	Unit	Achievement	
			1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
19B	Pumpsets Energised	No.	33297	25100
19C	Improved Chullahs	No.	176053	188735
19D	Bio-gas Plants Installed	No.	3509	4103

32.9 There are in all 119 items under Twenty Point Programme. Out of this 54 items have been identified for physical targets and the rest 55 items are being monitored on an evaluatory basis.

32.10 28 items are being monitored on monthly basis by the Ministry of Programme Implementation. It may be mentioned that out of 28 monthly reporting items, 19 are being considered for assigning rating to the States in implementation of the Programme.

32.11 During Eighth Five Year Plan about two third of the State plan outlay is contemplated to be spent for items covered under Twenty Point Programme. With the availability of additional funds under Various centrally sponsored schemes the total investment for the items under twenty point programme would be much larger. Details about the itemwise outlay in respect of State plan provisions proposed are given in Table 32.2 in this chapter for the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

32.12 The physical programme is discussed in brief below :-

#### **Increase in Irrigation Potential**

32.13 It is proposed to create 903690 hectares of additional irrigation potential during Eighth Five Year Plan through different projects. The details are as under :-

a. Multipurpose Projects	2,600 Ha.
b. Major Projects	2,96,500 Ha.
c. Medium Projects	57,750 Ha.
d. Modernisation Projects	2,050 Ha.
e. Minor Irrigation- Surface	53,000 Ha.
f. Rajasthan Water Resource Development Corporation	6,000 Ha.

#### **Development of Rice, Oilseeds and Pulses**

32.14 Keeping in view a growth rate of 4.8 per cent per annum, targeted production level, vis-a-vis level obtained at the Seventh Plan and threshold level in rice 1.55 lakh tonnes, in oilseeds 39.90 lakh tonnes and in pulses 18.75 lakh tonnes will be achieved during Eighth Five Year Plan period.

## **Help to Poor**

### **i. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**

32.15 The most outstanding feature of the new twenty point programme is the coverage of the poorest families in the villages as part of a package programme for poverty eradication under IRDP. During Eighth Five Year Plan 7.45 lakh families will be benefited of which SC and ST families will be 2.38 lakh and 0.72 lakh respectively.

### **ii. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

32.16 The primary objective of JRY is to generate additional gainful employment opportunities for unemployed and under-employed persons in rural areas. The secondary objective of JRY is to create socially useful and economically productive community assets. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, 34.09 crore mandays of employment will be generated.

### **iii. Apna Gaon Apna Kaam**

32.17 This scheme has been introduced in the State since January, 1991. It is envisaged for generation of additional employment opportunities by creation of durable community assets. The basic aim of the scheme is people's participation in development. As per revised funding pattern, 50 per cent cost would be met through public contribution/ panchayats (minimum public contribution being 30 per cent) in the form of labour and material, besides 50 per cent being State matching share from JYR/ other plan funds.

### **Tees Zile Tees Kaam**

32.18 With a view to best utilisation of available limited local resources by the district itself, the scheme of Tees Zile Tees Kaam has been launched in the State during 1991-92. Under this scheme, one selected activity in each district is being executed through the departments concerned. During Eighth Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 190.00 crores has been provided for this scheme.

### **Land Reforms**

32.19 It is proposed that during Eighth Five Year Plan period 10,000 allottees will be provided assistance totalling Rs. 250 lakhs which will be shared by state and central government on 50:50 basis. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 125 lakhs has been proposed as State share under the programme.

### **Welfare of SC / ST Families**

32.20 2.38 lakh families belonging to scheduled castes and 0.72 lakh to scheduled tribes would be benefited under integrated rural development programme in Eighth Five Year Plan. For other programmes the targets would be fixed later.

### **Drinking Water**

32.21 4428 villages will be covered under safe drinking water programme during Eighth Five Year Plan.

### **Allotment of House Sites**

32.22 Largely all the families have been allotted house sites. However, there would be cases where due to splitting of households or for any other reason it may be necessary to allot a site for construction of houses. It is targeted to allot 1.19 lakh sites for house construction during Eighth Plan.

### **Construction Assistance**

32.23 Assistance of construction of houses for the weaker sections is provided in the form of subsidy for which a provision of Rs. 2016 lakhs has been made under Eighth Plan period to benefit 1.34 lakh families.

### **Slum Population**

32.24 For the Eighth Plan period it is proposed to benefit 3.10 lakh persons under different activities.

### **Rural Electrification**

32.25 Out of total number of 37124 villages, 27804 were electrified by March, 1991, and there is a programme to electrify 700 villages during 1991-92 so as to electrify 28504 villages by end of March, 1992 bringing the electrification level to 76.78 per cent in Rajasthan. During Eighth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 427 crores has been proposed for rural electrification programme in which 3500 additional villages will be electrified and additional 1,25,000 wells energised.

### **Forestry**

32.26 In the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged that 3.13 lakh hectares will be afforested in the State. It is proposed to plant 24.63 crore trees during Eighth Plan.

### **Bio-gas Plants**

32.27 A target of installation of 28000 bio-gas plants in the Eighth Five Year Plan has been fixed.

### **Expansion of Rural Health Services**

32.28 It is proposed to establish 155 Community Health Centres, 350 Primary Health Centres and 325 upgradation of sub-centres during Eighth Five Year Plan in the rural areas of the State.

### **ICDS Blocks**

32.29 75 ICDS blocks would be opened in Eighth Plan period. The blocks would cater to lactating mothers and children.

### **Elementary Education**

32.30 Universalisation of elementary education for all children up to 14 years of age by 1995 is our goal. In view of the importance attached to it, elementary education is covered under Minimum needs Programme. It is proposed to open 3000 new primary



schools, 20,500 formal education centres and 1000 upgradation of P.S. to upper primary stage during Eighth Plan. The enrolment would be increased to 89.15 lakh by end of Eighth Plan.

### Adult Education

32.31 It is proposed to open 4200 additional Adult Education centres during Eighth Plan period.

Table 32.2  
Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 - Twenty Point Programme - Financial

Point	(Rs. in crores) Outlay
1 Additional Irrigation	1919.99
2 Development of Oilseeds and Pulses	40.00
3 Help to Poor	477.13
4. Tees Zile Tees Kaam	190.00
5 Land to Landless	1.25
6 Bonded Labour	0.54
7 Welfare of SC & ST	39.86
8 Drinking Water Supply	296.50
9 House Sites and Construction Assistance	20.16
10. Slum Clearance and Environment	20.40
11 Electrification	3203.80
12 Forestry	326.55
13 Rural Health Services (MNP)	204.62
14 Nutrition	47.20
15 Elementary and Adult Education	463.63
16 Industries	137.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>7389.12</b>

Table 32.3

## Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 – Twenty Point Programme - Physical

S.No.	Point/Item	Unit	Target
1.	Additional Irrigation		
	a.Additional Irrigation Potential	000 Ha.	441.30
2.	Development of Rice, Oilseeds an Pulses		
	a.Rice Production	Lakh Tonnes	1.55
	b.Oilseeds Production	Lakh Tonnes	39.90
	c.Pulses Production	Lakh Tonnes	18.75
3.	Help to Poor		
	a.Integrated Rural Developmen Programme including SC/ST Families	Lakh No.	7.45
	b.JRY	Lakh Mandays	3409.00
4.	Land to Landless		
	a.Allotment of Land	000 Acres	NF
5.	Bonded Labour		
	a.Families Rehabilitated	No.	250
6.	Welfare of SC & ST		
	a.Families Assisted		
	S C (IRDP)	No.	238000
	S T (IRDP)	No.	72000
7.	Drinking Water Supply		
	a.Villages Covered	No.	2636
8.	House Sites and Construction Assistance		
	a.Allotment of House Sites	000 No.	119.00
	b.Assistance of Rural Houses Construction	000 No.	134.00
9.	Slum improvement		
	a.Population Benefited	000 No.	310.48
10.	Rural Electrification		
	a.Villages Electrified	No.	3750
	b.Pump Sets Energised	No.	125000
	c.Bio-gas Plants Installed	No.	28000
11.	Forestry		
	a.Tree Plantation	Crore No.	24.63
12.	Family Welfare		
	a.Sterilisation	Lakh No.	NA
13.	Medical & Health		
	a.CHC	No.	155

S.No.	Point/Item	Unit	Target
	b.PHC	No.	350
	c.Sub- Centres	No.	NF
14.	<b>Nutrition</b>		
	a.ICDS Blocks	No.	75
	b.Anganwaris	No.	7500
	c.ICDS Beneficiaries	Lakh No.	8.95
15.	<b>Elementary Education</b>		
	a.Enrolment		
	i. Classes I-V (6-10 Age Group)	000 No.	6820
	ii. Classes VI-VIII (11-14 Age Group)	000 No.	2095
16.	<b>Adult Education</b>		
	a.Opening of Additional Adult Education Centres	No.	4200
17.	<b>Industries</b>		
	a.Registration of SSI Units	No.	10000
	b.Registration of Artisan Units	No.	10000

Table - I

## Outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

Code No.	Head/Sub Head of Development	O u t l a y 1 9 9 2 - 9 7					Total
		R e v e n u e		C a p i t a l		L o a n	
		Recurring	Non-Recurring	Buildings	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
101000000	I. Agriculture and Allied Services						
101240100	1. Crop Husbandry						
001	i. Direction & Administration	201.71	1.40	-	-	-	203.11
003	ii. Improved Seeds						
	a. Seed Testing Laboratory	53.89	7.87	6.30	-	-	68.06
	b. Subsidy on Certified Seed of Maize, Bajra and Wheat in other than Special Food Production Programme (SFPP) Districts	-	240.00	-	-	-	240.00
	c. Assistance to RSSC	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
	Total ii	53.89	297.87	6.30	-	-	358.06
105	iii. Manures and Fertilisers						
	a. Demonstration	-	37.51	-	-	-	37.51
	b. Quality Control for Agriculture Inputs	47.95	23.50	2.20	-	-	73.65
	c. Soil Testing Laboratory	155.02	10.00	24.85	-	-	189.87
	Total iii	202.97	71.01	27.05	-	-	301.03
107	iv. Plant Protection						
	a. Eradication of Pests & Diseases in Endemic Areas (State share)	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
	b. Subsidy For Rodent Control	-	10.00	-	-	-	10.00
	c. Biological Control of Pests	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
	d. Integrated Pest Management Centre (State share)	125.90	42.00	10.50	-	-	178.40
	Total iv	125.90	152.00	10.50	-	-	288.40
108	v. Commercial Crops						
	a. Intensive Cotton Development Programme (State Share)	7.00	145.75	-	-	-	152.75
	Total v	7.00	145.75	-	-	-	152.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
109	vi. Extension & Farmers Training						
	a. Agriculture Information Sub-Project	39.07	5.20	-	-	-	44.27
	b. National Agriculture Extension Project	3720.56	33.93	3.10	-	-	3757.59
	Total vi	3759.63	39.13	3.10	-	-	3801.86
110	vii. Crop insurance	-	5697.95	-	-	-	5697.95
112	viii. Pulses Development (State share)	6.00	212.05	-	-	-	218.05
113	ix. Farm Machinery & Implements						
	a. Popularisation of Agricultural Implements	35.32	-	-	-	-	35.32
	b. Agriculture Machinery, Training & Evaluation Centre (State share)	32.50	21.25	41.25	-	-	95.00
	Total ix	67.82	21.25	41.25	-	-	130.32
114	x. Development of Oilseeds						
	a. Oilseed Development Programme (State share)	22.00	800.30	-	-	-	822.30
	b. Popularisation of HOHOBA Cultivation:Minikit -Distribution and Seed Subsidy	-	20.00	-	-	-	20.00
	Total x	22.00	820.30	-	-	-	842.30
115	xi. Massive Programme (Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers)	-	3800.00	-	-	-	3800.00
119	xii. Horticulture Development						
	a. Direction & Administration	1215.00	39.00	3.00	-	-	1257.00
	b. Development of Nurseries	25.90	-	34.10	-	-	60.00
	c. Distribution of Fruit Plants to SC Farmers	30.00	-	-	-	-	30.00
	d. Coverage under PP Chemicals	60.00	-	-	-	-	60.00
	e. Ber Budding/ Grafting Programme	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
	f. Assistance on Purchase of P. P. Equipments	30.00	-	-	-	-	30.00
	g. Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00
	j. Exhibition/Show - Prize to Best Growers	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
	i. Development of Medicinal Plants	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
	j. Stipends to Farmers for Training	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
	k. Betalevine Cultivation	4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	l. Zonal Adaptive Trials	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
	m. Development of Floriculture	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
	n. Adaptive Trial Centres	34.50	0.50	-	-	-	35.00
	o. Construction of Building for Office and Demonstration Centres	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
	p. Mushroom Cultivations	9.00	-	-	-	-	9.00
	q. Establishment of Hort- iculture Clusters	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
	Total xii	1523.40	39.50	137.10	-	-	1700.00
800	xiii. Other Expenditure						
	A. Rainfed Agriculture						
	a. Dry Farming Demonstration	-	150.00	-	-	-	150.00
	b. Farmers Training	115.00	-	-	-	-	115.00
	c. Research on Rainfed Agric- ulture through Agriculture University	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
	Sub-total A	115.00	200.00	-	-	-	315.00
	B. Water Budgeting						
	a. Popularisation of Sprinkler Irrigation- Subsidy on Sets	-	393.75	-	-	-	393.75
	b. Minor Irrigation Water Injec- ting Devices (State share)	-	45.50	-	-	-	45.50
	i. Training of Farmers for Economic Use of Water	-	40.00	-	-	-	40.00
	ii. Subsidy on Field Channels	-	280.00	-	-	-	280.00
	II. Subsidy on Community Wells	-	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
	v. Video film & Audio Visual Aids, etc.	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
	Sub-total B(b)	5.00	465.50	-	-	-	470.50
	Sub-total B	5.00	859.25	-	-	-	864.25
	C. Land Stock Improvement - Reclamation of Saline & Alkaline Soils	-	147.50	-	-	-	147.50
	D. Fodder Production & Farm Forestry	-	302.50	-	-	-	302.50
	E. Innovative Programme (Core budget)	-	105.00	-	-	-	105.00
	Total xiii	120.00	1614.25	-	-	-	1734.25
	xiv. Infrastructure for Agriculture Development Project	200.02	-	-	-	-	200.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	xv. Comprehensive Agriculture Development Project (World Bank aided) - Lumpsum	-	30000.00	-	-	-	30000.00
190	xvi. Agro-Industries Corporation	-	-	-	165.00	-	165.00
190	xvii. Rajasthan Seed Certification Agency	75.00	-	-	-	-	75.00
	xviii. Failed Wells Compensation	-	500.00	-	-	-	500.00
	Total-- Crop Husbandry	6365.34	43412.46	225.30	165.00	-	50168.10
101240200	2. Soil & Water Conservation						
001	i. Through Watershed and Soil Conservation Department						
	a. Integrated Watershed Development Project with World Bank Assistance	-	6205.21	125.79	-	-	6331.00
	b. Strengthening of Soil Conservation Unit	391.50	-	150.00	-	-	541.50
	c. Soil Conservation Works in Catchment Area	-	1750.00	-	-	-	1750.00
	d. Project for Land Degradation Mapping	-	25.00	-	-	-	25.00
	e. Conservation and Recycling of Village Waste Water	-	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
	f. Subsidy on Soil and Water Conservation attempted by Cultivators	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
	g. Efficient Layout of Water Delivery in Watershed Area	-	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
	h. Core Budget	-	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
	i. Soil Survey	-	111.00	-	-	-	111.00
	Total i	391.50	8541.21	275.79	-	-	9208.50
102	ii. Through Forest Department						
	a. Soil Conservation Works in Ravine Areas	100.00	300.00	-	-	-	400.00
	b. Stream Bank Plantation	10.00	40.00	-	-	-	50.00
	Total ii	110.00	340.00	-	-	-	450.00
	iii. Integrated Development of Banganga River Basin on Watershed Basis (Lumpsum)	-	5000.00	-	-	-	5000.00
	Total Soil Conservation	501.50	13881.21	275.79	-	-	14658.50
101240300	3. Animal Husbandry						
001	i. Direction & Administration	92.05	25.00	1.50	-	-	118.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
101	ii. Veterinary Services and Animal Health						
	a. Hospitals, Dispensaries, V.H.Cs etc.	3126.50	-	-	-	-	3126.50
	b. Establishment of Poly Clinics	423.60	105.00	130.00	-	-	658.60
	c. Epidemiological Cell (State share)	9.55	-	-	-	-	9.55
	d. Sub-divisional Veterinary and Cattle Development Units	473.74	150.00	-	-	-	623.74
	e. Veterinary Council	10.05	-	-	-	-	10.05
	f. Diagnostic Laboratory	54.00	5.50	-	-	-	59.50
	g. Mobile Surgical cum Sterility Unit	22.10	-	-	-	-	22.10
	h. Vaccination of Cattle & Buffaloes against Foot & Mouth Diseases	13.15	-	-	-	-	13.15
	i. Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases	77.05	7.00	-	-	-	84.05
	j. Expansion of Biological Product (BP) Laboratory	17.85	5.00	20.00	-	-	42.85
	k. Strengthening of Nutrition Laboratory	5.20	2.50	2.50	-	-	10.20
	Total ii	4232.79	275.00	152.50	-	-	4660.29
102	iii. Cattle & Buffaloes Development						
	a. Intensive Cattle Development (Gopal scheme)	631.16	12.00	-	-	-	643.16
	b. Integrated Cattle Development Programme	1001.00	50.00	-	-	-	1051.00
	c. Strengthening of Cattle Breeding Farms	34.90	5.00	20.00	-	-	59.90
	d. Goshala Development	22.20	-	-	-	-	22.20
	e. Improvement of Cattle Fairs	-	-	93.00	-	-	93.00
	f. Cross Breeding of Cattle & Buffaloe through Frozen Semen	38.50	5.00	40.00	-	-	83.50
	g. Improvement of Indigenous Cattle Breeds	198.60	-	-	-	-	198.60
	h. Buffaloe Calf Rearing Farm	31.65	5.00	-	-	-	36.65
	i. Distribution of Bulls	-	10.00	-	-	-	10.00
	j. Intensive Cattle Development Programme With RCDF Collaboration	880.30	-	-	-	-	880.30
	Total iii	2838.31	87.00	153.00	-	-	3078.31
103	iv. Poultry Development						
	a. Intensive Poultry Dev.Blocks	17.05	5.00	-	-	-	22.05
	b. Poultry Extension Centres	41.75	2.00	-	-	-	43.75
	c. Poultry Training Institute	1.25	-	2.00	-	-	3.25
	d. Duck Farm with Hatchery	13.30	-	-	-	-	13.30



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	e. Strengthening of Poultry Farm	15.85	5.00	13.00	-	-	33.85
	f. Chick Rearing Centre	4.15	1.00	2.00	-	-	7.15
	g. Supervisory Staff	4.95	0.50	-	-	-	5.45
	Total iv	98.30	13.50	17.00	-	-	128.80
106	v. Other Livestock Development Schemes						
	a. Poultry/Piggery/Buffaloe Calf Rearing Programme	87.95	-	-	-	-	87.95
	b. Project Cell	14.35	-	-	-	-	14.35
	c. Goat Development	98.50	5.00	10.00	-	-	113.50
	d. Development of Equine	28.45	2.50	-	-	-	30.95
	e. Camel Calf Rearing Subsidy	10.80	-	-	-	-	10.80
	Total v	240.05	7.50	10.00	-	-	257.55
107	vi. Feed & Fodder Development						
	a. Fodder Demonstration	-	35.00	-	-	-	35.00
	b. Fodder Seed Farms	29.25	10.00	20.00	-	-	59.25
	Total vi	29.25	45.00	20.00	-	-	94.25
113	vii. Admn. Investigation & Statistics						
	a. Survey for Estimation of Livestock Products	75.75	-	-	-	-	75.75
	b. Livestock Census	30.40	-	-	-	-	30.40
	Total vii	106.15	-	-	-	-	106.15
109	viii. Extension & Training	40.10	13.50	2.50	-	-	56.10
104	ix. Sheep & Wool						
	a. Direction & Administration	62.20	-	-	-	-	62.20
	b. Sheep Breeding Farms	19.00	105.50	-	-	-	124.50
	c. Sheep & Wool Extension Centres	286.86	11.00	-	-	-	297.86
	d. A. I. Centres	48.25	70.50	-	25.00	-	143.75
	e. Grant-in-aid to Sheep & Wool Federation	-	20.01	-	-	-	20.01
	f. Special Livestock Production Programme (State share)	92.56	-	-	-	-	92.56
	g. Sheep & Wool Training Institute	19.95	6.50	-	-	-	26.45
	h. Wool Analysis Laboratory	26.27	6.00	-	-	-	32.27
	i. Disease Investigation Laboratory	18.69	5.55	-	-	-	24.24
	j. Tribal Area Development	77.92	18.20	-	-	-	96.12
	Total- ix Sheep & Wool	651.70	243.26	0.00	25.00	0.00	919.96
	Total Animal Husbandry	8328.70	709.76	356.50	25.00	0.00	9419.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
101240400	4. Dairy Development						
001	i. Cattle Development	975.00	-	-	-	-	975.00
001	ii. Establishment Cost of RCDF	75.00	-	-	-	-	75.00
102	iii. Dairy Cooperative Societies Investment	-	-	-	80.00	-	80.00
102	iv. Union Investments	-	-	-	70.00	-	70.00
102	v. Rajori Farm Investment	-	-	-	20.00	-	20.00
102	vi. Supporting Activities						
	a. Calf Rearing Subsidy	300.00	-	-	-	-	300.00
	b. Cattle Breeding Farm, Bassi	50.00	-	-	-	-	50.00
	Total vi	350.00	-	-	-	-	350.00
102	vii. Data Processing and Monitoring	50.00	-	-	-	-	50.00
102	viii. Marketing of Milk and Milk Products in Class I & II Cities including District Headquarters	40.00	-	-	20.00	-	60.00
102	ix. Assistance to Dairy Cooperative Societies to make them Viable	800.00	-	-	-	-	800.00
	x. Subsidy to Technology Mission Societies	40.00	-	-	-	-	40.00
109	xi. Training and Extension	70.00	-	-	10.00	-	80.00
	Total-- Dairy Development	2400.00	-	-	200.00	-	2600.00
101240500	5. Fisheries						
001	i. Supervisory Staff- Direction and Administration	32.37	12.00	15.50	-	-	59.87
101	ii. Inland Fish						
	a. Fish Seed Production	107.02	23.00	-	66.91	-	196.93
	b. Development of Medium & Minor Reservoirs Fisheries	127.99	17.82	-	-	-	145.81
	c. Integrated Development of Reservoir Fisheries	47.66	-	30.00	-	-	77.66
	d. Development of Fisheries in IGNP Area	-	-	-	100.00	-	100.00
	e. Brackish Water/Fresh Water Shrimp Cultures	25.00	-	-	70.00	-	95.00
	f. Conservation of Biosphere & Environment Management	11.74	15.00	-	-	-	26.74
	g. Fisheries Extension, Education and Training	14.44	-	17.81	-	-	32.25
	Total ii	333.85	55.82	47.81	236.91	0.00	674.39
109	iii. Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fisherman	1.25	-	-	-	-	1.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
120	iv. Development of Inland Fisheries in Cooperative Sector						
	a. EEC	-	-	-	95.00	-	95.00
	b. CADP	-	-	-	95.00	-	95.00
105	v. Exploitation & Marketing of Fish	11.55	17.94	-	-	-	29.49
	Total Fisheries	379.02	85.76	63.31	426.91	0.00	955.00
101240600	6. Forestry & Wild Life						
01	A. Forestry						
070	i. Communication and Buildings	-	-	85.00	-	-	85.00
101	ii. Forest Conservation and Development						
	a. Forest Protection	192.00	148.00	-	-	-	340.00
	b. Demarcation and Settlement	-	75.00	-	-	-	75.00
	c. Reforestation of Degraded Forests	180.00	320.00	-	-	-	500.00
	d. World Food Programme	350.00	600.00	-	-	-	950.00
	Total ii	722.00	1143.00	-	-	-	1865.00
102	iii. Social & Farm Forestry						
	a. National Social Forestry Project	2000.00	7743.00	257.00	-	-	10000.00
	b. Commercial Plantation	226.00	514.00	-	-	-	740.00
	c. Aravalli Afforestation Project (OECF)	3200.00	13325.00	160.00	-	-	16685.00
	d. Fuelwood and Fooder Scheme	310.00	1190.00	-	-	-	1500.00
	e. Decentralised People's Nursery	-	500.00	-	-	-	500.00
	Total iii	5736.00	23272.00	417.00	-	-	29425.00
	Total A	6458.00	24415.00	502.00	-	-	31375.00
02	B. Environmental Forestry & Wild Life						
110	i. Preservation of Wild Life	500.00	400.00	-	-	-	900.00
	ii. Environmental Forestry	113.00	267.00	-	-	-	380.00
	Total B	613.00	667.00	-	-	-	1280.00
	Total-- Forestry	7071.00	25082.00	502.00	0.00	0.00	32655.00
101240800	7. Storage & Warehousing- Share Capital to RSWC	-	-	-	125.00	-	125.00
101241500	8. Agriculture University						
277	i. Education & Extension	1167.15	168.83	1294.41	-	-	2630.39
004	ii. Research	1246.90	17.03	205.68	-	-	1469.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
800	iii. Veterinary Education and Research	320.13	37.35	42.52	-	-	400.00
	Total Agriculture University	2734.18	223.21	1542.61	-	-	4500.00
101241600	9. Agriculture Credit						
	i. Special Debentures	-	-	-	-	1295.00	1295.00
	ii. Ordinary Debentures	-	-	-	-	230.00	230.00
	iii. Share Capital Contribution for Regional Rural Banks	-	-	-	67.50	-	67.50
	Total Agriculture Credit	-	-	-	67.50	1525.00	1592.50
101243500	10. Agriculture Marketing	14.75	3.25	-	-	-	18.00
101242500	11. Cooperation						
001	i. Direction & Administration						
	a. Departmental Staff	262.34	94.46	-	-	-	356.80
	b. M.I scheme-Staff	423.20	3.00	-	-	-	426.20
	c. Sahkar Bhawan	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00
	Total-- i	710.54	97.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	808.00
107	ii. Credit Cooperatives						
	a. Managerial Subsidy for Managers under CRAFTCARD	182.78	-	-	-	-	182.78
	b. Loan to CCBs/Apex Bank to Cover Overdues	-	-	-	-	300.00	300.00
	c. Share Capital to Cooperative Credit Institutions (LTO Fund)	-	-	-	2333.00	-	2333.00
	d. Loans to CCBs under Rehabilitation Programme	510.00	-	-	615.00	275.00	1400.00
	e. Write off Interest over Principal	50.00	-	-	-	-	50.00
	f. Scheme for Waiver Panel Interest	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00
	g. To extend Support to Weaker Non-viable PACS	-	-	-	-	80.00	80.00
	h. Managerial Subsidy & Margin Money for PACs Expansion	142.40	-	-	-	60.00	202.40
	i. State Share for Conversion of Short Term Loans into Medium Terms Loans	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	j. Contribution to Salary Fund of PACS Managers to Meet Deficit	800.00	-	-	-	-	800.00
	k. Assistance to Cooperative Credit Institute for filling up gap of Imbalances	1455.00	-	-	-	-	1455.00
	l. Scheme of Integrated Cooperative Development Project	200.00	-	-	-	13.00	213.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	m. Assistance to PLDBs for increasing their eligibility in Tribal areas	-	-	-	-	160.00	160.00
	n. Scheme for blocking overdue loans for nonwilful defaulters	-	-	-	-	380.00	380.00
	Total-- ii	3440.18	-	-	2948.00	1368.00	7756.18
800	iii. Warehousing and Marketing						
	a. Primary Marketing Societies						
	i. Managerial Subsidy	3.70	-	-	-	-	3.70
	ii. Share Capital	-	-	-	100.00	-	100.00
	b. Construction of Rural Marketing/LAMPS Godowns	-	-	-	100.00	-	100.00
	c. Assistance to Tilam Sangh	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
	d. Purchase of Share of KRIBHCO/IFFCO	-	-	-	30.00	-	30.00
	e. Share Capital to Rajasthan Housing Finance Society Ltd.	-	-	-	45.00	-	45.00
	Total-- iii	3.70	-	-	275.00	100.00	378.70
108	iv. Processing						
	a. Small Scale Processing Units	-	-	-	60.00	-	60.00
	b. Large Scale Processing Units	-	-	-	2593.90	-	2593.90
	Total-- iv	-	-	-	2653.90	-	2653.90
108	v. Consumer Cooperatives						
	a. Strengthening of Consumer Sector- Cooperative Consumer Federation	-	-	-	130.00	-	130.00
	b. Rehabilitation of Weak Stores	-	-	-	25.00	-	25.00
	Total-- v	-	-	-	155.00	-	155.00
277	vi. Cooperative Education						
	a. Education Programme	130.00	-	-	-	-	130.00
	b. Research and Training	16.00	-	-	-	-	16.00
	c. Departmental Officers Training Programme at National Level Training Institute	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
	e. Assistance to RICEM for Equipping, Developing and Strengthening	51.50	-	-	-	-	51.50
	Total-- vi	202.50	-	-	-	-	202.50
800	vii. Labour Cooperatives	9.93	-	-	5.00	-	14.93
800	viii. Urban Cooperatives	1.33	-	-	-	-	1.33
800	ix. Cooperatives for Handicapped	1.70	-	-	4.20	-	5.90
800	x. Industrial Cooperatives	3.98	-	-	6.00	6.00	15.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
800	xi. Cooperatives for Women	2.58	-	-	5.00	-	7.58
	Total- Cooperation	4376.44	97.46	0.00	6052.10	1474.00	12000.00
	TOTAL-Agriculture & Allied Services	32170.93	83495.11	2965.51	7061.51	2999.00	128692.06
102000000	ii. Rural Development						
25010	1. Integrated Rural Development Programme						
003	2. TRYSEM (State Share)	17713.00	-	-	-	-	17713.00
800	3. HCM, RIPA						
202	4. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	933.80	-	-	-	-	933.80
202	5. Women Development Programme	1133.00	-	-	-	-	1133.00
250501	6. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	-	25000.00	-	-	-	25000.00
	7. Apna Gaon Apna Kaam	-	5000.00	-	-	-	5000.00
250102	8. Drought Prone Area Programme	369.00	3321.00	-	-	-	3690.00
	9. Untied Fund	-	22500.00	-	-	-	22500.00
	10. Tees Zile Tees Kaam	-	19000.00	-	-	-	19000.00
	11. Rural Development & Panchayat						
101	i. Revitalisation of Panchayat Raj	4097.00	-	-	-	-	4097.00
800	ii. Modernisation of P.S.and Z.P. Buildings	270.00	30.00	-	-	-	300.00
800	iii. Construction of Rural Latrines	-	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
800	iv. Matching Grant to Raise Own Tax Revenue	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
800	v. Construction of Panchayat Bhawan	-	-	60.00	-	-	60.00
800	vi. Purchase of Zeeps	-	231.00	-	-	-	231.00
003	vii. Training Institute	50.00	-	-	-	-	50.00
	viii. Installation of Computers	-	10.00	-	-	-	10.00
	Total--11	4422.00	471.00	60.00	-	-	4953.00
251503	11. Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Institute	87.14	10.90	31.96	-	-	130.00
250600	12. Land Reforms						
104	i. Assistance to Assignees of Ceiling Surplus Land	-	125.00	-	-	-	125.00
102	ii. Agriculture Census	17.80	-	-	-	-	17.80
101	iii. Updating of Land Records						
	a. Settlement Department	520.00	350.00	10.00	-	-	880.00
	b. Board of Revenue	360.62	544.48	194.90	-	-	1100.00
	Total--12	898.42	1019.48	204.90	-	-	2122.80
	TOTAL- Rural Development	25556.36	76322.38	296.96	-	-	102175.60
103000000	iii. Special Area Programme-						
	1. Mewat Development Board	35.00	365.00	-	-	-	400.00
	2. Aravalli Development- Lumpsum	-	5000.00	-	-	-	5000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. Innovative Scheme/Decentralised Development- Lumpsum	-	3000.00	-	-	-	3000.00
	Total- Special Area Programme	35.00	8365.00	-	-	-	8400.00
104000000	IV. Irrigation and Flood Control						
	A. Irrigation						
270101	1. Multipurpose Projects						
	i. Beas	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii. Chambal						
	a. Technical Committee & Leftover Works ]	-	-	-	232.00	-	232.00
	b. New down Steam Protection] Works-Indepth Study on RMC]	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Lift Schemes	-	-	-	450.00	-	450.00
	d. RPS Dam]	-	-	-	56.00	-	56.00
	e. JS Dam ]						
	Total- ii	-	-	-	738.00	-	738.00
	iii. Mahi						
	a. Unit I ]						
	b. Unit II ]						
	c. Unit III]	-	-	-	12000.00	-	12000.00
	d. Unit IV ]						
	Total-- iii	0.00	0.00	0.00	12000.00	0.00	12000.00
	Total Multipurpose Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	12738.00	0.00	12738.00
270101	2. Major Projects						
	i. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project						
	a. Stage I ]	-	-	-	43007.40	-	43007.40
	b. Stage II ]						
	Total-- i	-	-	-	43007.40	-	43007.40
	ii. Jakhm	-	-	-	1800.00	-	1800.00
	iii. Gurgaon Canal	-	-	-	1270.00	-	1270.00
	iv. Narmada	-	-	-	6400.00	-	6400.00
	v. Okhla Barrage	-	-	-	200.00	-	200.00
	vi. Nchar ]	-	-	-	14600.00	-	14600.00
	vii. Sidhmukh ]						
	viii. Bisalpur	-	-	-	10000.00	-	10000.00
	ix. GagrIn ]						
	x. Indira Lift ]						
	xi. Manohar Thana ]						
	xii. Piplada Lift ]	-	-	-	300.00	-	300.00
	xiii. Dholpur Lift ]						
	Total Major Projects	-	-	-	77577.40	-	77577.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
270103	3. Medium Projects						
	i. Bhim Sagar	-	-	-	300.00	-	300.00
	ii. Som Kamla Amba	-	-	-	5472.00	-	5472.00
	iii. Panchana	-	-	-	2300.00	-	2300.00
	iv. Som Kagdar	-	-	-	25.00	-	25.00
	v. Bilas	-	-	-	120.00	-	120.00
	vi. Chhapi	-	-	-	2665.00	-	2665.00
	vii. Parwan Lift	-	-	-	850.00	-	850.00
	viii. Harish Chandra Sagar	-	-	-	150.00	-	150.00
	ix. Sawan Bhadon	-	-	-	600.00	-	600.00
	x. Past Liabilities	-	-	-	1000.00	-	1000.00
	xi. Gardada ]						
	xii. Sukli ]						
	xiii. Chauli ]						
	xiv. Bandi Sandra ]						
	xv. Piplad ]						
	xvi. Barni ]						
	xvii. Lashi ]	-	-	-	9500.00	-	9500.00
	xviii. Takali ]						
	xix. Bethli ]						
	xx. Chaken ]						
	xxi. Quiandi ]						
	xxii. Piplait Lift ]						
	xxiii. Olwara Lift ]						
	xxiv. Kareil ]						
	xxv. Hindlot ]						
	xxvi. Karai ]						
	Total Medium Project	-	-	-	22982.00	-	22982.00
270180	4. Modernisation	-	-	-	3010.00	-	3010.00
270500	5. Water Management Services						
101	i. Construction of Field Channel and Improvement Efficiency of Irrigation Project under NWDP	-	-	-	500.00	-	500.00
005	ii. Survey and Investigation	2200.00	-	-	-	-	2200.00
800	iii. Design & Research	350.00	-	-	-	-	350.00
003	iv. Irrigation Management ]						
	Training Institute ]	750.00	-	-	-	-	750.00
003	v. Institute for Training of ]						
	Engineering Subordinates ]						
004	vi. Evaluation Studies ]						
800	vii. Reassessment of Command under ]						
	Major & Medium Projects ]						
800	viii. Study on Erratic Behaviour ]	400.00	-	-	-	-	400.00
	of Monsoon ]						
800	ix. Preparation of Integrated ]						
	Master Plan ]						
	Total Water Management Services	3700.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	4200.00
800	6. Dam Safety Measures	-	-	-	5500.00	-	5500.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	7. Others- Completion of Ongoing Works	-	-	-	5000.00	-	5000.00
	TOTAL-- Irrigation	3700.00	0.00	0.00	127307.40	0.00	131007.40
270200	B. Minor Irrigation						
02	1. Ground Water Department						
005	i. Survey & Investigation	716.79	5.56	-	-	-	722.35
001	ii. Machinery & Equipment	-	-	-	516.91	-	516.91
	iii. Building	-	-	163.18	-	-	163.18
	iv. Plan Execution	196.45	3.41	-	-	-	199.86
	Total Ground Water Department	913.24	8.97	163.18	516.91	-	1602.30
190	2. Rajasthan Water Resource Development Corporation	-	-	-	90.00	-	90.00
270201	3. Irrigation Department	-	-	-	15000.00	-	15000.00
	4. M.I. Scheme through SSD (Lift Scheme)	-	-	-	500.00	-	500.00
	Total Minor Irrigation	913.24	8.97	163.18	16106.91	-	17192.30
270500	C. Command Area Development						
001	1. CAD & Water Utilisation Deptt.	61.06	-	-	-	-	61.06
190	2. Rajasthan Land Development Corporation-						
	i. Share Capital	-	125.00	-	-	-	125.00
	ii. OFD on Government Land						
	3. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project						
800	i. On Farm Development	2341.60	1.80	33.04	9319.06	-	11695.50
	ii. Pilot Drainage Study	50.00	-	-	450.00	-	500.00
337	iii. Roads	521.00	-	-	4619.00	-	5140.00
102	iv. Afforestation	1752.30	38.15	236.15	9773.40	-	11800.00
102	v. Diggies	199.25	3.00	-	1367.75	-	1570.00
109	vi. Agriculture Extension	1181.55	8.05	478.94	-	-	1668.54
	vii. Abadi Planning	85.00	-	-	-	-	85.00
800	viii. World Food Programme	197.92	0.08	-	-	-	198.00
103	ix. Animal Husbandry	283.32	6.54	-	-	-	289.86
	x. Fisheries	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00
	xi. Wireless Communication	-	-	-	75.00	-	75.00
103	xii. Co-operative	57.00	-	-	293.00	-	350.00
001	xiii. Direction & Administration						
	a. Administrative Unit	708.45	2.18	-	-	-	710.63
	b. Planning and Monitoring, Improved Water Management Zone, Monitoring of Water Table, and Water Management Extension Services	304.26	-	-	-	-	304.26
	c. Planning Studies	327.19	22.04	-	-	-	349.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	d. Agriculture Research	331.30	11.59	248.00	-	-	590.89
	e. Farmers Training	55.00	-	-	-	-	55.00
	f. Settlement Motivation	82.55	4.95	-	-	-	87.50
	Total xiii	1808.75	40.76	248.00	-	-	2097.51
	Total Indira Gandhi Nahar Proj.	8497.69	98.38	996.13	25897.21	-	35489.41
	4. Chambal						
001	i. Direction & Administration	218.28	3.35	-	-	-	221.63
	ii. Implementation of Sub-Surface Drainage Programme						
	a. Establishment	259.67	-	-	-	-	259.67
	b. Works	-	-	-	553.60	-	553.60
	Total ii	259.67	-	-	553.60	-	813.27
	iii. Irrigation & Drainage						
	a. Irrigation & Drainage	-	-	-	1000.86	-	1000.86
	b. Land Compensation	-	-	-	28.50	-	28.50
	Total iii	-	-	-	1029.36	-	1029.36
	iv. Crop Compensation	75.00	-	-	-	-	75.00
	v. Warabandi	-	-	-	105.00	-	105.00
	vi. Wireless	-	-	-	22.80	-	22.80
109	vii. Agriculture Extension	138.53	-	-	-	-	138.53
	viii. Implementation of Subsurface Drainage Project (CIDA)	-	-	-	2000.00	-	2000.00
	Total Chambal	691.48	3.35	-	3710.76	-	4405.59
	5. Mahi						
	i. Direction & Administration	-	-	-	500.00	-	500.00
	Total Mahi	-	-	-	500.00	-	500.00
	6. Development of Mandies						
	i. Hanumangarh	43.00	-	-	77.00	-	120.00
	ii. Bikaner	85.36	-	-	114.64	-	200.00
	iii. Jaisalmer	64.19	-	-	103.81	-	168.00
	Total Development of Mandies	192.55	-	-	295.45	-	488.00
800	7. Others Projects	-	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
	Total Command Area Development	9442.78	426.73	996.13	30403.42	-	41269.06
271101	D. Flood Control						
103	1. Ghaggar Flood Works	-	-	-	1000.00	-	1000.00
103	2. Bharatpur Flood Works	-	-	-	350.00	-	350.00
103	3. Other Works	-	-	-	350.00	-	350.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
103	4. Jaipur City	-	-	-	250.00	-	250.00
	5. Ajmer City	-	-	-	150.00	-	150.00
	Total Flood Control	-	-	-	2100.00	-	2100.00
271100	E. Colonisation	410.00	13.00	7.00	-	-	430.00
	Total Irrigation & Flood Control	14466.02	448.70	1166.31	175917.73	0.00	191998.76
105280100	V. Power						
	1. RSEB						
	i. Generation Schemes						
01-102	a. Beas Stage I & II	-	-	-	-	-	-
	a1. Uprating of BRB	-	-	-	-	207.00	207.00
01-102	b. Mahi Hydel Project	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
02-800	c. Kota Stage-I (Modernisation)	-	-	-	-	2062.00	2062.00
02-800	d. Kota Thermal Stage-II	-	-	-	-	3946.00	3946.00
02-800	e. Kota Thermal Stage-III	-	-	-	-	27767.00	27767.00
01-102	f. Anupgarh Hydel	-	-	-	-	317.00	317.00
01-102	g. Suratgarh M.H.S.	-	-	-	-	404.00	404.00
01-102	h. RMC Mangrol MHS	-	-	-	-	466.00	466.00
01-102	i. Jakham MHS	-	-	-	-	910.00	910.00
01-102	j. Charanwala MHS	-	-	-	-	251.00	251.00
01-102	k. Pugal MHS	-	-	-	-	356.00	356.00
01-102	l. Itawa MHS	-	-	-	-	223.00	223.00
01-102	m. Birsalpur MHS	-	-	-	-	110.00	110.00
01-102	n. R.M.C. Mahl I & II	-	-	-	-	123.00	123.00
02-800	o. Ramgarh T.P.S.	-	-	-	-	261.00	261.00
02-800	p. Modernisation of Satpura TPS	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00
02-800	q. Suratgarh TPS	-	-	-	-	88136.00	88136.00
02-800	r. Dholpur TPS	-	-	-	-	21400.00	21400.00
02-800	s. Ramgarh Gas Thermal Exten.	-	-	-	-	13200.00	13200.00
	t. New Starts	-	-	-	-	2500.00	2500.00
	Total-- i	-	-	-	-	162839.00	162839.00
	ii. Transmission }						
05800	iii. Sub-transmission and Distribution }	-	-	-	-	114311.00	114311.00
06800	iv. Rural Electrification	-	-	-	-	42700.00	42700.00
80-005	v. Survey and Investigation	-	-	-	-	150.00	150.00
	Total RSEB	-	-	-	-	320000.00	320000.00
105-281000	2. R. E. D. A.	5168.40	-	-	-	-	5168.40
2810101	3. Bio-gas	380.25	-	-	-	-	380.25
	Total-- Power	5548.65	-	-	-	320000.00	325548.65
106000000	VI. Industry and Minerals						
	A. Industry						
	1. Village & Small Scale Industries						
001	i. Direction & Administration						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2051000	a. At DiC Level	2660.46	173.74	-	-	-	2834.20
	b. At Directorate Level	121.09	9.50	-	-	-	130.59
	Total i	2781.55	183.24	-	-	-	2964.79
003	ii. Training						
	a. Training of Officers	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
	b. Leather Development Training	14.75	-	-	-	-	14.75
	c. Grant for Household Industry	137.63	-	-	-	-	137.63
	d. National Institute of Gem & Jewellery	-	-	25.00	25.00	-	50.00
	e. Centre for Upgradation of Skill of Artisans Wood Metal Crafts	39.67	-	-	-	-	39.67
	f. Tool Room & Training Centre	-	-	225.00	-	-	225.00
	g. Extension Centre of Central Institute & Plastic Technology	-	-	190.00	30.00	-	220.00
	h. Hand Tool Centre, Nagour	-	-	50.00	-	-	50.00
	Total ii	207.05	-	490.00	55.00	-	752.05
004	iii. Research & Development						
	i. C.F.T.C. for Pottery, Ajmer	-	-	45.00	-	-	45.00
	Sub Total iii	-	-	45.00	-	-	45.00
102	iv. Small Scale Industries-						
	a. Publicity, Seminars and Exhibitions	24.50	-	-	-	-	24.50
	b. Subsidy to SSI Units in Backward Areas (Investment Subsidy)	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
	c. Margin Money Loan for Revival of Sick Units	-	-	-	20.00	-	20.00
	d. Subsidy for Purchase of Testing Equipments	250.00	-	-	-	-	250.00
	e. Subsidy for Registration with B.I.S.	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00
	f. D.G. Set Subsidy	225.00	-	-	-	-	225.00
	g. Power Subsidy	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
	h. Interest Free Loan Convertable in Subsidy	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
	Total iv	519.53	-	-	20.00	-	539.53
	v. Handloom Industries						
	a. Assistance for Modernisation/Renovation/Purchase of Looms	20.00	-	-	40.00	-	60.00
	b. Share Capital to primary Weavers Cooperative Societies	-	-	-	15.00	-	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	c. Special Rebate on Sale of Handloom Cloth	129.00	-	-	-	-	129.00
	d. Thrift Fund Scheme	2.50	-	-	-	-	2.50
	e. Construction of Common Workshed	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
	f. Opening of Sale Depots	-	10.00	-	-	-	10.00
	g. Workshed cum Housing	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00
	h. Interest Subsidy for Working Capital Loan to Apex and Primary Societies	30.50	-	-	-	-	30.50
	i. Market Development Scheme	200.00	-	-	-	-	200.00
	j. Subsidy on Yarn	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00
	k. Opening of IIHT in Rajasthan	7.20	2.80	-	-	-	10.00
	Total v	509.20	17.80	-	55.00	-	582.00
104	vi. Handicraft Industries						
	a. Rebate on Handicrafts during Handicrafts Week	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
	b. Workshed cum Housing (Shilp Kutir)	30.00	-	-	-	-	30.00
	c. Craft Development Centre	12.50	-	-	-	-	12.50
	d. Assistance for Establishing Marketing Society for Handicraft	90.00	-	-	-	-	90.00
	Total vi	142.50	-	-	-	-	142.50
108	vii. Powerloom Industry						
	a. Grant for Providing Rent for Hostel & Stipend to Trainees at Kishangarh - Token	6.25	-	-	-	-	6.25
	b. Power Loom Training Centre at Kishangarh	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
	c. Power Loom Training Centre at Bhilwara	30.45	-	57.35	-	-	87.80
	Total vii	36.71	-	57.35	-	-	94.06
200	viii. Other Village Industries						
	a. DIC Building	-	-	237.74	-	-	237.74
	b. Development of Salt Areas	-	-	-	147.44	-	147.44
	c. Household Electrical Appliances	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00
	d. Renovation of DIC Buildings	-	39.70	-	-	-	39.70
	e. Woollen Handloom Project (RRBSS)	-	106.25	-	106.25	-	212.50
	f. Survey and Demarcation of Salt Plots	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
	Total viii	6.00	145.95	237.74	253.69	-	643.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
800	ix. Other Expenditure						
	a. Capital Investment Subsidy	7954.68	-	-	-	-	7954.68
	Total ix	7954.68	-	-	-	-	7954.68
	x. Lumpsum Amount for New Items	-	-	-	31.19	-	31.19
	Total Village & Small Scale Industries	12157.22	346.99	830.09	414.88	-	13749.18
	2. Economic Services (Weights & Measures)	46.55	-	-	-	-	46.55
105	3. Khadi & Village Industries						
	i. Strengthening of HQ Machinery	104.14	-	-	-	-	104.14
	ii. Construction & Machinery Extension of Board Buildings	-	-	-	15.00	-	15.00
	iii. Strengthening of District Offices at Field	30.89	-	-	-	-	30.89
	iv. Revitalisation of Cooperative Institution	2.12	-	-	-	-	2.12
	v. Training	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00
	vi. Mobile Unit	17.70	0.30	-	-	-	18.00
	vii. Exhibition	70.17	-	-	-	-	70.17
	viii. Publicity	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00
	ix. Pooni Plant	8.14	6.00	-	13.50	-	27.64
	x. Worksheds for Existing Houses for Weavers	18.00	-	-	-	-	18.00
	xi. Weaving Training for Non-Traditional Weavers	10.80	-	-	-	-	10.80
	xii. Subsidy for Capital Formation	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
	xlii. Interest Subsidy	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
	xiv. Provision for T.A., Medical for DIC's	35.00	-	-	-	-	35.00
	xv. Marketing Survey, Design and Research Centre	19.00	-	3.00	0.50	-	22.50
	xvi. Establishment of Woollen Bank	20.30	-	2.00	-	-	22.30
	xvii. Differance of Salary Training cum-demonstration Centre	14.00	-	-	-	-	14.00
	xviii. Hiring of Vehicle for Effective Recovery of Loan	45.00	-	-	-	-	45.00
	xix. Computerisation of Accounts	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00
	xx. Marketing Subsidy Scheme of District Level	15.50	-	-	-	-	15.50
	xxi. Lumpsum Provision for DIC	-	-	6.16	-	-	6.16
	xxii. Transport Subsidy	18.50	-	-	-	-	18.50
	xxiii. Post Sericulture Programme	24.50	-	-	-	-	24.50
	xxiv. Furniture & Typewriter	6.40	1.00	-	-	-	7.40
	xxv. Land & Building Saftey for V.I. Centre, Sanganer	1.83	-	-	-	-	1.83
	xxvi. Marketing Complex at Mt.Abu	12.46	-	15.00	5.00	-	32.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
xxvii. District Marketing Supply Depots of K.V.I. Products		25.76	2.50	-	5.00	-	33.26
xxviii. Training at P.S. Level		5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
<b>Total Khadi &amp; Village Industry</b>		<b>575.21</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>650.17</b>
<b>4. Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation</b>							
i. Modernisation & Renovation		86.50	-	-	-	-	86.50
ii. Training Research & Development		120.00	-	-	-	-	120.00
iii. Publicity & Exhibition		76.00	-	-	-	-	76.00
iv. Market Development Assistance		160.00	-	-	-	-	160.00
v. Share Capital		-	-	120.00	-	-	120.00
vi. Woollen Development Project		80.00	-	-	-	-	80.00
vii. Group Insurance for Weavers		1.50	-	-	-	-	1.50
viii. Interest Subsidy		16.00	-	-	-	-	16.00
ix. Computer Installation		10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
<b>Total RHDC</b>		<b>550.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>670.00</b>
<b>5. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation</b>							
i. Carpet Training Centres		143.00	-	-	-	-	143.00
ii. Export Promotion		64.00	-	-	-	-	64.00
iii. DDRC (Design Development & Research (Centre)		70.50	-	-	-	-	70.50
iv. Exhibition & Publicity		160.00	-	-	-	-	160.00
v. Promotion of Traditional Handicraft		60.00	-	-	-	-	60.00
vi. Share Capital		-	-	-	187.00	-	187.00
vii. School of Craft		115.00	-	-	-	-	115.00
viii. Marketing Assistance		36.30	-	-	-	-	36.30
ix. Crafts Design Development Centre		15.10	-	-	-	-	15.10
x. Craft Development Centre Jodhpur		16.60	-	-	-	-	16.60
xi. State Awards to Master Craftsmen		17.00	-	-	-	-	17.00
xii. Camel hide Training Centre		4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00
xiii. Opening of Emporium		-	-	-	50.00	-	50.00
xiv. Group Insurance for Craft Persons		6.00	-	-	-	-	6.00
xv. Did Age Pension to Crafts Persons		12.00	-	-	-	-	12.00
xvi. Handicrafts Procurement & Promotional Centre		6.00	-	-	-	-	6.00
xvii. Hand Block printing Training Centre		12.50	-	-	-	-	12.50
xviii. Scheme for Market Development Support to Rural Craft Person		125.00	-	-	-	-	125.00
<b>Total RAJSICG</b>		<b>863.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>237.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1100.00</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Sericulture							
	i. Mulberry Development	18.95	95.70	-	-	-	114.65
	ii. Silk Worm Rearing	-	176.85	-	-	-	176.85
	iii. Chowki Rearing	-	137.70	-	-	-	137.70
	iv. Reeling & Spinning	-	14.30	-	-	-	14.30
	v. Training & Publicity	-	20.09	-	-	-	20.09
	vii. Establishment of Extension units	161.91	-	-	-	-	161.91
	viii. Assistance to Rajasthan Vidya Peeth	18.50	-	-	-	-	18.50
	<b>Total Sericulture</b>	<b>199.36</b>	<b>444.64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>644.00</b>
7. Tassar							
	i. Project Administration	8.12	-	-	-	-	8.12
	ii. Publicity	-	1.50	-	-	-	1.50
	iii. Plantation of T.Arjuna	-	28.21	-	-	-	28.21
	iv. Maintenance of T.Arjuna	-	35.64	-	-	-	35.64
	v. Pollarding/Pruining of T.Arjuna Trees	-	13.87	-	-	-	13.87
	vi. Grainage Establishment	-	52.99	-	-	-	52.99
	vii. Tassar Reeling	-	16.30	-	-	-	16.30
	viii. Tassar Worm Rearing	-	15.00	-	-	-	15.00
	ix. Repair of Mud Houses	-	2.50	-	-	-	2.50
	x. Establishment of Extension Units	78.94	-	-	-	-	78.94
	xi. Training	-	2.73	-	-	-	2.73
	xii. Hire Charges of Vehicle	-	1.50	-	-	-	1.50
	xiii. Cocoon Market Establishment	-	18.70	-	-	-	18.70
	xiv. Replacement of Vehicles	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
	<b>Total Tassar</b>	<b>87.06</b>	<b>193.94</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>281.00</b>
	8. Rajasthan Finance Corporation	-	-	-	10150.00	-	10150.00
	9. Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corp.						
	i. Share Capital Contribution	-	-	-	11250.00	-	11250.00
	ii. Equity for Growth Centres	-	-	-	1600.00	-	1600.00
	iii. Market Borrowings	-	-	-	4500.00	-	4500.00
	iv. Grant and Subsidy for Promotional Activities	-	-	-	50.00	-	50.00
	v. Interest Free S.Tax Loan	-	-	-	2000.00	-	2000.00
	vi. Infrastructure Development in NIDS	-	-	-	400.00	-	400.00
	vii. Development/Maintenance of Transferred Industrial Areas	-	-	-	700.00	-	700.00
	viii. Development of Social Infrastructure	-	-	-	1000.00	-	1000.00
	<b>Total RIICO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21500.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21500.00</b>
	10. State Enterprises						
	i. Salt Trading Scheme	-	34.00	39.00	11.00	-	84.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ii. Sodium Sulphate Trd. Scheme	-	2.00	18.00	-	-	20.00
	iii. Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd.	-	9.00	-	41.00	-	50.00
	sub-total-10	-	45.00	57.00	52.00	-	154.00
11.	Bureau of Industrial Promotion	472.00	53.00	-	-	-	525.00
	Total Industry	14950.40	1093.37	1033.25	32392.88	-	49469.90
<b>B. Minerals</b>							
1. Mines & Geology Department							
i. Intensive Prospecting & Mineral Survey Scheme							
		272.86	969.01	-	-	-	1241.87
	ii. Buildings & Roads	-	-	935.91	-	-	935.91
iii. Rock Phosphate Investigation Scheme							
		91.59	-	-	-	-	91.59
	iv. Research & Development	41.94	24.50	-	-	-	66.44
	v. Lignite Exploration	266.04	33.15	-	-	-	299.19
vi. Scientific Development and Environmental cell							
		65.00	-	-	-	-	65.00
	Sub-total 1	737.43	1026.66	935.91	-	-	2700.00
2.	Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd.	-	117.00	-	271.00	-	388.00
3.	Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation	-	-	-	1044.00	-	1044.00
	Total Minerals	737.43	1143.66	935.91	1315.00	-	4132.00
	Total Industry & Minerals	15687.83	2237.03	1969.16	33707.88	-	53601.90
10700000	VII. Transport						
305400	1. Roads & Bridges						
03-337	i. State Highways						
	a. Roads Under World Bank Scheme	-	-	-	29300.00	-	29300.00
	b. Land Acquisition	-	-	-	500.00	-	500.00
	c. District Roads	-	-	-	200.00	-	200.00
	d. Other Works	-	-	-	8800.00	-	8800.00
	Total i	-	-	-	38800.00	-	38800.00
04-800	ii. Minimum Needs Programme						
	a. Rural Roads	-	-	-	3000.00	-	3000.00
	b. Special Problem Area Roads	-	-	-	1700.00	-	1700.00
04-337	c. M.N.P.	-	-	-	18200.00	-	18200.00
	d. MNP -- Tribal Area Roads	-	-	-	3100.00	-	3100.00
	Total ii	-	-	-	26000.00	-	26000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
80-004	iii. Research and Development	-	-	-	200.00	-	200.00
80-190	iv. Assistance to RSBC & Training Institute	-	-	-	400.00	-	400.00
80-337	v. Roads of Economic Importance	-	-	-	400.00	-	400.00
80-800	vi. Development of Air Strips	-	-	-	200.00	-	200.00
80-337	vii. Urban Roads	-	-	-	1600.00	-	1600.00
	ix. Roads of Tourism Importance	-	-	-	2000.00	-	2000.00
	x. Others	-	-	-	150.00	-	150.00
	Total Roads & Bridges	-	-	-	69750.00	-	69750.00
	2. Road Transport Corporation						
	i. State Government Capital Contribution	-	-	-	4501.00	-	4501.00
	ii. Internal Resources	-	-	-	3499.00	-	3499.00
	Total Road Transport corporation	-	-	-	8000.00	-	8000.00
	3. Transport Department	113.28	231.68	215.61	86.40	-	646.97
	Total Transport	113.28	231.68	215.61	77836.40	-	78396.97
109 000000	VIII. Scientific Services and Research						
342500	1. Science & Technology						
	i. Direction & Administration	110.10	-	-	-	-	110.10
	ii. Research & Development	-	107.25	-	-	-	107.25
	iii. Other Scientific Services	17.00	333.65	-	-	-	350.65
	iv. SRSAC, Jodhpur	127.00	-	5.00	-	-	132.00
	Total Science & Technology	254.10	440.90	5.00	-	-	700.00
343500	2. Environmental Development						
	i. Establishment	38.85	0.25	-	-	-	39.10
	ii. Environment Imp. & Conservation Works (Minor Works)	57.40	44.00	-	-	-	101.40
	iii. Environmental Education & Awareness Programme	3.55	131.95	-	-	-	135.50
	iv. Communication & Extension (Publicity)	-	30.00	-	-	-	30.00
	v. Environmental Studies & Status Report & Research	-	40.00	-	-	-	40.00
	vi. Subsidy to C.E.T.P.	-	200.00	-	-	-	200.00
	Total Environmental Development	99.80	446.20	-	-	-	546.00
	3. GIA to Pollution Control Board	612.00	38.00	100.00	-	-	750.00
	Total Scientific Services	965.90	925.10	105.00	-	-	1996.00
11000000	IX. Economic Services						
345100	A. State Planning Machinery ]						
	B. State Planning Board ]	200.00	50.00	410.00	90.00	-	750.00
	C. District Planning Machinery	993.00	110.00	-	-	-	1103.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
345400	D. Statistics						
	i. Regional Set up	162.30	32.00	-	-	-	194.30
	ii. Implementation of Registra- tion of Births & Deaths Act	60.95	42.00	-	-	-	102.95
	iii. Improvement of Crop Statistics	35.50	-	-	-	-	35.50
	iv. Timely Reporting of Estima- tes of Area and Production of Crops	72.45	-	-	-	-	72.45
	v. Price Unit	22.30	-	-	-	-	22.30
	vi. Strengthening of Training	1.00	5.00	-	-	-	6.00
	vii. Annual Survey of Industries	33.35	-	-	-	-	33.35
	viii. Data Processing Unit	56.15	-	-	-	-	56.15
	ix. District Setup	26.40	2.00	-	-	-	28.40
	x. Strengthening of Administra- tion Setup and Requirement of shiffling office	32.60	11.30	-	-	-	43.90
	xi. Economic Intelligence & Analysis Cell	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
	xii. Token provision for Building	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00
	Sub Total-D	513.00	92.30	10.00	-	-	615.30
	E. Others						
345400	i. Evaluation	73.43	10.66	-	-	-	84.09
345400	ii. Gazetteers	16.20	-	-	-	-	16.20
345600	iii. Food & Civil Supply	715.00	-	-	-	-	715.00
345200	F. Tourism						
80-001	a. Direction & Administration	200.00	58.00	-	-	-	258.00
80-101	b. Tourist Information & Publicity	-	498.00	-	-	-	498.00
80-201	c. Fairs & Festivals	-	110.00	-	-	-	110.00
80-201	d. Development of Sites of Tourist Interest	-	-	1198.00	-	-	1198.00
01-190	e. Rajasthan Tourism Develop- ment Corporation/RSHC	-	-	-	1195.00	-	1195.00
01-190	f. Lumpsum Provision for C.S.S.	-	150.00	-	-	-	150.00
	g. Subsidy to Prospective Hoteliers	-	455.00	-	-	-	455.00
	h. Consultancy Charges	-	25.00	-	-	-	25.00
	Total - F	200.00	1296.00	1198.00	1195.00	-	3889.00
	Total-Economic Services	2710.63	1558.96	1618.00	1285.00	-	7172.59
200 000000	X. Social & Community Services						
220200	(A). General Education						
220201	1. Elementary Education						
001	i. Direction & Administration	257.53	11.12	-	-	-	268.65
052	ii. Equipment	-	1331.30	-	-	-	1331.30
053	iii. Maintenance of Building						
	a. School Building	-	-	2002.20	-	-	2002.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	b. Office Building (DEOs)	-	-	185.20	-	-	185.20
	Total iii	0.00	0.00	2187.40	-	-	2187.40
101	iv. Primary School						
	a. Classes I-V	4785.20	45.00	-	-	-	4830.20
	b. Classes VI-VIII	14914.42	68.88	-	-	-	14983.30
	Total iv	19699.62	113.88	-	-	-	19813.50
103	v. Assistance to Local Bodies for Primary Schools	11283.10	217.05	-	-	-	11500.15
104	vi. Inspection	1979.61	113.30	-	-	-	2092.91
105	vii. Non-formal Education						
	a. Non-formal Centres	2120.24	0.02	-	-	-	2120.26
	b. Shiksha Karmi Project	108.54	-	-	-	-	108.54
	c. Lok Jumbish Programme	5000.10	-	-	-	-	5000.10
	Total vii	7228.88	0.02	-	-	-	7228.90
106	viii. Teachers/Other Services						
	a. State Institute of Education Research & Training	-	10.00	10.00	-	-	20.00
	b. Teachers Training-DIET	45.00	-	-	-	-	45.00
	Total viii	45.00	10.00	10.00	-	-	65.00
108	ix. Scholarship & Incentives						
	a. Free Books & Stationery & Uniform	375.00	-	-	-	-	375.00
	b. Attendance Scholarship	300.00	-	-	-	-	300.00
	Total ix	675.00	-	-	-	-	675.00
	Total Elementary Education	41168.74	1796.67	2197.40	-	-	45162.81
02	2. Secondary Education						
001	i. Direction & Administration	170.84	-	-	-	-	170.84
053	ii. Maintenance of Building						
	a. Construction of Class Rooms/School Buildings	-	-	20.32	-	-	20.32
	b. Construction of Hostels	-	-	11.00	-	-	11.00
	c. Constt. of Other Buildings	-	-	70.01	-	-	70.01
	Total ii	0.00	0.00	101.33	0.00	0.00	101.33
101	iii. Inspection	442.40	-	-	-	-	442.40
105	iv. Teachers Education						
	a. Hostel	2.31	-	-	-	-	2.31
	b. Orientation of Teachers	4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	c. Expansion of Training Facilities	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00
	Total iv	31.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.31
109	v. Secondary Schools						
	a. Upgrd. of UPS to SS and Addition of Classes	23013.63	104.80	-	-	-	23118.43
	b. Upgradation of Secondary Schools to Sr.Hr. Secondary Schools	5362.14	48.00	-	-	-	5410.14
	c. Hostel	9.17	-	-	-	-	9.17
	d. Introduction of Subjects/ Facilities	1457.20	9.80	-	-	-	1467.00
	e. Opening of Addl. Sections						
	i. In Secondary Schools	298.05	-	-	-	-	298.05
	ii. In Senior Higher Secondary Schools	210.81	-	-	-	-	210.81
	Total e	508.86	-	-	-	-	508.86
	f. Vocational Programme	1000.22	-	-	-	-	1000.22
	g. Other Programmes						
	i. Talent Scholarship for X Class SC/ST Girls in Rural Areas	105.00	-	-	-	-	105.00
	ii. Teachers for Languages/ Minorities	85.09	-	-	-	-	85.09
	Total g	190.09	-	-	-	-	190.09
	Total v	31541.31	162.60	0.00	-	-	31703.91
	Total Secondary Education	32185.86	162.60	101.33	-	-	32449.79
221 220203	3. University & Other Higher Education						
	i. College Education (Government Colleges)						
001	a. Direction & Administration						
	i. Strengthening of Administrative Set Up	50.30	23.41	30.00	-	-	103.71
	ii. Publication of Departmental Magazine	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
	Total a	60.30	23.41	30.00	-	-	113.71
103	b. Government Colleges						
	i. Introduction of New Subjects	472.18	46.43	40.00	-	-	558.61
	ii. Improvement of Existing Colleges	450.53	120.00	20.40	-	-	590.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	iii. Improvement of Library Facilities	-	-	40.00	-	-	40.00
	iv. Hostels for Colleges	-	-	46.00	-	-	46.00
	v. Opening of New Colleges	400.00	-	-	-	-	400.00
	vi. Upgradation of Girls Colleges	40.80	-	10.70	-	-	51.50
	vii. Replacement of Lab. Equipment and Laboratory	120.00	-	95.00	75.55	-	290.55
	Total b	1483.51	166.43	252.10	75.55	-	1977.59
800	c. Other Expenditure						
	i. National Service Scheme	125.00	-	-	-	-	125.00
	ii. Autonomus Colleges	389.21	-	-	-	-	389.21
	iii. Development of Women Education	224.34	-	-	-	-	224.34
	iv. Development of SC/ST Students	79.00	-	-	-	-	79.00
	v. Zonal Offices	134.60	-	-	3.00	-	137.60
	vi. Teachers Programme	10.00	-	23.00	-	-	33.00
	vii. Departmental Research Scholarships/Educational Tours	74.55	-	-	-	-	74.55
	viii. Assistance to Non Government Colleges	46.00	-	-	-	-	46.00
	Total c	1082.70	-	23.00	3.00	-	1108.70
	Total-College Education	2626.51	189.84	305.10	78.55	-	3200.00
102	ii. Assistance to Universities						
	a. Grant-in-aid to University of Rajasthan	477.54	-	174.00	-	-	651.54
	b. Grant-in-aid to J.N.V. University, Jodhpur	269.27	49.55	156.72	-	-	475.54
	c. Grant-in-aid to University of Udaipur	402.85	20.30	26.85	-	-	450.00
	d. Grant-in-Aid to Ajmer University	357.25	142.75	500.00	-	-	1000.00
	e. Grant-in-Aid to Kota Open University	255.05	-	269.55	75.40	-	600.00
	Total ii	1761.96	212.60	1127.12	75.40	-	3177.08
	Total University & Higher Education	4388.47	402.44	1432.22	153.95	-	6377.08
221 220204	4. Adult Education						
001	i. Direction & Administration	41.51	-	-	-	-	41.51
103	ii. Rural Functional Literacy Programme						
	a. Literacy in Rural & Urban Areas	227.00	71.63	-	-	-	298.63
	b. Complete Literacy Programme	719.62	-	-	-	-	719.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	c. Post Literacy through JSN	35.70	23.80	-	-	-	59.50
800	iii. Other Expenditure						
	a. Rent of Office	28.10	-	-	-	-	28.10
	b. Publicity - Use of Mass Media	-	20.00	-	-	-	20.00
	c. Experimental Programme/ Conferences / Meetings / Workshop / Training	16.94	15.70	-	-	-	32.64
	Total Adult Education	1068.87	131.13	-	-	-	1200.00
101	5. Physical Education						
	i. College of Physical Education	25.03	1.75	3.55	-	-	30.33
	ii. Nanak Bhawan and Yogic Shiksha	102.10	-	-	-	-	102.10
	iii. Special Sports School	30.52	-	18.27	-	-	48.79
	iv. Promotion of Sports in Specials Areas						
	a. Sports Material & Development of Play Fields	28.82	-	0.78	-	-	29.60
	b. Improvement of Bikaner Stadium	2.57	10.40	-	-	-	12.97
	v. Mountaineering and Development of Camping Sites, etc.	26.25	1.25	-	-	-	27.50
	vi. Others						
	a. SIERT	11.46	-	-	-	-	11.46
	b. Sport Hostels	19.75	-	-	-	-	19.75
	Total- Physical Education	246.50	13.40	22.60	-	-	282.50
104	6. Sanskrit Education						
	i. Administrative Set Up	157.75	6.40	-	-	-	164.15
	ii. Sanskrit Colleges	178.82	0.60	-	-	-	179.42
	iii. Sanskrit Schools	132.77	0.70	-	-	-	133.47
	iv. Sanskrit Sodh Sansthan	11.31	-	-	-	-	11.31
	v. Tribal Sub Plan	57.18	0.50	-	-	-	57.68
	vi. Office Building	-	-	5.19	-	-	5.19
	Total-- Sanskrit Education	537.83	8.20	5.19	-	-	551.22
	Total-- General Education	79596.27	2514.44	3758.74	153.95	0.00	86023.40
221 220500	(B). Arts & Culture						
101	1. Fine Art Education						
	i. Sangeet Sansthan and School of Arts	85.34	16.51	8.15	-	-	110.00
	ii. Kathak Kendra, Jaipur	55.00	-	-	-	-	55.00
	iii. Ravindra Rang Manch, Jaipur	30.50	17.70	51.80	-	-	100.00
	iv. Rang Manch, Bikaner	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00
	v. Rang Manch, Ajmer	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	vi. Assistance to Autonomous & Voluntary Organisations	90.00	-	-	-	-	90.00
	Total Fine Arts Education	360.84	34.21	59.95	-	-	395.00
103	2. Archaeology and Museums						
	i. Repair, Survey and Preservation of Monuments	68.00	36.00	2.00	-	-	106.00
	ii. Survey of Antiquities	38.00	8.50	-	-	-	46.50
	iii. Reorganisation & Development of Museums	55.80	20.20	22.50	-	-	98.50
	iv. Publicity, Mass Media and Communication	4.50	4.50	-	-	-	9.00
	Total Archaeology and Museums	166.30	69.20	24.50	-	-	260.00
104	3. Archives	35.00	5.00	40.00	-	-	80.00
800	4. Oriental Research Institute Jodhpur	30.00	-	-	-	-	30.00
800	5. Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk	120.44	6.56	44.00	-	-	171.00
105	6. Public Libraries						
	a. Construction of State/Central Libraries & Other Libraries	-	-	2.20	-	-	2.20
	b. Improvement of Existing Libraries	56.53	-	-	-	-	56.53
	d. Establishment of Directorate of Libraries	16.12	0.05	30.00	-	-	46.17
	Total Public Libraries	72.65	0.05	32.20	-	-	104.90
800	7. Jawahar Kala Kendra	265.76	724.00	50.00	-	-	1039.76
102	8. Academies						
	i. Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	90.00	-	-	-	-	90.00
	ii. Rajasthan Lalit Kala Academy	130.00	-	-	-	-	130.00
	iii. Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy	225.00					225.00
	iv. Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	60.00					60.00
	v. Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	30.00					30.00
	vi. Rajasthan Urdu Academy	50.00					50.00
	vii. Rajasthan Sanskrit Academy	60.00					60.00
	viii. Rajasthani Academy	40.00					40.00
	ix. Brij Academy	40.00					40.00
	Total Academies	725.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	725.00
	Total-- (B) Arts & Culture	1715.99	839.02	250.65	0.00	-	2805.66



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
221 220300	(C). Technical Education						
001	1. Directorate of Technical Education						
	a. Direction and Administration						
	Strengthening of Board of Technical Education	10.15	-	-	-	-	10.15
105	b. Polytechnics						
	i. Strengthening of Khaitan Polytechnic, Jaipur	22.50	-	-	-	-	22.50
	ii. Strengthening of Women Polytechnic, Jaipur	13.75	-	-	-	-	13.75
	iii. Strengthening of Bharatpur Polytechnic	38.25	-	-	-	-	38.25
	iv. Introduction of New Diploma Courses during VII plan Period	27.00	-	-	-	-	27.00
	v. Establishment of New Boys Polytechnic (opened during VII Plan)	153.50	-	-	-	-	153.50
	vi. Establishment of New Women Polytechnic (opened during VII Plan)	87.00	-	-	-	-	87.00
	vii. Committed Liabilities of Barmer Polytechnic Opened Under BADP	200.00	-	-	-	-	200.00
	viii. Provision of Staff & Maintenance grant for Computer in Polytechnic	142.50	-	-	-	-	142.50
	ix. Deficiency of Staff in Existing Polytechnics	293.70	-	-	-	-	293.70
	Total Polytechnic	978.20	-	-	-	-	978.20
800	c. Others						
	i. Foodcrafts Institute, Jaipur	-	-	23.90	-	-	23.90
	ii. Grant-in-aid to FCI, Udaipur	5.00	-	40.00	-	-	45.00
	Total Others	5.00	-	63.90	-	-	68.90
800	d. Scheme under World Bank Project						
	i. Capacity Expansion						
	a. Introduction of New Diploma Courses	151.70	100.00	42.00	-	-	293.70
	b. Introduction of Advance Diploma Courses	63.35	37.50	24.00	-	-	124.85
	c. Establishment of Distance Learning & Continuing Education Centre	147.50	28.00	20.00	-	-	195.50
	d. Establishment of Residential Women Polytechnic						
	i. New Polytechnic at Jodhpur	184.00	95.00	156.00	-	-	435.00
	ii. Existing Women Polytechnic Jaipur	-	-	150.00	-	-	150.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	c. Establishment of New Polytechnics	555.00	150.00	220.00	-	-	925.00
	Total i	1101.55	410.50	612.00	-	-	2124.05
	ii. Quality Improvement						
	a. Modernisation & Updating of 7 old Polytechnics.	-	256.00	105.00	-	-	361.00
	b. Strengthening of 10 new Polytechnic Opened during V to VII Plan	-	470.00	305.00	-	-	775.00
	c. Faculty Development Programme	172.45	100.00	10.00	-	-	282.45
	d. Industrial Institute Interaction	154.35	10.00	-	-	-	164.35
	e. Computer Centre	89.00	23.00	12.00	-	-	124.00
	Total ii	415.80	859.00	432.00	-	-	1706.80
	iii. Efficiency Improvement						
	a. Strengthening of State Directorate of Technical Education	82.90	10.00	20.00	-	-	112.90
	b. Strengthening of Board of Technical Education	75.70	7.50	10.00	-	-	93.20
	c. Establishment of World Bank Project Implementation Cell	33.50	-	-	-	-	33.50
	d. Establishment of Maintenance Centre	27.85	12.00	-	-	-	39.85
	Total iii	219.95	29.50	30.00	-	-	279.45
	Total- World Bank Proj.	1737.30	1299.00	1074.00	-	-	4110.30
	Total Dir. of Tech. Education	2730.65	1299.00	1137.90	0.00	0.00	5167.55
112	2. MLV Textile Institute, Bhilwara	267.22	162.78	780.00	-	-	1210.00
112	3. Engineering College, Kota	289.71	558.63	301.66	-	-	1150.00
112	4. Grant-in-aid to MREC, Jaipur	120.00	-	-	60.00	-	180.00
112	5. Grant-in-aid to MBM Engineering College, Jodhpur	182.00	27.57	40.69	-	-	250.26
112	6. Grant-in-aid to Agriculture University, Bikaner	41.95	-	18.34	-	-	60.29
	7. New Engineering Colleges - (Token-Lumpsum)	-	2000.00	-	-	-	2000.00
	Total Technical Education	3631.53	4047.98	2278.59	60.00	-	10018.10
220 221400	(D). Sports & Youth welfare						
102	1. N. C. C.	31.15	20.00	18.85	-	-	70.00
102	2. Scouts & Guides	46.23	-	28.77	-	-	75.00
104	3. Rajasthan Sports Council	580.00	-	-	120.00	-	700.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
104	4. Department of Sports	363.00	25.00	-	-	-	388.00
	Total-Sports & Youth Welfare	1020.38	45.00	47.62	120.00	-	1233.00
	Total Education	85964.17	7446.44	6335.60	333.95	0.00	100080.16
222 221000	B. Medical & Public Health- Allopathy						
221003	1. Minimum Needs Programme						
051	i. Building Programme						
	a. Construction of Buildings for Existing Sub-centres	-	-	403.00	-	-	403.00
	b. Construction of Main PHC Buildings	-	-	1403.28	-	-	1403.28
	c. Addition/Alteration in the Existing for setting up Community Health Centres	-	-	698.00	-	-	698.00
	d. Construction of Staff Quarters	-	-	554.40	-	-	554.40
	e. Construction of Boundary wall & Damering						
	f. Construction of X-Rays Dark Room with Electrical Fitting	-	-	54.00	-	-	54.00
	Total i	-	-	3112.68	-	-	3112.68
	ii. Opening of New Institutions						
101	a. Strengthening of Sub-Centres by providing one Male Nurse Gr. II	1063.71	-	-	-	-	1063.71
103	b. Opening of New PHCs	6443.55	175.00	-	-	-	6618.55
103	c. Set up of CHCs	4352.85	155.00	-	-	-	4507.85
104	d. Making up Defficiency in existing PHCs/CHCs	536.83	-	-	-	-	536.83
104	e. Increase of beds in the existing CHCs/PHCs	1528.61	40.90	-	-	-	1569.51
104	f. Extension of Maternity Services in Rural Areas	313.83	-	-	-	-	313.83
104	g. Providing Ambulance to CHC s	-	350.00	-	-	-	350.00
104	h. Providing X-ray machines to CHCs	-	860.00	-	-	-	860.00
	i. Providing ECG Machines, Iron Beds and other Instruments	-	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
	Total ii	14239.38	1680.90	-	-	-	15920.28
003	iii. Employment of Male M.P.W.	1234.80	-	-	-	-	1234.80
	iv. Provision for UNFPA Phase-II	110.72	-	83.28	-	-	194.00
	Total Minimum Needs Programme	15584.90	1680.90	3195.96	-	-	20461.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
221001	2. Other than MNP						
051	i. Building Programme						
	a. Construction of Swasthaya Bhawan	-	-	235.44	-	-	235.44
	b. Modernisation of the existing Building of Hospitals	-	-	97.00	-	-	97.00
051	c. Construction of Staff Quarters	-	-	394.40	-	-	394.40
	Total i	-	-	726.84	-	-	726.84
	ii. Hospital & Dispensaries						
001	a. Strengthening of Medical & Health Directorate	105.91	-	-	-	-	105.91
001	b. Making up deficiency in the existing Hospitals	997.92	-	-	-	-	997.92
800	c. Increase of beds in the existing Satellite Hospital	1692.78	38.50	-	-	-	1731.28
800	d. Establishment of Satellite Hospital	344.00	20.00	-	-	-	364.00
800	e. Opening of City Dispensary	436.32	9.00	-	-	-	445.32
001	g. Strengthening of Drugs testing Lab	8.35	-	-	-	-	8.35
800	h. Opening of Sub T.B. Clinics	75.64	3.00	-	-	-	78.64
800	i. Providing Sonography Machine & Equipments / Instruments to the existing Hospital	-	102.00	-	-	-	102.00
	Total ii	3660.92	172.50	-	-	-	3833.42
221006	iii. Control of Communicable Disease (50% State Share)						
	a. National Malaria Eradication Programme	2238.85	-	-	-	-	2238.85
	b. National T.B. Control Programme	250.00	-	-	-	-	250.00
	c. Guinea-worm Eradication Programme	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00
	Total iii	2513.85	-	-	-	-	2513.85
	Total Other than MNP	6174.77	172.50	726.84	-	-	7074.11
800	3. Mobile Surgical Unit	7.35	17.00	73.00	-	-	97.35
105	4. Medical Education & Research						
	i. Medical College, Ajmer	312.04	289.15	298.81	-	-	900.00
	ii. Medical College, Bikaner	630.45	-	169.55	-	-	800.00
	iii. Medical College, Jodhpur	708.47	269.99	321.54	-	-	1300.00
	iv. Medical College, Udaipur	534.43	468.75	356.34	-	-	1359.52
	v. Medical College, Jaipur	976.08	270.87	208.40	-	-	1455.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	vi. Medical College, Kota (Lumpsum)	3185.13	-	-	-	-	3185.13
	Total Medical Education & Research	6346.60	1298.76	1354.64	-	-	9000.00
102	5. Employees State Insurance						
001	i. Direction & Administration	2.05	-	-	-	-	2.05
	ii. Hospitals and Dispensaries Including Specialist Services	42.80	-	-	-	-	42.80
	iii. Provision for Drugs and Medicines, Equipment, Furniture	2.30	5.20	-	-	-	7.50
	iv. Others Expenditure	22.30	-	-	-	-	22.30
	Total Employees State Insurance	69.45	5.20	-	-	-	74.65
	Total Allopathy	28183.07	3174.36	5350.44	-	-	36707.87
221005	6. Other System of Medicine- Ayurved including Homeopathy and Unani						
101	i. improvement in Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur	157.57	-	5.43	-	-	163.00
101	ii. Improvement in Government Ayurvedic Pharmacies	-	19.60	10.00	-	-	29.60
101	iii. Opening, Upgradation, Consoli- dation of Dispensaries	1905.15	25.81	1.50	-	-	1932.46
101	iv. Strengthening of Existing Trng. Centres of Compounder/Nurses	37.10	-	-	-	-	37.10
101	v. Strengthening of Administra- tive Set Up	122.52	22.13	8.00	-	-	152.65
102	vi. Takenover of Homeo/unani Private College	55.00	-	-	-	-	55.00
	vii. Herbal Garden Programme	16.83	0.36	-	-	-	17.19
	Total Other System of Medicine-	2294.17	67.90	24.93	-	-	2387.00
	Total Medical & Public Health	30477.24	3242.26	5375.37	-	-	39094.87
223 221500	C. Sewerage and Water Supply						
	1. Urban water Supply						
	i. Urban Sanitation						
	a. Sewerage Scheme & Sewerage Treatment Plant	85.82	-	780.18	-	-	866.00
	b. Low Cost sanitation	-	-	-	1765.00	-	1765.00
	Total i	85.82	-	780.18	1765.00	-	2631.00
	ii. Water Supply						
	a. Residual Works of IDA assi- stance project for Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kota & Bikaner Towns	19.82	-	180.18	-	-	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	b. Bisalpur Water Supply Proj. for Ajmer, Beawar, & Kishan- garh Towns						
	i. PHED Part of Schemes	-	-	5000.00	-	-	5000.00
	ii. PHED Share for Dam	872.08	-	7927.92	-	-	8800.00
	c. Water Supply Scheme for Udaipur from Mansiwakal	-	-	2000.00	-	-	2000.00
	d. Bandi Basin Water Supply Project for Jaipur	20.81	-	189.19	-	-	210.00
	e. Augmentation/Reorganisation of Water Supply Schemes in other Towns	297.30	-	2702.70	-	-	3000.00
	f. Bisalpur Water Supply Proj. for Jaipur	1585.60	-	14414.40	-	-	16000.00
	g. Interim Water Supply Scheme from Jaisamand for Udaipur	30.72	-	279.28	-	-	310.00
	h. Water Supply Scheme from IGNP for Jodhpur	495.50	-	4504.50	-	-	5000.00
	i. Bikaner Water Supply Project (IDA II)	49.55	-	450.45	-	-	500.00
	j. Reorganisation of WSS in 54 Towns with HUDCO assistance	247.75	-	2252.25	-	-	2500.00
	k. Improvement of Mains	49.55	-	450.45	-	-	500.00
	l. Improvement of Bore Holes	24.78	-	225.22	-	-	250.00
	m. Soor Sagar Scheme Bikaner	3.37	-	30.63	-	-	34.00
	Total ii	3696.83	-	40607.17	-	-	44304.00
	Total Urban water supply	3782.65	-	41387.35	1765.00	-	46935.00
2.	Rural Water Supply						
	i. Spillover Liabilities of ongoing Water Supply Scheme	-	-	2500.00	-	-	2500.00
	ii. Tribal Sub Plan Area	-	-	500.00	-	-	500.00
	iii. To cover all Newly declared Revenue Villages after 1981	-	-	1500.00	-	-	1500.00
	iv. O & M of R.W.S.S.	-	-	2500.00	-	-	2500.00
	v. Water Supply in SC/ST Basties	-	-	800.00	-	-	800.00
	vi. IGNP based Water Supply Scheme	-	-	2000.00	-	-	2000.00
	vii. Other Tools and Plants	-	-	-	800.00	-	800.00
	viii. Rajasthan Guineaworm Eradic- ation Project	-	-	300.00	-	-	300.00
	ix. Augmentation of Water Supply in Ranganj Mandi, Suket & 18 Villages of Kota District	-	-	1000.00	-	-	1000.00
	x. Augmentation of R.W.S in Villages already covered but source depleted	-	-	500.00	-	-	500.00
	xi. Establishment Expenditure	8100.00	-	-	-	-	8100.00
	xii. Augmentation of Water Supply in 56 Villages of Daang area of Dholpur	-	-	200.00	-	-	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	xiii. Establishment of Laboratory for Quality Control	50.00	-	-	-	-	50.00
	xiv. Deflouridation Project	-	-	2500.00	-	-	2500.00
	xv. Integrated Project for Rural Water Supply in Saline belt of Jhunjhunu, Churu and Sriganganagar Districts	-	-	3000.00	-	-	3000.00
	xvi. To provide water supply in Dhanies/Majras etc.	-	-	1000.00	-	-	1000.00
	xvii. Improvement of Mains	-	-	200.00	-	-	200.00
	xviii. Improvement of Bore holes	-	-	200.00	-	-	200.00
	xix. Rural water supply project for Barmer District	-	-	2000.00	-	-	2000.00
	Total Rural Water Supply	8150.00	-	20700.00	800.00	-	29650.00
	3. Training Institute for Engineering Subordinates	-	-	-	150.00	-	150.00
	Total Sewerage and Water Supply	11932.65	-	62087.35	2715.00	-	76735.00
223 221600	D. Housing						
80-800	1. LIGH	-	-	-	-	1490.00	1490.00
80-800	2. MIGH	-	-	-	-	735.00	735.00
01-106	3. Rental Housing (Including Police Housing	-	-	3492.00	-	-	3492.00
01-107	4. Village Housing/House Sites Development	-	2016.00	-	-	-	2016.00
02-103	5. Rajasthan Housing Board	-	-	1400.00	-	-	1400.00
02-104	6. Cooperative Housing Finance Society	-	-	-	25.00	-	25.00
80-800	7. Housing Development Project	-	-	-	1128.00	-	1128.00
	Total Housing	-	2016.00	4892.00	1153.00	2225.00	10286.00
223 221700	E. Urban Development						
05-001	1. Town Planning	240.00	-	30.00	-	-	270.00
04-191	2. Environmental Improvement	-	-	-	2040.00	-	2040.00
03-051	3. Development of Small and Medium Towns	-	-	-	250.00	-	250.00
80-191	4. Modernisation of Municipal Sanitation	-	-	-	210.00	-	210.00
02-191	5. National Capital Region	-	-	-	1700.00	-	1700.00
80-191	6. Fire Fighting Equipment in Municipalities	-	-	-	245.00	-	245.00
80-800	7. Nehru Rozgar Yojana	-	-	-	2719.93	-	2719.93
	Total Urban Development	240.00	-	30.00	7164.93	-	7434.93
224 222080	F. Information and Publicity						
001	1. Direction & administration	5.92	1.20	-	-	-	7.12
101	2. Advertisement and Visual Publicity	5.03	0.20	-	-	-	5.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
102	3. Information Centre	62.38	9.15	-	-	-	71.53
103	4. Press Information Service	35.35	-	-	-	-	35.35
106	5. Field Publicity	33.47	8.35	-	-	-	41.82
109	6. Photo Service	20.20	-	-	-	-	20.20
110	7. Publication	28.80	24.90	-	-	-	53.70
800	8. Tribal Sub-plan Area Schemes	40.95	-	-	-	-	40.95
051	9. Capital Works	-	-	54.10	-	-	54.10
Total Information and Publicity		232.10	43.80	54.10	-	-	330.00
226 223006	G. Labour and Labour Welfare						
003	1. Craftsmen Training						
	i. Direction & Administration						
	a. Strengthening of Directorate and Examination Cell	213.14	4.60	-	-	-	217.74
	b. Construction of Directorate Building	-	-	31.00	-	-	31.00
	Total i	213.14	4.60	31.00	-	-	248.74
	ii. Craftsmen Training Scheme						
	a. Strengthening of ITIs Setup During VII Plan	469.65	414.85	80.00	-	-	964.50
	b. Construction of ITIs Buildings	-	-	390.55	-	-	390.55
	Total ii	469.65	414.85	470.55	-	-	1355.05
	iii. Border Area Dev. Prog.						
	a. Strengthening of Existing ITIs Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Ganaganagar	107.00	-	-	-	-	107.00
	b. ITI at Anupgarh	72.00	-	-	-	-	72.00
	Total- iii	179.00	-	-	-	-	179.00
	iv. Strengthening & Consolidation of Apprenticeship Training Centres	27.21	-	-	-	-	27.21
	v. World Bank Project Scheme (50% State Share)						
	a. Modernisation of Equipment	-	95.00	-	-	-	95.00
	b. Establishment of Equipment Maintenance System	26.75	-	-	-	-	26.75
	c. Expansion of existing ITIs by introduction of new Traders	51.93	28.75	15.60	-	-	96.28
	d. Introduction of Courses for Self Employment	8.10	1.50	-	-	-	9.60
	e. Establishment of Basic Training Centre	15.70	10.50	1.50	-	-	27.70
	f. Establishment of Related Instruction Centres	12.25	-	-	-	-	12.25



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	g. Expansion of A.V.T.S.	6.80	4.22	-	-	-	11.02
	h. Estt. of New Women ITIs	65.64	1.00	1.00	-	-	67.64
	i. Introduction of New Trader in existing Women ITIs	9.86	0.92	1.25	-	-	12.03
	j. Project Management Cell	31.73	-	-	-	-	31.73
	Total v	228.76	141.89	19.35	-	-	390.00
	Total Craftsmen Training	1117.76	561.34	520.90	-	-	2200.00
223002	2. Employment						
001	i. Direction & Administration						
	a. Foreign Employment Cell	7.70	-	-	-	-	7.70
	b. Coordination Cell for Handicapped & SC/ST	8.45	0.15	-	-	-	8.60
101	ii. Employment Services	124.06	2.20	-	-	-	126.26
103	iii. Self Employment Services	20.78	-	-	-	-	20.78
800	iv. Tribal Sub-plan Area	21.91	0.50	-	-	-	22.41
	Total Employment	182.90	2.85	-	-	-	185.75
223001	3. Labour Commissioner's Office						
	i. Strengthening of Administr- ative Set Up	209.44	14.46	-	-	-	223.90
	ii. Labour Court & Tribunal	45.36	1.34	-	-	-	46.70
	iii. Woman & Child labour welfare	8.60	0.80	-	-	-	9.40
	Total Labour Commissioner's Office	263.40	16.60	-	-	-	280.00
223080	4. Factory and Boilers						
001	i. Strengthening of Factories Inspectorate	65.45	6.05	60.00	-	-	131.50
107	ii. Safety Museum & Training Centre	9.60	2.90	-	-	-	12.50
800	iii. Industrial Hygiene Laboratory	7.00	24.00	-	-	-	31.00
	Total Factory and Boilers	82.05	32.95	60.00	-	-	175.00
112	5. Bonded Labour	54.00	-	-	-	-	54.00
101	6. Registration of Unemployed Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders	38.55	3.10	-	4.65	-	46.30
	Total Labour & Labour Welfare	1738.66	616.84	580.90	4.65	-	2941.05
225 222500	H. Social Security and Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Other Backward Classes						
	1. Welfare of Backward Classes						
001	i. Direction & Administration	95.09	7.75	-	-	-	102.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
222501	ii. Welfare of Scheduled Castes						
277	a. Education						
	i. Scholarship to Pre-matric-Students	232.05	-	-	-	-	232.05
	ii. Maintenance of Hostels	429.34	49.00	-	-	-	478.34
	iii. Construction of Girls Hostels	-	-	72.98	-	-	72.98
	iv. Book Bank	12.50	-	-	-	-	12.50
	v. Incentive to Girl Students at Elementary Level	45.70	-	-	-	-	45.70
	vi. Hostels/Scholarships for the Persons Engaged in Uncleaned Occupations	59.04	7.00	-	-	-	66.04
	vii. Construction of Boys Hostel Buildings	-	-	353.72	-	-	353.72
	viii. Construction of Departmental Buildings	-	-	24.00	-	-	24.00
	Total a	778.63	56.00	450.70	-	-	1285.33
	b. Other Expenditure						
277	i. Stipend to Unemployed Graduates & Post Graduates	4.75	-	-	-	-	4.75
800	ii. Incentive for Inter-caste Marriages	-	0.50	-	-	-	0.50
800	iii. Protection of Civil Rights Act	-	25.00	-	-	-	25.00
190	iv. Share Capital to Scheduled Castes Cooperative Development Corporation	-	-	-	40.01	-	40.01
190	v. Matching Assistance and Promotion Activities for Scheduled Castes Development Corporation	62.60	-	-	-	-	62.60
800	vi. Public Awareness, Research and Publication	-	10.00	-	-	-	10.00
	vii. Valmiki Gram Vikas Yojana	-	225.00	-	-	-	225.00
	Total b	67.35	260.50	-	40.01	-	367.86
	Total ii	845.98	316.50	450.70	40.01	-	1653.19
222502	iii. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes						
277	a. Education						
	i. Scholarship to Pre-matric Students	195.15	-	-	-	-	195.15
	ii. Maintenance of Hostels	292.93	32.20	-	-	-	325.13
	iii. Pre-examination Training Centre	265.00	-	-	-	-	265.00
	iv. Construction of Girls Hostels Buildings	-	-	51.37	-	-	51.37
	v. Incentive to Girl Students at Elementary Level	30.70	-	-	-	-	30.70
	vi. Construction of Boys Hostel Buildings	-	-	315.00	-	-	315.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	vii. Ambedkar Social Development Institute	102.27	-	-	-	-	102.27
	Total a	886.05	32.20	366.37	-	-	1284.62
	b. Employment						
277	i. Stipend to Unemployed Graduates and Post Graduates	4.50	-	-	-	-	4.50
283	Total b	4.50	-	-	-	-	4.50
	Total iii	890.55	32.20	366.37	-	-	1289.12
222503	iv. Welfare of Denotified/ Nomadic Tribes						
277	a. Scholarship to Pre-matric Students	18.30	-	-	-	-	18.30
277	b. Maintenance of Hostels	30.28	2.80	-	-	-	33.08
277	c. Incentive to Girls Students at Elementary Stage	3.07	-	-	-	-	3.07
800	d. Special Integrated Project DT & NT	-	10.50	-	-	-	10.50
102	e. Subsidy for Purchase of Tools & Raw Material to Luhars	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
800	f. Other Backward Classes Board	63.67	-	-	-	-	63.67
	Total iv	115.32	18.30	-	-	-	133.62
	Total Social Security & Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Other backward classes	1946.94	374.75	817.07	40.01	-	3178.77
502	I. Tribal Area Development Department	435.95	117.25	183.75	70.10	-	807.05
227 223500	J. Social Welfare						
	i. Direction and Administration	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
101	ii. Education & Welfare of Handicapped						
	a. Assistance for Prosthetic Aid	-	90.87	-	-	-	90.87
	b. Aid to Voluntary Agencies Working in the Field for Physically and Mentally Handicapped	17.50	-	-	-	-	17.50
	c. Scholarship to Handicapped	79.30	-	-	-	-	79.30
	d. Assistance to Handicapped for Training and Self Employment	-	15.00	-	-	-	15.00
	e. Award to Voluntary Agencies & Social Workers	-	1.50	-	-	-	1.50
	f. Stipend to Handicapped Persons	1.25	-	-	-	-	1.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	g. Resource Centre	8.75	-	-	-	-	8.75
	h. Aid to Voluntary Agencies for Special School to Mentally Retarded	7.50	-	-	-	-	7.50
	Total ii	114.30	107.37	-	-	-	221.67
102	iii. Child Welfare						
	a. Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency	83.70	-	-	-	-	83.70
	b. Aid to Voluntary Agencies for Child Home	7.00	-	-	-	-	7.00
	c. Aid to Voluntary Agencies Destitute Home	40.00	-	-	-	-	40.00
	d. Award to Voluntary Agencies and Social Workers	-	3.00	-	-	-	3.00
	Total iii	130.70	3.00	-	-	-	133.70
	iv. Women Welfare						
	a. Aid to Voluntary Agencies for Rehabilitation & Training of Women	37.50	-	-	-	-	37.50
	b. Mentally Retarded Women Home	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
	c. State Rescue Home & Maintenance of District Rescue Home	-	-	11.00	-	-	11.00
	Total iv	47.50	-	11.00	-	-	58.50
200	v. Training and Rehabilitation of Beggars	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.50
	vi. Old and Disabled home	44.00	-	-	-	-	44.00
200	vii. Others Schemes						
	a. Probation Services	1.50	-	-	-	-	1.50
	c. Opium Eradication Programme	31.36	-	-	-	-	31.36
	Total vii	32.86	-	-	-	-	32.86
	Total Social Welfare	379.86	110.37	11.00	-	-	501.23
227 223600	K. Nutrition	4720.72	-	-	-	-	4720.72
225200	L. Sainik Board Self Employment for Ex-Servicemen	52.00	-	-	-	-	52.00
	Total Social & Community Services	138120.29	13967.71	80367.14	11481.64	2225.00	246161.78
300 000000	XI. General Services						
342 205800	1. Stationery and Printing	43.26	-	146.20	91.13	-	280.59
	2. State/District Level Administrative Buildings						
342 205600	i. Jail Buildings	-	-	400.00	-	-	400.00
342 205301	ii. Police Buildings	-	-	300.00	-	-	300.00
	iii. Other GAD Buildings	-	-	2708.00	-	-	2708.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	iv. Revenue Buildings	-	-	273.25	-	-	273.25
	v. Judicial Buildings	-	-	231.34	-	-	231.34
	3. Computerisation and Modernisation	1000.00	-	-	-	-	1000.00
003	4. H.C.M. RIPA	25.22	22.15	109.88	-	-	157.25
	5. Administrative Reforms	-	35.00	40.00	-	-	75.00
	6. Commercial Taxes Department	-	-	430.26	-	-	430.26
	Total-- General Services	1068.48	57.15	4638.93	91.13	-	5855.69
	Grand Total	236443.37	187608.82	93342.52	307381.29	325224.00	1150000.00

Table II

## Physical Targets during Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

Item	Unit	1991-92		Eighth Plan
		Target	Achievement	1992-97 Targets
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I- Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>				
<b>A. Agriculture Production</b>				
<b>1. Area under Food Crops</b>				
<b>i. Kharif</b>				
a. Paddy	Lakh Ha.	1.10	1.40	1.00
b. Jowar	Lakh Ha.	8.70	7.07	8.00
c. Maize	Lakh Ha.	9.20	9.45	9.00
d. Bajra	Lakh Ha.	46.00	45.87	45.00
e. Small Millets	Lakh Ha.	0.30	0.30	0.30
f. Pulses & Tur	Lakh Ha.	17.05	17.67	17.80
<b>Total i</b>		<b>82.35</b>	<b>81.76</b>	<b>81.10</b>
<b>ii. Rabi</b>				
a. Wheat	Lakh Ha.	18.80	17.79	18.00
b. Barley	Lakh Ha.	2.75	2.54	2.50
c. Gram & Pulses	Lakh Ha.	14.60	10.49	15.15
<b>Total ii</b>		<b>36.15</b>	<b>30.82</b>	<b>35.65</b>
<b>Total Area under Food Crops</b>		<b>118.50</b>	<b>112.58</b>	<b>116.75</b>
<b>2. Production of Food Crops</b>				
<b>i. Kharif</b>				
a. Paddy	Lakh Tonnes	1.35	1.19	1.55
b. Jowar	Lakh Tonnes	4.35	1.57	5.45
c. Maize	Lakh Tonnes	11.80	7.64	13.35
d. Bajra	Lakh Tonnes	17.00	10.70	22.00
e. Small Millets	Lakh Tonnes	0.15	0.02	0.15
f. Pulses & Tur	Lakh Tonnes	4.65	2.01	5.20
<b>Total i</b>		<b>39.30</b>	<b>23.13</b>	<b>47.70</b>
<b>ii. Rabi</b>				
a. Wheat	Lakh Tonnes	45.00	44.78	49.50
b. Barley	Lakh Tonnes	5.30	4.39	5.25
c. Gram & Pulses	Lakh Tonnes	11.30	6.97	13.55
<b>Total ii</b>		<b>61.60</b>	<b>56.14</b>	<b>68.30</b>
<b>Total Production of Food Crops</b>		<b>100.90</b>	<b>79.27</b>	<b>116.00</b>

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>3. Commercial Crops</b>					
<b>(1) Area under Oilseeds</b>					
i. Kharif					
a. Sesamum		Lakh Ha.	3.20	6.92	3.75
b. Groundnut		Lakh Ha.	2.60	2.46	2.50
c. Castor Seed & Soyabean		Lakh Ha.	2.35	1.84	7.35
Total i			8.15	11.22	13.60
ii. Rabi					
a. Rape & Mustard		Lakh Ha.	15.50	22.23	21.00
b. Linseed		Lakh Ha.	0.60	0.38	0.50
c. Taramera		Lakh Ha.	1.40	1.64	1.40
Total ii			17.50	24.25	22.90
Total Area under Oilseeds			25.65	35.47	36.50
<b>(2) Production of Oilseeds</b>					
i. Kharif					
a. Sesamum		Lakh Tonnes	0.60	1.17	1.40
b. Groundnut		Lakh Tonnes	2.05	1.96	2.75
c. Castor Seed & Soyabean		Lakh Tonnes	2.15	1.38	9.50
Total i			4.80	4.51	13.65
ii. Rabi					
a. Linseed		Lakh Tonnes	0.20	0.18	0.20
b. Rape, Mustard & Taramera		Lakh Tonnes	15.00	22.31	26.05
Total ii			15.20	22.49	26.25
Total Production of Oilseeds			20.00	27.00	39.90
<b>(3) Cotton</b>					
i. Area		Lakh Ha.	4.00	4.74	4.50
ii. Production		Lakh Bales	8.50	8.45	13.00
<b>(4) Sugarcane</b>					
i. Area		Lakh Ha.	0.25	0.31	0.25
ii. Production		Lakh Tonnes	11.00	13.60	11.25
<b>(5) Guar</b>					
i. Area		Lakh Ha.	20.00	15.65	20.00
ii. Production		Lakh Tonnes	4.50	2.04	7.00
<b>4. HYV Programme</b>					
i. Area					
a. Paddy		Lakh Ha.	0.60	0.38	0.60
b. Jowar		Lakh Ha.	0.35	0.14	0.50
c. Maize		Lakh Ha.	0.22	0.27	0.30
d. Bajra		Lakh Ha.	15.00	14.13	18.00

	1	2	3	4	5
e. Wheat		Lakh Ha.	14.75	13.10	17.00
Total i			30.92	28.02	36.40
ii. Seed Distribution					
a. Paddy		Qtls.	1200	860	1500
b. Jowar		Qtls.	3500	1339	5000
c. Maize		Qtls.	4500	5457	6000
d. Bajra		Qtls.	38000	32578	48000
e. Wheat		Qtls.	110000	103663	170000
Total ii			157200	143897	230500
5. Other Improved Seed Distribution					
i. Kharif					
a. Moong		Qtls.	1900	2890	3500
b. Tur		Qtls.	250	77	400
c. Urad		Qtls.	1300	357	2000
d. Cowpea		Qtls.	550	98	1000
e. Moth		Qtls.	550	256	1000
f. Sesamum		Qtls.	700	572	1400
g. Groundnut		Qtls.	5000	1286	10000
h. Soyabean		Qtls.	7000	4613	18000
i. Castor Seed		Qtls.	270	275	350
j. Cotton		Qtls.	15000	16635	19000
k. Guar		Qtls.	1300	477	1700
Total-i			33820	27536	58350
ii. Rabi					
a. Barley		Qtls.	2200	1868	3300
b. Gram		Qtls.	14000	8427	22000
c. Rape & Mustard		Qtls.	17000	28677	28000
d. Peas & Toria		Qtls.	400	-	700
Total ii			33600	38972	54000
6. Fertiliser Distribution					
i. Kharif					
a. Nitrogenous (N)		Tonnes	81000	111639	140000
b. Phosphatic (P)		Tonnes	35200	65645	60000
c. Potassic (K)		Tonnes	1600	4505	4000
Total i			117800	181789	204000
ii. Rabi					
a. Nitrogenous (N)		Tonnes	175000	180304	275000
b. Phosphatic (P)		Tonnes	78000	75144	140000
c. Potassic (K)		Tonnes	3000	3692	6000
Total ii			256000	259140	421000
Total Fertiliser Distribution			373800	440929	625000



	1	2	3	4	5
7. Compost Development					
i. Urban Compost	Lakh Tonnes		5.25	6.31	7.00
ii. Rural Compost	Lakh Tonnes		46.25	54.26	53.00
iii. Green Manuring	Lakh Ha.		0.52	0.58	0.70
8. Plant Protection Measures					
i. Area Covered					
a. Kharif	Lakh Ha.		36.50	36.64	39.00
b. Rabi	Lakh Ha.		34.50	41.46	37.00
ii. Technical Grade Material					
a. Kharif	Tonnes		700	698	1200
b. Rabi	Tonnes		2300	2283	3300
B. Horticulture Development					
1. Plantation of New Orchards	Ha.		3700	5097	38000
2. Rejuvenation of Old Orchards	Ha.		1000	1276	5000
3. Distribution of Fruit Plants	Lakh No.		26.00	24.00	130.00
4. Ber Budding/ Grafting	Lakh No.		3.00	1.81	7.50
C. Assistance to SF/MF for Increasing Agricultural Production (Massive Programme)- SF/MF Benefited					
	Lakh No.		0.25	0.25	0.63
D. Soil Conservation					
1. Forest Department - Soil Conservation Works in Ravine/Hilly Areas					
	Ha.		2600	2600	6850
E. Animal Husbandry					
1. Artificial Insemination through Frozen Semen					
	Lakh No.		6.00	6.00	8.00
2. Poultry Unit	No.		300	115	1500
3. Piggery Unit	No.		180	178	900
4. Production of Eggs	Million No.		250	250	350
5. Production of Milk	000 Tonnes		4400	4400	5200
6. Production of Wool	lakh Kg.		171	171	180
7. Gopal Programme	Unit No.		280	280	400
8. Production of Meat	000 Tonnes		24.00	24.00	35.00
F. Sheep & Wool Department					
1. Extension Works					
i. Sheep Dosed	Lakh No.		80.00	109.06	400.00
ii. Sheep Castered	Lakh No.		6.00	7.33	30.00
iii. Sheep Vaccination	Lakh No.		60.00	50.72	300.00
2. Cross Breeding Programme					
i. Through Exotic Rams	No.		18000	21384	92251
ii. Through Cross Breed Rams	No.		72000	76209	458500
Total Cross Breeding Programme			90000	97593	550751

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>3. Lamb Born</b>					
i. Half Bred	No.		9000	15158	46125
ii. Quarter Bred	No.		36000	42581	227250
Total Lamb Born			45000	57739	273375
<b>4. Wool Analysis Laboratory-</b>					
Wool Samples Analysed	No.		20000	24106	125000
<b>5. Training Camps Organised</b>					
	No.		100	124	750
<b>6. Sheep Breeders Trained</b>					
	No.		3000	3902	15000
<b>G. Dairy Development</b>					
1. Distribution of Cattle Feed	000 Tonnes		75	33	465
<b>2. Organisation of Dairy</b>					
Cooperative Societies	No.		3896	3186	5141
3. Additional Membership	000 No.		416	346	529
4. Milk Collection	Lakh Litres		1938	1090	12476
5. A. I. Done	000 No.		140	111.60	1800
<b>H. Fisheries</b>					
1. Fish Seed Production	Million No.		150.00	154.00	300.00
2. Fish Production	000 Tonnes		8.00	8.36	20.00
<b>I. Forestry</b>					
<b>1. Fuelwood Plants &amp; Fodder including Rural Fuelwood Plantation &amp; Silvi Pastoral Farm</b>					
i. Plantation	Ha.		4500	4500	25000
<b>2. Reforestation of Degraded Forests - Plantation</b>					
	Ha.		2600	-	8000
<b>3. Economic Plantation</b>					
i. Raising of Plantation	Ha.		640	640	8800
<b>4. National Social Forestry Project</b>					
<b>i. Farm Forestry</b>					
a. Distribution of Seedlings	Lakh No.		206	191.32	711
b. Plantation	Ha.		10395	10371	38957
<b>5. Aravalli Afforestation Programme</b>					
a. Establishment of Nurseries	No.		-	-	10
b. Raising of Plantation	Ha.		-	-	115000
<b>7. World Food Programme - Distribution of Food Units</b>					
	Lakh No.		43.00	33.96	250.00
<b>8. Demarcation &amp; Settlement of Forests</b>					
i. Survey	Sq. Km.		1000	1000	6000
ii. Fixing of Pillars	No.		10000	10000	57500
<b>J. COOPERATION</b>					
1. Short Term Loans	Creore Rs.		150.00	57.09	250.00
2. Medium Term Loans	Creore Rs.		7.00	1.33	10.00
3. Long Term Loans	Creore Rs.		40.00	47.22	50.00

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
A. Integrated Rural Development Programme					
1. Families Benefited	Lakh No.		1.42	1.32	7.45
B. JRY-Employment Generated Lakh Mandays					
			349.23	387.63	3409.00
C. Desert Development Programme					
1. Land Shaping & Moisture Conservation					
	Ha.		33275	6120	92960
2. Water Resources Development-Irrigation Potential Created					
	Ha.		5737	4207	24200
3. Afforestation & Pasture Development-					
i. Plantation in the Forestry Programme					
	Ha.		3900	12267	376627
4. Cattle Drinking Water					
i. Construction of Ponds / Kheilies for Cattle Drinking Water(Through all Agencies)					
	No.		5428	1130	13463
D. D.P.A.P.					
1. Soil Conservation - Area Treated					
	Ha.		10933	4602	63258
2. Water Resources Development-Irrigation Potential Created					
	Ha.		625	499	3688
3. Afforestation & Pasture Development					
	Ha.		3900	3966	15374
4. Construction of Kheilies					
	No.		NA	80	2500
E. Assistance to Assignees of Ceiling Surplus Land Beneficiaries					
	No.		800	1558	10000
F. Rural Development & Panchayat					
i. Construction of Rural Latrines					
	No.		12800	6887	63665
ii. Construction of Improved Chullahs					
	Lakh No.		1.45	1.89	7.25
G. Development of Women & Children in Rural Area (DWCRA)					
	No. of Groups		333	535	4440
<b>III. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL</b>					
A. Irrigation					
1. Irrigation Potential Created					
i. Multipurpose Projects					
b. Chambal Lift Schemes					
	000 Ha.		-	-	6.00
b. Mahi					
	000 Ha.		2	2.00	20.00

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>ii. Major Projects</b>					
a. I.G.N.P. Stage I & II	000 Ha.		36.00	35.80	257.06
b. Jakham	000 Ha.		0.32	0.32	2.08
c. Gurgaon Canal	000 Ha.		3.00	1.84	5.42
d. Bisalpur	000 Ha.		-	-	20.00
e. Sidhmukh/ Nohar	000 Ha.		-	-	12.00
<b>Total ii</b>			<b>39.32</b>	<b>37.96</b>	<b>296.50</b>
<b>iii) Medium Projects</b>	000 Ha.		<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>57.75</b>
<b>iv) Modernisation Projects</b>	000 Ha.		<b>-</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>2.05</b>
<b>v) Minor Irrigation - Surface Irrigation</b>	000 Ha.		<b>13.00</b>	<b>12.10</b>	<b>53.00</b>
<b>Total Irrigation Potential Created</b>			<b>58.01</b>	<b>56.16</b>	<b>435.30</b>
<b>B. Ground Water Department</b>					
1. Inventory of Weils	No.		4450	4324	20320
2. Collection of Water Samples	No.		4450	4170	19800
3. Chemical Analysis of Water Samples	No.		4450	4426	19800
4. Geophysical Sounding	No.		830	599	2150
5. Exploration Drilling	No.		28	34	1109
6. Pump Testing	No.		22	10	189
<b>C. Rajasthan Water Resource Development Corporation</b>					
1. Hydrogeological Spot Survey	No.		1200	560	5400
2. Geo-electrical Spot Survey	No.		225	229	1050
3. Drilling	Mts.		9000	11862	60000
4. Blasting in Open Weils	No.		0.50	0.30	1.50
5. Irrigation Potential Created	Ha.		1000	1135	6000
<b>D. Minor Irrigation</b>					
1. Community Lift Irrigation Scheme	No.		95	109	450
<b>E. Command Area Development</b>					
<b>1. IGNP Stage-II</b>					
<b>i. Afforestation</b>					
a. Canal side Plantation	RKM		3300	2927	36008
b. Road side Plantation	RKM		200	180	1000
c. Nurseries	No.		10	10	14
d. Block Plantation	Ha.		1500	686	7070
e. Sand dune Stabilisation	Ha.		2650	2233	18723
f. Environmental Plantation	No.		20000	20800	250000
g. Pasture Development	Ha.		1500	635	4800
h. Farm Forestry	Lakh No.		15.00	20.00	124.00
i. Fuelwood Plantation	Ha.		-	-	475
<b>ii. Roads</b>					
a. Construction of Village Roads	kms.		96.00	96.41	319.59
b. Construction of M.D.Roads	kms.		18.00	3.45	154.59
c. Improvement of MDR	kms.		37.00	18.00	83.76

	1	2	3	4	5
iii. Detailed Soil Survey	Ha.		22500	22520	118000
iv. Semi Detailed Soil Survey	000 Ha.		80.00	83.00	450.00
v. Construction of Diggies	No.		18	18	104
vi. On Farm Development					
a. Survey & Planning	000 Ha.		60.00	72.00	240.00
b. Construction of Water Courses Lining	000 Ha.		55.000	41.386	200.000
2. Chambal Project					
i. On Farm Development					
a. Survey	Ha.		5000	3450	25000
b. Planning	Ha.		5000	2026	25000
c. Construction	Ha.		4000	1147	25000
3. Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project					
i. Construction of Kuccha Water Courses	Ha.		2000	938	12600
ii. Lining	Ha.		10000	20678	24500
iii. Rapid	Ha.		12000	11833	37000
iv. Construction of Culverts	Ha.		6000	8600	28900
4. Development of Mandies in IGNP Area					
i. Sales of Plots by Mandi Committee, Bikaner	No.		500	610	3250
ii. Sales of Plots by Mandi Committee, Hanumangarh	No.		1250	210	3650
iii. Sales of Plots by Mandi Committee, Jaisalmer	No.		-	-	1800
F. Colonisation					
a) Allotment of Land	Lakh Acres		1.00	0.31	6.00
b) No. of Beneficiaries	Persons		6250	1738	37500
IV. POWER DEVELOPMENT					
A. R.S.E.B.					
1. Installed Capacity					
i. Total - Level	MW		2784.62	2775.30	1199.24(*)
2. Transmission					
i. 400 KV S/S	MVA		250.00	250.00	340.00
3. Transmission Lines-220 KV					
i. Lines Length (S/C)	Ckt. Km.		515.00	365.00	2464.00
ii. Sub-Station	MVA		450.00	500.00	2000.00
4. Transmission Lines-132 KV					
i. Lines Length (S/C)	Km.		457.00	307.62	1296.00
ii. Sub-Station	MVA		100.00	247.50	487.50
iii. Capacitors	MVAR		147.00	73.00	340.00

(\*) Including 659.05 MW from Central Projects

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>5. Sub Transmission Lines-33 KV</b>					
i. Lines Length (S/C)		Km.	1000.00	504.42	5000.00
ii. Sub-Station		MVA	250.00	194.14	1250.00
<b>6. Rural Electrification</b>					
i. Villages Electrified		No.	700	760	3750
ii. Wells Energised		No.	25000	25100	125000
<b>B. Bio-Gas - Plants Installed</b>					
		No.	5000	4130	28000
<b>C. Rajasthan Energy Dev. Agency</b>					
1. Sale of Solar Cookers		No.	7000	2480	50000
2. Installation of Gasifiers		No.	10	10	25
3. Installation SPV Pumps		No.	-	-	50
4. Wind Aerogenerator (110 KW each)		No.	-	-	10
5. Wind Mills		No.	40	16	200
6. Solar Water Heating System		LPD	55200	55200	750000
<b>V. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS</b>					
<b>A. Industry</b>					
<b>1. Industry Department</b>					
i. Registration of SSI Units		No.	2000	2741	10000
ii. Registration of Artisan Units		No.	2000	2451	10000
iii. Subsidy for Purchase of Testing Equipment(Units)		No.	155	117	1250
iv. Subsidy for Registration with BIS		No.	55	39	1000
v. Grant for Household Indust- ries-Persons to be Trained		No.	3765	2484	21000
vi. Modernisation of Looms/ New looms to be set up		No.	350	628	2000
vii. Workshed cum Housing		No.	300	464	2000
viii. Subsidy for D.G. Set		No.	42	42	450
ix. Capital Investment Subsidy		No.	N.F.	2111	10000
<b>2. Khadi and Village Industry</b>					
<b>i. Production (Level)</b>					
a. Woollen Khadi		Rs.in lakhs	2085.00	2143.87	14029.00
b. Cotton Khadi		Rs.in lakhs	1040.00	897.96	6500.00
c. Village Industries		Rs.in lakhs	18500.00	20264.23	106800.00
<b>ii. Employment (Level)</b>					
a. Khadi Industry		No.	166000	163494	167500
b. Village Industries		No.	310000	304341	320000
iii. Assistance to Village Industries(Individual Unit)		No.	3741	3726	20764
<b>3. Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation</b>					
i. Modernisation of Looms		No.	300	255	500
ii. Training to Weavers		No.	1500	1136	4450

	1	2	3	4	5
4. Rajasthan Small industries Corporation (RSIC)					
i. Carpet Training					
b)Centres		No.	10	10	10
b)Trainees		No.	250	45	1250
ii. Camel Hide Training Centre					
a. Centre		No.	1	1	1
b. Trainees		No.	5	5	5
iii. State Awards for Master Craftsmen					
		No.	-	-	150
5. Sericulture					
i. Area to be brought under Mulberry Plantation					
		Ha.	75.00	53.67	780
ii. Farmers to be Benefited					
		No.	375	293	6150
iii. Employment Generated					
		Lakh Mandays	1.00	0.60	11.20
iv. Production of Cocoon					
		Kg.	25000	3246	22000
v. Production of Raw Silk					
		Kg.	2000	148.83	17800
6. Tassar Development					
i. Maintenance of T.Arjuna					
		Ha.	158.00	158.00	738.50
ii. Rearing of Worms					
		Ha.	110.00	73.00	1250.00
iii. Production of Cocoon					
		Lakh No.	3	1.40	43
iv. Employment Generated					
		Lakh Mandays	0.45	0.45	3.75
7. Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC)					
i. Units Assisted					
		No.	4800	3555	26000
ii. Loan Sanctioned					
		Crore Rs.	150.00	162.61	1265.00
iii. Loan Disbursement					
		Crore Rs.	100.00	101.52	895.00
8. Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO)					
i. Term Loan Sanctioned					
		Lakh Rs.	3000.00	5024.85	40000.00
ii. Term Loan Disbursed					
		Lakh Rs.	2200.00	2542.97	29500.00
iii. Equity Sanctioned					
		Lakh Rs.	450.00	189.25	6500.00
iv. Equity Disbursed					
		Lakh Rs.	400.00	151.41	4500.00
v. Interest Free Sales Tax Loan - Sanctioned					
		Lakh Rs.	300.00	268.21	2000.00
vi. Interest Free Sales Tax Loan - Disbursed					
		Lakh Rs.	NF	368.59	2100.00
vii. Plots Allotted					
		No.	2000	1775	10800
viii. Central/State Subsidy Sanctioned					
		Lakh Rs.	NF	635.75	5125.00
ix. Central/State Subsidy Disbursed					
		Lakh Rs.	NF	328.39	4455.00
9. State Enterprises					
i. Salt Trading Scheme(Salt)					
		Lakh Qtls.	18.00	13.70	60.00
ii. Sodium Sulphate Trading Scheme					
a. Crude Sodium Sulphate		Tonnes	10000	11000	40000

	1	2	3	4	5
iv. Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd.					
a. Rectified Spirit (liquor)	LML		40.00	42.46	200.00
b. Cane Crushed	Lakh Qtis.		12.00	8.86	60.00
c. Beet Crushed	Lakh Qtis.		2.50	2.24	12.50
d. Sugar	Lakh Qtis.		1.30	0.89	6.50
B. Minerals					
1. Mines & Geology Department					
i. Intensive Prospecting & Minerals Survey Scheme					
a. Reconnaissance	Sq.Km.		4000	4430	21500
b. Regional Geological Mapping	Sq.Km.		445	451.70	2425
c. Detailed Geological Mapping	Sq.Km.		25.20	25.78	140.00
d. Drilling	Meters		7200.00	8473.65	35000.00
iii. Rock Phosphate Investigation & Beneficiation Scheme					
a. Reconnaissance Survey	Sq.Km.		300	302	1750
b. Drilling	Meters		300.00	683.15	2250.00
v. Lignite Exploration Scheme					
a. Drilling	Meters		7000.00	7000.00	40000.00
b. Reconnaissance	Sq.Km.		400	400	2500
2. Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.					
i. Production of Phosphate					
a. Ore	Lakh Tonnes		6.00	1.82	40.10
b. Overburden (Waste Rock)	Lakh Tonnes		82.00	74.47	530.02
ii. Sale of Rock Phosphate including Concentrate					
	Lakh Tonnes		3.57	2.83	31.00
iii. Production of Concentrate					
	Lakh Tonnes		0.31	0.05	10.00
iv. Treatment of Low Grade Ore					
	Lakh Tonnes		0.74	0.07	19.35
v. Production of Gypsum					
	Lakh Tonnes		5.85	6.10	27.75
vi. Sale of Gypsum					
	Lakh Tonnes		5.75	6.42	28.00
3. Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation					
i. Production of Fluorspar	Tonnes		4400	2322	77000
ii. Production of Gypsum	Tonnes		438500	724060	4300000
iii. Production of Limestone	Tonnes		1400000	1173242	7500000
VI. TRANSPORT					
1. Roads (Level)					
i. National Highways					
a. Surfaced	Kms.		2840	2846	2846
ii. State Highways					
a. Surfaced	Kms.		7217	7098	7136
b. Unsurfaced	Kms.		30	38	-
Total-ii			7247	7136	7136



	1	2	3	4	5
<b>iii. Major District Roads</b>					
a. Surfaced		Kms.	3420	3467	3636
b. Unsurfaced		Kms.	184	169	-
<b>Total-iii</b>			<b>3604</b>	<b>3636</b>	<b>3636</b>
<b>iv. Other District &amp; Village Roads</b>					
a. Surfaced		Kms.	35627	36220	48045
b. Unsurfaced		Kms.	10132	10075	4850
<b>Total-iv</b>			<b>45759</b>	<b>46295</b>	<b>52895</b>
<b>v. Total</b>					
a. Surfaced		Kms.	49104	49631	61663
b. Unsurfaced		Kms.	10346	10282	4850
<b>Total-v</b>			<b>59450</b>	<b>59913</b>	<b>66513</b>
<b>3. Villages Connected with Roads - Population between(1971)</b>					
i. 1500 and above		No.	3091	3091	3300
ii. 1000-1500		No.	1690	1690	2407
iii. 1000 and below		No.	6655	6755	8905
<b>Total-3</b>			<b>11436</b>	<b>11536</b>	<b>14612</b>
<b>VII. Science &amp; Technology</b>					
<b>1. Environmental Education Awareness Programme</b>					
		No.	72	72	460
<b>VIII. Tourism</b>					
1. Development of Tourist Sites		No.	23	24	N.F
2. Fairs & Festivals Organised		No.	14	14	75
<b>IX. Social &amp; Community Services</b>					
<b>A. Education</b>					
<b>1. Elementary Education</b>					
<b>(1). Enrolment</b>					
<b>i. Class I-V (age group 6-11)</b>					
<b>a. Total Enrolment</b>					
i. Boys		000 No.	3591	3597	4168
ii. Girls		000 No.	1662	1693	2652
<b>Total a</b>			<b>5253</b>	<b>5290</b>	<b>6820</b>

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>b. Percentage of Enrolment</b>					
i. Boys		%	120.50	120.75	125.00
ii. Girls		%	59.10	60.23	83.60
Total b			91.00	91.28	104.60
<b>c. Enrolment of SC</b>					
i. Boys		000 No.	588	597	727
ii. Girls		000 No.	185	195	245
Total c			773	792	972
<b>d. Percentage of Enrolment</b>					
i. Boys		%	115.50	117.29	127.50
ii. Girls		%	38.70	40.88	45.40
Total d			78.40	80.24	87.70
<b>e. Enrolment of ST</b>					
i. Boys		000 No.	409	416	522
ii. Girls		000 No.	128	134	195
Total e			537	550	717
<b>f. Percentage of Enrolment</b>					
i. Boys		%	113.90	116.20	129.80
ii. Girls		%	36.90	38.62	49.60
Total f			76.10	77.90	90.10
<b>ii. Class VI-VIII (age group 11-14)</b>					
<b>a. Total Enrolment</b>					
i. Boys		000 No.	1257	1262	1580
ii. Girls		000 No.	421	415	515
Total a			1678	1677	2095
<b>b. Percentage of Enrolment</b>					
i. Boys		%	79.20	79.57	86.00
ii. Girls		%	28.20	27.87	29.60
Total b			54.50	54.54	58.60
<b>c. Total Enrolment SC</b>					
i. Boys		000 No.	197	199	250
ii. Girls		000 No.	35	37	41
Total c			232	236	291

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>d. Percentage of Enrolment</b>					
i. Boys		%	72.60	73.43	79.60
ii. Girls		%	13.80	14.62	14.00
<b>Total d</b>			44.20	45.04	47.80
<b>e. Total Enrolment ST</b>					
i. Boys		000 No.	133	134	179
ii. Girls		000 No.	26	26	31
<b>Total e</b>			159	160	210
<b>f. Percentage of Enrolment</b>					
i. Boys		%	69.63	70.17	81.00
ii. Girls		%	14.13	14.13	14.40
<b>Total f</b>			42.40	42.66	48.00

## 2. Secondary Education

### (1). High/Higher Secondary Classes

#### i. Expansion of Facilities

a. Upgradation of UPS to Secondary Schools	No.	131	141	300
b. Hostels	No.	4	(4)	(4)
c. Introduction of Subjects	No.	20	22	40
d. Upgradation of Schools Under 10+2	No.	62	62	200

#### ii. Opening of Additional Sections

a. Vocational Programme	Schools No.	20	20	25
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## 3. Adult Education

### i. Centres

a. Central Programme	No.	11600	-	-
b. State Programme	No.	3400	2671	-
c. Others(Voluntary Agencies)	No.	2710	236	-
d. Border Area Development Programme	No.	900	880	900
e. Universities	No.	650	235	-
f. Nehru Yuvak Kendra	No.	-	3299	3300

<b>Total i</b>		19260	7321	4200
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### ii. Enrolment

a. Central Programme	Lakh No.	3.48	-	-
b. State Programme	Lakh No.	1.02	0.81	-
c. Others(Voluntary Agencies)	Lakh No.	0.81	0.07	10.00
d. Border Area Dev. Prog.	Lakh No.	0.27	0.26	2.70
e. Universities	Lakh No.	0.20	0.07	1.00
f. Total Literacy Campaign in Districts	Lakh No.	8.00	4.21	67.12
g. Nehru Yuvak Kendra	Lakh No.	-	1.00	4.95

1	2	3	4	5
h. M. P. F. L.	Lakh No.	-	-	25.00
Total ii		13.78	6.42	110.77
iii. Total Literacy Campaign- Districts to be covered	No.	3(4)	3(4)	26(30)
4. College Education				
i. Introduction of New Subject	No.	10	10	50
ii. New Colleges	No.	5	4	3
iii. Development of Women Education	Colleges	4	4	15
iv. N.S.S. - Students	No.	40000	40000	175000
v. Development of SC/ST Students	Colleges	21	21	25
5. Technical Education				
i. Polytechnics				
a. Institutions	No.	19	19	22
b. Intake Capacity-Diploma	No.	1450	1450	1750
c. Post Diploma Courses	No.	80	80	100
ii. Food Craft Institute				
a. Institutions	No.	(2)	(2)	1(3)
b. Intake Capacity	No.	(220)	(220)	80(300)
B. Medical & Health				
1. Hospitals				
i. Urban	No.	199	199	207
ii. Rural	No.	15	15	15
2. Dispensaries				
i. Urban	No.	256	256	301
ii. Rural	No.	20	20	20
3. Beds				
i. Urban	No.	18909	18909	20877
ii. Rural	No.	13288	13288	19108
4. Health Centres				
i. Sub Centres	No.	8000	8000	N. F.
ii. Primary Health Centres	No.	1373	1373	1723
iii. Community Health Centres	No.	215	216	371
5. Family Welfare Programme				
i. Sterilisation	Lakh No.	2.25	1.73	N. F.
ii. IUD Insertions	Lakh No.	2.50	1.57	N. F.
iii. Nirodh Users	Lakh No.	4.50	N.R.	N. F.
iv. OP Users	Lakh No.	0.70	N.R.	N. F.
6. Ayurved				
i. B-class Dispensaries	No.	3014	3014	3139
ii. A Class Non Bedded Hospitals	No.	583	583	585
iii. A Class Bedded Hospitals	No.	77	77	81
v. Beds	No.	971	971	1011

	1	2	3	4	5
C. Rural Water Supply Scheme					
1. Villages Covered	No.		1000	1188	2636
D. Housing & Urban Development					
1. EWS Houses	No.		900	5	N. F.
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme- Houses	No.		744	260	N. F.
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme - Houses	No.		275	255	N. F.
4. Assistance for Construction of Rural Houses	No.		18000	18344	134400
5. Housing Board- Construction of Houses	No.		8530	8054	90000
6. Loan for House Construction by RSCHF Ltd.	No.		700	263	11610
7. Slum Improvement - Persons Benefited	No.		47650	62834	310476
8. Conversion of Dry Latrines Into Flush Latrines	No.		22000	22201	250000
9. Nehru RozGajar Yojana					
i. Urban Micro Enterprises - Persons Benefited	No.		6441	4162	102600
ii. Housing & Shelter Upgradation - Dwelling Units	No.		15403		119396
iii. Urban Wage Employment Employment Generated	Lakh Mandays		4.60	6.11	58.24
E. Labour and Labour Welfare					
1. Craftsmen Training					
i. Industrial Training					
Institutes-(ITIs)	No.		56	56	58
ii. Intake Capacity	No.		6648	7108	8084
iii. Vocational Training cum Production Centres					
a. Training Centres	No.		(4)	(4)	(4)
b. Total Seats	No.		(240)	(240)	(240)
2. Bonded Labourers					
Rehabilitated	No.		50	60	250
3. Inspection of Factories					
No.			13452	13452	85000
H. Welfare of Backward Classes					
1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes					
i. Scholarship to Pre-matric Students					
No.			16522	16522	190891
ii. Construction. of Girls Hostel Buildings					
No.			1	1	5
iii. Maintenance of Hostels					
No.			12	13	70
iv. Stipends to Unemployed Graduates & Post Graduates					
No.			40	10	200
v. Hostels for Persons Engaged in Unclean Occupation					
No.			5	5	20
vi. Incentives to Girls Students at Elementary Stage					
No.			7500	7500	45700

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>2. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes</b>					
<b>i. Scholarship to Pre-matric Students</b>					
	No.	13913	13913	84847	
<b>ii. Maintenance of Hostels</b>					
	No.	11	10	46	
<b>iii. Pre-exam. Training Centres</b>					
	No.	13	13	10	
<b>iv. Incentives to Girls Students at Elementary Stage</b>					
	No.	5000	5000	30700	
<b>v. Stipend to Unemployed Graduates &amp; Post Graduates</b>					
	No.	38	-	190	
<b>3. Welfare of DT &amp; NT</b>					
<b>i. Scholarship to Pre-matric Students</b>					
	No.	1304	1304	7956	
<b>ii. Maintenance of Hostels</b>					
	No.	2	2	4	
<b>iii. Incentives to Girls Students at Elementary Stage</b>					
	No.	500	500	3070	
<b>iv. Special Integrated Project for DT/NT</b>					
	Schemes	320	186	210	
<b>I. Social Welfare</b>					
<b>1. Assistance for Prosthetic Aid- Persons Benefited</b>					
	No.	1744	1831	9087	
<b>2. Handicapped Scholarships</b>					
	No.	2400	2336	15860	
<b>3. Assistance to Handicapped for Self employment</b>					
	No.	300	300	1500	
<b>4. Stipend to Handicapped Persons</b>					
	No.	10	-	50	
<b>J. Nutrition</b>					
<b>1. Safe Delivery Kits</b>					
	Lakh No.	0.75	0.75	7.05	
<b>2. Training of Traditional Birth Attendant</b>					
	No.	150	150	1400	
<b>3. ICDS Beneficiaries</b>					
	Lakh No.	2.74	1.24	8.95	

Table III

## Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 : Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub Head of Development	Central Share (%)	Expenditur 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Agriculture &amp; Allied Services</b>			
<b>A. Agriculture Production</b>			
<b>1. Cotton</b>			
1. Intensive Cotton Development Programme	50	42.45	458.23
<b>2. Oilseeds</b>			
i. National Oilseed Development Project	75	466.11	2402.95
<b>3. Pulses Development</b>			
i. Pulses Development Programme		155.22	895.40
<b>4. Eradication of Pest and Diseases in Endemic Areas</b>			
	50	4.36	50.00
<b>5. Intensive Maize Demonstration in SC/ST Cultivator Area</b>			
	100	4.29	27.25
<b>6. Estt. of Farmers Agro-Service Centre for Custom Hiring &amp; Popularisation of Improved Agriculture Implements</b>			
	50	-	-
<b>7. Minor Irrigation Water Injecting Devices</b>			
	50	-	45.50
<b>8. Rice Minikits Demonstration including Propagation of new technology</b>			
	100	-	2.50
<b>9. National Watershed Development Project</b>			
	100	861.66	25000.00
<b>10. Special Foodgrains Production Programme-Gram</b>			
	100	31.02	325.00
<b>11. Special Foodgrain Production Programme-Maize, Wheat, Moong, Bajra</b>			
	100	390.10	2454.00
<b>12. Land Use Board</b>			
	100	3.59	40.00
<b>13. Minikits Demonstration Programme of Maize and Millets</b>			
	100	13.42	55.00
<b>14. Strengthening of Analytical facilities in State</b>			
	50	-	12.50
<b>15. Fertilizer Subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers</b>			
	100	251.80	1500.00
<b>16. Promotion of Agriculture Mechanisation</b>			
	100	-	15.00

	1	2	3	4
17. Opening of Additional Retail Outlets in 11 Districts	100	-		15.00
18. Strengthening of Fertilizer Testing Laboratory	100	-		5.00
19. Integrated Pest Management Centre	50	-		175.25
20. Agriculture Machinery Training & Evaluation Centre	75	-		285.00
<b>Total Agriculture Production</b>			<b>2224.02</b>	<b>33763.58</b>

#### B. Horticulture Department

1. Integrated Dev. of Tropical & Arid Zone Fruit for Rejuvenation of Old Orchards	50	-		NF
2. Central Sector Scheme for Production of Fruit and Vegetable- Distribution of Vegetable Minikits	100		0.48	NF
3. Drip Irrigation & Mulching	50		1.82	NF
4. Scheme for Implementation of Drip Irrigation System	50		20.00	NF
5. Integrated Production on Tropical Arid Zone				
i. Mulching	50	-		NF
ii. Green House	50	-		NF
6. Integrated Programme for Development of Spices	20		15.82	NF
7. Spices Board- Spices Development Programme	100		4.23	NF
8. Integrated Horticulture Development Programme - Sikar District (NHB)				
i. Establishment	50		2.03	28.75
ii. Development	100			74.00
9. Establishment of Nutrition Gardens in Rural areas (NHB)	100		10.24	NF
<b>Total Horticulture Department</b>			<b>54.62</b>	<b>102.75</b>

#### C. Soil Conservation

1. Forest Department				
i. River Valley Project Chambal, Dantiwara & Kadana	100		470.00	2500.00
ii. River Valley Project, Sahibi	100		550.00	3000.00
<b>Total Soil Conservation</b>			<b>1020.00</b>	<b>5500.00</b>



	1	2	3	4
<b>D. Animal Husbandry</b>				
1. Vaccination of Cattle & Buffaloes against Foot and Mouth Disease		50	2.00	13.15
2. Special Animal Husbandry Programme to Assist Small & Marginal Farmers				
i. Project Cell		50	2.10	14.35
ii. Poultry/Piggery Production Programme		50	10.74	87.95
3. Epidemiological Cell		50	1.27	9.55
4. Expansion of Livestock (Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance)		50	10.29	84.05
5. Sample Survey for Estimation of Livestock Production		50	8.21	75.75
6. Veterinary Council		50	1.53	10.05
7. Operation of Rinderpest zero Programme		100	23.20	225.00
8. Fodder Development Farm		50	4.00	-
<b>Total Animal Husbandry</b>			<b>63.34</b>	<b>519.85</b>
<b>E. Sheep &amp; Wool Department</b>				
1. Special Livestock Production Programme		50	13.15	92.56
2. Strengthening Sheep Breeding Farm		50	22.46	124.50
3. Grant-in-aid to Wool Federation		50	7.50	20.01
<b>Total Sheep &amp; Wool</b>			<b>43.11</b>	<b>237.07</b>
<b>F. Dairy Development</b>				
1. Special Livestock Production		50	60.00	300.00
2. Assistance to DCS to make them viable		50	-	800.00
<b>Total Dairy Development</b>			<b>60.00</b>	<b>1100.00</b>
<b>G. Fisheries</b>				
1. Development of Inland Fisheries- Statistics		100	0.82	15.00
2. Fish Farm Development Agency		50	10.18	75.00
3. Sewage-fed Fish Farm		100	-	5.00

	1	2	3	4
4. Group Accident Insurance Scheme		50	-	1.25
Total Fisheries			11.00	96.25
<b>H. Forestry</b>				
1. Development of Infrastructure for the Protection of Forest from Biotic Interferences		50	3.09	100.00
2. Social Forestry Rural Fuel-wood Plantation Including Silvi-pastoral and Area oriented Fuel & Fodder Scheme		50	250.00	1500.00
3. Development of Minor Forest Products		100	30.00	187.50
4. Decentralised People's Nursery		100	98.73	500.00
5. Integrated Waste Land Development project for Bikaner & Ganganagar		100	27.41	299.75
6. Integrated Waste Land Development Project - Harsh Eco - Development		100	41.65	173.72
7. Integrated Waste Land Dev. Project for Singhana Guda Gap		100	95.28	248.00
8. Aerial Seedling		100	24.20	130.00
9. Tiger Project, Ranthambhore		50	61.35	612.00
10. Tiger Project, Sariska		50	39.41	489.00
11. Development of Ghana Bird Sanctuary		50	12.16	250.00
12. Desert National Park		50	11.94	225.00
13. Seed Development Project		100	3.15	125.00
14. Development of Other Sanctuaries		50	54.76	875.00
15. Improvement of Zoos		50	-	200.00
16. I.W.D.P. in Watershed of Parwati & Parwan Project		100	86.00	299.00
17. I.W.D.P. in watershed of Parwan Newaj Project		100	93.46	252.75
18. I.W.D.P. for Eco-restoration in Jhadooal- Kotra		100	70.00	266.30
Total Forestry			1002.59	6733.02
I. Storage & Warehousing		50	17.00	125.00

	1	2	3	4
<b>J. Cooperation</b>				
<b>1. Credit Cooperatives</b>				
i. Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund	100		40.00	500.00
ii. Loan to CC Banks/Apex Banks to Cover Overdues	50		32.00	300.00
iii. Scheme for Integrated Coop. Development Project	100		0.50	1742.76
iv. National Agriculture Relief Fund	50		-	5.00
<b>Total Credit Cooperatives</b>			<b>72.50</b>	<b>2547.76</b>
<b>2. Warehousing and Marketing</b>				
i. Additional Share Capital to Primary Marketing Societies	100		46.00	360.00
ii. Construction of Rural LAMPS/Marketing Godowns	75		187.56	220.00
iii. Purchase of Shares by LAMPS	100		20.00	65.00
iv. Purchase of Transport Vehicles by RTADCF	100		6.88	65.00
v. Purchase of Transport Vehicles by Marketing Societies	100		-	90.00
vi. Margin Money to RAJFED	100		30.00	150.00
vii. Margin Money Requirement for Agriculture Inputs (RTADCF)	100		N.A.	120.00
viii. Technical & Promotional Cell	100		0.68	15.00
<b>Total Warehousing and Marketing</b>			<b>291.12</b>	<b>1085.00</b>
<b>3. Processing Units</b>				
i. Small Scale processing Units	80		-	75.00
ii. Large Scale Processing Units	75		1140.37	5639.50
<b>Total Processing Units</b>			<b>1140.37</b>	<b>5714.50</b>
<b>4. Consumer Cooperatives</b>				
<b>i. Urban Consumer Stores</b>				
a. Departmental Stores	100		9.80	67.50
b. Janta Shops	100		7.05	63.75
c. Rehabilitation of Weak Stores	100		-	75.00
d. University and College Stores	100		-	7.50
ii. Distribution of Consumer Articles in Rural Areas	100		41.35	397.50
iii. Distribution Centres cum Godowns at Regional Level by CONFED	100		-	50.00

	1	2	3	4
iv. Diversification of CONFED Activities	100	-		10.00
v. Establishment of Manufacturing Processing units to Upphokta Sangh	100	-		10.00
vi. Construction of Godowns of Upphokta Sangh	100	-		10.00
<b>Total Consumer Cooperatives</b>			<b>58.20</b>	<b>691.25</b>
5. Subsidy to SC/ST Members of Cooperative Societies	100		56.16	300.00
6. Industrial Cooperatives	100		0.45	-
<b>Total Cooperation</b>			<b>1618.80</b>	<b>10338.51</b>
<b>Total Agriculture &amp; Allied Services</b>			<b>6114.48</b>	<b>58516.03</b>
<b>II. Rural Development</b>				
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme	50		1738.70	17713.00
2. Desert Development Programme	100		3995.00	53876.00
3. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	80		7580.42	100000.00
4. Drought Prone Area Programme	50		257.00	3690.00
5. Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	100		13.11	213.93
6. Rural Development & Panchayats				
i. Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj	50		322.91	4097.00
ii. Improved Chulla Scheme	100		97.20	550.00
iii. Rural Latrines	100		10.00	-
7. Land Reforms				
i. Assistance to Assignees of Surplus Land	50		10.00	125.00
ii. Agriculture Census	100		4.85	67.60
iii. Board of Revenue	50		19.29	77.73
iv. Settlement	50		36.47	350.00
8. Agriculture-Reclamation Programme in Dacoity Prone Areas	100		885.45	5407.00
<b>Total Rural Development</b>			<b>14970.40</b>	<b>186167.26</b>
<b>III. Irrigation and Flood Control</b>				
1. Minor Irrigation				
i. Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics	100		4.95	35.00
ii. Purchase of Machinery(GWD)	50		N.A.	697.62

	1	2	3	4
iii. Census of Minor Irrigation Statistics	100		0.02	60.00
Total Minor Irrigation			4.97	792.62
2. Indira Gandhi Nahar Project-Stage II Construction through Border Area Development Programme	100		3421.00	43007.00
3. Area Development/Ayacut Development				
i. CAD Secretariat	50		8.77	61.06
ii. RLDC - Share Capital	50		12.50	125.00
iii. IGNP				
a. OFD Works	50		1844.18	11695.50
b. Direction & Administration, etc.	50		246.12	2097.51
c. Drainage Trials & Demonstration	50		4.41	500.00
d. Wireless Communication	50		-	75.00
Total iii			2094.71	14368.01
iv. Chambal Kota				
a. Director & Administration	50		34.48	221.63
b. On Farm Development				
i. Establishment	50		36.67	259.67
ii. Works	50		29.41	553.60
c. Warabandi	50		15.19	105.00
d. Crop Compensation	50		-	75.00
e. Wireless	50		-	22.80
Total iv			115.75	1237.70
v. Mahi	50		85.67	500.00
vi. Other Projects	50		-	200.00
Total Area Development			2317.40	16491.77
Total Irrigation & Flood Control			5743.37	60291.39
IV. Power				
1. Bio-Gas	100		92.48	848.00
2. R.E.D.A.				
i. IREP	100	]		75.00
ii. Wind Energy	100	]	38.97	20.00
iii. Urza Gram	100	]		50.00
Total Power			131.45	993.00

	1	2	3	4
<b>V. Industry</b>				
<b>1. Industry Department</b>				
<b>i. Census of Small Scale Industries- Collection of Statistics/Monitoring/Evaluation</b>				
	100		9.12	77.54
<b>ii. District Industries Centres-Establishment</b>				
	50		108.00	540.00
<b>iii. Margin Money Loan for Revival of Sick Units</b>				
	50		1.15	20.00
<b>iv. Registration for Census of SSI Units</b>				
	100		1.24	-
<b>v. Development of Salt Areas</b>				
	59		6.22	212.31
<b>vi. Handi-crafts Development</b>				
<b>a. Craft centre for Handi-Craft Development</b>				
	75			37.50
<b>vii. Handloom Development in Cooperative Sector</b>				
<b>a. Assistance for Modernisation/Renovation/Purchase of Looms</b>				
	50		7.50	60.00
<b>b. Special Rebate of 10% of Sale of Handloom Cloth</b>				
	50		19.98	129.00
<b>c. Share Capital Assistance to Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies</b>				
	50		0.67	15.00
<b>d. Renovation of Showrooms</b>				
	100		2.58	125.00
<b>e. Construction of Common Workshed</b>				
	100		-	125.00
<b>f. Technical &amp; Promotional Cell</b>				
	100		2.04	21.00
<b>g. Workshed-cum-housing</b>				
	100		19.00	75.00
<b>h. Thrift Fund Scheme</b>				
	50		0.20	2.50
<b>i. Enforcement(Establishment)</b>				
	100		6.39	40.00
<b>j. Marketing Development Assistance Scheme</b>				
	50		24.24	200.00
<b>k. Subsidy for Sale of Janta Cloth</b>				
	100		201.58	1500.00
<b>l. Woollen Handloom Project (RRBSS)</b>				
	50		-	212.50
<b>m. Investment in Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies</b>				
	100		13.60	150.00
<b>n. Investment in RRBSS (Share capital)</b>				
	100		26.93	250.00
<b>Total vii</b>			<b>324.71</b>	<b>2905.00</b>
<b>Total Industry Department</b>			<b>450.44</b>	<b>3792.35</b>

	1	2	3	4
<b>2. Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation</b>				
i. Subsidy on Janta Cloth	100		96.99	765.00
ii. Rebate on Handloom Cloth	50		-	16.50
iii. Woollen Handloom Development Project	50		-	130.00
iv. Market Development Assistance	50		-	160.00
<b>Total Rajasthan Handloom</b>			<b>96.99</b>	<b>1071.50</b>
<b>3. RAJSIICO-</b>				
i. Opening of Emporium	50		-	50.00
ii. Craft Development Centre, Jodhpur	75		-	16.60
<b>4. RIICO</b>				
i. Infrastructure Development in NIDs	50		-	400.00
ii. Equity for Growth Centre	67		200.00	3200.00
<b>Total RIICO</b>			<b>200.00</b>	<b>3600.00</b>
<b>Total Industry</b>			<b>747.43</b>	<b>8530.45</b>

#### VI. Transport

<b>1. Roads</b>				
i. Inter-State Roads	100		298.34	3900.00
ii. Central Road Fund	100		598.26	12000.00
iii. Strategic Border Roads	100		403.95	1500.00
iv. Roads in Special Problem Areas	50		159.00	1700.00
v. Roads of Economic Importance	50		2.72	N.F.
<b>Total Roads</b>			<b>1462.27</b>	<b>19100.00</b>
<b>2. Road Transport- Central Contribution against State's Share Capital</b>				
	33		101.70	2251.00
<b>Total Transport</b>			<b>1563.97</b>	<b>21351.00</b>

#### VII. Scientific Services and Research

1. Entrepreneurship Development Project, Jodhpur	100		4.47	75.00
2. Rajasthan State Council on Science & Technology	100		10.77	160.00

	1	2	3	4
3. Grant in aid to Different Projects Sanctioned by G.O.I.	100		9.43	NF
4. Subsidy to CETP	50		35.00	200.00
<b>Total Scientific Services and Research</b>			<b>59.67</b>	<b>435.00</b>
<b>VIII. Economic Services</b>				
1. Strengthening of Planning Machinery				
i. State Planning Machinery	67		2.20	200.00
ii. District Planning Machinery	50		2.54	313.10
<b>Total Strengthening of Planning Machinery</b>			<b>4.74</b>	<b>513.10</b>
2. Statistics				
i. Timely Reporting Scheme of Estimation of Area and Production of Crops	50		10.78	72.45
ii. Improvement of Crop Statistics	50		5.03	35.50
iii. Third Economic Census	100		10.66	79.45
<b>Total Statistics</b>			<b>26.47</b>	<b>187.40</b>
3. Tourism-Development of Tourist Sites	100		158.00	1500.00
4. Food & Civil Supply-Providing Grant-in-Aid to Cooperative Societies	100		20.00	187.00
<b>Total Economic Services</b>			<b>209.21</b>	<b>2387.50</b>
<b>IX. Social &amp; Community Services</b>				
A. Education				
1. Elementry Education				
i. Integrated Education for Disabled Children	100		14.62	303.19
ii. Experimental Project of Non-formal Education for Children of 6-14 age group for Universalisation of Elementary Education	50		142.98	1804.02
iii. Non-formal Education Centres for Girls only	90		184.60	2847.02
iv. Operation Black Board	100		3629.52	22894.83
v. National Population Education Project	100		2.48	16.65



	1	2	3	4
vi. Chhabra Project		100	10.34	77.35
vii. Border Area Development Programme (BADP)		100	668.65	2421.21
viii. District Institute of Education and Training-DIET		100	585.08	3800.66
ix. Environmental Orientation to Social Education		100	4.01	87.24
x. Strengthening of SIERT		50	1.43	25.00
Total Elementary Education			5243.71	34277.17
<b>2. Secondary Education</b>				
i. National Scholarship at the Secondary Stage for Talented Children of Rural Areas		100	-	2.80
ii. English Integrated Shiksha		100	2.24	14.49
iii. Award of Scholarship to the Students of High/Higher Secondary Schools Studying Sanskrit		100	0.60	3.00
iv. Vocationalisation of Secondary Education		50	467.18	2558.82
v. Establishment of Institute of Advance Study in Education/Centre for Teacher Education		100	48.32	144.40
vi. District Centre for English in SIERT		100	2.63	18.53
vii. Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST		100	10.76	53.80
viii. Improvement of Science Education		100	55.54	607.20
Total Secondary Education			587.27	3403.04
<b>3. Special Education (Adult)</b>				
i. Rural Functional Literacy Project		100	123.10	112.00
ii. Strengthening of Administrative Structure for Implementation of National Adult Education Programme		100	77.86	500.00
iii. Post Literacy & Follow up (JSN)		100	99.76	1662.50
iv. Total Literacy campaign		66.66	-	4233.77
v. Border Area Development		100	46.42	481.25
Total Special Education (Adult)			347.14	6989.52
Total Elementary, Secondary and Adult Education			6178.12	44669.73

	1	2	3	4
4. College Education				
i. National Scholarship	100		5.86	30.00
ii. National Loan Scholarship	100		0.25	55.00
iii. National Service Scheme	58		32.29	125.00
Total College Education			38.40	210.00
5. Sanskrit Education- Financial Assistance to Eminent Sanskrit Pandits	100		0.26	1.45
6. Archaeology & Museums- Implementation of Antiquit- ies & Art Treasures Act, 1972	100		4.69	36.00
9. M.R.E.C., Jaipur	50		5.98	130.00
10. Sports and Youth Services- Sports Department	50		119.75	300.00
11. Technical Education (Poly.)	100		27.30	N.F.
Total Education			6374.50	45347.18
B. Medical & Health				
1. National Malaria Eradica- tion Programme (Rural & Urban)	50		284.97	2238.85
2. National Leprosy Eradica- tion Programme	100		40.32	202.70
3. National Trachoma & Blind- ness Control Programme	100		32.11	316.90
4. National T.B Control Programme	50		47.97	250.00
5. Guineaworm Eradication Programme	50		1.97	28.00
6. National School Health Services	100		-	2.00
7. Epidemiological Laboratory	100		-	25.00
8. Control of AIDS Programme	100		-	40.01
9. National Family Welfare Programme	100		4900.76	39573.83
10. Employees State Insurance Schemes (ESI)	85		45.50	366.45
11. Extension of ESI Scheme to new Geographical Areas	100		6.97	156.10
Total Medical & Health			5360.57	43196.84
C. Regional Institute of Maternal & Child Health	100		8.12	160.00
D. Ayurved				
1. PG in Komar Bhartya & Basic Principle	100		1.00	50.00

	1	2	3	4
<b>E. Sewerage and Water Supply-</b>				
1. Normal ARWSP	100		2791.00	20000.00
2. Desert ARWSP	100		1392.00	10000.00
3. Water Supply in SC/ST Habitation	100		308.76	2500.00
4. Rajasthan Guineaworm Eradication Programme	N.F.		300.00	867.00
5. To Cover No Source Problem Villages	100		1162.42	-
6. Monitoring & Investigation Cell	100		-	50.00
<b>Total Sewerage &amp; Water Supply</b>			<b>5954.18</b>	<b>33417.00</b>
<b>F. Urban Development</b>				
1. National Capital Region	50		438.50	1700.00
2. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns	50		50.00	250.00
3. Planning & Monitoring Cell (NCR)	100		8.62	70.00
4. Protection of Civil Rights Act-Liberation of Scaveng- ers-Conversion of Dry Lat- rines Into Flush Latrines	50		225.00	1765.00
5. Urban Basic Service for Poor	50		96.40	500.00
6. Nehru Rozgar Yojana				
a. Urban Micro Enterprises	50		67.32	1758.00
b. Urban Wage Employment	80		381.48	2056.99
c. Housing & Shelter Upgradation	80		NA	-
d. Establishment	50		34.03	348.30
e. Training	100		39.02	440.00
f. Assistance to NGOs	100		-	49.83
g. Strengthening of Urban Local Bodies	100		-	161.83
<b>Total 6 - Nehru Rozgar Yojana</b>			<b>521.85</b>	<b>4814.95</b>
<b>Total Urban Development</b>			<b>1340.37</b>	<b>9099.95</b>
<b>G. Labour and Labour Welfare</b>				
1. Craftsmen Training Scheme				
a. Upgradation of IITs in Minority(Other than SC/ST) Areas	100		5.27	-
b. Border Area Development Programme	100		178.93	NF
<b>Total Craftsmen Training Scheme</b>			<b>184.20</b>	<b>-</b>

	1	2	3	4
<b>2. Employment</b>				
a. Computerisation of Employment Exchanges		50	-	8.00
b. Special Employment Cell for Physically Handicapped Persons		100	2.34	25.50
3. Bonded labour- Relief to Bonded Labourers		50	0.05	31.50
<b>Total Labour and Labour Welfare</b>			<b>186.59</b>	<b>65.00</b>
<b>H. Welfare of Backward Classes</b>				
<b>1. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes</b>				
<b>a. Education</b>				
i. Girl's Hostels Construction		50	8.56	51.37
ii. Pre-Examination Training Centres		50	-	265.00
iii. Construction of Boys Hostel Buildings		50	-	60.72
<b>Total a</b>			<b>8.56</b>	<b>377.09</b>
<b>2. Economic Upliftment</b>				
a. Special Central Assistance for Integrated Tribal Development Project		100	899.55	N.F.
b. Special Central Assistance- Tribal Project under MADA		100	325.75	3500.00
c. Special Central Assistance for Saharia Primitive Tribes		100	21.34	275.00
d. MADA Cluster		100	11.30	110.00
e. Special Central Assistance for Scattered Tribes		100	68.25	870.00
f. Extension of TRI Scheme		50	1.89	44.00
g. Construction of Hostel Buildings		50	25.68	183.75
<b>Total Economic Upliftment</b>			<b>1353.76</b>	<b>4982.75</b>
<b>Total Welfare of Schedule Tribes</b>			<b>1362.32</b>	<b>5359.84</b>
<b>3. Welfare of Scheduled Castes</b>				
<b>a. Education-</b>				
Post-Matric Scholarships (including ST)		100	225.47	879.63
b. Book Bank for Medical and Engineering College Students		50	1.00	12.50

	1	2	3	4
c. Share Capital to Scheduled Caste Cooperative Development Corporation	49		25.70	40.01
d. Matching Assistance for Promotional Activities of Scheduled Castes Cooperative Development Corporation	50		9.72	62.60
e. Hostels/Scholarships to Students of Persons Engaged In Uncleaned Occupations	50		3.22	66.04
f. Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan	100		1129.14	6150.00
g. Construction of Girls Hostel Buildings	50		-	72.98
h. Construction of Boys Hostel Buildings	50		-	78.43
i. Rehabilitation of Scavengers	100		NA	-
<b>Total Welfare of Scheduled Castes</b>			<b>1394.25</b>	<b>7362.19</b>
<b>Total Welfare of Backward Classes</b>			<b>2756.57</b>	<b>12722.03</b>
<b>I. Social Welfare</b>				
1. Aid to Voluntary Agencies- Working in the Field for Destitute Homes	50		4.99	40.00
2. Aid to Voluntary Agencies for Setting up Training-cum-Rehabilitation Centres for Women	50		3.98	37.50
3. Assistance to Handicapped for Reimbursement of Petrol	100		-	5.00
4. Juvenile Justice Act	50		35.08	83.70
5. Scholarships for handicapped	100		-	450.00
6. Special Central Assistance for District Rehabilitation Centre	100		6.11	-
<b>Total Social Welfare</b>			<b>50.16</b>	<b>616.20</b>
J. Rajya Sainik Board- PEXSEM Scheme	50		4.44	52.00
<b>K. Nutrition</b>				
1. Central Wheat Based Programme	100		43.52	495.00

	1	2	3	4
2. I.C.D.S.		100	1108.31	9748.72
Total Nutrition			1151.83	10243.72
Total Social & Community Services			23188.33	154969.92
X. General Services				
1. Jail Building		50	85.70	400.00
Grand Total			52814.01	494041.55

Table IV

## Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 : Externally Aided Projects

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No. of the project with project code and name of external funding agency	Name, nature & location	Date of sanction, date of commencement of work	Terminal date of disbursement of external aid	Estimated cost a. Original b. Revised (Latest)	Pattern of funding a. State's share b. Central assistance c. Other source (to be specified)	Cumulative expenditure upto March, 92 a. State's share b. Central assistance c. Other source (to be specified)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
1.	Agriculture Development Project	Oct, 92		41100.00	20% 80%	- -
2.	Integrated Watershed Development Project (2131-IN Loan IBRD Loan-3197-IN World Bank)	Sept., 1990	Sept., 1997	7247.24	30% 70%	424.37
3.	Afforestation Project for Aravalli Hills, OECF, Japan	April, 92	March, 1997	17669.00	15% 85%	Nil
<b>IRRIGATION</b>						
4.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Project a. Loan 84-65-809 DM 12.3 M (Rs. 1334.55 lakhs) b. Financial contribution (86-70-150-DM 207 M (Rs. 292.95 lakhs)	April, 1988	31.12.93 31.12.95	a. 1923.00	a. 30% b. 70%	557.25
5.	Dam Safety, Dam Rehabilitation (Credit 2241-IN/Loan 3325-IN World Bank)	June, 1991	30.9.97	5845.00	a. 20% b. 80%	270.81
<b>COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT</b>						
6.	Afforestation & Pasture Development in IGNP Stage-II, OECF, Japan	23.1.91	1995 extendable upto 1997	10765.00	a. 15% b. 85%	1010.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.Rajasthan Agriculture Drainage Research Project Chambal, CIDA	13.2.90	April, 1996	57.54 MCD	c.	100% Grant (CIDA)	-
<b>P.W.D. ROADS</b>						
8.Strengthening & Widening of State Highways (SRP) - Alwar, Ajmer, Udaipur, Sikar Jhunjhunu, Churu, Sirohi Road Projects (Credit 1959-IN Loan 2994-IN World Bank)	6.5.89	June, 1995	a. 14893.00		a. 11565 b. 1149 c. 19073 (W. B.)	a. 1580.00 b. - c. 744.00
			b. 31787.00			
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
9.Skill Development in I.T.is, World Bank	1.4.89	31.3.95	1174.45	a. 50% b. 50%		331.72 (Total)
10.Improvement of Technical Education, World Bank	13.8.1990	31.3.95	4464.64	a. 15% b. 85%		a. 149.56 b. 847.49
<b>TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT</b>						
11.Intensive Wasteland Development in Dungarpur, SIDA	1.11.91	1996-97	2813.37	a. 10% c. 90%		a. 0.06 b. 16.78
<b>NEW PROJECTS IN PIPELINE</b>						
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
1.National Social Forestry Phase-II, World Bank, USAID			8700.00			
<b>IRRIGATION</b>						
2.Sidhmukh - Nohar, EEC			19444.00			
3.Narbada, World Bank			54800.00			
<b>PHED</b>						
4.Bisalpur Project for Jaipur, IDA			44240.00			
5.Drinking Water Supply for Saline Areas of Jhunjhunu, Churu and Ganganagar District, KFW			63460.00			



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Deflouridation Project, World Bank			40000.00		
7.	Rajasthan WSS Project for Problematic and Ravinous Areas of Chambal River, EEC			6095.00		
8.	Rural Water Supply Project for Enroute Villages of Jodhpur lift Canal			7114.00		
9.	SIDA assisted Project for Flouride Affected Villages of Nagaur District			52300.00		
TOURISM						
10.	Desert Triangle			27458.00		

Minimum Needs Programme : Outlay for Eighth Plan 1992-97

(Rs. in lakhs)

Code No.	Head/Sub Head of Development	1991-92		Eighth Plan
		Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	1992-97 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
101240600	1. Forestry & Wild Life			
	i. Fuel-Wood and Fodder Scheme	297.32	381.09	1500.00
06800	2. Rural Electrification(Total)	5740.00	5912.20	42700.00
04-800	3. Minimum Needs Programme			
	a. Rural Roads	100.00	149.71	3000.00
	b. Special Problem Area Roads	200.00	159.00	1700.00
04-337	c. M.N.P.	1950.00	1986.35	18200.00
	d. MNP Tribai Area Roads	250.00	292.40	3100.00
	Total-3	2500.00	2587.46	26000.00
345600	4. Food & Civil Supply	134.00	69.11	715.00
220201	5. Elementary Education			
001	i. Direction & Administration	13.80	12.19	268.65
052	ii. Equipment	10.79	10.79	1331.30
053	iii. Maintenance of Buildings			
	a. School Buildings	5.73	5.73	2002.20
	b. Office Buildings(DEOs)	26.06	9.85	185.20
	c. Elementary Directorate	25.00	-	-
	Total iii	56.79	15.58	2187.40
101	iv. Primary Schools			
	a. Classes I-V	469.94	455.09	4830.20
	b. Classes VI-VIII	1479.54	1377.10	14983.30
	Total iv	1949.48	1832.19	19813.50
103	v. Assistance to Local Bodies for Primary Schools	514.00	124.78	11500.15
104	vi. Inspection	169.59	29.34	2092.91
105	vii. Non-formal Education			
	a. Non-formal Centres	208.22	163.48	2120.26
	b. Shiksha Karmi Project	20.00	20.00	108.54
	c. Lok Jumbish Programme	8.33	4.10	5000.10
	d. Amount Transferred to Adult Education	-	138.72	-
	Total vii	236.55	326.30	7228.90

1	2	3	4	5
106	viii. Teachers/Other Services			
	a. State Institute of Education, Research & Training	5.00	1.48	20.00
	b. Teachers Training-DIET	9.00	6.00	45.00
	Total viii	14.00	7.48	65.00
108	ix. Scholarships & Incentives			
	a. Free Books & Stationery & Uniform	75.00	53.69	375.00
	b. Attendance Scholarship	60.00	55.26	300.00
	Total ix	135.00	108.95	675.00
	Total Elementary Education	3100.00	2467.60	45162.81
221 220204	6. Adult Education			
001	i. Direction & Administration	4.32	4.90	41.51
103	ii. Rural Functional Literacy Programme			
	a. Literacy in Rural & Urban Areas	53.79	25.18	298.63
	b. Posts Literacy & Continuous Education through JSN	-	-	59.50
	c. Complete District Literacy Programme	76.39	105.00	719.62
800	iii. Other Expenditure			
	a. Rent of Office	5.00	3.49	28.10
	b. Publicity-Use of Mass Media Experimental Programme	0.50	0.50	20.00
	c. Conference, Meetings, Workshop and Training	-	-	32.64
	Total Adult Education	140.00	139.07	1200.00
221003	7. Rural Health			
051	i. Building Programme			
	a. Construction of Buildings for Existing Sub-centres	140.00		403.00
	b. Construction of Main PHC Buildings	120.00		1403.28
	c. Addition/Alteration in Existing Rural Dispensaries for Conversion into PHCs	67.50	885.71	-
	d. Addition/Alteration Buildings for setting up of Community Health Centres	60.00		698.00
	e. Construction of Staff Quarters	176.00		554.40

1	2	3	4	5
	f. Construction of Boundary wall & Damering	5.89		54.00
	g. Construction of X-Rays Dark Room			
	Total i	569.39	885.71	3112.68
	ii. Opening of New Institutions			
101	a. Strengthening of Sub-Centres by Providing Additional Staff	100.77	95.59	1063.71
103	b. Opening of New PHCs	525.24	490.98	6618.55
103	c. Setting up of CHCs	364.49	347.78	4507.85
104	d. Strengthening of PHCs/CHCs by Providing Additional Staff	45.03	44.96	536.83
104	e. Increase of Beds in the Existing CHCs/PHCs	110.95	108.10	1569.51
104	f. Providing of Maternity Services in Rural Areas	16.04	15.94	313.83
104	g. Providing Ambulance to CHCs	27.60	28.25	350.00
104	h. Providing X-ray machines to CHCs and other Instruments	33.75	39.59	960.00
	Total ii	1223.87	1171.19	15920.28
003	iii. Employment of Male M.P.W.	82.64	61.98	1234.80
	iv. Provision for UNFPA Phase-II	50.10	56.08	194.00
	Total Rural Health	1926.00	2174.96	20461.76
	8. Rural Water Supply			
	i. Spillover Liabilities of Ongoing Water Supply Schemes	1703.12	1814.22	2500.00
	ii. Tribal Sub Plan Area	300.00	296.28	500.00
	iii. To cover all Newly Declared Revenue Villages after 1981	300.00	268.58	1500.00
	iv. Establishment Expenditure	1175.88	1066.10	8100.00
	v. O & M of R.W.S.S.	516.00	516.00	3000.00
	vi. Water Supply in SC/ST Basties	100.00	95.00	800.00
	vii. IGNP based Water Supply Schemes	202.00	951.87	2000.00
	viii. Other Tools and Plants	100.00	100.00	800.00
	ix. Rajasthan Guineaworm Eradication Project (UNICEF-GOI Assisted)	100.00	100.00	300.00
	x. Augmentation of Water Supply in Ramganj Mandi, Suket & 18 Villages of Kota District	25.00	-	1000.00
	xi. Augmentation of Water Supply in 56 Villages of Daang Area of Dholpur	25.00	-	200.00
	xii. Establishment of Laboratory for Quality Control	7.00	7.60	50.00
	xiii. Deflouridation Project with Government of India Assistance	45.00	-	2500.00

1	2	3	4	5
	xiv. Integrated Project for Rural Water Supply in Saline belt of Jhunjhunu, Churu and Sriganaganagar Districts	1.00	-	3000.00
	xv. To provide Water Supply in Dhannies/Majras etc.	-	-	1000.00
	xvi. Improvement of Mains	-	-	200.00
	xvii. Improvement of Bore Holes	-	-	200.00
	xviii. Rural Water Supply Project for Barmer District	-	-	2000.00
	xix. RWSSMB & FA & CAD	-	92.53	-
	Total Rural Water Supply	4600.00	5308.18	29650.00
	9. Rural Sanitation	40.00	40.00	200.00
03-102	10. Village Housing/House Sites Development	270.00	270.00	2016.00
04-191	11. Environmental Improvement	320.00	372.00	2040.00
227 223600	12. Nutrition	348.21	130.32	4720.72

Table-VI  
Minimum Needs Programme : Physical Targets for Eighth Plan (1992-97)

Item	Unit	1991-92		Eighth Plan
		Target	Achievement	1992-97 Targets
1	2	3	4	5
1. Fuelwood Plants & Fodder including Rural Fuelwood Plantation & Silvi Pastoral Plantation	Ha.	4500	4500	25000
2. Rural Electrification				
i. Villages Electrified	No.	300	300	1750
ii. Wells Energised	"	400	400	24000
3. Villages Connected with Roads- (Population 1971)				
i. 1500 and above	No.	3091	3091	3300
ii. 1000-1500	No.	1690	1690	2407
iii. 1000 and below	No.	6655	6755	8905
<b>Total-3</b>		<b>11436</b>	<b>11536</b>	<b>14612</b>
4. Elementary Education				
(1). Enrolment				
i. Classes I-V (age group 6-11)				
a. Total Enrolment				
i. Boys	000 No.	3591	3597	4168
ii. Girls	000 No.	1662	1693	2652
<b>Total a</b>		<b>5253</b>	<b>5290</b>	<b>6820</b>
b. Percentage of Enrolment				
i. Boys	%	120.50	120.75	125.00
ii. Girls	%	59.10	60.23	83.60
<b>Total b</b>		<b>91.00</b>	<b>91.28</b>	<b>104.60</b>
c. Enrolment of SC				
i. Boys	000 No.	588	597	727
ii. Girls	000 No.	185	195	245
<b>Total c</b>		<b>773</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>972</b>
d. Percentage of Enrolment				
i. Boys	%	115.50	117.29	127.50
ii. Girls	%	38.70	40.88	45.40
<b>Total d</b>		<b>78.40</b>	<b>80.24</b>	<b>87.70</b>

	1	2	3	4	5
e. Enrolment of ST					
i. Boys		000 No.	409	416	522
ii. Girls		000 No.	128	134	195
Total c			537	550	717
f. Percentage of Enrolment					
i. Boys		%	113.90	116.20	129.80
ii. Girls		%	36.90	38.62	49.60
Total f			76.10	77.90	90.10
ii. Classes VI-VIII (age group 11-14)					
a. Total Enrolment					
i. Boys		000 No.	1257	1262	1580
ii. Girls		000 No.	421	415	515
Total a			1678	1677	2095
b. Percentage of Enrolment					
i. Boys		%	79.20	79.57	86.00
ii. Girls		%	28.20	27.87	29.60
Total b			54.50	54.54	58.60
c. Total Enrolment SC					
i. Boys		000 No.	197	199	250
ii. Girls		000 No.	35	37	41
Total c			232	236	291
d. Percentage of Enrolment					
i. Boys		%	72.60	73.43	79.60
ii. Girls		%	13.80	14.62	14.00
Total d			44.20	45.04	47.80
e. Total Enrolment ST					
i. Boys		000 No.	133	134	179
ii. Girls		000 No.	26	26	31
Total e			159	160	210
f. Percentage of Enrolment					
i. Boys		%	69.63	70.17	81.00
ii. Girls		%	14.13	14.13	14.40
Total f			42.40	42.66	48.00
5. Adult Education					
i. Centres					
a. Central Programme		No.	11600	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5
b. State Programme	No.		3400	2671	-
c. Others(Voluntary Agencies)	No.		2710	236	-
d. Border Area Development Programme	No.		900	880	900
e. Universities	No.		650	235	-
f. Nehru Yuvak Kendra	No.		-	3299	3300
<b>Total i</b>			<b>19260</b>	<b>7321</b>	<b>4200</b>
<b>ii. Enrolment</b>					
a. Central Programme	Lakh No.		3.48	-	-
b. State Programme	Lakh No.		1.02	0.81	-
c. Others(Voluntary Agencies)	Lakh No.		0.81	0.07	10.00
d. Border Area Development Programme	Lakh No.		0.27	0.26	2.70
e. Universities	Lakh No.		0.20	0.07	1.00
f. Total Literacy Campaign in Districts	Lakh No.		8.00	4.21	67.12
g. Nehru Yuvak Kendra	Lakh No.		-	1.00	4.95
h. M. P. F. L.	Lakh No.		-	-	25.00
<b>Total ii</b>			<b>13.78</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>110.77</b>
<b>iii. Total Literacy Campaign- Districts to be covered</b>					
	No.		3(4)	3(4)	26(30)
<b>6. Rural Health</b>					
i. Sub Centres	No.		8000	8000	NF
ii. Primary Health Centres	No.		1373	1373	1723
iii. Community Health Centres	No.		215	216	371
<b>7. Rural Water Supply Scheme- Villages Covered</b>					
	No.		1000	1188	2636
<b>8. Rural Sanitation- Construction of Rural Latrines</b>					
	No.		12800	6887	63665
<b>9. Assistance for Construction of Rural Houses</b>					
	No.		18000	18344	134400
<b>10. Slum Improvement-Persons Benefited</b>					
	No.		47650	62834	310476
<b>11. Nutrition</b>					
i. Safe Delivery Kits	Lakh No.		0.75	0.75	7.05
ii. Training of Traditional Birth Attendants	No.		150	150	1400
iii. ICDS Beneficiaries	Lakh No.		2.74	1.24	8.95

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